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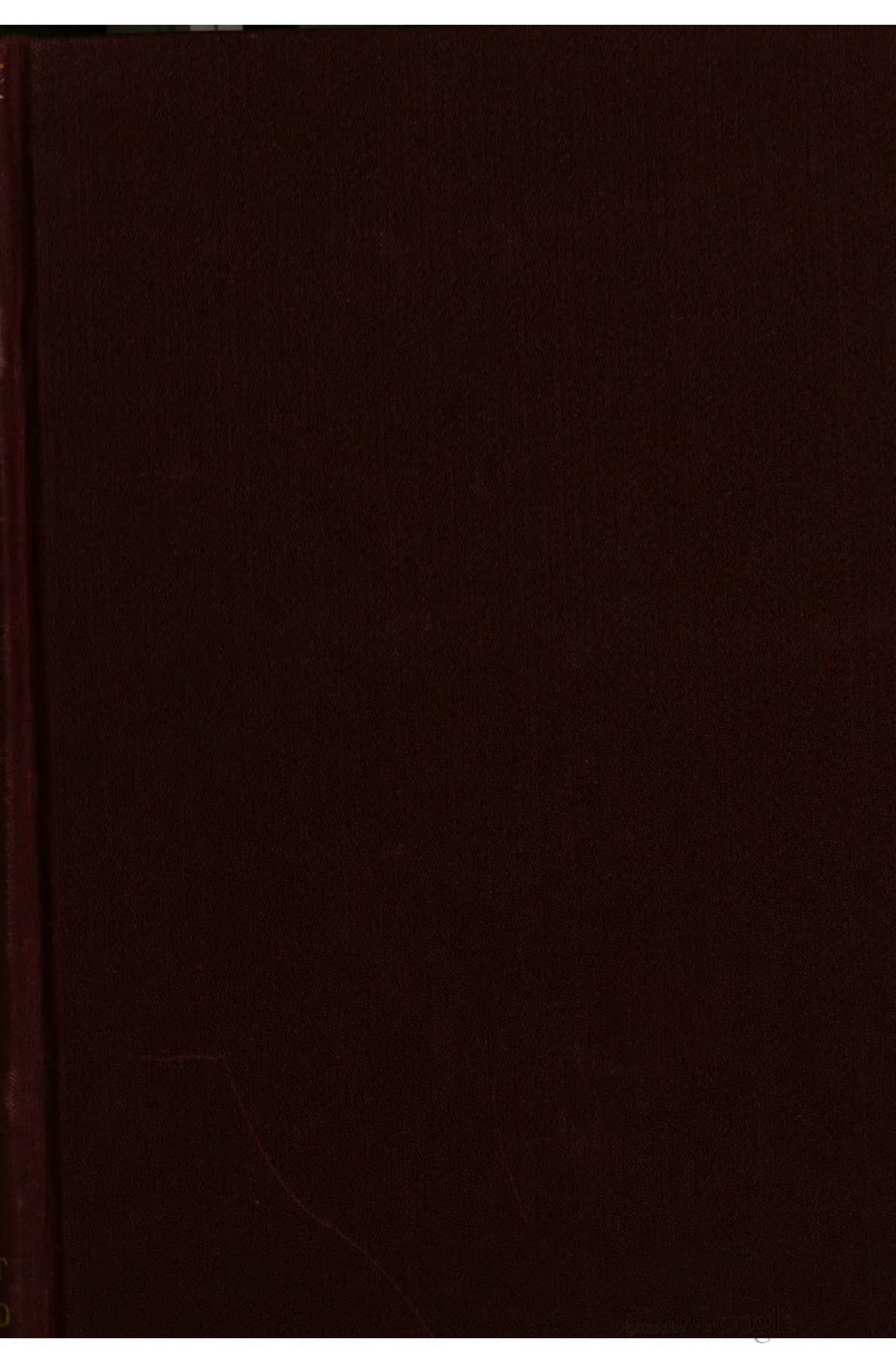
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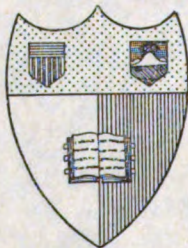
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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—(Continued).

PERAK (Continued).

1891.

Provisional issue.

II. 6 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements, of the issue of September, 1882, surcharged in black with new value and name of state, the original value being obliterated by a black line.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.



143 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge



142 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge



144 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge



- 145 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge
Variety: Defective R in PERAK.
- 146 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge



- 147 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge
PERAK as in No. 145 and One CENT as No. 143.
- 148 1c on 6c violet, black surcharge
This stamp is chronicled on the authority of Major Evans.

There is only one setting up of this issue, composed as follows: Thirty stamps of No. 142, six of No. 143, six of No. 144, eleven of No. 145, one of No. 146 and six of No. 147. They are arranged as in the following diagram:

142	142	142	142	142	142
142	142	142	142	142	142
142	142	142	142	142	142
142	142	142	142	142	142
142	142	142	142	142	142
143	143	144	143	143	143
144	144	144	144	144	144
145	146	145	145	145	145
145	145	145	145	145	145
147	147	147	147	147	147

III. 24 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements, of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged in black with new value and name of state, the original value being obliterated by a black line.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14,



- 149 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 150 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 151 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 152 2c on 24c green, black surcharge

Variety: Defective R in PERAK.
 153 2c on 24 green, black surcharge



154 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
 PERAK as No. 152, TWO as 149 and CENTS as 152.

155 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
 This last one is chronicled on the authority of Major Evans.

There is only one setting up of this issue, composed as follows: Thirty stamps of No. 149, six of No. 150, six of No. 151, eleven of No. 152, one of No. 153, and six of No. 154. They are arranged as in the following diagram:

149	149	149	149	149	149
149	149	149	149	149	149
149	149	149	149	149	149
149	149	149	149	149	149
149	149	149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150	150	150
151	151	151	151	151	151
152	153	152	152	152	152
152	152	152	152	152	152
154	154	154	154	154	154

1892.
 Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½ x 22½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.
 156 1c green

157 2c rose
 158 5c blue

1895.

I. Same type as preceding issue. The 3 cent stamp is made by printing the 5 cent stamp in rose and surcharging it 3 CENTS in black.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.

159 2c orange
 160 3c on 5c rose, black surcharge

II. New design.

Typographed on white wove paper. The values from 1 cent to 50 cents are of the type with Tiger head, and the other values bear the group of Elephants. The 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 50c are printed in lilac; the 25c and the dollar values are printed in green. On every one of the stamps the denomination of value is printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp. Sizes: 1 cent to 50 cents, 18½ x 22½ mm.; 1 dollar to 25 dollars, 30 x 25½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.

161 1c lilac and green
 162 2c lilac and brown
 163 3c lilac and carmine
 164 5c lilac and ochre
 165 8c lilac and blue
 166 10c lilac and orange
 167 25c gray green and carmine (1896)
 168 50c lilac and black



Watermarked Crown and CC.
 Perforated 14.

169 1d gray green and yellow
 170 2d gray green and carmine (1896)

- 171 3d gray green and olive (1896)
 172 5d gray green and blue
 173 10d gray green and violet (1896)
 174 25d gray green and yellow (1896)

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1891.

Stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of January, 1868, September, 1882, and August, 1883, surcharged in black P. G. S.



I. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 201 12c blue, black surcharge

Variety: Space between G and s.

- 202 12c blue, black surcharge

II. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 203 2c rose, black surcharge
 204 4c brown " "
 205 6c violet " "
 206 8c orange " "
 207 10c slate " "
 208 12c violet brown, black surcharge
 209 24c green, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Space between G and s.

- 210 2c rose, black surcharge
 211 4c brown " "
 212 6c violet " "
 213 8c orange " "
 214 10c slate " "
 215 12c violet brown, black surcharge
 216 24c green, black surcharge

b. No period after s.

- 217 2c rose, black surcharge
 218 4c brown " "

c. Double surcharge.

- 219 2c rose, black surcharge

1892.

Stamps of the current series (Crouching Tiger) surcharged in black "SERVICE."¹/₂

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 220 5c blue, black surcharge

SELANGOR.

1878.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of January, 1868, surcharged with capital S surmounted by a crescent and star, the whole enclosed in an oval.



Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 1 2c brown, black surcharge
 2 2c brown, red surcharge

1882.

1. Same surcharge as in preceding issue on Straits Settlements stamps of the issue of September, 1882.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 3 2c brown, red surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 4 2c brown, red surcharge

II. 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of September, 1882, surcharged in black **S** with a large capital S.

S

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 5 2c brown, black surcharge

1881-83.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of January 1868, September 1882, and August, 1883, surcharged SELANGOR in various types.



1° All letters narrow.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 6 2c brown, black surcharge, 16x2
- ¹
- /
- ₄
- mm.

Variety: s inverted.

- 7 2c brown, black surcharge

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 8 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
9 2c rose, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



2° s wide.

Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

- 10 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Variety: s misplaced.

- 11 2c brown, black surcharge

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 12 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
13 2c rose, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

3° s and N wide.

Watermarked Crown and CA
Perforated 14.

- 14 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Varieties:

- a. N, G and R misplaced.
15 2c brown, black surcharge
b. N, G, O and R misplaced.
16 2c brown, black surcharge



4° E wide.

Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

- 17 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 18 2c brown, black surcharge, $16 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
19 2c rose, black surcharge, $16 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Varieties:

- a. O misplaced.
20 2c rose, black surcharge

b. Double impression.

- 21 2c rose, black surcharge



5° Sand A wide.

- 22 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



6° E and L wide.

- 23 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
24 2c rose, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Variety: O misplaced.

- 25 2c rose, black surcharge



7° S E A and N wide.

Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

- 26 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



8° SELAN wide.

- 27 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 9° SEL N wide.
 28 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
 10° ENG wide.
 29 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 11° SEL NG wide.
 Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.
 30 2c brown, black surcharge, $17 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
 12° E A NG wide.
 31 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
 Variety: G O misplaced.
 32 2c brown, black surcharge



- 13° E L A NG wide.
 33 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 14° S E N wide.

- 34 2c brown, black surcharge, $16\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Varieties :

- a. O misplaced.
 35 2c brown black surcharge
 b. Double impression.
 35a 2c brown, black surcharge



- 15° E A wide.
 36 2c rose, black surcharge, $16 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 16° S and L wide.
 37 2c rose, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm



- 17° A wide.
 38 2c rose, black surcharge, $16 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 18° L wide.
 39 2c rose, black surcharge, $16 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm



19° N wide.

40 2c rose, black surcharge, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Variety: o misplaced.

41 2c rose, black surcharge



46 2c rose, black surcharge, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



20° A narrow.

42 2c rose, black surcharge, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Surcharged in thin block capitals.

47 2c rose, black surcharge, $14 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Varieties:

a. NGOR misplaced.

48 2c rose, black surcharge

b. N G O misplaced.

49 2c rose, black surcharge

c. R misplaced.

50 2c rose, black surcharge

d. Double surcharge.

51 2c rose, black surcharge

1886-89.

2 and 5c stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged horizontally in black SELANGOR in various types.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.



21° L narrow.

43 2c rose, black surcharge, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Variety: Double surcharge.

44 2c rose, black surcharge



52 2c rose, black surcharge, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Varieties:

a. thick E.

53 2c rose, black surcharge

b. A misplaced.

54 2c rose, black surcharge



22° all letters wide.

45 2c rose, black surcharge, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

c. broken G.

55 2c rose, black surcharge



[68 2c rose, black surcharge, 17 mm.

56 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½x3 mm.

Varieties :

a. L A misplaced.

57 2c rose, black surcharge

b. N G O R misplaced.

58 2c rose, black surcharge

c. G O R misplaced.

59 2c rose, black surcharge

d. E misplaced.

60 2c rose, black surcharge



69 2c rose, black surcharge, 15½x1¾ mm.

1889.

2 cent stamps of Straits Settlements of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged vertically or diagonally in black SELANGOR in various types.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.



1° With period.

61 2c rose, black surcharge, 17x1¾ mm.

2° Without period.

62 2c rose, black surcharge, 16½x1¾ mm.

Variety : S E misplaced.

63 2c rose, black surcharge

This issue exists also with jubilee line.



70 2c rose, black surcharge, 20½x2½ mm.



64 2c rose, black surcharge, 16¼x1¾ mm.

65 2c rose " " 15½x1¾ mm.

66 5c blue " " 15½x1¾ mm.

Variety : R misplaced.

67 2c rose, black surcharge, 15½x1¾ mm.

71 2c rose, black surcharge, 19x2 mm.



- 72 2c rose, black surcharge 20¼x1¼ mm.
- 73 2c rose, black surcharge, 17x2¼ mm.
Variety: defective L.
- 74 2c rose, black surcharge



- 75 2c rose, black surcharge, 16½x2mm.
Surcharged in block capitals.
- 76 2c rose, black surcharge



- 77 2c rose, black surcharge, 19x2¼mm.
1891.
Provisional Issue.
24 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of August, 1883, surcharged in black with name of state and new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line.
Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.



- 78 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 79 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 80 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 81 2c on 24c green, black surcharge



- 82 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
There is only one setting up of this issue, consisting of thirty No. 78, six No. 79, six No. 80, twelve No. 81, six No. 82, arranged as in the following diagram :

78	78	78	78	78	78
78	78	78	78	78	78
78	78	78	78	78	78
78	78	78	78	78	78
78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81
81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82

1892.

Typographed on white wove paper, size 18½x22½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 83 1c green
- 84 2c rose
- 85 5c blue

1894-95.

Same type as preceding issue, the 3c stamp being made by printing the 5c stamp in rose and surcharging it 3 CENTS in black.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 86 2c orange
- 87 3c on 5c rose, black surcharge

1895.

Typographed on white wove paper. The values from 1 to 50c are of the smaller type, the dollar values of the larger. The 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 50c stamps are printed in lilac, the 25c and dollar stamps are printed in green. The denomination of value on the stamps is printed in a different color from the

remainder of the stamp. Sizes: 1c to 50c, 18½x22½ mm.; \$1.00 to \$25.00, 30x25½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

- 88 1c lilac and green
- 89 2c lilac and brown
- 90 3c lilac and carmine
- 91 5c lilac and ochre
- 92 8c lilac and blue
- 93 10c lilac and orange
- 94 25c gray green and carmine
- 95 50c lilac and black



Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

- 96 1d gray green and yellow green
- 97 2d gray green and carmine
- 98 3d gray green and olive
- 99 5d gray green and blue
- 100 10d gray green and violet
- 101 25d gray green and yellow

SUNGEI UJONG.

1878.

½ anna stamps of India of the issue of 1874, and 2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issue of January, 1878, surcharged in black S. U., surmounted by a crescent and star, the whole enclosed in an oval.



Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- 1 ½a blue, black surcharge



Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

2 2c brown, black surcharge

1882-83.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of the issues of January, 1868, September, 1882, and August, 1883, surcharged in black S. U.



I. Punctuated.

Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated 14.

3 2c brown, black surcharge, 5½x5 mm.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

4 2c brown, black surcharge, 5½x5mm.

5 4c rose " " "

6 2c rose " " "

7 4c brown " " "

8 8c orange " " "



II. Not punctuated.

9 2c brown, black surcharge

10 2c rose " "

11 8c orange " "

A. Surcharged SUNGEI UJONG in block capitals, 2¼ mm. high.



1° s wide, all the other letters narrow.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

12 2c brown, black surch. 14½, 13½mm.

13 2c brown " " 11½, 13½mm.

14 4c rose " " 15¼, 12½mm.

Variety: s inverted.

15 2c brown, black surch, 14½, 13½mm.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

16 2c brown, black surch., 15, 12½mm.

17 2c rose " " 16, 12½mm.

18 8c orange " " 15¼, 12mm.

19 10c slate " " 15, 12mm.



2° All letters narrow.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

20 2c brown, black surch, 14, 13½mm.

22 2c brown " " 14¼, 10mm.

23 2c brown " " 11, 13¼mm.

24 4c rose " " 15, 12½mm.

Varieties:

a. J misplaced.

25 2c brown, black surch 11, 13¼mm.

b. N of UJONG misplaced.

26 2c brown, black surch, 11, 13¼mm.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

27	2c brown, black surch.	15, 12½ mm.
28	2c rose " "	16, 13 mm.
29	2c rose " "	14½, 10 mm.
30	4c brown " "	14½, 10 mm.
31	8c orange " "	15, 12½ mm.
32	10c slate " "	15, 12 mm.
33	10c slate " "	11¼, 13¼ mm.



6° SUN wide, UNG wide.

37 2c brown, black surcharge, 15½, 12½ mm.



3° Both N's wide.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

34	2c brown, black surcharge,	11½, 13 mm.
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7° E wide, UNG wide.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

38 2c rose, black surcharge, 15, 13 mm.



4° NE wide UNG wide.

35	2c brown, black surcharge,	15, 12½ mm.
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8° SE wide.

39 2c rose, black surchge, 15½, 12 mm.



5° SUNE wide, UNG wide.

36	2c brown, black surcharge,	15¾, 12½ mm.
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40 2c rose, black surchge, 16¼, 13 mm.



- 41 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 10mm.
 42 4c brown " " 14½, 10mm.
Variety: UJONG printed sideways.
 43 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 10 mm.
 9° E wide.
 44 2c rose, black surcharge, 15, 12 mm.
Variety: G and I misplaced.
 45 2c rose, black surcharge, 15, 12 mm.



- 46 2c rose, black surcharge, 15, 12 mm.
 47 4c brown " " 14¾, 10mm.
 10° G E wide.
 48 2c rose, black surcharge, 15, 12 mm.



- 11° N of UJONG wide.
 Watermarked Crown and CC.
 Perforated 14.
 49 2c brown, black surcharge, 11, 13 mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.
 50 2c brown, black surcharge, 15, 12 mm.

- Varieties*:
 a. SUNGEI printed twice.
 51 2c brown, black surcharge, 15, 12 mm.
 b. N G of both words misplaced.
 52 2c brown, black surcharge, 15, 12mm.
 c. S misplaced.
 53 2c brown, black surcharge, 15, 12mm.

B. Surcharged SUNGEI UJONG in block capitals, with period after UJONG.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
 Perforated 14.



- 1° All letters narrow.
 54 2c brown, black surcharge, 13½, 11½ mm.



- 2° S E wide.
 55 2c brown, black surcharge, 14, 11½ mm.



- 3° N of UJONG wide
 56 2c brown, black surcharge, 14, 11½ mm.

1885-90.

2 cent stamps of the Straits Settlements of

the issue of August, 1883, surcharged SUNGEI UJONG in various types.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

A. Without period after UJONG.



57 2c rose, black surcharge, 14, 12½mm.

Variety : Defective E.

58 2c rose, black surcharge, 14, 12½mm.

B. Thick period after UJONG.



59 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13 mm.

C. Thin period after UJONG.



60 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13mm.

Varieties :

a. UNJOG instead of UJONG.

61 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13mm.

b. Period placed above line.

62 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13mm.

c. Period placed below line.

63 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13mm.



64 2c rose, black surcharge, 13, 11mm. 3

Varieties :

a. I of SUNGEI and G of UJONG misplaced.

65 2c rose, black surcharge, 13, 11mm.

b. Double surcharge.

66 2c rose, black surcharge, 13, 11mm.



67 2c rose, black surcharge, 11, 9mm.



68 2c rose, black surcharge, 11, 8¾ mm.

Variety : I misplaced.

69 2c rose, black surcharge. 11, 8¾mm.



1° With long j.

70 2c rose, black surcharge, 16, 14mm.



71 2° With short J.
2c rose, black surcharge, 16, 14mm.



76 3° Both N's narrow, wide J.
2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13 mm.



72 2c rose, black surcharge, 16½, 14¾ mm.

Variety: J misplaced.

73 2c rose, black surcharge



77 4° Both N's narrow, narrow I.
2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13 mm.



74 1° Both N's wide, narrow J.
2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13, mm.



78 5° N of SUNGEI wide, J and N of UJONG narrow.
2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13 mm.

79 6° N of SUNGEI narrow, J of UJONG narrow, N wide.

79 2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13 mm.

Provisional issue.

24 cent Straits Settlements stamps of the issue of August, 1883, surcharged in black with new value and name of state, the original value being obliterated by a black line.

I. SUNGEI UJONG in Roman capitals, two in thick Roman, and cents in small Roman capitals.

75 2° Both N's wide, wide J.
2c rose, black surcharge, 14½, 13 mm,

80 1° Both N's wide, narrow J.
2c on 24c green, black surcharge

- 2° Both N's wide, wide J.
- 81 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 3° N of SUNGEE and J of UJONG narrow, N wide
- 82 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 4° Both N's narrow, narrow J.
- 83 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- II. Same as I, but CENTS in thick Roman.
- 1° Both N's wide, J narrow.
- 84 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 2° Both N's wide, wide J.
- 85 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 3° Both N's narrow, J narrow.
- 86 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 4° N of SUNGEE wide, J and N of UJONG narrow.
- 87 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 5° N of SUNGEE narrow, J of UJONG narrow, N wide.
- 88 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- III. Same as II, but TWO in Italics.



- 1° Both N's wide, narrow J.
- 89 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 2° Both N's narrow, wide J.
- 90 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 3° Both N's wide, wide J.
- 91 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 4° N of SUNGEE wide, J and N of UJONG narrow.
- 92 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- IV. Same as III, but CENTS in antique capitals.
- 1° Both N's wide, narrow J.
- 93 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 2° Both N's wide, wide J.
- 94 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 3° Both N's narrow, wide J.
- 95 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 4° Both N's narrow, narrow J.
- 96 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 5° N of SUNGEE wide, J and N of UJONG narrow.
- 97 2c on 24c green, black surcharge
- 6° N of SUNGEE narrow, J of UJONG narrow, N wide.
- 98 2c on 24c green, black surcharge

7° N of SUNGEE wide, J of UJONG wide, N narrow.

99 2c on 24c green, black surcharge

There is only one setting up of this issue, the stamps being arranged as in the following diagram :

80	83	81	80	82	80
85	87	86	88	88	88
88	85	86	85	87	84
84	86	88	85	85	87
89	90	89	92	91	92
97	93	96	93	99	96
93	97	98	95	93	93
98	93	94	98	95	94
93	94	93	93	97	93
98	94	94	93	93	93

1892.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½ x 22½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 100 2c rose
- 101 5c blue

1894.

Same type as preceding issue, the 1 and 3 cent stamps having been made by printing 5 cent stamps in green and rose respectively and surcharging them with new value in black.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 102 1c on 5c green, black surcharge
- 103 2c yellow
- 104 3c on 5c rose, black surcharge

1895-96.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 50 cent stamps are printed in lilac, and the value in a different color. The dollar stamps are printed in gray green and the denomination of value in different colors.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

105 1c lilac and green

106 2c lilac and brown
 107 3c lilac and carmine
 108 5c lilac and ochre
 109 8c lilac and blue
 110 10c lilac and orange
 111 50c lilac and black
 Watermarked Crown and CC.
 Perforated 14.

112 1d gray green and yellow green

113 5d gray green and blue

COUNTERFEITS.

With the exception of some forgeries of the scarcer varieties of surcharges, we do not know of any good counterfeits of the stamps of the Straits Settlements. In regard to the forged surcharges, the only safeguard for the collector is to compare doubtful stamps with the illustrations of these stamps given by us in this catalogue.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF SHANGHAI.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

At the time the Editors of the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* were preparing their article on Shanghai, I had the pleasure of assisting them and at that time was requested to write for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY a paper upon the stamps of the first issue of this interesting country. This has been much delayed by my inability to secure a few stamps which I needed and by my unwillingness to offer my paper to the public until I had seen those stamps and verified my conclusions. At last, thanks to the kind assistance of philatelists at home and abroad, I have secured the majority of the missing specimens, and am ready to place my views before your readers, asking pardon for the few unavoidable breaks which remain.

I do not expect in this paper to present any very new information of startling discoveries. My intention is to review some points in Mr. Thornhill's admirable handbook of Shanghai and to offer a re-arrangement of the list of the stamps of the first issue, as set forth in that work.

I wish to express my appreciation of Mr. Thornhill's labors in this very interesting country and of the thoroughness of his work. Though I have studied these stamps for several years, I have found very few varieties in the first issue which are not given by him. I do not wish to pose as a critic of Mr. Thornhill's book. I have too much respect for the task he undertook and the difficulties he overcame, and too fully appreciate the fact that, without his efforts, this interesting field of study might have long remained unexplored. Therefore, I claim little that is new for myself, but rather suggestions for the doing over of another's work. I may occasionally disagree slightly with him, but I hope to disagree courteously and I believe him true philatelist enough to pardon it.

By the way of preparation for this paper, I have been carefully through files of the philatelic journals of the period of issue of the stamps and succeeding years. I have found them very interesting and very much in accord in their chronicles of new varieties of the stamps as they appeared. I have also studied Mr. Thornhill's hand-book, Mr. T. Wickham Jones' article in the

London Philatelist (March, 1895) and Mr. Thornhill's reply in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (April, 1895). I am indebted to Mr. H. E. Deats for the use of a number of old and scarce volumes from his library.

First of all, let us consider a few questions raised by Mr. Thornhill.

What were the dies made of and how set up? "Stampede" writes from Shanghai to the *Stamp Collectors Monthly*, under date of March 8, 1866: "You say they are engraved, but this is not the case, as they are struck off by hand from wooden or ivory dies, doubtless made here by the natives." Commenting on this the editor says: "This series is interesting as the only specimens of celestial stamp engraving and, as might be expected from such old hands at wood block engraving as the Chinese, the design is, in most specimens, pretty clear." The *Philatelist* at first says "they are said to be engraved on ivory" but later says "they are wooden, not ivory." The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for February 20th, 1870, says: "The stamps first prepared were engraved on wood from a Chinese design." On March 20th, 1870, the same journal publishes a letter from "A Philatelist" claiming the central device is engraved on wood and the balance set up in type and rule. This is replied to in the number for April 20th, 1870, by "Cosmopolitan" who says: "the information given in the February number of the JOURNAL was obtained direct from Mr. Adams, the Manager and organizer of the office, by Mr. Provaud, a merchant of Shanghai."

The central design is certainly very oriental, both in conception and execution. From the published evidence and the appearance of the stamps I think we may safely conclude that the centre block was locally engraved on wood and the rest set up from metal type and rules, which could be changed at will, and frequently were. This latter point Mr. Thornhill has already shown and I shall enlarge upon it. I would like to call attention here to the gradual disappearance of the outer line of the central device, while the interior lines remain unchanged. This appears to indicate not wear, but a chipping off of the thin frame line, which might be expected in wood, but is hardly probable in metal.

How were the stamps printed? I certainly do not think them hand-stamped, for we could not get such impressions by that process. I believe that the form—i.e., the central block with its type-set surroundings—was placed on a hand-press and the impressions "pulled" from it, one at a time, just as proof impressions are pulled from dies to-day, but with far less care and, of course, with inferior results. I think all will admit the improbability, the impossibility almost, either of producing an exact duplicate of the hand-engraved centre or of setting up several forms alike. Yet I have strips, showing several exact duplicates of the same stamp, and at the same time having an exaggerated dissimilarity of spacing and a lack of parallel positions which would be almost impossible to achieve, even had the effort been made to set up several clichés with studied irregularity.

Paper. I find all the varieties listed by Mr. Thornhill, but I cannot agree with his grouping by paper. Even he cannot adhere strictly to his own rules but is forced to insert 17A, 19A and 26A, all on laid paper, into groups which are otherwise on thin wove. And he confesses that he is not satisfied with his placing of 28e. Furthermore I have in my collection a copy of 18d on pelure paper and 9a and 10 on both pelure and thin wove, though listed only on the former.

The *Philatelist* says (August 1st, 1868) that the paper was supplied by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., of Cornhill. But the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* writing at the time (April 15th, 1866) says "the paper is thin and

tough, it is certainly of native manufacture; the 1c blue and 4c yellow are sometimes printed on European paper, laid and watermarked with the maker's name." Possibly this laid paper is that credited to Smith, Elder & Co. And possibly the credit was no more due them than that for the dies, given them by the same journal. I doubt if much attention was paid to the paper. As in the case of the Hawaiian Numerals, Fiji Times Express and Guadalajaras, whatever was at hand was used. An instance of this indifference is found in Mr. Thornhill's 17 and 17A, exactly the same setting, but on laid and wove papers. In my group IX. will be found another instance, in a number of 4 candareen stamps with dots of color below the word of value and on both wove and laid papers.

How many groups of issue I. are there? I think any grouping we may make of these stamps is, of necessity, arbitrary. My argument is that the stamps were printed as needed. "Stampede" states: "a friend of mine informed me that he went to the post-office for some stamps, and that, not having the ones he required already printed, they struck off some while he waited." Apparently any value which was required was struck off, on any paper at hand. Then the setting was left until another value was needed, when the form was loosened, the old values, in both Chinese and English, replaced by new, the letter s removed or added if necessary (*and if thought of*), the form tightened and then printed from

I venture to assert that this process of alteration is responsible for the 4 and 8 candareens with the error "mace" instead of "candareen," and for the 2, 3, 4, 8 and 16 candareen without the final s. The alterations sometimes disturbed or loosened adjacent parts of the form and thus we have many varieties of setting. At other times the changes were effected without disturbance and we find several stamps alike, except for the values. Whenever I have found such a set, I have called it a group and have usually placed the values in numerical order. I do not assert that they were printed in this order and there is often evidence to the contrary. But I believe it would be impossible to give the exact order of printing of each stamp and so think it best to arrange most groups numerically. I shall sometimes call attention to stamps whose relative position in a group is evident by some peculiarity and on occasions I may arrange the stamps in the order I believe them to have been printed.

It may be observed that I have sometimes placed by itself one stamp, which seemed to have no companions, and have called it a group. I am aware that one swallow does not make a summer, nor one thing a group. But the word seems more suitable than any other, so I trust the grammatical defect will be pardoned. I do not care to use the word "printing," since I hold that nearly every stamp represents a printing.

As the altering from one value to another required the changing of only two small parts of the form, i.e., the English and Chinese values, it is reasonable to expect that the remainder would rest practically unchanged and that any movement of the various parts of the form would be most notable at and adjoining the parts altered, in other words near the N. W. and S. W. corners. Examination of the stamps corroborates this theory. The lines and characters at the right remain almost unchanged throughout the issue. But in all other parts of the stamps we find—besides alterations of the value—changes in positions of the words "SHANGHAI L. P. O." and "CANDAREENS," in the lines separating these words from the central block, in the position of the block, and in the lines separating the characters in the left hand corners from the panel between them. A good example of one of these changes and

a resulting group is the group with the period at the top of the o. of L. P. o. It is by attention to these changes that I work out my sequence of issue.

Another point of value is the worn or unworn condition of the central device. If those of my readers who are interested in the subject will take the trouble to arrange, according to my list, a few stamps from their collections or even to look at them in the given order, they will notice a gradual deterioration of the centre piece, from the first clear sharp impressions to the last worn and blurred ones. The wear is most evident at the edges of the block. One of the most serious objections I have found to Mr. Thornhill's arrangement is that he includes early and late impressions in the same group, which is not natural or reasonable.



Date and order of issue. I do not know where to seek better authority on these points than the stamp journals of the period. The first mention of the stamps which I have found is in the *Timbre-Poste* and the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, both dated November 15th, 1865. They list the 2, 4, 8 and 16 candareens (note the plural) and the latter journal illustrates the 2 candareens. This illustration is reproduced above. If it is compared with Mr. Thornhill's 18e, I think it will be admitted without hesitation that that and only that stamp was the original of the cut and that I am justified by this, and by the very unworn condition of the stamp, in placing it as number 1 in my list. With this stamp I place the 4 cands. (13b), 8 cands. (23c), and 16 cands. (28d), because such values were undoubtedly companions of the 2 cands., on account of the very early impression of these numbers and because of agreement in setting; of which more anon.

In his hand-book Mr. Thornhill mentions having seen a copy of 13b cancelled August 10th, 1865. He again speaks of it in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for April 30th, 1895. Referring to my list this stamp will be found to be number 2, for reasons there set forth. If, as I believe, I am right in my arrangement, then I think we will not be far out of the way in giving August 1st, 1865 as the date of the first issue of Shanghai. The suspiciously new look of the cancellation, of which Mr. Thornhill complains, may be quite the correct thing after all.

From "Stampede's" letter (*Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, June 1st, 1866) we also learn that the 4 mace error has an early place in the issue, since it was among the first lot he sent to that journal, in which it was acknowledged January 1st, 1866. The error does not appear to have been in the very first printings, for Mr. Moens and Mr. Maury do not mention it in their chronicles of November 15th, and December 15th, 1865, though on the latter date the Chinese characters on the stamps were carefully translated by Prof. de Rosny, of the Imperial School of Oriental Languages, and so striking an error would surely not have escaped notice, had the stamp been in hand.

April 1st, 1866 the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* chronicles the 1c blue and on the 15th of the same month the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* adds the

1 and 4c on laid paper, the 4, 8 and 16 *candareen* (calling attention to the missing s) and the 3, 6 and 12c in red-brown. Note the color of the last three.

In his letter of March 8th, 1866, "Stampede" writes: "You will also perceive that the colors of the 4, 8 and 16c stamps are slightly different to those previously sent you" (compare my group I. with groups IX. and X.) and also that the value on these is spelt *candareen*, whilst on the others it is *candareens*. The 3, 6 and 12c stamps have been issued only lately, I believe, and I should not be surprised to see the colors changed at no far distant period, as at present these three are almost identical in this respect." Comparison of my groups XII. and XIV. will show that this change was soon made. The editor of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* says the 3, 6 and 12c referred to "are all printed in one color—chocolate, the last named in rather a lighter shade."

Now a few words connecting the stamps with "candareen" instead of "candareens." I maintain that this is an error, pure and simple. Neither can I agree with Mr. Thornhill in placing it as the first group. His reasoning is interesting but not conclusive. Against it we have the testimony of the journals and writers of the period, who seem to have been careful chroniclers and who do not note this set until many months after the first announcements of the issue. Messrs. Moens and Maury made amused comments on the missing s and seemed to regard it as of small importance and due to indifference on the part of the printer or want of knowledge of the correct spelling. It may be interesting to recall at this point that the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY says on February 20th, 1870: "The Manager is the only foreigner employed in the office, sorters, carriers etc., being all Chinese."

The first illustration given of these stamps has the value in the plural. The first notice of the issue in the *Timbrophile* mentions "the word *candareens*."

I accept Mr. T. Wickham Jones' conclusion: "If a batch were started with the 1 *candareen*, the whole of the stamps of every value printed at that time were, or might be, printed in the singular, as the printer probably only took the trouble to alter the value, and did not otherwise interfere with the setting up of the inscription."

As to the date at which the stamps of the first issue ceased to be used, I place it at the time that the *third* issue came into use, probably about March 1st, 1867. In the number of the *Timbre-Poste* issued December 15th, 1866, the third issue is mentioned as received "at the moment of going to press." The stamps of the second and third issues were made in England and the editors of European and American philatelic journals seem to have been favored with specimen sets considerably in advance of the issue of the stamps in Shanghai. The difference was usually about ten weeks and I therefore place the date of the third issue at March 1st, 1867. You will observe that I say the beginning of the *third* issue, not the *second*. This is because I regard the two issues as merely the two parts of one series, the two styles of value, "cents" and "candareens" being synonymous. On page 6 of the hand-book, Mr. Thornhill tells us "in Peking, and often in Shanghai book-keeping, 'cents' stands for 'Tael cents' or 'candareens.'" And again on page 43, he says of the second issue "we find the character *fen* (分) used for cents, which in issue I. meant *candareens*." Other writers confirm this.

Furthermore, we know the second and third issues remained in use concurrently until 1877 and provisionals were frequently made by surcharging stamps of the "cents" set with new values in "candareens."

By order of the Municipal Council, dated December 4th, 1865, the rates were reduced to 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 candareens. From this it has been assumed that there was no further use for the 4, 8 and 16 candareens stamps. Was there no use for multiples of the 2 candareens rate? Notice of this reduction of rates was still being published in the *North China Daily News* in March, 1866, at which time the following notice appeared:

LOCAL POST OFFICE

No. 22—New postage stamps having been received from England will be in use on and from this date; persons holding old stamps can have them exchanged for new upon application to the Manager of the local post-office.

By order of the Council,

ALEX. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 5th March, 1866.

This notice refers to the second issue, with the values in "cents." If the 4, 8 and 16 candareens stamps were obsolete and only those of 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12 candareens were in use, I should like to know what it was proposed to exchange for the new stamps of 2, 4, 8 and 16 cents (equivalent to candareens) and how the arithmetical difficulties of the case were to be overcome. They had no exact equivalent to give in exchange for 3, 6 and 12 candareens stamps and nothing whatever for the 1 candareen, yet there is no stipulation in the notice that the exchange must be in quantities. Does it not seem probable that the 4, 8 and 16 candareens stamps were at that date still in use? "Stampede," writing from Shanghai three days after the date of the above notice, says nothing of any of the values being obsolete. He does not seem to have been the sort of man to miss such a point. But he anticipates a change in the colors of the 3, 6 and 12 candareens. Evidently he did not expect the candareens issue to go out of use.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones in his article in the *London Philatelist* (March, 1895) calls attention to the fact that the notice says holders of old stamps *can* have them exchanged, not *must*. Nor was the announcement of the new stamps accompanied by the customary notice that stamps of the old type were obsolete and fixing a limit to the time for redemption.

Finally, if up to March, 1866, the values 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 candareens had been needed and again, from about the end of that year until 1877, there was use for 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 cents or candareens stamps, what occasion is there to think the stamps of the first issue out of service until the appearance of the third issue, about March 1st, 1867, supplied the evident needs of the post-office with a full set of values in the new type? Then, the improvement in size and the obvious saving of labor to the post-office employees, when they no longer had to print their own stamps, doubtless caused the stamps of the first issue to be superseded. But it is by no means certain that they had lost their franking power or might not be used by those who held them.

For the reasons I have given, I think the period of use of the first issue of Shanghai may be said to extend from about August 1st, 1865, to about March 1st, 1867.

Reprints. The question of reprints has been much debated. On page 41 of Mr. Thornhill's hand-book we find a letter, written in 1893 by the then Postmaster of Shanghai, in which he states: "I may mention that the old stamps on thin paper were sold by this office as late as December, 1871. They were then considered obsolete, but some people in the interior may

have used them even after that time. In fact, none of the old issues were officially withdrawn from use until the *cent* issue of 1890 appeared; then a notice was published in the papers to the effect that the old stamps would be exchanged for new ones. Until then no one was very particular what kind of L. P. O. stamps they used."

This letter has been accepted by some writers as placing the seal of authority on all the *stuff* that was made and sold after the stamps of the first issue had been superseded. And it is certain that a large amount of so-called first issue stamps were sold and also *things* that never were in any way part of the first issue. As to what the latter really were, I will have something to say a little later. Of course, if they were used for postage or even possessed franking power, though unexercised, we would seem to be justified in retaining them in our collections. But I firmly believe they were not intended for postal use, but only kept on sale for the benefit (?) of collectors and curiosity-hunting tourists and for revenue to some one in office.

It is interesting to notice that the *Philatelist*, writing in defence of these so-called remainders, under date of January 1st, 1870, says: "Now that the small type of the candareen issue, and the same in cents, have superseded those under notice for many years, they are no longer of any official value, and the whole stock has been sold at a nominal price." There is a world of meaning in "superseded for many years," and "no longer of any official value."

Mr. Thornhill and Mr. Jones mention sets of stamps bought in Shanghai in 1868-9 and 1876. These sets seem to have been composed largely of stamps with modern numerals and on porous paper and of those which Mr. Moens calls *nouv. au type*. On August 1st, 1868, the *Philatelist* gives a list of thirty stamps of the first issue, not counting varieties listed because they had gum. From the meager description given of the stamps it does not appear that any of Mr. Thornhill's group 9 were known at that time.

On the 15th of the same month the *Timbre-Poste* prints a list of forty-four varieties and shades, carefully illustrating the various styles of European numerals. I am inclined to think three or four of this list belong to Mr. Thornhill's group 8, but certainly none of his group 9 are described.

Over a year later (Nov. 1st, 1869) and three years after the stamps went out of use, the *Philatelist* again says: "Among a quantity of the earliest candareen emissions recently come into our possession, we find the 6 candareens, hitherto known only in reddish-brown, printed in dull green of a hue very similar to that employed exclusively for the 8c." This is, of course, Mr. Thornhill's number 41. Had the chronicler consulted the list in his own journal he would have found the 6c stamp existed in orange-red as well as brown and might have saved himself the suspicion of lacking carefulness. A month later the same journal reports the 8c bright green (T 42b) and says that the 6c green "are perfectly genuine, but may be called posthumous impressions." I should think they were; very much posthumous, indeed. January 1st, 1870, the publishers again rush to the defence of these two new arrivals, against some criticism of Mr. Moens. Incidentally it is made known that the publishers have a considerable stock of these remainders (?) for sale, which may account for their strong support of them. Among other things they say: "We can scarcely believe the Postmaster of Shanghai would lend himself to a semi-forgery for the very trifling amount of gain accruing from the sale of these impressions." Well, someone in authority lent himself to an entire forgery when the *nouveau type* stamps were made and enough of these would-be remainders were sold to have yielded more

than a trifling gain. Mr. Thornhill learned that the present incumbent of the office is ready to supply information "for a consideration." Thrift is evidently a feature of the establishment.

The quantity of these remainders (to call them thus) seems remarkably large for a hand-to-mouth issue, which was sometimes printed "while you wait." Mr. Thornhill says he can get enough of some of them to paper a room. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, for June, 1872, says: "Shanghai—the very name is synonymous for one of the greatest speculations possible, that of stealing men, and it appears that the Town Council (or whoever manages the post-office) have no objections to the name becoming as odious to the stamp collector as it is to the poor sailor. Our suspicions were first aroused concerning their stamps when the various errors of engraving made their appearance and were confirmed on receiving one and two candareen stamps of the first series from a new die, direct from the post-office in Shanghai, after the issue had been supplanted by a set of a new design three years. The next move was worse still; large quantities of these stamps were sold to different dealers for what they could get, some buying as much as £50 worth at their face value, others were offered 500 sets, at a shilling per set, their face value being about three shillings and three pence, and the writer was offered a large bundle, too many for him to count, but should suppose there must have been five thousand stamps, mostly high values, for £5. Comment is scarcely necessary, but we should advise collectors to have nothing to do with these trashy reprints, which have not even beauty to redeem them, or if they must have a set to fill up the blank in their album, 6d should be the outside price to pay for them."

I must say that £50 lots, 500 sets and 5,000 in a bundle do not look like remainders of a hand-to-mouth issue.

The *Timbre-Poste*, on November 15th, 1869, chronicles all values with large numerals on ordinary paper, calls attention to the new shades of the 6, 8, 12 and 16 candareens and finally concludes "they may no longer be called stamps, they are a pleasantry, not to say an exploitation."

The next month the editor repeats his unfavorable opinion and quite readily admits the reprints came from an official source, otherwise they would be not merely fancy impressions but forgeries.

The *Timbrophile* and the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* declare themselves unfavorably impressed.

Whatever arguments may now be advanced to help these suspects, it is quite evident that the leading writers of the period had no doubt as to their true status.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones has kindly sent me for examination the cancelled copy of the 8 cands. emerald green (T 42b) which he mentioned in his article in the *London Philatelist*. The cancellation is of a color entirely different from any I had previously seen on the stamps of Shanghai. It is apparently made with aniline ink, which I believe was not in use at the date to which these stamps belong. My opinion is that it was applied in later years "to oblige." I understand Mr. Jones to be of the same opinion.

Having, I hope, satisfied you that there are reprints, it is desirable to point out the particular stamps which I consider belong to that class. Without hesitation, Mr. Thornhill's groups 8 and 9, excepting numbers 40a and 42a and with the addition of 20d to the former. For several reasons I cannot include his group 7, though considered doubtful by himself. I was, at first, suspicious of that group, but, when I attempted to arrange my stamps,

it so persistently placed itself in a position preceeding certain undoubted originals that I was forced to abandon my doubts. Following this, I saw cancelled copies of the 1c (T 29b) and the 3c (T 32) which had every appearance of having done postal duty. These stamps and the companion 2 candareens appear in lists published in 1868. These lists are, of course, not positive evidence that the stamps are originals, but largely increase the probability that they are such.

Examination of the reprints reveals some curious things. The centre block is apparently unchanged, but nearly all the surrounding parts are new. The character in the S. W. corner is very much altered. Hitherto the lines and letters have continually moved about; now, except the values in English and Chinese, *every part of the stamp is absolutely fixed, rigid and exactly alike on hundreds of copies.* The character *fen*, for instance, has no top stroke on any of the stamps. This exact duplicating can only be the result of lithography or electrotyping. I think the latter was the process employed. In group 8 (my group 22) all the bottom labels were type-set, but in group 9 (my group 23) only the numerals and the final s of candareens were movable, the rest being part of the electro From strips I have seen I conclude that the stamps of group 8 were, like the originals, printed one at a time. I have seen only single copies of the stamps of group 9. I should be pleased to learn if they were also printed singly, or if several cliches were used together.

Counterfeits. There seems no occasion to discuss here the ordinary and unofficial counterfeits. Presumably they are well known to collectors. I merely wish to say a few words regarding the forgeries which come from an official source. Mr. Moens has spoken of them as "*nouveau type*" and the name has been adopted as distinguishing them from other forgeries. These are the *articles de luxe* to which I referred on a previous page, as not having been part of the first issue but sold as such in later years, in company with the reprints. Their centre blocks are illustrated in Mr. Thornhill's book.

I have frequently seen his blocks II. and IV., furnished with the necessary surroundings in Chinese and English, and printed in pairs on very thin, hard, transparent paper. From the impression, the appearance of the design and the fact that pairs, when placed one upon the other and held to light, correspond in every detail, I conclude they are electrotyped in pairs side by side. I have seen the 1, 2 and 3 candareens with these two centres, the 1 and 2 candareens with two varieties of numerals for each stamp. These things are counterfeits out and out. No such types were ever used for postage or sold for postage. And they are all the worse frauds that they were sold by the very officials who ought to have protected the public from such imposition.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Wickham Jones for the sight of another very interesting stamp. It is one of the *nouveau type*, 16 cands. scarlet, with the centre block I. of Mr. Thornhill's illustration. The principal interest of the stamp is in the inscription at the left which reads 'mace six candareens silver' instead of "one mace six candareens silver," the character 'one' being left out. Mr. Jones tells me that Mr. R. A. Binns, of Shanghai, has a similar error which he describes as "12 candareens, ordinary figures, the 'one' is left out causing it to read 'mace two candareens silver.'" It is described as having the centre block III. but otherwise the same setting up and paper as Mr. Jones' 16 cands. Mr. Binns copy was given him by the Postmaster at Shanghai, who had two of them. My idea of these two errors is that there was not sufficient room in the left hand panel of the electrotypes to insert all the Chinese characters necessary to express the values 12 and 16

candareens, consequently one was left out. I think it quite probable that all the 12 and 16 cands. *nouveau type* are without the Chinese "one." The 16 cands. mentioned above is cancelled in red with the large cancellation mark of Shanghai which I have never seen used on any stamps earlier than the 1885 issue. Mr. Binns also speaks of having in his collection a "12 cands. orange," but gives no description of it. Mr. Binns confirms my theory that the 1, 2 and 3 cands. *nouveau type* are in pairs and says they are always printed two at a time on strips of paper, four impressions or eight stamps on a strip.

In a recent letter from Mr. Jones he expresses the idea that the *nouveau type* stamps are official reprints from new dies, like those of Wurtemberg, made to meet the requests of other post offices for sample sets of the first issue but not intended for postal purposes. This is a view of the subject which has not been previously suggested. To me it seems very reasonable and satisfactory.

Before beginning my list I wish to say that in it nothing has been forced into place to make it fit some theory or published statement. The arrangement of the stamps and of this article have practically worked themselves out, and independently of each other. Beginning with the 2 candareens stamp (T 18e) which, for reasons before given, seems to properly head the list, I have added the different stamps, as changing lines and letters or their relative positions seemed to indicate a sequence of issue. This part of the work being completed, as far as material allowed, it was laid aside until the stamps lacking in my collection could be secured and put in their proper places. Somewhat later I took up the study of the history and manufacture of the stamps, and made a rough draft of the foregoing paper. After this I brought the arranged stamps and the article into comparison, made notes of the confirmation of one by the other, and put the article into final shape.

That my arrangement of the stamps is so often confirmed by the records of the time, I claim is strong proof of its general correctness.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

(Read before the Pacific Philatelic Society.)

BY WM. J. GARDNER.

In writing a brief paper on the stamps of this little island.—it is a tract of only sixty-eight square miles,—I am not fortunate enough to give out any new information or discovery. Living at this end of the world, away from original sources of information, we have here very poor facilities for making research. I am simply giving the accumulation of all the little bits and points I have ever read, heard or noted in relation to these stamps.

First a few words about the island itself, of St. Christopher, or familiarly and for short, St. Kitts. It is one of the well known Leeward Islands group in the British West Indies. Discovered by Columbus, it was named after his patron saint. Its area, as I stated above, is sixty-eight square miles, its length being twenty-three miles and its greatest breadth five miles. In spite of its narrowness, a range of mountains traversing the island, manages to reach at one point the altitude of 4,100 feet. The population is about 30,000, mostly blacks, laborers on sugar and other plantations. The town of the island is named Basseterre. A narrow channel, only two miles wide at the narrowest point, separates the island from Nevis, with which it was incorporated in administration. We have an evidence of this in the revenue stamps of the two islands being one and the same set.

In the minutes of a meeting of the London Philatelic Society that were printed in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1895, may be found some interesting information on the early postal arrangements of some of the West Indian Colonies, in which was included St. Christopher. It seems that originally the Post Offices of these islands were practically branches of the Home Post Office Department, were controlled by it, and the service was supplied, and the revenue taken by the mother country. Even the local postmasters and officials were appointed by the Postmaster General of Great Britain. For about two years, from the early part of 1858 to the early part of 1860, these colonies even used the stamps then current in the home country, generally the 1d (stars in upper corners), the 4d rose, 6d lilac and 1s green, without letters in corners. The cancellations used in the different islands were the very familiar ones still in use in those islands, consisting of an oval composed of bars, the capital letter A and numerals, as for instance, Jamaica has the numerals A01; Antigua A02, and St. Christopher A12. Early in 1860 most of the West Indian Colonies took over the control of their own postal affairs, and Great Britain stamps were no longer made use of. Not all the colonies, however, issued their own stamps immediately thereupon. We find Jamaica and St. Lucia issuing in 1860; Antigua, Grenada, Nevis and St. Vincent in 1861 and 1862, but others were much later; St. Christopher not issuing its stamps till 1870, and Tobago not even till 1879. Between 1860 and the time individual stamps were issued, "the letters bore no postage stamps, but had instead a hand-stamp showing that the postage was paid at the place of posting such as 'Jamaica—Paid,' 'Paid at Antigua,' &c."

St. Christopher issued its first stamps on the 1st of April, 1870, and they consisted of only two values, a one penny and a six pence, the former for local rate and for newspapers, and the latter for the rate to Great Britain. Messrs. De la Rue & Co., were the manufacturers, and the design constituted one of the most pleasing ever adopted by that firm. The paper is watermarked Crown and CC, and the perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$. The penny comes in dull rose and lilac rose, of which the first seems by far the scarcer, the very light shades of the second being frequently taken for it. The lilac rose ranges from a pale to a very deep shade. The six pence is a pretty green and it also comes in slight shades of green and yellow green.

Before the CC watermark was changed the perforation became 14. It is not recorded anywhere, that I can discover, in what year this was done, but it was probably about 1876. I decide on this year by comparison with some stamps of other Colonies. The first stamps of the Gold Coast Colony, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, were issued in 1875, and being a first issue, the stamps must have been made in the year of issue, or at the earliest at the end of the year previous. This will prove that the $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge was still employed in 1875. A similar case are the two higher values of Jamaica. But we find some stamps, as for instance, some values of the CC 14 set of Sierra Leone, appearing in 1876. This second set of St. Christopher pretty closely resembles the first in color and even in the shades, with the exception that the penny does not come in the dull rose of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. The shades of the lilac rose range just about like the first penny. The deep shade is, I think, quite scarce. The catalogue for Advanced Collectors lists a bisected stamp, made by diagonally splitting a penny stamp, and used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Colony did not have any half-penny rate for anything till 1882, but it had a $2\frac{1}{2}$ d rate from 1879, so this split must have been used between these two years, when the only penny stamp they had was the CC 14.

On the 1st of July, 1879, St. Christopher joined the Postal Union, and the rate of postage to some neighboring islands became $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, and that to Great Britain 4d, thus necessitating two new stamps of those values. In November of the same year they were accordingly ready and issued to the public. The lower denomination has the peculiar expression " $2\frac{1}{2}$ Penny," the color is brown, while that of the 4d is blue. Of both the watermark is CC and the perforation 14. Both values have slight shades of light and dark. In the 4d the words "FOUR PENCE" in some copies seem larger than in others. It may be an optical illusion assisted by light and heavy impressions, but I have noticed other people observing it as well.

In 1882 stamps with Crown and CA watermark began to appear. First the $\frac{1}{2}$ d was issued, this value having become necessary by the rate on newspapers and books to near-by points having been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 2 oz. Also in 1882, the new watermark appeared in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d and 4d values. The *Philatelic Record* of September, 1883, announced the 1d lilac rose in the new watermark. This stamp had a currency apparently of only half a year, as the same journal in March, 1884, announced a change of color. Both this stamp and the 4d of the CA watermark are considered good stamps, the latter being rated at about \$50, while the former is listed at \$25. It is, however, my conviction that eventually the 1d will prove to be the more rarely found unused. Up to the middle of the '80's say, collectors in the general run did not notice changes of watermark and perforation so much as since, and dealers accordingly did not order a stamp that had simply changed in these respects, in such quantities as they would one that had changed color. It is this all but general obliviousness to minor changes that is responsible for the great rarity of certain stamps of the class of the St. Kitts 1d lilac rose and 4d blue CA. The penny, even used, is quite scarce, while the used 4d is not. We see a good many of the latter, and we see also that it had a currency of two years. And I for one have seen more copies unused of it than of the 1d.

In 1883 this penny lilac rose was bisected vertically and used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp. Two copies of this on covers I have seen are cancelled in a very crude manner, simply several irregular square blotches in black. I have a copy here of this provisional, loaned me for the use of this paper by our unfailingly good-natured friend John N. Luff, cancelled with a circle enclosing just the name St. Kitts. Mr. Luff says he has seen the same thing on the entire cover, so there is no question of genuineness of postmark. Mr. Luff also sent a used copy of the penny of which the paper is tinged strongly with a lavender tint, and the paper shows the apparently laid lines that occur in so many Colonial stamps of about this period. I agree with Mr. Luff that the lavender tint probably came from the color of the impression, upon being soaked in water.

Early in 1884 appeared the penny in deep rose,—the "deep" is from the "*Philatelic Record*." You will see quite a range of light and dark shades in the six copies before you. The 3rd and 4th in the row, by daylight, show a distinct pink hue. The lightest is the same shade as the split provisional "Half-penny" stamp issued in April, 1885. At the same time as the 1d rose, was issued the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d ultramarine, and they were followed at the end of the same year by the 4d gray.

St. Christopher was very prolific of provisionals, considering the whole number of varieties issued. Two of these provisionals were made in a manner that was quite out of the ordinary. All the surcharges had the overprinting done in the office of the *Advertiser* newspaper, except the "Half-

penny" bisected stamp, the surcharge of which was applied in the Post Office. This "Half-penny" provisional was issued in April, 1885, and many varieties may be collected of it. We see it made generally by bisecting the penny stamp from N. W. corner to the S. E., with the surcharge reading downwards and parallel with the line of the cut. Cut this way, we meet, rather scarcely, with the surcharge inverted. Our friend Mr. Luff sends a pair bisected in the opposite direction and the surcharges reading upwards in the same direction. We see also specimens unbisected with the surcharge applied in the normal direction.

All the catalogues agree that accompanying this bisected stamp in April, 1885, another provisional, the "FOUR PENCE" on 6d green, CC 14, was issued. I wonder whether assigning this latter provisional to this date is not a mistake, but that rather it should be placed in the latter part of 1884, and just before the 4d gray was issued? We saw above that the 4d gray appeared at the end of 1884. It was announced in the *Philatelic Record* in January, 1885. It hardly seems probable that such a small supply had been sent out as to be exhausted within half a year. Might not the provisional have been issued in the latter part of 1884, owing to the total exhaustion of the 4d blue CA and before the gray stamp arrived? Used it is reputed considerably scarcer than unused: this indication of limited use may account for its not having been announced to the philatelic world until the bisected stamp drew its predecessor into publicity. On the other hand, and in support of the date of April, 1885, it may be that, on the 4d being announced in a new color, such an avalanche of dealers orders came that the first consignment was gone in a few months; but then again, the provisional should be commoner used, as it would take some months before a second supply of the regular stamp could be sent out in response to a special requisition. I exhibit, however, a cover dated 22d May, 1885, with the provisional and a pair of the bisected "Half-penny" used on it. A minor variety of this stamp consists of having no period after "PENCE."

In June, 1886, two provisionals were issued, the "ONE PENNY" and the "4d," on the 6d green. Both these provisionals have the same minor variety as the previous, that is no period in the surcharge, and the "4d" has an extra variety in which the period is there, but is said to be distant from the "d"

We have seen now three provisionals made on this 6d green stamp. A big supply must have been on hand when the rate of postage to England was reduced to 4d, and small use remained for it, as after these three provisionals had been made, and after eight years had elapsed between its disuse for the Great Britain rate and the suppression of individual islands' stamps there were still remainders of it in 1891.

In February, 1887, a new value was issued, a 1 shilling violet, on the prevailing CA paper and in the prevailing 14 perforation. Of this shilling, the first supply, or a portion of the stock, if there was only one consignment from England, is a duller violet than the rest. This seems to be the scarcer shade. The specimens from the "Remainders" are a brighter violet, usually like the second copy on the page before you, and I have seen a much brighter color yet than that.

In May, 1887, was issued the "ONE PENNY" on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d green stamp. The original value is cancelled by a bar, evidently made with a pen and ink. This comes on a light and dark shade of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and shows the same weakness in the occasional neglect of the period. Our friend, Mr. Luff again sends a pair of this stamp that shows no bar. The omission is cer-

tainly likely to happen. The pair may have come from an unfinished sheet that had to be suddenly pressed into service and sold without waiting to do the ruling. But, please look at the surcharges themselves, and compare them with the other specimens. All the letters look so clean and slim. One surcharge is an exact counterpart of the other in the pair, corresponding even to the same breaks and imperfections in the same letters in the surcharged value. Compare the break in the top part of the "O," the break in the right vertical stroke of "N" in "ONE," and the breaks in the left vertical stroke of both the letters "N" in "PENNY." The letter "E" also seems so different from those in all my four other specimens, the inner part of the letter seems so light and small compared to the others. And lastly the "Ys" branch out nearer the bottom of the letter than the others. I am inclined to think these without the bar forgeries.

In May, 1888, came two more provisionals, of the same value and on the same stamp, "ONE PENNY" on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d ultramarine. One has letters measuring 2mm in height, and has no bar over the original value, while the letters of the other measure 3mm in height, and the original value is cancelled by a pen and ink bar. The first variety is an excessively rare stamp, only a single sheet of 20. I think I had read somewhere, was supposed to have been made. Of the second variety two errors are recorded, an inverted surcharge and a double surcharge.

In February, 1890, owing to a scarcity of penny stamps, a small supply of that value was borrowed from Antigua. I wonder that Nevis was not borrowed from, on account of nearer relationship in government and distance, as Antigua is forty-six miles distant. Off the original cover, this provisional can be recognized by the cancelling numerals A12. I have seen three or four on covers, and the date stamps on all show its use in the month of February.

I have to show you a curiosity in the shape of an envelope addressed from St. Kitts to New York, dated "De 2, '89, without any stamp, but in place of the stamp, and in the N. E. corner of the envelope, a circular hand-stamp enclosing the words 'St. Kitts—Paid.'"

Probably in May, 1890, was issued the 6d dark olive-gray stamp, which has the distinction of being the last "St. Christopher" stamp issued. There was, in fact, no need for it, as a quantity of the 6d green was still in stock, and the general Leewards Islands set that superseded everything a few months afterwards shut it off from genuine postal usefulness forever. This 6d olive is always seen in a monotonous mint condition. Very few probably found their way on to cheap approval sheets to be buffeted and fingered for months, and its rapid rise in value after they discovered its small quantity—1,217—amongst the "Remainders" commanded careful handling. Genuine used copies must be very few, and a copy on original cover dated in 1890 must be a rarity.

The 1st of January, 1891, saw a general Leewards Islands set issued for all these islands. Used copies were seen as early as the October preceding.

Fiscal Postals.—In the matter of Fiscal Postals of St. Christopher, there is recorded in the London Society's Catalogue of the West Indies, in the St. Christopher section, a statement made under date of December 9th, 1890, by Mr. W. P. Pearce, clerk in charge of the Post Office at Basseterre, that Revenue stamps have never been authorized to prepay postage, and "that they have never been used for that purpose." This, especially the second statement, is explicit, but we have similar situations in many other Colonies, and when the Fiscal Postal met with seems to bear a genuine

postal cancellation, better still, if on original cover, we must admit it as having performed postal duty, though fiscal postals as a class, are of minor importance and interest in one's collection of any country.

In 1883, the Nevis 6d green, and in 1884, the 1s violet, De la Rue type, surcharged REVENUE in block letters, were seen postally cancelled and used at St. Christopher. In both cases these stamps, in addition to the London executed surcharge REVENUE in thick block type, have an additional surcharge ^{Saint}christopher in small ordinary type, evidently applied locally. In the case of the 1s, it is worthy of remark that it was seen so used in St. Christopher in 1884, six years before it was issued in Nevis as a regular postage stamp.

In addition to these two, there is another lot of fiscal postals of St. Christopher. The catalogues list six Revenue stamps of the same type as the postage stamps, but, except the penny, in different colors from them, and overprinted in thin block type "St. Kitts—Nevis—Revenue" in three lines. The illustration in Scott's Catalogue does not show the style of type correctly. The values and colors are as follows: 1d rose, 3d violet, 6d green, 6d orange brown, 1s reseda green or olive and 1s rose. These are said to have done postal duty in 1885. I have seen the 6d orange brown, and our fellow member, Mr. H. J. Crocker, has the 1s reseda green in his collection. Members can also see, amongst the stamps submitted tonight a curiosity purporting to be a ½d provisional Revenue.

In the preparation of this paper, I am indebted to the London Society's Catalogue of the West Indian Colonies, and the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," and to the generous loan of specimens by Mr. Henry J. Crocker and Mr. J. N. Luff. The latter, when I informed him that I was down for this paper to be read to the Society, diligently looked up answers to some questions I put to him on the subject, and, moreover took out from his collection about twenty specimens of interesting things and sent them to me as a voluntary loan for the purpose of illustration.

NOTE.—The editor has kindly allowed me to add a few remarks to the interesting paper of my friend Mr. Gardner. I have noticed that the 1d stamps of the first issue (CC perf. 12 ½) in the decided rose shade usually have the watermark placed sideways. I have also a copy of the 4d blue, CC perf. 14, with the watermark sideways. This is not an important variety, I admit, but at the same time, it is rather unusual in stamps made by De la Rue & Co.

I am not prepared to accept Mr. Gardner's condemnation of my pair of "ONE PENNY" on ½d without the bar. I have the pair from a block which was sold in this city by a reliable dealer and I think most of the defects pointed out might result from a light inking and impression of the surcharge. For the present, at least, I remain unconvinced. JOHN N. LUFF.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS WITH THE PORTRAIT OF KING LEOPOLD II:

(Continued from Page 463, Vol. 9)

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

The issue of the first postage stamps with the portrait of King Leopold II. having been made on the occasion of the reorganization of the Belgian Postage Stamp Manufactory Service, it will not be uninteresting to note here the principal arrangements which were made and which brought about the appearance of the first essays.

In the regulations concerning the manufacture of stamps, dated December 6th, 1887, the following information will be found :

1°. Sheets intended for the printing of postage stamps will have in the upper right hand corner the printed note "Timbres Poste" followed by an indication of the series and the number of the sheet.

2°. The series will be indicated in alphabetical order, and a series begun on January 1st of each year.

3°. Immediately after each printing the overseer of the workshop will stamp in the bottom left corner of each sheet the mark with the inscription



4°. From every new plate trial sheets shall be printed, enabling the superintendent to see whether the plate has been properly prepared, and particularly whether its level is satisfactory and whether there is any defect in the engraving.

5°. A trial essay shall be printed before the cuts are leveled by the pressman, another one after this operation, and a fresh one after the printing of each 1,000 sheets: These proofs are to be submitted to the superintendent for his judgment, and he will decide whether they can be accepted or rejected. Proofs shall also be printed when the press rollers are renewed or washed.

6°. For the printing of the essays ink shall be used of a different tint from that used for the real stamps of the same plate.

7°. The proof sheets shall be cancelled and invoiced to be destroyed in the presence of the members of the Stamp Factory Commission.

The essays of the first issue were printed in four colors : green, yellow green, blue and bistre ; green was the color adopted.

The stamps printed in the other colors were simply gummed and each copy was marked with a rectangular stamp. The sheets were afterwards invoiced to the commission which was to destroy them.

Of these sheets a certain number escaped destruction and passed into the hands of collectors, and to-day some are still to be found in Brussels in the hands of dealers at the follow prices :

10 centimes blue, issue of 1869, imperf.,	1 fr., 50c.
10 centimes bistre, " " " "	1 fr.
10 centimes yellow green, issue of 1869, imperf.,	1 fr., 25c.
10 centimes green, " " " "	1 fr.

The second issue, which was made on January 1st, 1870, comprised the stamp of 8 centimes violet and those of 2 and 20 centimes blue.

It must be noted that previous to January 1st, 1870, no postage stamp of 8 centimes existed in Belgium. The creation of this value was the result of the new tariff adopted for newspapers going to France. On February 27th, 1865, a convention had fixed at 6 centimes the rate for journals, newspapers and other periodicals from France and Algeria to Belgium, and at 8 centimes for those going from Belgium to France and Algeria. From November 15th, 1869, all periodicals sent from Belgium to France in wrappers and not having any writing, figures, or sign made by hand, except the address of the addressee, the signature of the sender and the date, could be prepaid by means of the 8 centimes stamp. At the date of the issue of this stamp, the system of prepayment of postage on

journals in cash existed in Belgium ; instead of the postage stamp, a hand stamp was applied on the packet in printing ink with the letters " P. P." (Port Percu, postage collected).

The post offices were required to keep an account of the receipts which were prepaid in cash for postage on journals and printed matter. To produce satisfactory results it was necessary to do this daily on the total of the shipments. As this was a constant hindrance to the dispatches, the administration, in order to keep a regular and efficient check, decided to generalize the use of postage stamps for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and printed matter, the stamps to be affixed by the senders.

In 1870 and 1871, newspapers in wrappers sent from Belgium to France by private individuals were the only ones prepaid by means of the violet stamp of 8 centimes, but, from 1872 on, all newspapers without distinction going to France were prepaid with this stamp, and this explains the considerable increase in the sale of this value in 1872, as shown in the extract which we give below from official documents. On September 15th, 1873, the Belgian Postal Administration decided that all the stamps of lower value than 10 centimes, which had thus far been exclusively used for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter, might in future be used on any articles whatever. The sale of the 8 centimes stamps continued to increase up to 1875, when the treaty of Berne of October 9th, 1894, which fixed the rate of prepayment for journals for all foreign countries in the postal union at 5 centimes, went into effect.

From that time the 8 centimes stamp was used only for correspondence circulating within the kingdom, but, as this value did not represent either the amount or the multiple of any postal rate, a ministerial order decided its suppression on June 1st, 1878. The quantities remaining in the post offices at that date were, in pursuance of ministerial instructions, returned to the Chief of the Principal Stamp Warehouse at Malines to be obliterated ; the return was ordered on June 10th, 1878.

From January 1st, 1870, to June 10th, 1878, there had been issued 3,360,000 8 centimes stamps. The quantity sold amounted to 3,063,509 ; 296,491 were therefore suppressed by the order of June 10th, 1878.

In the official statements we find the following information with regard to the quantities sold during the issue :

YEAR.	NUMBER OF STAMPS OF 8 CENTIMES.		
	Sold for the Pre-payment of News-papers to France.	Sold for the Pre-payment of ordi-nary correspond-ence for the in-terior.	TOTALS.
1870	119,708		119,708
1871	163,767		163,767
1872	399,822		399,822
1873	484,490	12,419	496,909
1874	430,225	93,614	523,839
1875	723,804	149,816	873,620
1876		184,543	184,543
1877		186,210	186,219
1878		115,091	115,091
Totals,	2,521,816	741,693	3,063,909

It is not true, as certain philatelists have pretended, that the 8 centimes stamp was issued in the same shades as the 1 fr. stamp which appeared on April 1st, 1870. Some 8 centimes stamps are indeed found in dark violet and pale violet, but this latter shade is caused by prolonged action of light on the stamp. However, there was in 1870 a printing of a few sheets of the stamp in question in red violet, but they were produced as essays. The stamps of this color which figure in collections are therefore only essays marked with the special stamp already mentioned.

The 2 and 20 centimes blue stamps, also issued on January 1st, 1870, and which were intended for the prepayment of correspondence circulating in the interior of the kingdom, were printed three times: the first, dull blue; the second, pale blue and the third ultramarine.

Philatelists are not ignorant of the fact that the initials of the engraver are to be found on all the stamps of the issue of 1870; these initials are placed at the bottom of the stamp, "H. H." to the left and "A. D." to the right. The 2 and 20 centimes stamps of the first printing have this peculiarity, that instead of the initials of the engraver there are dots invisible to the naked eye. They are the only values of the series in which this difference exists, which appears to be a defect in the engraving. The difference does not appear on the sheets of stamps printed from 1871 on, and everything leads to the belief that a new plate was made for these stamps and that it served for the other two printings.

The quantities of stamps issued of these two values were as follows:

1st print, dull blue,	}	1,500,000 stamps of 2 centimes.		
		6,600,000 " 20 "		
2nd print, pale blue,	}	3,000,000 " 2 "		
		5,400,000 " 20 "		
3rd print, ultramarine,	}	36,000,000 " 2 "		
		21,000,000 " 20 "		

Official documents give the following information regarding the annual sale of these values:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF 2 AND 20 CENTIME STAMPS OF THE 1ST 2ND PRINTINGS SOLD.			
	2 CENTIME STAMPS.		20 CENTIME STAMPS.	
	1st Printing, (Dull Blue)	2nd Printing, (Pale Blue)	1st Printing, (Dull Blue)	2nd Printing, (Pale Blue)
1870	1,298,982		6,078,309	
1871	302,028	1,100,550	521,691	3,365,823
1872		1,640,946		2,907,978
1873		256,504		138,194

YEAR	NUMBER OF 2 AND 20 CENTIME STAMPS OF THE 3RD PRINTING SOLD.	
	2 CENTIMS (ULTRAMARINE)	20 CENTIMS (ULTRAMARINE)
1873	1,439,937	2,830,297
1874	1,901,399	3,046,432
1875	2,412,561	2,378,121
1876	2,747,848	1,409,024
1877	2,569,050	1,522,280
1878	2,865,571	1,779,523
1879	3,201,398	1,859,236
1880	3,448,760	1,600,909
1881	5,216,666	1,676,006
1882	9,839,060	1,043,937
1883	336,850	1,854,235

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 16th December, 1896.

The prospectus of the Great Exhibition, as I feared, did not come to hand in time for me to say anything about it in my last letter, and as it will, before this letter can be published, be seen and read by many in the English periodicals, three of which have given it in full to the tune of seven to ten pages, I will content myself with a brief notice of its chief features.

The Exhibition will remain open from the 22nd of July to the 5th of August. The charge for space will be 3d per square foot, and the insurance will be at the rate of 2s. 6d for each £100 insured. No special size of cards is absolutely compulsory, but the committee hope that collectors will, as far as possible, send in their exhibits mounted on cards of the following sizes: 10 inches in height by 8 inches or 12 inches in width, or 15 inches in height by 12 inches in width. Exhibitors may not publicly price their exhibits for sale, but arrangements will be made for facilitating sales through the secretary at the nominal charge of 5 per cent.

Of medals offered for competition there will be in the regular classes 13 gold, 48 silver and 48 bronze, making in all 104 medals. In addition to these there will be special prizes, including 7 gold, 16 silver, and 7 bronze medals.

I must not take up your space enumerating the classification of countries for competition. Intending exhibitors can have a copy of the prospectus itself by applying to the secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, 4 Lombard Court, London, England. But I may say that the United States is deservedly ranked with some stiff countries for competition. It is in Class II., Division 4, and its competitors will be Colombian Republic, Hawaii and Mexico. Confederate States and ordinary issues are, of course, separated for competition, but are in the same class.

The preliminary arrangements are making substantial progress. Nothing is being put off that can be attended to at once. Already the show-cases, some 250 of them, are on order. The form of cases adopted will enable visitors to examine the stamps quite closely, as they will be close to the glass, a plan which has been so satisfactory in the special exhibitions held by the London Society at its rooms. These splendid cases, "after the uproar is over," will be sold to societies and dealers at a little under cost.

The charge for admission will be one shilling. There will be no free tickets to the show, even the hard worked members of the Executive will have to pay for admission daily to pass into their own committee room, which seems to me a little too absurd. To arrange the show the twenty will have to work night and day, for it will be no joke to properly and carefully arrange the exhibits in their 250 to 300 show cases. A short term of penal servitude will be nothing to it, as I happen to know from previous little experiences at our own show at the London Society. Then about half a dozen of us in our shirt-sleeves worked like galley slaves, and now there are only twenty of us to tackle this big job. Your earnest prayers will be needed for the fated twenty as the time draws near. Don't forget it.

But we are not likely to be frightened at a little work. The Exhibition is to be an eclipser for the best philatelists and those who have got the stuff are enthusiastic over the prospect of what they will show and what they will enjoy. Let me take this opportunity of urging those on your side who intend showing us what they have got, to take the shine out of the Britisher, to get to work at once filling up blanks and planning how and what they will show. Of course, some of you will astonish us natives in the beautiful issues of the United States. We will expect a licking in that direction, but all the same I guess we will give you a twister to accomplish the feat, for I know of one or two magnificent collections of United States with old rarities galore.

GREEK OLYMPIAN STAMPS.

On several occasions during the year 1895, as well as during the current year, we expressed ourselves as being strongly opposed to the recognition of these stamps, considering them purely a speculative issue. About six months ago we saw fit to revise our estimate of the status of these stamps, and we have now been severely criticised in some quarters on account of this change of base. We, therefore, think it advisable to explain to our readers and to the public in general our reasons for our change of opinion in this particular instance, while we still maintain our adhesion to the principles of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

When the issue of the Greek Olympian stamps was originally predicted, we, as we stated at the time, were offered the monopoly of one value, if we were prepared to invest a certain sum of money in its acquisition. Later on, when the stamps really appeared, the quantities printed of certain values were so small in proportion to some of the other values, that speculative intention was evident, and, as a matter of fact, the 60 lepta stamp was unobtainable on the very day or about the very day on which the stamps were

placed on sale. Had there been no change of policy in regard to the issue and use of these stamps, we would certainly have maintained our original position of excluding them from all consideration in our Albums and Catalogues. However, about the middle of the year 1896, the Government evidently determined upon a change in this direction. The 60 lepta stamp was printed again, and since then all values have been obtainable in any quantity by anybody who applied for them at the post office. Besides that, the currency of the stamps was extended from a period of a few months to an indefinite time, and under these circumstances we felt compelled to give the stamps the recognition which we had refused in the first instance. At present there is no limit upon the time in which these stamps are to remain good for postage and under such circumstances it would seem absurd to us to refuse to recognize them as a legitimate postal issue. Besides that, if some of our critics will stop and think for a moment, they will remember that the principles of the S. S. S. S. consist in proscribing all stamps which are issued in limited quantities and the use of which is limited to a short period of time.

As the Greek Olympian stamps have now departed from this category, we fail to see any reason for our maintaining a boycott upon them.

One well-known correspondent of an American publication, has seen fit to impugn our motives in this matter. We admire his imaginative faculty, but scarcely consider it necessary to answer such aspersions.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

Patrons.—H. R. H. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K. G. H. R. H. The Duke of York, K. G. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K. G. (Her Majesty's Postmaster-General).

Executive Committee.—W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, E. B. Evans, M. Giwelb, S. E. Gwyer, W. Hadlow, G. J. Hynes, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, E. J. Nankivell, H. R. Oldfield, R. Pearce, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard, W. T. Wilson.

Chairman of Committee.—M. P. Castle.

Treasurer.—W. B. Avery.

Secretary.—J. A. Tilleard, 4 Lombard Court, London, E. C., (to whom all communications should be addressed.)

PROSPECTUS.

A period of nearly seven years has elapsed since the holding of the London Philatelic Exhibition in 1890, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London.

During this interval very remarkable progress has been made in Philately. The immense increase in the ranks of Philatelists, and the great interest which is now taken in the pursuit in its more scientific aspects, justify the conclusion that the time has arrived when an International Exhibition could advantageously be held in the Metropolis.

It has accordingly been decided to invite Philatelists to join in the festivities of the coming year in celebration of the fact that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been spared to reign over her subjects for a longer period than that vouchsafed to any previous Sovereign, by organizing the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897.

The Exhibition will embrace British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Newsbands, Proofs, Essays, etc., as well as Albums, Books and Philatelic appliances, Literature and Curiosities, and objects of interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

It will be opened at the Galleries of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colors, 191, Piccadilly, W., on Thursday, the 22nd of July, 1897, and it is hoped that the committee will have the hearty co-operation of all Philatelists in their endeavor to make the undertaking a success worthy of the occasion, and thoroughly representative of all aspects of the pursuit to which it is devoted.

The Galleries chosen have been specially constructed for the exhibition of valuable paintings in oil and water colors, and combining as they do the advantages of ample space, good light from above without fear of damage by exposure to the sun's rays, security against the risk of fire, and a position in a leading central thoroughfare in the West End, they have been selected as the most eminently suitable place in London for an Exhibition of Stamps.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases, night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure Exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the committee.

The provisions against the risk of loss by fire or theft are specially referred to in the Rules and Regulations set out below.

The support of Philatelists throughout the world is cordially invited, and it is hoped that the leading Collectors in the British Colonies and all Foreign Countries will, by sending Exhibits, co-operate in making the Exhibition thoroughly representative of the best interests of Philately.

Special arrangements will be made to facilitate the passing through the Customs of Exhibits from abroad without risk of damage, and for such examination (if any) as may be deemed necessary being conducted in the presence of a representative of the committee.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public until the evening of Thursday, the 5th August, 1897, and all exhibits will be returned to the owners as soon as possible after that date.

It will be a great convenience, and the work of the Committee, especially in the preparation of the Official Catalogue, will be considerably lightened, if intending Exhibitors will send full particulars of their Exhibits at the earliest possible moment.

It has been decided that the Exhibition shall be subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of which all Exhibitors will be held to have had notice.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Exhibits in Classes I., II., and III. must be mounted on cards, paper or loose pages. Although no special size of cards or other material is obligatory, it is hoped that Exhibitors who mount their stamps specially for the exhibition, will as far as possible endeavor to assist the Committee in securing uniformity, for the sake of economizing the space at their disposal. This object will be attained by the use of cards of the following sizes, viz.: 10 inches in height by 8 or 12 inches in width, and if desired, cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied on application to the Secretary, at a trifling cost. *The sizes in centimetres will be 25½ by 20¼ or 30½; or 38 by 30½.*

2.—A charge for space according to the size of the exhibits, or of the

cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale :

For each square foot,	8d. (minimum charge 2/6).
For each album or volume of stamps,	5/-
For each volume shown in Divisions 1 and 2 of Class VIII., and for each album or volume, &c., shown in Class IX.,	4/-
For Exhibits in Division 3 of Class VIII. for each foot run of space occupied,	1/- (minimum charge 2/6).

Arrangements have been made by the Committee for Insurance against loss by fire or theft of Exhibits while in the custody of the Committee, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of Exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to loss.

The charge for space and insurance (if any) will be payable by the Exhibitor on sending in his Exhibit

All Exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner—Insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the Exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Secretary as early as possible, *but not later than 1st May, 1897.*

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 7th and 10th July, 1897, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Secretary. Punctuality in delivery is particularly desired to ensure accurate description of the Exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any Exhibit without assigning any reason for such refusal is reserved by the Committee, as also the right of showing such part of any Exhibit as the Committee may decide in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All Exhibits entered for competition must be *bona fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in the joint names, or firm name, as the case may be ; but no combination made solely for the purposes of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited open at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) without the written permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

8.—No price or other notification that it is for sale may be affixed to any Exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Committee his desire to sell, and arrangements will be made accordingly to facilitate this fact and the price being made known. No Exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition, and in case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase-money, after deducting 5 per cent to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will in all cases be final. They will be seven in number, of

whom it is proposed that three at least shall be chosen from the representatives of foreign countries.

10.—No Exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee ; but all exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as "Not for Competition" will be so marked in the several classes in which they may be shown. *In making their awards, the Judges will be requested to take into special consideration, not only the rarity and completeness of the Exhibit, but also the neatness and accuracy of arrangement, method of mounting and condition of the specimens submitted, and the Philatelic knowledge displayed by the Exhibitor.*

(We omit the list of classes into which the exhibits are to be divided. Full particulars can be obtained by application to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard.)

A Special Gold Medal, being the Grand Prize of the Exhibition, will be given for the most meritorious Exhibit of Adhesive Postage Stamps shown in Classes I. or II.

The following special prices will also be awarded :

One Silver and one Bronze Medal in each of Classes I., II., III., IV. and XI., for the best Exhibits by members of Provincial Philatelic Societies resident in the United Kingdom, who do not gain prizes in the open competition in the class for which the special prizes are awarded.

The *Philatelic Society, London*, will give two prizes for the best Collection shown by any Exhibitors under the age of 16 years, and also prizes for the best Exhibit by any amateur not a member of the Society; for the neatest and best arranged Exhibit shown; and for the best Exhibit of Stamps in the finest condition ; and also two Silver Medals to be awarded to authors of Philatelic Works shown in Class VIII.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have placed at the disposal of the committee one Gold and one Silver Medal to be awarded for the two best Collections exhibited in any Album of English manufacture containing over 8,000 stamps, and one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections in any Album of English manufacture containing under 8,000 stamps.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt offers one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections of unused Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, and also one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Exhibits shown in Class III.

Mr. W. T. Wilson will give one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Collections of the Stamps of Mexico.

Mr. M. Giwelb offers one Gold Medal for the best Collection of the Stamps of the Colombian Republic and States.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton one Gold Medal and one Bronze Medal for the two best Exhibits shown by ordinary members of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Mr. M. P. Castle one Gold and one Silver Medal for the two best Exhibits of European Stamps.

Mr. W. Hadlow one Silver Medal for the most complete Collection of the Stamps of Queensland.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best Exhibits shown by Continental Collectors.

A further limited number of medals will also be placed at the disposal of the Judges, for award in any case in which they may consider an Exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No Exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class (exclusive of special prizes) except in Class II., in which class not more than two prizes may be taken by one Exhibitor. The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any prize if from insufficiency of competition or for any other reason they shall think that it should not be awarded.

THE ERROR ISSUE OF TOBAGO STAMPS.

We understand that there has been considerable excitement among stamp collectors both here and at home over the recent error issue of Tobago shilling stamps. It is rumored that a stamp collector has laid a complaint in the matter before His Excellency the acting Governor and that correspondence is now proceeding. It appears that the old stamps went out on September 30th and the error issue came in on the 1st October. After the stamps were sent out from home it was discovered that they were wrong in color and an order was issued by the Secretary of State, it is said, stopping their circulation. This was received in Tobago on or about the 8th October and there were then only a few hundred stamps out. This issue was stopped and applications that were made for stamps were refused on the 23d and 24th October. However, for some reason or other, the stamps were re-issued and His Honor Commissioner Low, Magistrate Walker and other officials bought up a large number of the stamps. These are the allegations brought to the notice of the acting Governor. If Commissioner Low contravened orders in order to indulge in a good piece of speculation for himself and friends he did wrong. If, however, the orders from the Secretary of State were not peremptory but left it to his own discretion as to when to withdraw the issue he may not have been irregular.—*From a local paper.*

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OF TOBAGO.

Mr. H. Clarence Bourne left Trinidad yesterday for Tobago under a Commission issued by the Acting Governor appointing him for certain purposes which are set out in the *Royal Gazette* in the following terms :

And whereas circulars have from time to time been issued by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State calling attention among other things to the difficulties sometimes experienced in obtaining supplies of Colonial Stamps and to certain irregularities which exist in the practice of selling stamps to dealers and collectors ;

And whereas complaints have been made to me with regard to the sale in the Island of Tobago in the month of October now last past, of certain postage stamps which had then been recently withdrawn from circulation ;

And whereas an enquiry into the matters hereinafter specified would in my opinion be for the public welfare ;

Now therefore, I, Clement Courtenay Knollys, acting Governor as aforesaid do hereby in pursuance of the powers vested in me in this behalf by the "Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1892," aforesaid, and of any and every other power enabling me in this behalf, issue this my Commission to you the said Hugh Clarence Bourne, appointing you to be a Commissioner to enquire into

(a) The practice which has hitherto prevailed in the Island of Tobago with regard to the sale of postage stamps to dealers and collectors of stamps.

(b) The circumstances connected with the sale in the said Island of

certain postage stamps which had been withdrawn from circulation on the 8th day of October now last past ; and

(c) The desirability or otherwise of providing for the manner in which and the person by whom requisitions for stamps from dealers in and collectors of stamps should in future be dealt with ;

(d) And such other matters connected with Postage, Revenue or Fee Stamps as may seem to you expedient.

STANLEY GIBBONS, L^d, NEW CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

PART I. STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

We have just received this completed volume, which has been awaited with a great deal of interest by the stamp fraternity. We have scarcely had time to make a careful examination of the work, but, in general, we must say that its appearance is excellent and the matter shows a great deal of care in the compilation. The illustrations of the surcharges are very good as a general rule, but the types of the stamps themselves are simply abominable. They appear to be the roughest kind of reproductions from other electro-types, and a good many of them are simply blurs, being absolutely no picture of the stamp intended to be represented. We are surprised that our enterprising friend, Mr. Phillips, should remain so far behind ourselves and other cataloguers in this important particular.

As to the prices, there can be but little criticism, as they are the work of Mr. C. J. Phillips, who is as well posted on the value of English colonial and many other stamps as any other man in the world. His ideas may in some instances be somewhat exaggerated, but this is apt to be the result of specializing. The most important advances over the preceding edition are in the unused stamps, the majority of which, on careful investigation, will prove to be justified, as the available material in this direction becomes smaller and smaller day by day.

The price of this little book of 150 pages is two shillings, or fifty cents in our money, which appears very high to us in view of what is furnished both by Gebruder Senf and by our own publishers.

NOTES.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a diagonal half of a 100 reis Funchal stamp used as a 50 reis on November 20th of last year, the stock of 50 reis stamps having been exhausted at that time.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Le Timbre-Poste illustrates and chronicles six adhesives issued by the Nankin local post ; the values and colors are :

½c gray, 1c rose, 2c gray green, 3c yellow, 4c claret, 5c violet.

The S. S. S. S. will undoubtedly relegate these stamps to that part of our catalogue relating to Unnecessary issues.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a strip of 25 paras of Servia of the issue of 1889 perforated at the sides only.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have seen a 5 centesimos ultramarine of the 1886 issue of Uruguay with double surcharge "Oficial."

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* mentions a variety of the latest Half penny provisional of the Orange Free State (Halve Penny), with double surcharge, one of which is inverted.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. N. P. Strause has shown us a 20 cent Confederate rouletted. The stamp is on part of the original envelope, and the rouletting has all the appearance of being genuine, although, no doubt, of private and not official character.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen two horizontal rows of the 50 centavos Nicaragua 1895 imperforate horizontally between.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. Morgenthau calls our attention to the fact that the 1sh Gambia is now issued in pale lilac, a distinct shade from the previous printings.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. Berlepsch has shown us a very fine forgery of the 5 centavos of Nicaragua of the 1882 issue, made to defraud the government. It is lithographed on stout white paper of a yellowish tint; the perforation is 14 and the lines of the shading are blurred, especially in the second mountain to the left. The horizontal lines in the first mountain are missing.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen two horizontal rows of the current 5 centavos green of Santander imperforate horizontally between.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *London Philatelist* states that the one shilling stamp of South Australia has been modified in color, having returned to the color of the 1876 77 issues, lake brown, the appearance of the stamp being decidedly improved. The same perforation, 11½, is used, and, a new machine with larger needles having been employed, the perforation has a clean cut appearance.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that a new series of stamps is to be issued at the beginning of this year in Persia.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 cent adhesives of Labuan surcharged in black "1846—JUBILEE—1896" in three lines. As there can be no doubt in regard to their nature, they certainly will be black-listed by the S. S. S.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* has news that in order to dispose of a certain number of stamps on hand, the Mauritius Post Office Committee has recommended the surcharging business; also from the report of the Postal Department Enquiry Committee we learn that the following recommendations are made:

1. New stamps to be ordered from England, available for both postage and revenue purposes.
2. Design to be Arms of Mauritius (after the ugly 3c, we suppose)!
3. Values to be 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 50c; rupees, 1, 2.50, 5, and envelopes 18c and 36c, and 8c single and reply post cards.

(*The London Philatelist*).

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*, as it has reference to the provisional British Central African stamps chronicled by us last month:

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., have kindly favored us with the following copy of a letter they have received from the Postmaster-General of B. C. A.

"November 13th, 1896.

"SIRS,—I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your inquiry of yesterday, that none of the Revenue stamps of British Central Africa were ever used postally.

"The one you sent me has been taken off an old expired license, and has been improperly obliterated.

"There is a special stamp issued to cancel Revenue stamps, and in addition Revenue officers are instructed to write the date across the stamp.

"In the case in question the Revenue officer at Port Herald is also Postmaster, and the mistake has thus arisen.

"I return the stamp sent for me to see.

"I have the honor to be, Sirs,

"Your obedient servant,

"(signed) J. E. McMASTER,

"Postmaster-General B. C. A.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO.,

"Ipswich."

"On receipt of this we carefully examined a number of stamps that we have bought, which came from the Postmaster of Port Herald, and although it may have been contrary to the law for these stamps to be used postally, we are absolutely convinced that they were so used.

"We have before us some of the 2sh 6d and the 1sh on £1 stamps, and find at least four different and distinct cancellations, some of which are similar to those found on the ordinary postage stamps themselves, issued from and used in this part. These cancellations we should describe as follows:—First, the words 'Port Herald' in a circle, and the letters B. C. A. at the bottom, and the date 'My 23, 95' in two lines in the center; about the same size circle as that of the ordinary cancelling stamps of most English country towns. Second, we find a larger double-lined circle with the words 'British Central Africa' in full, between the two lines and the date, in one line across the centre. Third, we find another small, but much thicker, circle, containing the name and date, exactly of the size of the first-named one, but in different type and with thicker characters. Fourth, we have the numbers '852' in an oblong, enclosed between an oval of thick bars, somewhat similar to old English cancellation stamps used about 1850.

"We are making some further inquiries into the use of these fiscal postals, and shall communicate with the Postmaster of Port Herald, and hope to publish here any particulars we can get in due course. In the meantime, if any of our customers who have bought these stamps from us care to return them at the prices they have paid, we will *at once refund the money*; in fact, we should be rather glad to have them back, because we are sound believers in the stamps, and consider they will be rarities in a short time."

At the time of going to press we copy the following from the *London Philatelist*:

We have received two further letters from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with reference to the Revenue stamps with postal obliterations. Our correspondents inform us that both the Postmasters are at present home on leave of absence.

Surbiton, December 18th, 1896.

"SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have the honor to

inform you that those long Revenue stamps you mention were never used postally, and the reason the date-stamp appears on them was that, having a large number of tax-papers to issue in one day, it saved time, as it did away with the necessity of writing in the date in ink on the tax-papers.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. GALT,
Postmaster, Port Herald.

The Postmaster-General,
B. C. Africa."

"Brussels, December 19th, 1896.

"Sirs:—I have the honor to enclose for your perusal a letter from the Postmaster of Port Herald, B. C. Africa, with reference to the Revenue stamps of that Protectorate.

"You will note that the said Revenue stamps were never used postally, and that the cancellation of same with the postal postmark was, as I expected, a mistake on the part of the Postmaster, who, as collector of revenue of the same district, was supplied with two sets of obliterators, one for Postal and one for Revenue purposes, and in error used the postal obliterator for the revenue purposes.

I have the honor to be, sir,

(Signed)

J. E. McMASTER,
Postmaster-General, B. C. A.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
Ipswich.

The above should definitely clear up any mystery attaching to the so-called fiscal-postals at present in the market.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

It is stated that the Seychelles 36c on 45c which were recently issued had all been bought up for speculation, and this view has been generally adopted in the stamp trade. However, we are now informed on reliable authority that the fact that this value was unobtainable at the post-office within a very short time of its appearance is not due to speculation of any kind, but as the result of commercial necessities. At certain seasons of the year, large shipments of vanilla are made through the mails, and the merchants in Seychelles find high values of stamps necessary for the prepayment of postage on these shipments. As all the values above the 18c were practically exhausted at the time of the issue of the provisionals, one or two mercantile houses in the islands sought to protect themselves against the necessity of using large quantities of stamps of small values on their shipments by buying up the entire issue of the 36c on 45c. These stamps have been used for several months on these shipments of vanilla, and the remainders left over are still in the hands of the original purchasers.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* mentions a horizontal pair of the St. Vincent 4 pence bright ultramarine of issue of December 1881, perforated 11½ to 12 all round, but imperforate between the stamps.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

A correspondent of *Le Timbre Poste* states that it is impossible that the 25 stotinki Unpaid Letter Stamp of Bulgaria should exist in the new type as that value has been replaced by the recently issued 30 stotinki.

 CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The *Philatelic World* chronicles two newly discovered locals, one being a 1 cent Jenkins' City Despatch of a hitherto unknown type, and the other an envelope issued by Roche's Wilmington Dispatch. We illustrate the former; the latter is printed in black on white and is of the same shape as the adhesive stamp issued by the same company and has the same inscriptions, but in different letters, which are white, while the body of the stamp is black.

1c Jenkins' City Despatch.



1c black

Roche's Wilmington City Dispatch.

Envelope.

Black on white

AFGHANISTAN.—Dr. G. L. Shearer has shown us a new adhesive of Afghanistan similar in type to preceding issue; being unable to read the inscription we cannot decipher the denomination of value.

Le Timbre Poste chronicles and illustrates another stamp of the same type, but with different inscriptions.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforate.

? Black on white (illustration)

? Black on buff

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny adhesive is now printed in a deep olive green shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated

$\frac{1}{2}$ p olive green

CONGO.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us two new stamps of 15 and 40 centimes, both of the same size as the other values of the current series and illustrating Congo scenery.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14½ and 16.
 15c gray yellow and black
 40c bluish green and black

ECUADOR.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the current 20 centavos, surcharged "CINCO CENTAVOS" in the same manner as the provisional 10 centavos chronicled in November.

Adhesive stamp.
 Provisional issue.



Perforated.
 5c on 20c orange, black surcharge

FRANCE.—We learn from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the stamp of the 60 centimes pneumatic envelope has been surcharged in black "TAUX—REDUITE—A—0.50" in four lines.

We read in the *Monthly Journal* that Mr. Bacon has discovered in the Tapling collection a specimen of the 20 centimes red brown of the 1876 issue in type II; until now this stamp was only known in type I.

Adhesive stamp.
 Perforated 14x13½.
 20c red brown, type II
Pneumatic envelope.
 Provisional issue.

50c on 60c rose, violet, black surcharge

MEXICO.—Mr. J. Breeding has shown us a current 12 centavos water-marked part of "CORREOS E. U. M." and pin perforated, printed by error in yellow brown, the color of the 3 centavos.

Mr. S. Chapman has sent us a 2 centavos interior card of the last issue which has been surcharged at the side "SERVICIO URBANO" in red, and "SERVICIO INTERIOR" obliterated by a red line.

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we learn that the 10, 12, 15, 20 and 50 centavos are now issued with the watermark R. M.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked "CORREOS E. U. M."

Pin perforated.

12c yellow brown (error)

Watermarked R. M.

Perforated 12.

10c rose lilac

12c olive

15c blue green

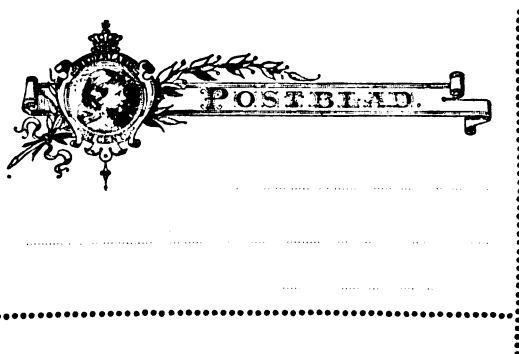
20c brown lilac

50c violet

Postal card.

2c rose, red surcharge, buff

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. J. B. Robert, editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, has sent us some novelties in the shape of letter cards of 3, 5 and 12½ cents. There are two sizes of the 3 and 5 cent values, the smaller size being intended for enclosure in the larger ones as reply cards

Letter cards.

Size, 140x84 mm.

3c green, *greenish*5c ultramarine, *bluish*12½c rose, *pinkish*

Size, 118x70 mm. (for reply)

3c green, *greenish*5c ultramarine, *bluish*

ROUMANIA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the Delivery stamp is now issued in vermilion.

Delivery stamp.

Watermarked Coat of Arms.

Perforated 13.

25b vermilion

SIERRA LEONE.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the three pence of the new series has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated,
3p lilac and gray

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Negeri Sembilan.*—*Die Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the 25 cent and 2, 3, 10 and 25 dollars of the new series.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated.
25c green and carmine
Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated.
2d green and carmine
3d green and olive
10d green and violet
25d green and yellow

Pahang.—*Die Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the 25 cent and 2, 3, 10 and 25 dollars of the new series.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated.
25c green and carmine
Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated.
2d green and carmine
3d green and olive
10d green and violet
25d green and yellow

Sungai Ujong.—*Die Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the 25 cent and 2, 3, 10 and 25 dollars of the new series.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated.
25c green and carmine
Watermarked Crown and CC.
Perforated.
2d green and carmine
3d green and olive
10d green and violet
25d green and yellow

ZANZIBAR.—The *London Philatelist* states that the 4½ annas British East Africa Protectorate has been surcharged "ZANZIBAR" in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
4½a orange, black surcharge

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, November 17th and 18th, 1896.

Belgium, 1850, 20c blue, unused,	\$23.75
Great Britain, £5 orange,	12.50
Wurtemberg, 3rd issue, 3k orange, no thread, unused,	14.35
Ceylon, 2sh blue, imperf.,	24.25
" perf., 8d brown,	13.00
" another one, unused, no gum,	19.00
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d red, fine,	17.50
" " 4d blue, superb,	18.10
Lagos, 10sh brown, heavy postmark,	36.25
Mauritius, Post paid, 2d blue, medium state of plate, fine color,	52.50
" large fillet, 2d blue, a bright, clean copy with one or two defects,	50.00
British Columbia, perf. 12½, 10c pink, used,	13.00
" " \$1 green, unused,	18.10
Canada, 6d violet black, perf., very fine,	26.85
Nova Scotia, 1d red brown, strip of 3, unused, o.g.,	27.50
United States, 1857, 90c blue, very fine,	21.85
" Justice, 90c, off center, used,	33.75
Barbados, imperf., 1sh black, unused, o.g.,	11.85
" no watermark, pin perf., 1d blue, unused, no perforations at top,	10.00
" 5s rose, unused, no gum,	15.75
" another one, used,	10.35
" perf. 11½ x 15, 4d vermilion, unused, o.g.,	13.00
St. Lucia, 1sh orange, used,	17.00
" another one, unused, with part gum,	17.50
St. Vincent, no watermark, 1sh brown, unused, o.g.,	27.50
" 1sh deep rose, large perf., unused, o. g.,	37.50
" 5sh rose, unused, o.g.,	71.25
" CA., 4d ultramarine, unused,	16.25
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre, unused,	13.50
" another one, used,	13.50
" CA, 6d ochre, unused,	45.00
" another one, used,	35.00
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d rose, unused, o.g.,	23.75
" 1sh carmine, single lined border,	16.25
Western Australia, 6d bronze, superb copy,	23.10

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., November 20th, 1896.

Bergedorf, ½s black on lilac, unused,	\$ 13.75
3s black on rose, unused,	9.50
(We wonder what the status of these two lots can be ; if originals, they are certainly extremely cheap ; if reprints, they sold for a pretty high price).	
Great Britain, 1862, 3d carmine, plate 3, with secret dot, unused pair with o.g.,	\$ 70.00
" " 1sh green, plate 2, die 2, unused, o.g.,	125 00
" " 1876, 8d brown, imperf., unused o.g.,	28.75
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d dark blue, very fine,	22.50
Tasmania, 2d, serrated perf., perfs. visible on two sides,	20 00
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow,	20.00
Nevis, 6d olive, fine used specimen,	53 75
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, used,	15.00

Auction Sale of Puttick & Simpson, November 30th and December 1st, 1896.

Switzerland, Winterthur, 2 1/2r, superb copy,	15.75
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d dark blue, on entire original,	21.50
Mauritius, Britannia, 4p green,	13.00
" 1/2d on 9d, red surcharge, unused, o. g.,	13.75
St. Christopher, CA, 4d blue, unused, o. g.,	31.25
St. Vincent, 5sh rose, unused, no gum,	65.00

Auction sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co., December 2nd and 3rd, 1896.

New York, 1842, City Despatch Post, 3c black on blue, wove paper, unused, insignificant crease at bottom,	\$ 25.00
" another one, unused, perfect, no gum,	35.00
" 3c black on greenish glazed paper, used, tear at top,	15.00
" 1845, 5c black, unused and signed,	10.00
United States, 1851, 5c brown, unsevered pair on original letter slightly soiled,	19.50
" 1857, 90c blue, unused, o.g.,	20.25
" 1857, reprint, 90c blue,	17.10
" 1868, embossed, 90c blue, vertical pair, used.	20.30
" a single copy,	10.00
" 1869, 90c, unsevered vertical pair, lightly cancelled,	30.00
" a magnificent single copy,	18.00
" Newspapers, complete set, surcharged " Specimen,"	50.00
" 9c, unused, no gum,	12.00
" another one,	10.10
" Justice, 24c, o.g.,	10.75
" another one,	10.50
" another,	10.00
" 90c, unused, no gum,	27.00
" another one, o.g.,	28.50
" another, cancelled,	21.75
" another one, cancelled,	20.25
" Revenue stamps, imperf., 3c Playing Cards, unsevered pair,	72.00
" " perf., \$20 Probate of Will, 6 copies, from \$15 to	15.50
" " \$25 Mortgage, unsevered pair, imperf. between,	76.00
" " \$200 red & green, fine copies, from \$11.10 to	14.00
" " Second issue, \$1.60,	15.10
" " " another one,	15.00
" " " another,	15.00
" " " \$20,	12.00
" " " \$25,	13.10
" " " another one,	13.10
" " " two more,	26.20
" " Third issue, \$20 black and orange, very fine,	10.25
" Boyd's Express, 2c green, large type, on original letter,	21.00
" Staten Island Express, 3c vermilion,	18.10
Ceylon, 2r 50c red brown, unused,	19.00
Antioquia, 2 1/2c blue, vertical pair,	94.00
" 5c green,	91.00

Cundinamarca, 1883, Provisional, green,	20.25
Denmark, 1863, rouletted, 16s lilac unused,	15.25
Dominica, CA, 1sh lake, 12 copies,	186.00
Great Britain, £5 orange, used,	10.10
" another one,	10.10
Modena, 1859, 80c orange on part of original cover,	18.25
Montserrat, CA, 4p blue, used,	20.25
" another one,	20.25
St. Lucia, 1883, 6d lilac, unsevered cancelled pair,	28.00
Spain, 1865, perf., 19 cuartos, unused,	12.50
Turks Islands, 1sh violet, lightly cancelled,	75.00
Wurtemberg, 1866, rouletted, 18kr orange, unused,	15.50

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., December 10th, 1896.

Great Britain, £5, on bluish paper,	10.50
Ceylon, 2r 50c,	13.00
Labuan, CA sideways, 12c carmine,	25.00
" 6 on 16c, fine,	40.00
Mauritius, Postpaid, 1d, early state of plate, grand margins,	40.00
" " another one, earliest state of plate, not much margin,	21.75
" " 2d blue, unused, very early state, large margins,	170.00
Natal, 1sh green, black surcharge, on entire envelope,	33.75
New South Wales, imperf., 5d green, unused, o. g.,	20.00
Barbados, 5sh rose, superb unused specimen,	23.75
Canada, 6d, perf., grand unused specimen, o. g.,	52.50
Dominica, CA, 1sh, unused, o. g.,	14.00
New Brunswick, Connell, 5c brown, unused, perforations clipped on two sides,	46.25
Newfoundland, 6½d carmine, unused, o. g.,	55.00

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, December 14th, 1896.

Ceylon, 8d brown, good margin on three sides, but slightly cut into at left,	37.50
Nevis, 1sh yellow green,	20.00
St. Lucia, CA, 1sh orange, postally used,	16.00

CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.—DOMINION PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

AMALGAMATION.

Special General Meeting.

The question of the amalgamation of the two Canadian Philatelic Associations, in the general interests of Philately, having reached that stage which demands that it be taken into consideration by the members of the two Associations, we have the honor of drawing your attention to the following proposed basis for such an undertaking, and at the same time would request all those who are unable to attend the Special General meetings to communicate their views in writing to the respective Presidents with as little delay as possible.

The Meetings will be held in the cities mentioned herewith and at the places stated :

Canadian Philatelic Association, Montreal, Rooms of the Montreal Philatelic Association, Chateau de Ramezay Building, Notre-Dame Street, 3 P.M.

Dominion Philatelic Association, Toronto, Office of Walter MacMahon, Esq., Yonge St., Arcade, 2 P.M.
Both Meetings to be held on the 28th of January, 1897.

BASIS FOR PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

1st. That the Canadian and Dominion Philatelic Associations amalgamate for the general interests of Philately in Canada, under the name of the Dominion of Canada Philatelic Association, with effect from the 1st of January, 1897.

2nd. That the Annual Subscription be \$0.50 per annum, with an entrance fee for new members of \$0.50.

3rd. That both Associations nominate one or more names for each of the following offices: President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Exchange Superintendent, Librarian, Counterfeit Detector, and three names for Trustees.

4th. That both Associations nominate one paper for official organ.

5th. That each meeting authorize its President to enter into negotiations with the other, to complete the proposed amalgamation upon the terms submitted herein or otherwise as desired.

6th. That upon a satisfactory arrangement of this question, the names nominated by both Associations be sent to the members for election purposes in connection with the amalgamated Association, as well as the official organs.

Anticipating that the proposed change will meet with favor and that we will hear from those who are unable to attend the meetings,

We remain, Yours in Philately,

ERNEST F. WURTELE,
President

Canadian Philatelic Association,
Quebec.

1st January, 1897.

I. E. WELDON,
President,

Dominion Philatelic Association,
157 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clutz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

Minutes of the 164th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held November 19th, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 8.45 P. M., with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Rev. Chas. H. Jones, Dr. R. Roehre, Messrs. E. R. Carter, R. H. Benary, Oscar Dejonge and R. S. Lehman. As guest Mr. Moriz Loewy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nominations for membership of Messrs. F. G. Sweet and Moriz Loewy, their names were balloted upon, and the candidates unanimously elected.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer presents the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society Nos. 32 and 33. Dr. Craighill, Messrs. Carter and Loewy their portraits for the photograph album. The Bogert and Durbin Co. priced catalogues of their 65th, 66th, 68th and 69th sales. Mr. Clotz some counterfeits for the forgery album. The Birmingham Philatelic Society its annual report for the year ending October 1st, 1896. An "Unknown Friend," a package of philatelic literature for the library, and Mr. Lehman a copy of the new 2c Ceylon postal card.

Upon motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Carter moved that the article criticizing prices in the standard catalogues which appeared in the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society No. 33, be endorsed by this Society, and that the opinion of the latter concurs entirely with that of the writer of the article.

This motion was unanimously carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.33 P. M. Next meeting takes place on December 17th, 1896.

Mr. A. Dejonge exhibited a portion of his beautifully arranged album (the part containing Scandinavian stamps). This album, which was made by the owner, represents an enormous amount of labor and skill as well as artistic ability on the part of our worthy President.

Mr. Carter showed a lot of very fine exchange circuit books received from various members, many stamps in which found a ready sale.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

Minutes of the 165th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held December 17th, 1896.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M., with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, John Schiefer, Moriz Loewy, Adolph Lienhardt, A. Richter, Rev. Chas. H. Jones, Messrs. E. R. Carter, R. S. Lehman, J. W. Sittig, Chas. Seidel, Dr. R. Roehre and Mr. Oscar Dejonge.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

Dr. Craighill proposes for membership: Mr. James J. Carroll; referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer presents the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society No. 34. Mr. R. S. Wilson (the Stamp Hunter) some photographs of rare Confederate stamps; The Bogert & Durbin Co., priced catalogues of their 70th and 71st sales; Mr. Witt a photograph of the cover of the Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt, which bears portraits of the most famous collectors of the world, among them several of our members; Mr. Loewy a counterfeit Cyprus, the present 1d Great Britain surcharged "Zypern," but cancelled in *Dundee, Scotland*; Mr. Heusinger a copy of the Official Bulletin of the Texas Philatelic Society No. 1 for the library.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Messrs Jacob Ulman and Alwin Zschiesche sent in their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

Mr. Clotz moves that the next meeting be held at the Collectors Club house, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York. This motion was carried unanimously.

Rev. E. J. Abbott, our member at Wadham's Mills, N. Y., informed the

members that he has not only added to his stamp collection but also to his home collection in the shape of a little daughter with *original gums*, a perfectly unique specimen.

Rev. Charles H. Jones exhibited a beautiful copy of the rare 6c Staten Island local on the original cover, which was admired by all; it is believed to be unique.

The Society presented to each member present a copy of the Favorite Album for United States stamps.

A letter was read from Mr. Schulze complaining of the non-receipt of the official journal; referred to the Secretary.

The President on closing the meeting made a neat speech in which he wished all members a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, sentiments which were re-echoed by all.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P.M.

After the meeting Mr. Carter exhibited a fine lot of exchange circuit books just received.

Next meeting will be held on January 21st, 1897.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1890.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 23rd Street, New York. *Secretary*, JOS. S. RICH, 480 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMME, 85 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { H. GREMME,
CHAS. D. W. DREW,
M. C. BERLEPSCH.

Finance { WALTER S. SCOTT
A. L. BAIRD,
R. R. BOGERT.

House { R. L. COURSEN,
J. N. T. LEVICK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

Membership { H. COLLIN,
A. PERRIN,
F. E. P. LYNDE.
Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie
Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

November 24th, 1896.

An adjourned session of the meeting of November 10th, was called to order by President Levick at 8.25.

Moved by Mr. Berlepsch and seconded by Mr. Luff that the Chairman appoint a committee to prepare nominations of candidates to be voted for at annual meeting.

Chairman appointed Messrs. Berlepsch, Luff and Rich.

After conferring the committee reported as follows: for president, J. N. Luff; secretary, Jos. S. Rich; treasurer, Max Meyenberg; trustees, R. R. Bogert, M. C. Berlepsch, F. E. P. Lynde, Geo. R. Tuttle.

Adjourned at 8.30.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

November 24th, 1896.

The 67th meeting of the Corporation and 315th meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.45 by President Levick.

Present, Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Brevoort, Drew, Gregory, Hayden, Lynde, Mead, Luff, Perrin, Rich, Trafford and Williams.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Trustees reported election of Dr. T. S. Bronson, New Haven, and B. C. Church, Duluth, Minn., as new members.

That Mr. Andreini had tendered his resignation as trustee.

Mr. Perrin was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

Secretary was instructed to write to the Collectors Club asking use of the Assembly room for the anniversary.

Auction sale of 25 lots produced good results.

Adjourned 9.45.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

December 22, 1896.

The 316th meeting of the Society called to order at 8.20 by President Levick.

Present Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Bruner, Doane, Drew, Coursen, Gregory, Hayden, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Perrin, Rich and W. S. Scott.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On behalf of Trustees Secretary reported applications of James Gotendorf, France; Charles A. Needham, Canada; Walter Davis, John Ripley Myers, City; and resignations of Mess. Wm. F. S. Pell and W. L. Sherwood.

Mr. Andreini proposed, seconded by Mr. Lynde, that the cordial greetings of the Society be extended to Mr. Davies, Vice-President of the Victoria Philatelic Society of Melbourne, who was present.

Upon request of the President, Mr. Andreini personally extended to Mr. Davies the cordial greetings of the Society.

Mr. Davies responded on behalf of the Society which he represented, briefly describing the condition of Philately in Australia.

This being the Annual Meeting, election of officers for ensuing year followed.

Mr. J. N. Luff being the only candidate for President was unanimously elected.

For Secretary Mr. J. S. Rich was nominated, and receiving 16 votes was declared elected.

For Treasurer, Mr. M. Meyenberg being the only candidate received 16 votes and was declared elected.

For Trustees, Messrs. Berlepsch, Lynde and Tuttle were unanimously elected, there being no other nominations.

The election of Mr. Luff as President left a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. Mr. Levick was nominated and received a unanimous vote.

The vacancy caused by election of Mr. Rich as Secretary was filled by the choice of Mr. Coursen as Trustee for the unexpired term.

The election being ended Mr. Luff took the chair. In response to calls for a speech he made a few happy remarks.

Mr. Bogert called attention to the anniversary to be held next meeting night in January. It was announced that tickets were ready for those who had subscribed, and those who desired might secure them from members of entertainment committee. Mr. Berlepsch called attention to the Auction and Exchange Departments which are now in full running order and ready to receive stamps.

Adjourned 9.40.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

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, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTIMES—1 FRANC—19 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July, 1868.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
25x19½mm.



- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 1c black |
| 2 | 5c yellow green |
| 3 | 5c bright green |
| 4 | 20c dull blue |
| 5 | 20c blue |
| 6 | 20c light blue |
| 7 | 40c red |
| 8 | 40c rose |
| 9 | 40c vermillion |

COUNTERFEITS.

As there are numerous forgeries of these stamps, we give below some characteristics pertaining to the genuine, by the aid of

which the difference between the counterfeits and the genuine may be readily told.

In all the values, the figures of value in the lower part of stamp are 2¼mm., in height; in the upper part of the 1 and 5 centimes stamps the figures measure 1¾mm. in height; in the upper part of the 20 and 40 centimes stamps, they measure 2mm. in height. The upper deck of the steamship is 11¼mm. long; the vertical lines of shading show below the label inscribed "POSTES," and this label measures 2x11½mm. The A of MARITIME is narrow and the R is broad.

The top branch of the E of DE is narrower than the bottom one. The circle containing the figures of value in the upper left corner touches the inner line of the frame above it and to the left of it. The circle in the upper right corner touches the frame above and to the right of it. The circle in the lower right corner does not touch the frame, and the one in the lower left corner touches the frame at the left only.

Early specimens show some clouds, but late printings very often do not show any.

SURINAM.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS—I GULDEN—40 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 1st, 1873.

Typographed (portrait of King William III) on various papers. Size, 19x22mm.



I. Bluish white wove paper.

Perforated 14 with small holes. (This perforation is called by some compilers "Pin perforation" or "Rough perforation.")

- 1 2½c rose
- 2 3c green
- 3 5c violet
- 4 10c stone
- 5 25c ultramarine
- 6 50c orange

II. Yellowish white wove paper.

1° Perforated 14 with small holes.

- 7 2½c rose
- 8 3c green
- 9 5c violet
- 10 10c stone
- 11 25c ultramarine
- 12 25c blue
- 13 50c orange

2° Regular perforation 14.

- 14 2½c rose
- 15 3c green
- 16 5c violet
- 17 10c stone
- 18 25c ultramarine
- 19 25c blue
- 20 50c orange

3° Perforated 11½x12.

- 21 2½c rose
- 22 3c green
- 23 5c violet
- 24 10c stone
- 25 25c ultramarine
- 26 25c blue

4° Perforated 12½x12.

- 27 2½c rose
- 28 3c green
- 29 5c violet
- 30 10c stone
- 31 25c ultramarine
- 32 25c blue

5° Perforated 13x12.

- 33 2½c rose
- 34 3c green (?)

- 35 5c violet (?)
- 36 10c stone
- 37 25c ultramarine
- 38 25c blue

January 1st, 1879.

Typographed on white wove paper in two colors, the medallion being printed in orange brown and the frame surrounding it in green. Size 19x23 mm.

Regular perforation 14.

- 39 2g 50c green, center orange brown

March 1st, 1885.

Same type as issue of October 1st, 1873, typographed on white wove paper.

1° Perforated 13½.

- 40 1c lilac
- 41 2c yellow
- 42 12½c blue
- 2° Perforated 13½x13.

- 43 1c lilac
- 44 2c yellow
- 45 12½c blue

July 1st, 1888.

I. Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½x12.

- 46 15c gray
- 47 20c green
- 48 30c brown
- 49 40c lilac

II. Same type, impression, etc., as issue of January 1st, 1879, the frame being printed in brown and the medallion in gray.

Perforated 11½.

- 50 1g brown, center gray
- September 15th, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 51 3c green

October 31st, 1890.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½.

- 52 1c lilac
- 53 2c red brown
- 54 2½c carmine
- 55 5c light blue

August 1st, 1892.

Provisional issue.

50 cent stamps of the issue of October, 1873, surcharged in black with new value.



- 1° Regular perforation 14.
- 56 2½c on 50c orange, black surcharge
- 2° Perforated 11½x12.
- 57 2½c on 50c orange, black surcharge
- 3° Perforated 12½x12.
- 58 2½c on 50c orange, black surcharge
- 4° Perforated 13x12.
- 59 2½c on 50c orange, black surcharge

August 11th, 1892.

Provisional issue.

Typographed on white wove paper in two colors, the groundwork being printed in orange. Size 19¼x29 mm.



- Perforated 10½.
- 60 2½c black and orange
- Variety: First and fifth vertical words [FRANKEERZEGEL] have fancy capital F.
- 61 2½c black and orange

October 1st, 1892.

Typographed [portrait of Queen Wilhelmina] on white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
- 62 10c light brown
- 63 12½c violet
- 64 15c gray
- 65 20c green
- 66 25c ultramarine
- 67 30c dark brown

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

October 1st, 1873.

Typographed on white wove paper, the

numerals of the denomination of value being printed separately in black; there are four types of each of the values, and they correspond with those of the unpaid letter stamps of the 1874-75 issue of the Dutch Indies. Size 18½x22 mm.

We illustrate below the four types enlarged in order to facilitate comparison.



Type I.



Type II.

In type I, if the vertical branch of the T of *Betalen* should continue downwards, it would pass through the centre of the uppermost loop of the chain; the O of *Port* is oval and there are 34 loops in the chain.

In type II, if the vertical branch of the T should continue downwards, it would pass between the two uppermost loops of the chain; the O of *Port* is round and there are 33 loops in the chain.



Type III.



Type IV.

Type III is similar to type I, but the O of *Port* is round and there are 32 loops in the chain.

In type IV, the letters of *Port* are much larger than in the other types and there are 37 loops in the chain. There are other minor differences, but the above will be sufficient, in connection with the illustrations, to show the differences in the types.

The plates of the various values were made up as follows, each plate consisting of 100 stamps.

Plates of the 2½, 5 and 20 cent stamps :

- 16 stamps of type I.
- 42 " " II.
- 42 " " III.

Arranged as per following diagram :

2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	3	I	3	I	3	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	I	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
2	2	3	I	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	I	3	3	3	I	I	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	I	I	I	2	2
2	2	I	I	I	I	I	I	2	2

Plates of the 10, 25 and 40 cent stamps :

- 28 stamps of type I.
- 1 " " II.
- 68 " " III.
- 3 " " IV.

arranged as per following diagram :

3	3	3	I	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	I	2	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	I
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3

Plate of 30 cent stamps :

- 7 stamps of type I.
- 1 " " II.
- 92 " " III.

arranged as per following diagram :

3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	3
3	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Plates of the 10 cent and of the second setting of the 2½ and 5 cent stamps :

- 29 stamps of type I.
- 20 " " " II.
- 51 " " " III.

Arranged as per following diagram :

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
3	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	3
1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3
3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3



The 30 cent stamp is of the same type as the 20 cent, and the 50 cent of the same type as the 10 cent.

Perforated 12½x12.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------|
| 201 | 2½c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 202 | 2½c " " | " II |
| 203 | 2½c " " | " III |
| 204 | 5c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 205 | 5c " " | " II |
| 206 | 5c " " | " III |
| 207 | 10c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 208 | 10c " " | " II |
| 209 | 10c " " | " III |
| 210 | 10c " " | " IV |
| 211 | 20c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 212 | 20c " " | " II |
| 213 | 20c " " | " III |
| 214 | 25c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 215 | 25c " " | " II |
| 216 | 25c " " | " III |
| 217 | 25c " " | " IV |
| 218 | 30c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 219 | 30c " " | " II |
| 220 | 30c " " | " III |
| 221 | 40c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 222 | 40c " " | " II |
| 223 | 40c " " | " III |
| 224 | 40c " " | " IV |
| 225 | 50c lilac and black, | Type I |
| 226 | 50c " " | " II |
| 227 | 50c " " | " III |

October, 1892-95.

Typographed on white wove paper, with the denomination of value printed in black. All the values are of the same design, and there are three types of each value, corresponding to the three first types of the preceding issue. Size, 18½x22mm.

The plates of the various values are made up as follows, each plate consisting of 100 stamps.

Plates of the 2½, 5 and 10 cent stamps :
29 stamps of type I.

- 18 " " " II.
- 53 " " " III.



Arranged as per following diagram :

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	
3	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	
1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	
3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	
3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	

Plate of the 25 cent stamps :

14 stamps of type I.

1 " " II.

85 " " III.

Arranged as per following diagram :

3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	
3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	
3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	

We have not seen sheets of the other values, and are not able to describe the construction of their plates.



Perforated 12 1/2.

228	2 1/2c lilac and black,	Type I
229	2 1/2c " "	" II
230	2 1/2c " "	" III
231	5c lilac and black,	Type I
232	5c " "	" II
233	5c " "	" III
234	10c lilac and black,	Type I
235	10c " "	" II
236	10c " "	" III
237	20c lilac and black,	Type I
238	20c " "	" II
239	20c " "	" III
240	25c lilac and black,	Type I
241	25c " "	" II
242	25c " "	" III
243	50c lilac and black,	Type I
244	50c " "	" II
245	50c " "	" III

1896.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue ; all the stamps on the plate are of type I.

Perf. 12 1/2.

246	40c lilac and black,	Type I
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SWAZIELAND.

CURRENCY : 12 PENCE = 1 SHILLING ; 20 SHILLINGS = £1 = \$4.87, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1889-90.

Stamps of the South African Republic of the issues of March, November and December, 1885, and April, 1887, surcharged horizontally in black *Swazieland*. The surcharge measures 13 1/2 mm. The letters S, L and D are 2 mm., and the others 1 1/2 mm., in height.



1° Perforated 12 1/2.

1	1/2p gray, black surcharge
2	2p olive green, black surcharge
3	6p blue " "
4	2sh 6p yellow " "
5	5sh dark blue " "
6	10sh red brown " "

Varieties :

a.	Surcharge inverted.
7	1/2p gray, black surcharge
8	2p olive green, black surcharge
9	5sh dark blue " "

- b. SWAZIELAN (without D.)
 10 ½p gray, black surcharge
 11 2p olive green, black surcharge
 12 5sh dark blue " " "
 c. Same as "b" with surcharge inverted.
 13 5sh dark blue, black surcharge
 2° Perforated 12½x12.

- 14 1p rose, black surcharge
 15 2p olive green, black surcharge
 16 1sh green, black surcharge
Varieties:
 a. Surcharge inverted.
 17 2p olive green, black surcharge
 18 1sh green, black surcharge
 b. SWAZIELAN [without D].
 19 2p olive green

1893.
 Same as preceding issue, but with surcharge in red.

- Perforated 12½.
 20 ½p gray, red surcharge
Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 21 ½p gray, red surcharge
 b. Double surcharge.
 22 ½p gray, red surcharge

Reprints.
 July, 1894.

Same as regular issues, but with period after Swazieland.

- Perforated (?)
 23 ½p gray, black surcharge
 24 1p rose " " "
 25 2p olive green, black surcharge
 26 10sh red brown " " "

With the exception of the period, the surcharge is identical with that of the originals.

COUNTERFEITS.

The only forgery seen by us has the surcharge a trifle larger than the genuine.

SWEDEN.

CURRENCY: 48 SKILLING BANCO=1 RIX
 DALER=54 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

100 ÖRE=1 KRONA=27 CENTS, U. S.
 CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1855.

Typographed on white wove paper varying in texture. Size 18x21mm.



- Perforated 14x13½.
 1 3s dark green
 2 3s bright green
 3 4s blue
 4 4s pale blue
 5 6s gray
 6 6s bistre gray
 7 8s yellow
 8 8s orange
 9 24s vermillion
 10 24s pale vermillion

Reprints.

1° 1868.

White wove paper.

- Perforated 14.
 11 3s light green
 12 4s blue
 13 6s lilac
 14 8s yellow
 15 24s vermillion

2° 1885.

Thin glazed white paper.

- Perforated 13.
 16 3s green
 17 4s dark blue
 18 6s lilac
 19 8s yellow
 20 24s vermillion

July 1st, 1858.

Typographed on white wove paper varying in texture. Size, 17x20mm.



- 1° Perforated 14x13½.
 21 5ö yellow green
 22 5ö green
 23 5ö dark green
 24 9ö lilac
 25 9ö violet
 26 12ö blue
 27 12ö dark blue
 28 12ö ultramarine
 29 24ö yellow
 30 24ö orange
 31 30ö brown
 32 30ö bistre brown
 33 30ö red brown
 34 50ö rose
 35 50ö carmine
 2° Perforated 14.
 36 5ö yellow green
 37 5ö green
 38 5ö dark green
 39 9ö lilac
 40 9ö violet
 41 12ö blue

- 42 12ö dark blue
 43 12ö ultramarine
 44 24ö yellow
 45 24ö orange
 46 30ö brown
 47 30ö bistre brown
 48 30ö red brown
 49 50ö rose
 50 50ö carmine

Reprints.

1885.

*Thin glazed white wove paper.**Perforated 13.*

- 51 5ö green
 52 9ö violet
 53 12ö blue
 54 24ö yellow
 55 30ö brown
 56 50ö rose

December 1st, 1862.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size,
 17x21mm.

*Perforated 14.*

- 57 3ö bistre
 58 3ö brown

Reprints.

1885.

*Thin glazed white wove paper.**Perforated 13.*

- 59 3ö brown

April 1st, 1860.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size,
 16¾x19½mm.

*Perforated 14.*

- 60 17ö mauve
 61 17ö gray lilac
 62 20ö vermilion
 63 20ö bright vermilion

Reprints.

1885.

*Thin glazed white wove paper.**Perforated 13.*

- 64 17ö violet
 65 20ö red

July 1st, 1872.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size,
 17½x19½mm. The 1 rix daler is of a
 different type from the other values and is
 printed in two colors, the frame being printed
 in brown and the central medallion in
 blue.

*Perforated 14.*

- 66 3ö yellow brown
 67 3ö bistre brown
 68 5ö yellow green
 69 5ö blue green
 70 5ö dark green
 71 6ö violet
 72 6ö lilac
 73 6ö red lilac
 74 6ö gray
 75 12ö blue
 76 12ö pale blue
 77 20ö vermilion
 78 20ö pale vermilion
 79 24ö yellow
 80 24ö orange
 81 30ö pale brown
 82 30ö dark brown
 83 50ö rose
 84 50ö carmine
 85 1rd brown, center blue
 86 1rd bistre, center blue
 87 1rd bistre, center ultramarine

Variety: Error—in-scription TRETIO ÖRE,
 instead of TJUGO ÖRE.

- 88 20ö vermilion (error)

Reprints.

1885.

Thin glazed white wove paper.

- 89 1rd brown, center blue

1876-78.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-
 ceding issue.

1° Perforated 14.

- 90 4ö dark gray (December 1876)

2° Perforated 13

- 91 3ö yellow brown
 92 3ö bistre brown
 93 4ö gray
 94 4ö pale gray
 95 5ö yellow green
 96 5ö blue green
 97 5ö dark green
 98 6ö lilac
 99 6ö red lilac
 100 12ö blue
 101 12ö pale blue

- 102 20¢ vermilion
- 103 20¢ pale vermilion
- 104 24¢ yellow
- 105 24¢ orange
- 106 30¢ pale brown
- 107 30¢ dark brown
- 108 50¢ pale rose
- 109 50¢ rose red
- 110 50¢ carmine
- 111 1rd bistre, center blue

May, 1878.

Same type, paper and impression as 1 rix daler of preceding issue.

Perforated 13.

- 112 1kr bistre, center blue
- 113 1kr bistre, center dark blue

January 1st, 1885.

Typographed (portrait of King Oscar II) on white wove paper. Size, 18x21mm.



Perforated 13.

- 114 10¢ dull rose


End of 1885.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, but printed in aniline ink.

Perforated 13.

- 115 10¢ rose carmine
- 116 10¢ pink

1886-87.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, with  printed in blue

on reverse of stamp.

Perforated 13.

- 117 3¢ yellow brown
- 118 3¢ bistre brown
- 119 4¢ gray
- 120 4¢ dark gray
- 121 5¢ yellow green
- 122 5¢ dark green
- 123 6¢ lilac
- 124 6¢ red lilac
- 125 10¢ pink
- 126 20¢ vermilion
- 127 20¢ pale vermilion
- 128 30¢ pale brown
- 129 30¢ dark brown
- 130 50¢ rose
- 131 50¢ carmine
- 132 1kr bistre, center dark blue

October, 1889.

Provisional issue.

12 and 24 öre stamps of the issue of 1876-78 surcharged in blue with new value, the

original value being obliterated by a design composed of three crowns on a lined background, surrounded by a double circle.



Perforated 13.

- 133 10¢ on 12¢ blue, blue surcharge

- 134 10¢ on 24¢ yellow " "

Variety: Surcharged inverted.

- 135 10¢ on 12¢ blue, blue surcharge

1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x20½mm.

Watermarked a Crown.



Perforated 13.

- 136 5¢ yellow green
- 137 5¢ blue green
- 138 10¢ rose carmine
- 139 10¢ aniline rose
- 140 10¢ carmine
- 141 20¢ dark blue
- 142 20¢ slate blue
- 143 30¢ dark brown
- 144 50¢ dark gray

July, 1891.

Same type and impression as issue of 1886-87, with a post horn printed in blue on reverse of stamp.

Perforated 13.

- 145 2¢ orange

Varieties:

- a. Period before FRIMARKE.

- 146 2¢ orange
- b. Period before FRIMARKE and figure of value larger.

- 147 2¢ orange

1892.

Typographed in two colors on white wove paper. The central oval and the outline of the figures of value, as well as the groundwork of the spandrels, are printed in one color and the remainder of the stamp in another. Size, 18x20 mm. Watermarked a Crown.



- Perforated 13.
 148 10 yellow brown and ultramarine
 149 20 dark blue and yellow
 150 30 brown and orange
 151 40 carmine and ultramarine

December, 1896

Same type, impression, etc., as issue of 1891. Watermarked a Crown.

- Perforated 13.
 152 150 red brown
 153 250 orange

STAMPS FOR THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM.

July 1st, 1856.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
 201 [1sk] black

Reprints.

1° 1868.

- White wove paper.
 Perforated 14.
 202 [1sk] black

2° 1885.

- Thin glazed white wove paper.
 Perforated 13.
 203 [1sk] black

January 1st, 1862.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

- Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
 204 [30] bistre brown.

Reprints.

1° 1868.

- White wove paper.
 Perforated 14.
 205 [30] bistre

2° 1885.

- Thin glazed white wove paper.
 Perforated 13.
 206 [30] bistre

THE FIRST ISSUE OF SHANGHAI

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Continued from page 26.)

REFERENCE LIST.

The stamps marked with a * I have been unable to see. I have placed them by means of Mr. Thornhill's descriptions.

The stamps marked with a † are known cancelled.

The numbers in parenthesis are those of the Thornhill handbook.

On the 2 candareens stamps in groups I to IX inclusive, the first of the Chinese characters in the left-hand panel is the character *Liang* (兩).

GROUP I.

Very clear, early impressions. The central block is separated by a wide space from the horizontal lines above and below it, and is equally distant from them. These lines are moderately thick and quite straight. The top and bottom frame lines overlap the ends of the side frame lines. The lines under the characters in the upper corners are in a straight line with that under SHANGHAI L. P. O. The corresponding lines in the lower part of the stamp are also in a straight line.

The line under the Chinese character *Hai* in the upper left corner curves upward at

both ends. The line above the character *Pu* in the lower left corner curves upward at the left end. The "s" of SHANGHAI is close to the vertical line at its left, but the "s" of CANDAREENS is not close to the vertical line at its right. The figures of value on the 2, 8 and 16 candareens are above the line of the word.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Antique on the 2, 4 and 8c; the 16c has a Roman I and an antique 6

Paper: Thin white wove.

- 1 (18e) 2c gray-black
 † 2 (13b) 4c yellow

- 3 () 4c yellow. Double impression
 4 (23c) 8c green. Space between SHAN
 and GHAI.
 5 () 8c green. Space between SHANGH
 and AI.
 6 () 8c yellow-green. Space between
 SHANGH and AI.
 7 (28d) 16c scarlet. Space between SHANGH
 and AI.

I have copies of Nos. 1 and 6 on slightly
 toned paper.

I think this group were printed in the order
 of the list.

GROUP II.

Much the same as group I. The im-
 pressions are blurred by too liberal use of
 ink. On the 2 and 8 candareens the lines
 above and below the central block are a little
 nearer to it than in the preceding group.
 SHANGHAI L. P. O. is nearer the line above it
 than that below it. The "s" of SHANGHAI is
 far from the vertical line at its left and the
 "s" of CANDAREENS close to the vertical line
 at its right. The letters "CA" of CANDAREENS
 have dropped below the line of the word.

Candareens in the plural.
 Numerals: As in group I.
 Paper: Thin white wove.

- † 8 (11b) 2c deep rusty black
 9 (23b) 8c green
 10 (28b) 16c scarlet

The order of printing was probably num-
 bers 10, 8, 9.

GROUP III.

Impressions nearly as clear as in group I.
 The lines above and below the centre piece
 are close to it and very thin. The upper
 line has the left end turned upward and the
 right end turned downward. The three hori-
 zontal lines in the upper part of the stamps
 are still in a straight line but the lower three
 are not, the left end of the middle one being
 considerably higher than the short line over
 the character in the lower left corner. The
 frame lines at the sides now overlap the
 ends of the top and bottom frame lines.
 SHANGHAI L. P. O. occupies about the same
 position as in group II. CANDAREENS is far
 from the line at the left and the numerals are
 below the line of the word but nearer to it
 than before.

Candareens in the plural.
 Numerals: Antique.
 Paper: Thin white wove.

- † 11 (18d) 2c deep black
 † 12 (13a) 4c yellow
 13 (23e) 8c bright green

There is nothing to indicate the order of
 printing of this group.

GROUP IV.

Very like group III. The line above CAN-
 DAREENS shows a slight depression above the
 letters "ND." This depression is a feature

of groups IV to XII inclusive. The numerals
 are on a line with CANDAREENS, but further
 from it than in the preceding group; the
 final "s" of the word is close to the vertical
 line at its right.

Candareens in the plural.
 Numerals: As in group I.
 Paper: Thin wove and pelure.

A. Thin wove paper.

- † 14 (11c) 2c greenish black, yellowish white
 paper.

- † 15 (18b) 2c dull black, bluish white paper,
 finer quality than No. 14.

- 16 (28c) 16c scarlet

B. Pelure paper.

- 17 (18b) 2c dull black

I think in the order of printing No. 17
 preceded No. 16.

GROUP V.

Impressions blurred by excess of ink. The
 horizontal lines above and below the central
 block are further from it, especially the
 lower one, than in group IV, and about on a
 level with the smaller lines at the sides. The
 English inscription at the bottom occupies
 about the same position as in group IV, but
 that at the top was not securely fastened and
 the letters slipped out of place more or less
 on the various stamps.

Candareens in the plural.
 Numerals: As in group I.
 Paper: Pelure.

- * 18 (18c) 2c black
 19 (13c) 4c orange
 20 (14) 8c bright grass-green
 21 (28a) 16c scarlet. The "O" of "L. P. O."
 is far from the vertical line at
 the right. The "s" of SHANGHAI
 is nearer the line at the left
 than on the other stamps of the
 group.

- 22 () 16c scarlet. The "P" of "L. P. O."
 is above the line of the other
 letters.

I believe the order of printing to be Nos.
 18, 19, 20, 22 and 21.

GROUP VI.

Almost identical with group V. The
 central cut is nearer the line above it than
 that below it, and the left end of the latter is
 very slightly higher than the line over the
 character in the lower left corner.

Candareens in the plural.
 Numerals: As in group I.
 Paper: Pelure.

- * 23 (13d) 4c orange
 24 (28e) 16c scarlet. The lower half of the
 left frame line is double. The
 "s" of SHANGHAI is close to the
 vertical line at the left. The
 letters "L. P. O." are much more
 spaced than heretofore. This

spacing is maintained in most of the stamps of succeeding groups.

The stamps were printed in the order they are here listed.

GROUP VII.

Clear impressions but the central cut begins to show signs of wear at the edges. It is very close to the lines below and correspondingly removed from the line above it. The latter line has been slightly damaged and shows a trifling elevation below the space between the letters "I" and "L" of SHANGHAI L. P. O. The three horizontal lines in the upper part of the stamp are not in a straight line. The one at the left is higher and that at the right lower than the centre line. The three lines in the lower part are almost in line with one another. The one at the left has been reversed and now turns downward at the right-hand end. The "s" of SHANGHAI is close to the line at the left and the "s" of CANDAREENS is far from the line at the right.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Pelure and thin wove.

A. Pelure paper.

- *25 (11a) 2c rusty black
 26 (15) 4c ochre-yellow. The Chinese value reads 4 mace (銀) silver instead of 4 candareens (分) silver.
 27 (16) 8c deep green. The Chinese value reads 8 mace (銀) silver instead of 8 candareens (分) silver.

B. Thin wove paper.

- †23 (18a) 2c greenish black
 I have copies of Nos. 26 and 27 gummed. Mr. Thornhill says he has not seen either of them in this condition. I have been unable to identify No. 25. Comparing the illustration (11a) in the handbook with stamp No. 28 (18a), I can see no difference in the setting and infer that they are alike except in paper and shade of ink.

The order of printing was 26, 27, 25 and 28.

GROUP VIII.

On No. 29 the position of the central device is about the same as in the preceding group and I think it quite possible the stamp belongs in that group. On the other stamps of group VIII the block is about equally distant from the lines above and below it. The relative position of the three horizontal lines at the top varies. The line above CANDAREEN is lower than the short lines at the sides except on No. 29. The final "N" of CANDAREEN is far from the vertical line at the right and the numeral is usually much below the line of the word. The end letters

of SHANGHAI L. P. O. are close to the vertical lines, and all the letters seem to have had considerable vertical play.

Candareen in the singular.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Horizontally laid, white or toned.

- 29 (6f) 1c dark blue. The line under the character in the upper right corner is lower than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O.
 30 (6d) 1c pale blue. The three horizontal lines in the upper part of the stamp are on the same level.
 31 (6c) 1c blue. The line under the character in the upper left corner is a little lower than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O.
 †32 (6a) 1c dull blue. The line under the character in the upper left corner, is much lower than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O., while the line under the character in the upper right corner is very slightly higher than that under SHANGHAI L. P. O. My copy is on deeply toned paper.
 33 () 1c dull blue. The letters "L. P." of "L. P. O." are above the line.
 34 () 1c dull blue. The letters "P. O." of "L. P. O." are above the line. On my copy the "o" is impressed without color. This stamp is found on toned paper.
 35 (6b) 1c dull blue. The letters "L. P. O." are poorly printed and read "I. P. C.," "I. P. O.," etc.
 *36 (6g) 1c blue. The letters "L. P. O." are below the level of SHANGHAI.
 37 () 1c blue. The letters "L. P." are below the level of SHANGHAI.
 38 (6e) 1c blue. The letters "SH" of SHANGHAI are above the line of the rest of the word.

I have arranged this group in the order in which I think the stamps were printed.

GROUP IX.

Impressions fairly clear, except Nos. 49 and 50. The central cut is widely separated from the lines above and below it, a trifle more from the former than from the latter. The short lines between the left-hand panel and the corner characters have both been reversed. The ends of the upper line now turn downward and the left end of the lower line turns upward. The line over CANDAREEN is lower than the short lines at the sides, except on Nos. 45 and 51. The relative positions of the three horizontal lines at the top change somewhat on the various stamps. The "s" of SHANGHAI is close to the line at the left. The final "N" of CANDAREEN is about 4 mm. from the line at the right, which is further than in any other group. The numerals are close to the left vertical line and usually

below the level of CANDAREEN. In all the stamps of this group the "D" of CANDAREEN is more or less below the line of the word.

Candareen in the singular.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Thin wove and horizontally laid.

- A. Thin white wove paper.
- 39 (3b) 4c yellow. CANDAREEN in a fairly straight line.
 - 40 (3a) 4c yellow. "CAND" below the line of "AREN."
 - 41 (2a) 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CANDAREEN above the line of the word.
 - 42 () 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CANDAREEN slightly below the line of the word.
 - 43 () 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CANDAREEN below the line of the word about half the height of the letter.
 - 44 (2b) 2c gray-black. Final "N" of CANDAREEN entirely below the line of the word.
 - 45 (2c) 2c gray-black. CANDAREEN in a fairly straight line, except the letter "D." The line over the character in the lower right corner has dropped to the level of the line over CANDAREEN, thus making the corner square smaller than usual.
 - 46 () 4c yellow. A dot of color below the "D" of CANDAREEN.
 - 47 () 4c yellow. A dot of color below the first "N" of CANDAREEN.
 - 48 () 1c pale blue. Clear print.
 - 49 (1) 1c bright blue. Blurred print.
 - 50 () 1c dark blue. Badly blurred print.
- Nos. 46 and 47 are varieties of Mr. Thornhill's 3b and Nos. 48 and 50 are varieties of his No. 1.

B. Laid paper.

- 51 (7b) 2c gray-black. The line over the character in the lower right corner is in line with that over CANDAREEN. This is apparently the same setting as No. 45.
- 52 (7a) 2c gray-black. The line over the character in the lower right corner is much above the line over CANDAREEN.
- 53 (8b) 4c yellow. A dot of color below the "R" of CANDAREEN.
- 54 () 4c yellow. A dot of color below the second "A" of CANDAREEN.
- 55 (8a) 4c yellow. A dot of color below the "D" of CANDAREEN.

I think the correct order of printing will be restored by placing Nos. 51 to 55 inclusive between Nos. 45 and 46.

GROUP X.

Impressions poor, either blurred by too much ink or indistinct from too little. Posi-

tion of central device about as in group IX. The three lines at the top are nearly in line with one another, except on No. 59 and possibly No. 60 (which I have not seen). The left end of the line over CANDAREEN is about on a level with the short line over the character in the lower left corner. The final "N" of CANDAREEN is still far from the vertical line at the right, though not as far as in group IX. Except on No. 56 the letters "CAND" slope slightly downward toward the right.

Candareen in the singular.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Thin white wove.

- †56 () 1c pale blue. The top of the "1" leans slightly to the right and the letters "CAND" are above "AREN."
- †57 (4a) 8c dark olive-green. The line under the upper right corner is in line with that under SHANGHAI L. P. O. But the line in the lower right corner is much above that over CANDAREEN.
- 58 (4b) 8c dark olive-green. The line in the upper right corner is slightly below that under SHANGHAI L. P. O. and the line in the lower right corner is about on the level of that over CANDAREEN.
- 59 (4c) 8c dark olive-green. All the lines and characters on the right side have dropped downward and the short, horizontal lines are notably lower than on No. 58.
- *60 (4d) 8c dark olive-green. I have not seen this stamp and therefore cannot describe the position of the lines. Mr. Thornhill says: "The right and left outside horizontal lines are barely distinguishable and the right-hand bottom corner character slopes from left to right."
- 61 (5) 16c scarlet. The "6" of "16" is set much higher than the "1" and the period after CANDAREEN has dropped below the line.
- 62 (5) 16c orange-vermilion. Same as No. 61.
- 63 () 6c scarlet. The Chinese value reads 16 CANDAREENS, but the "1" of the English value has failed to print except a minute speck of color. A similar error (?) occurs in the 16 CANDAREENS of a later group, but the variety with the value in the singular has not hitherto been catalogued.

The order of printing was apparently that of this list.

GROUP XI.

Somewhat blurred impressions. Setting

very similar to the last group. The three lines at the top are in a straight line.

The line over CANDAREENS is higher than the side line at the left and lower than that at the right. The word CANDAREENS is set up very crookedly, being almost in a curve. The final "s" seems larger than before and the period following it is lower than the letter. There are two small dots of color in the upper character of the Chinese value.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Thin white wove.

- 64 (21b) 6c red-brown. The "6 CAN" of the value are about on a line.
 65 (21b) 6c dull red-brown, much blurred. The "6 CAN" of the value slope downward toward the right.
 66 (21b) 6c pale red-brown. Only differs from No. 65 in color.

The order was as given.

GROUP XII.

- Colors blurred and washy. Setting almost identical with group XI, the cut being a trifle further from the line over the value. The period after the "o" of "L. P. O." is at the top instead of the bottom of the letter except, perhaps, on No. 67. I have not a copy of the latter stamp, and in the illustration in the handbook the period cannot be distinguished. In this group the compartment rules usually cut deeply into or through the paper and the stamps frequently have to be backed to keep them together.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Roman 1 and antique 2 on the 12c, antique on the other values.

Paper: Laid and thin wove.

A. Horizontally laid paper.

*467 (19e) 3c carmine-brown

B. Thin white wove paper.

68 (27a) 12c pale terra cotta

69 (21a) 6c pale terra cotta. CANDAREENS forms a ragged but not a curved line. The letters "CAN" are on a line with one another.

70 () 6c dark terra cotta, much blurred. The letters "CA" are lower than the "N" of CANDAREENS. This stamp is frequently found cut

with a pen knife along the frame lines.

I believe the order to be as given, though possibly the positions of Nos. 67 and 68 should be reversed.

GROUP XIII.

Impressions heavily inked and blurred. Setting very like that of group XII, but on some of the stamps the center block is a little nearer the line below it. The period after the "o" of "L. P. O." is still misplaced. The line over CANDAREENS, which has so long shown a depression over the letters "ND," has been replaced by a new one, quite straight and slightly thicker. The line over the character in the lower left corner has also been changed. It lacks the pronounced hook of its predecessor, though it is by no means a straight line. CANDAREENS is set up very crookedly. Beginning with this group the two CANDAREENS stamps bear the Chinese character *Erh* (二)

Candareens in the plural except on the 1c.

Numerals: Roman 1, antique 2 and 4.

Paper: Thin wove and laid.

A. Thin white wove paper.

- 71 (26a) 1c bright blue. "1. CA," above the line of "NDAREEN,"
 †72 (26b) 1c bright blue. "A" above the line of CANDAREEN.
 *73 (26c) 1c bright blue. "C" above and "D" below the line of CANDAREEN.
 74 (17) 2c deep black
 75 (20e) 4c chrome-yellow

B. Laid paper.

- *76 (26a) 1c blue. Supposed to be the same setting as one of the other 1c stamps with Roman 1.
 77 (17a) 2c deep black. Setting identical with No. 74.

I should be glad to know on whose authority No. 76 is listed. Mr. Thornhill says he has never seen it and I cannot learn of any collector who has or knows of it.

In the order of printing Nos. 76 and 77 probably came between Nos. 73 and 74.

[To be continued.]

FAKING AND COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

As to being a fine fake, it *was* a fine fake; for several months it had passed under the eyes of all that is prominent in Philately. There had been mistrust, in spite of the serious price asked—ten thousand francs, which seems to be the price of a really rare stamp; however, it must be stated that it was

not one stamp, but two, two inseparables, which, if cut asunder by a stroke from a pair of scissors, would have been worth almost nothing; in plain words, it was a pair of 15c green Republic of 1849, uncanceled, superb, with large margins and which had the rare fortune of being tête-bêche, that is to say, one of the stamps had the head downwards with respect to the other. Nearly all the values of 1849 are known in this way, which shows great negligence on the part of the printer of that time. But up to quite recently the 15c. green, and 40c. red were lacking from the list. It had been said, and we had repeated it, that the green existed in the Durrieux collection, but nobody could boast of having seen it.

This year (1896), one of these green tête-bêche stamps is discovered on a letter returned from America, prepaid in 1850 by means of stamps of various values; naturally, this prodigy goes straight into the collection of Mr. de F., who did not possess it. This tête-bêche was not irreproachable, one of the stamps had about a quarter cut away and the whole was heavily cancelled. Hardly a month had passed when the magnificent unused tête-bêche mentioned at the beginning of this article was offered to the same collector; we can imagine the despair of the collector who has just paid out a large sum and yet is tempted to replace the defective copies; however, he resists, being somewhat distrustful.

The rarity is then offered at the round sum of ten thousand francs; no purchaser appearing, it drops to nine thousand, then to eight thousand, then to six thousand; finally it is sold to a country tradesman through the agency of a go-between, and it would now calmly be the glory of a rich collection if the following incident had not occurred. The 15c. green tête-bêche had not been seen for nearly forty years, but it might have existed, since the plate of this stamp from which trial printings had been made, has this defect.

But the 40c. red must always have been printed correctly. "Quite a mistake," said the young dealer who had discovered the 15c., "the collector who sold me the 15c. had the set complete, including the red, and I will wager to produce it."

The bet was taken; it was bold, not that the group of stamps in question was not forthcoming at the time specified, but the losers, before paying, insisted that the stamps should be subjected to trial by boiling water; the result was pitiable; one of the two stamps became partly detached in spite of the hoped for insolubility of the glue, varnish, collodion, or other special agglutinative agent, which resists cold water, but which, it appears, gives way at 100° Centigrade (=212° Fahrenheit), especially if care is taken to add a little alcohol to the water.

This fake is a variation of those which we mentioned not long ago; it is even more subtle. To obtain it, choice was made of a stamp—we believe it was a thinned essay—having a large margin, and on this margin there had been glued head downwards a similar stamp reduced to the condition of a fine scale by a process unknown to us, perhaps that which is used for copying engravings on glass. Clever pumicing of the margins and a strong pressure must have finished the process which is really not a commonplace one. A stamp mender who has the name of a prophet is said to be a perfect master of the art. The sequel was that the 15c. green came back to Paris, and that the hot bath was as fatal to it as to the 40c. red; not only was the amount reimbursed by the seller, but he consented to pay the go-between 1500 francs as an indemnity.

Are not all these things really extraordinary and worthy of being noted as they happen?

Misfortunes never come singly ; the young dealer in question, who is, nevertheless, quite intelligent, was obliged to reimburse the price of unpaid letter stamps of France of 1, 2 and 5 francs black, unused, of which he has lately sold quantities to dealers at the minimum price of 8 francs the set ; these stamps are very well imitated, they are printed in groups of at least four, so as to admit of the use of a perforating machine which produces holes identical with those of the current French stamps, which shows noteworthy progress in the art of counterfeiting.

The types, being obtained by careful photo-engraving, do not differ from the official types, which are obtained in the same way ; nevertheless the acid has eaten slightly into a few points, thus divulging the fraud ; we will mention the following which is found in the upper part of the frame : below the word CHIFFRE, which is white on a black ground, there is a line, or, more properly speaking, a fillet, which, seen through a magnifying glass, becomes two parallel lines ; the lower line is generally clear and continuous in the genuine stamps ; in the counterfeits it is broken and partly eaten away. Other minute details enable the expert to point out without hesitation those which are not genuine.

THE ORIGIN AND STATUS OF RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WM. HERRICK.

Within the past few months considerable interest has been taken in Russian rural stamps, and quite a number of collectors, in this part of the country at least, have started collections of them.

The majority, however, of American philatelists, through lack of information chiefly, contemptuously pass them by, frightened, perhaps, by the name of "Locals" that is generally applied to them, placing them in their ignorance, in the same class as Danish, Norwegian or German locals and things unworthy of the attention of a conscientious collector.

Local stamps, as a rule, are issued by private individuals or companies to carry the mail in competition with the post office of the country where they are issued, with a purely mercenary motive ; they generally are not looked upon with favor by the powers that be, who, as a rule, end by suppressing them either directly or indirectly.

Such, I believe, is the general idea of the status of the local stamps, but sometimes that name is erroneously applied, for instance : in speaking about Confederate or Russian locals, the correct appellation of which should be Confederate postmaster's provisional and Russian rural stamps.

As a writer in *Le Timbre Poste* put it a number of years ago, there are in Russia four kinds of local stamps :

- 1st. Stamps issued by the Government for use in certain cities : Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg.
- 2d. Stamps issued by the Government for certain Provinces : Poland, Livonia, Levant.
- 3d. Stamps issued with the sanction of the Government by private companies : Russian Company of Navigation, Commerce and Railroad, of Odessa.
- 4th. Stamps issued with Government sanction by rural administrations.

This last class is the one that forms the subject of this article.

In order to fully understand the position occupied by these rural stamps a few words concerning the provincial administration of Russia are necessary.

Russia is divided into 91 governments, or provinces, which are subdivided into districts, the total number of which is 762.

After having liberated the serfs in 1861 the Tzar Alexander II. by a decree issued on January 1st, 1864, invited the nation to take part in the administration of local affairs, such as roads, primary education, erection of public buildings, public health, rural taxation, etc.

To this end, delegates of the different classes, noblemen, inhabitants of the cities and peasants are elected by ballot by the inhabitants of the district and meet once a year, in September, to discuss local affairs and legislate accordingly: this body is called ЗЕМСКОЕ СОБРАНИЕ (zyem-sko-yea so-bran-yea), which means "Rural Assembly." From their numbers are chosen the members of the ЗЕМСКОЕ УПРАВА (zyem-sko yeo co-prá vá) "Rural Administration," a permanent, salaried body, which carries out the instructions of the assembly, thus being a kind of executive; members of both the assembly and the administration are elected for a term of three years.

The Governor of the Province, appointed by the Imperial government, has the right to interfere and even dissolve the assembly should it discuss questions outside of those to which it is restricted.

An assembly of all the rural administrations of a province forms a higher assembly to hear complaints against any district administration of the same province.

Not all the provinces of the Empire are allowed the privilege of having rural assemblies. Poland, Lithuania, the south-western provinces, Siberia and the Caucasus are deprived of them, as well as some insufficiently populated provinces such as Astrakhan and Arkangielsk.

At the time of the organization of these rural assemblies the postal service of Russia was in a very rudimentary state, owing to lack of means of communication or to insufficient population, rendering the transportation of the mails very costly; the Imperial post-office was only in operation in the more thickly settled districts, and along the lines of the railroads, which were not then very extended, consequently a large part of the Empire was entirely deprived of postal facilities. It was then only natural that, under such conditions, one of the first subjects taken up by the rural administrations was the postal service. The first rural post-office established was in Vetlonga, in the province of Kostroma, which began operations toward the beginning of 1865; it did not issue stamps as far as can be learned, the first known stamp being that of Schlüsselburg, in the province of St. Petersburg, issued in September, 1865.

During the following years, other districts followed this example until in 1869 quite a number of rural post offices were in operation, some of them issuing stamps; it is only then that this came to the knowledge of the Imperial postal authorities at St. Petersburg and as in this case the rural assemblies had exceeded their rights some of the offices were suppressed.

These attempts however, bore their fruit, for the eyes of the Imperial administration were opened to the postal needs of the country and the scheme of rural post offices having been favorably thought of, the following circular, dated September 3d, 1870, was sent to the presidents of all the rural administrations:

" Ministerial Decree of September 3d, 1870.

" Considering the limited means allowed the Post Office Department, which are becoming insufficient to insure to all the inhabitants of the Empire the delivery of their private correspondence, especially in localities which by their geographical position are almost totally deprived of postal communica-

tion, or are at a great distance from the organized offices of the Imperial post, in order to facilitate to the inhabitants of these localities the means of exchanging their correspondence in an easier and especially cheaper way, in accordance with the laws of the Senate, dated August 27th of this year, I authorize the establishing of a private local post office in localities where the necessity is felt, on the following conditions :

1. The local post is authorized
 - a. To transmit from the post office the ordinary mail as well as newspapers and circulars, money orders, registered letters and other mail matter to all points more or less distant of the district.
 - b. To transmit the various articles of mail matter of the district to the nearest post office.
 - c. Also to transmit the local mail between the various localities of the districts deprived of postal service.
2. The local post office is responsible for the regularity of the mail received by it from the Imperial post office, and in case a registered letter be lost this local office will agree, upon an order from the Postal Department of the Imperial administration, to reimburse the sender a sum not to exceed 10 rubles.
3. The transportation of the local mail is only authorized on the cross roads between the cities and villages.
4. The local post office is allowed to have its stamps, only on condition that their design differs entirely from those of the stamps used in the Empire.
5. The post men of the local post office may wear on their bags the arms of the province or the district, but without the post horn.

Notifying your Excellency of the measures taken, I have the honor of begging you to transmit to the different offices the ordinances of the organization of the local post so as to insure to the inhabitants of the district the free exchange of their correspondence.

The Governor of the Ministry of the Interior,
(Signed) PRINCE LOBANOFF ROSTOVSKY.

The Director,
(Signed) BARON VELICO."

This decree places the Russian rural stamps on an entirely different plane, much higher than other so-called local stamps, the establishment of rural post offices being not merely sanctioned but recommended by the Government ; the stamps are really semi-official, or if I may express it thus: Government stamps issued by proxy.

Not all of the districts availed themselves of the privileges granted them by the above decree, for a great many have never used stamps though having a rural post office; only 141 districts have issued postage stamps, and of these 94 are in operation now, the others have been superseded by the Imperial post office, owing to changes in local conditions such as increased population, improved means of communication, etc.

The first mention in any philatelic paper of Russian rural stamps is found in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for March or April, 1869, where a stamp of Bogorodsk is described ; since that time several papers, notably *Le Timbre Poste*, have regularly chronicled the new issues and newly discovered old ones.

Some of the stamps issued by the rural post offices are quite rare, some, in fact, are absolutely unobtainable, and the cause for it is very simple when one thinks of their early history. It was only in the seventies that collectors began to look for Zemstvo stamps and in some districts, stamps had been in

use half a dozen years or more. Generally, the early issues were very small, being a kind of an experiment and owing also to the small use for them, the illiteracy among the peasants in Russia being simply appalling ; several issues may have seen the light and disappeared, leaving practically no trace of their existence before collectors began hunting for them ; some districts are supposed to have issued stamps, but where they are now no one can tell ; in other districts certain stamps, by decrees and descriptions, are known to have existed, but so far they have not found their way into collections.

Another cause for the scarcity of some of the issues was the unwillingness of certain rural postmasters to sell stamps to dealers or collectors ; what a Russian official does not understand is suspicious, and not seeing how men could enjoy possessing stamps, they thought the pretext of collecting a flimsy cover for some dark motive.

The rarity of some stamps is also due to the fact that the printing was frequently done without proper supervision, the town or village lithographer often using whatever ink and paper he had at hand, so that sometimes one printing was quite different in color or paper from those preceding or following it, without for that indicating another issue, as generally no special attention was paid to such trifles.

The early issues were nearly all lithographed or type set, and generally were very crude looking, but within the last few years the quality of the work has been greatly improved, though losing by it some of its picturesqueness, some of them even being printed at the Imperial printing office in St. Petersburg.

In paragraph 4 of the decree of September, 1870, it was specified that the rural stamps should not resemble the Imperial ones and this caused the suppression of several issues : in Morschansk, the 1881 issue, and Orgneyeff, the 1880 issue were suppressed on account of their similarity, respectively to the regular Russian and the Russian Levant stamps. This restriction was also enforced, very needlessly it would seem, in the case of the rare 3kop red of Melitopol and the rural administration made a silent but very forcible protest by having its next issue represent a man on horseback smoking a cigar, which, every one will admit, is somewhat different from the Imperial stamps.

Some districts have issued provisional stamps owing generally to a change in postal rates and in such a case a few, *horribile dictu* have made use of the surcharge, generally manuscript, but sometimes printed.

As far as unnecessary issues are concerned, the Russian rural administrations have been very free from the taint, only three districts having fallen from grace ; of these three, one Biejetsk was suppressed on January 1st, 1896, another, Bogorodsk, the worst offender (and the postmaster a stamp collector, too !) is on the point of disappearing as the Imperial post office has taken charge of nearly all its sub-offices, and is extending daily, while the third, Griazovetz, has had no new issue since 1894.

Here it should be stated that the districts are divided into ВОЛОСТЫ (volos-te,) or sub-districts. A few districts have had issues of several stamps of the same value in different designs or of the same stamp printed in different colors ; this at a first glance would seem to indicate a speculative motive, but they were only to distinguish the different postal routes, each one to have its distinctive color.

There have been practically no forgeries of rural stamps and the few that have been made are such bad imitations that the veriest tyro can detect them. When the collectors first began to take an interest in Zemstvo stamps, numerous bogus stamps were brought out and an attempt made to palm them

off on the public as resurrected old issues ; the birthplace of them was generally Odessa, but as they in no way resemble the regular issues they are not dangerous now.

In four or five cases stamps have been reprinted, but there is always some salient feature to distinguish them from originals and confusion from that source is easily eliminated.

With the aid of a good catalogue and a half hour spent in the study of a Russian alphabet, any one of average mental powers can collect Zemstvo stamps intelligently and avoid the pitfalls of reprints counterfeits, etc.

The great majority of these stamps are low priced and for a comparatively small sum, judiciously expended, one can make a very good collection ; for collectors that are fond of minutiae, Russian rurals offer a vast and only partly explored field, for, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the printers, there are often, for some stamps, minor varieties of paper, color, type, setting up, etc., all of which are of interest to philatelists. In fact I can safely say, for it has been my experience and that of most collectors who have taken up Russian rurals, that the more they are studied, the more fascinating they become.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS WITH THE PORTRAIT OF KING LEOPOLD II.

(Continued from page 35).

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

The Belgian stamps of 5 and 30 centimes, amber, which appeared on March 1st, 1870, were intended more especially for the prepayment of correspondence going to foreign countries. They were both issued in two shades, the first amber and the second red brown. The latter shade was adopted on January 1st, 1875 a short time before the putting into effect of the law modifying the conditions of transportation at a reduced price of shipments originating and circulating within the kingdom. This law resulted in a considerable increase in the sale in the 5c stamps, for, instead of 3,138,377 stamps sold in 1874, the figure reached the following year was 6,654,844. Indeed, next to the 1c green stamp of the issue of November 15th, 1869, the 5c red brown was the commonest stamp of the series. In fact, from January 1st, 1875, to November 31st, 1883, there were issued 290,000 sheets, or 87 millions of stamps, whereas only 30,000 sheets, or 9 million stamps, of the 5c amber were used from March 1st, 1870, to Dec. 31st, 1874.

The 30c stamp, also issued in two shades, as we have stated, had exactly the same duration as the 8c violet stamp. It ceased to be used for the prepayment of correspondence for foreign countries after July 1st, 1875, the date on which the agreement of the Universal Postal Union went into effect. However, in order to sell off the quantities manufactured, its use was continued until May 31st, 1878, on which date the stock remaining in the post offices was returned to the Chief of the Stamp Store at Malines. From March 1st, 1870, to December 31st, 1874, there were issued of them 51,000 sheets, or 15,400,000 stamps, of the amber shade, against 7,000 sheets, or 2,100,000 stamps, of the red brown shade, from January 1st, 1875, to May 31st 1878. This latter issue was made merely to complete the supply of the post offices

for the six months yet to run until the treaty of Berne went into force. This explains the smallness of the issue and shows its rarity.

Another point which it is well to note is that the 30c red brown is not found with the dotted cancellation with figure in the center (type 1) which



Type 1.



Type 2.

had been in use since August 22nd, 1849, and which was suppressed on March 10th, 1873. The figure marked in the center of the cancellation varied with the post office, and indicated the origin of the articles of correspondence. From March 10th, 1873, all postage stamps were cancelled in Belgium by means of a date stamp (type 2) and the dotted cancellation was done away with. This decision, which marks a period in the history of Belgian postage stamps, was tried first, on December 15th, 1872, in the chief provincial offices as well as in the towns of Verviers, Charleroi, Courtrai, Tournai, Louvain, Malines, Huy and Dinant. The measure having given good results, it was extended definitively to all the offices of the kingdom.

Like the stamps of 5 and 30c, that of 40c, issued on April 1st, 1870, appeared also in two shades, the first bright rose and the second pale rose. Of the first shade there were issued 12,000 sheets, or 3,600,000 stamps. The second shade (pale rose) appeared on March 15th, 1875, and of it there were issued 11,000 sheets, or 3,300,000 stamps. None of the 40c pale rose are to be found with dotted cancellation.

As to the 1 franc stamp, it was issued in three shades: first, pale violet, on April 1st, 1870, printing 2,000 sheets, or 600,000 stamps; second, bright violet, January 1st, 1873, printing 4,000 sheets, or 1,200,000 stamps; third red violet, October 1st, 1878, printing 3,000 sheets, or 900,000 stamps. If we may judge by the quantities issued, it is the first shade (pale violet) which is the rarest, although most catalogues quote a higher price for the stamps of the third issue (red violet). With regard to the second (bright violet), the stamps of this issue with the dotted cancellation should be considered as very rare, as this cancellation was in use only three months after the date of this issue.

In the same line a greater value should be attributed to the stamps of 1 franc pale violet (first issue) cancelled by means of the date stamp (type 2) this cancellation having been applied only from March 1st, 1873, on.

The foregoing considerations, however, seem to be well known to the Belgian dealers who supply advanced collectors, for they generally quote as follows on the 1 franc stamp of which we have spoken:

Issues.	Value attributed to the stamps of 1 franc.		
	unused	cancelled	cancelled
		type 1	type 2
1st issue (pale violet)	3fr 50c	0fr 60c	1fr 00c
2nd issue (bright violet)	2fr 50c	0fr 75c	0fr 30c
3rd issue (red violet)	3fr 00c	0fr 30c	0fr 30c

To the series of the first stamps with the portrait of Leopold II, reproduced by wood engraving, belong also those of the issue of July, 1875, made specially on the occasion of the creation of the Universal Postal Union.

In his decree of June 7th, 1875, the Minister of Public Works expresses himself as follows with regard to this issue :

“The Minister of Public Works,

“In view of the Treaty concerning the creation of a Universal Postal Union, concluded at Berne on October 9th, 1874, and approved by the law of May 1st, 1875, and notably of articles 2 and 3 of this treaty ;

“In view of the Royal Decree of November 13th, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and color of postage stamps, as well as the dates of their being brought into use ;

“In view of the Royal Decree of May 18th, 1875, fixing the rates to be charged in Belgium, in execution of the treaty of Berne, on correspondence transmitted by mail ;

“Orders : Beginning July 1st next, there will be placed at the disposal of the public, postage stamps of the value of 25 and 50 centimes, the colors of which have been determined as follows :

“Postage stamps of 25 centimes.....yellow.
“ of 50 gray.

“Brussels, June 7th, 1875.

(signed)

“A. BAERNAERT.”



These two stamps were in use until October 30th, 1883, but the shade was altered on October 1st, 1880, at which date the 25 centimes yellow became olive yellow and that of the 50 centimes pale gray became gray black. These changes in the shades coincided with another decree ordering the use of a new printers' ink for the cancellation of postage stamps, accompanied by special instructions to cancel in such a manner as to produce a complete, clear and firm impression of the date stamp. This peculiarity furnishes a new and well marked distinction between the cancelled stamps of the two issues

Official statistics give the following information on the sale of these two values:

Years.	25c postage stamps sold.		50c postage stamps sold.	
	1st issue (yellow)	2nd issue (olive yellow.)	1st issue (pale gray)	2nd issue (gray black.)
1875	1,579,079		110,854	
1876	5,572,781		238,825	
1877	5,816,657		270,123	
1878	6,216,273		305,691	
1879	6,898,418		350,978	
1880	6,916,792	1,141,371	223,530	230,048
1881		8,446,548		517,189
1882		8,831,614		604,045
1883		5,580,467		458,718
Totals	33,000,000	24,000,000	1,500,000	1,800,000

The history of the Belgian postage stamp of 5 francs, the last of the series reproduced by wood engraving, having already been the subject of a special article, (see Vol. 8, No. 8, page 403). nothing remains for us to mention but the principal defects discovered in this series of stamps, defects which have produced varieties so much the more sought after as they were not remarked, for the most part, until long after the issue and on isolated specimens. However, from 1875 on, whole sheets were found of several printings having in the design of the engraving imperfections which had escaped the eyes of the staff of the stamp store, commissioned to check the sheets after the printing. These sheets were delivered for sale in 1875, but the defects were perceived a few months later when renewing the supplies. Whereupon, special measures were taken in the manufacture to obtain greater clearness in the engraving. A certain number of errors were, however, noticed on the stamps of type 1 of the issue of 1883, and they were not eliminated until the reorganization of the Manufactory Service which took place the same year.

To assist the collector, we enumerate in the following table the principal errors which have been remarked on the Belgian stamps of the different issues :

No. of type.	Value.	Color.	Issue.	Nature of error.
1	1c	green	1st of 1869	"Centive," instead of "Centime"
1	1c	green	2nd of 1873	"CentimF," instead of "Centime"
1	1c	green	3rd of 1875	Belgique (without period).
1	1c	green	3rd of 1875	"Delgique," instead of "Belgique"
1	1c	green	4th of 1881	"Beigique," " " "
1	1c	green	4th of 1881	"Deigique," " " "
1	10c	green	3rd of 1875	Frame, green ground striped with white in the upper part.
1	2c	blue	1st of 1870	Centime. (without S and with period).
2	20c	blue	1st of 1870	"Belgious" (at the right of the frame).
2	20c	blue	2nd of 1871	Pearl omitted under the letters C and S of Centimes in the frame surrounding the medallion.
1	8c	violet	1st of 1870	Centime. (without S and with period).
1	5c	red brown	2nd of 1875	Centime. (without S and with period)
4	40c	pale rose	2nd of 1875	Only one pearl instead of two in the frame under the figures 40 at the right of the portrait.
5	1fr.	pale violet	1st of 1870	Initials lacking at the bottom of frame to the right.
5	1fr.	red violet	3rd of 1878	1 FP. instead of 1 FR. to the left of the portrait.

REMAINDERS OF BRAZILIAN STAMPS.

By a decision of the Postmaster General, the Director General of that important branch of the Federal Service was authorized to sell a considerable quantity of stamps of the Empire still remaining in the Treasury of the Post Office.

However, we do not think that this decision will produce a good result, as we know that the stamps will be sold only in cancelled condition.

Now, any one who knows what this service is, will see at once how such a measure can not be carried out. We have already been to the Federal Capital with a commission to buy fifty million reis worth of these stamps, and for three days we endeavored without success to speak to the Director for the purpose of enlightening him on one of the most important points of this project.

Stamps at the present day are an article of merchandise like any other; there are catalogues in all languages which give the selling prices for the used and for the unused. Therefore, with the order to sell the stamps of the Empire cancelled only (which is absurd, since, by postal notice, they are no longer current) purchasers will be few, because future catalogues will give new prices for these stamps, no doubt, because they will be sold at their face value and because they will bear the cancellation of the present time, which is of paramount importance to dealers.

In addition, let the Director-General consider the time that will be required in the Treasury to cancel the stamps for a purchase of a quantity like fifty millions of reis worth.

Being without value to the great majority of those for whom philately has no charms whatever, it is more than probable that those commissioned to cancel these stamps for sale will fail to do so to many, which will be an injustice to persons not having the good fortune to have an intimate friend in the Department.

This is the truth, and knowing the uprightness of His Excellency, we are fully convinced that he will give orders for the stamps to be sold uncanceled.

In order that it may not be thought that we are pleading the cause of those most interested, the dealers, we state here that we shall not go to the post office any more to buy such stamps, as the society which we had organized among friends for that purpose has been dissolved.

There are 1,944,112,530 reis worth of stamps to be sold, and below we give the quantities of the different values:

ORDINARY STAMPS			NEWSPAPER STAMPS.		
3,929	10 reis	39,290	379,476	10 reis	3,794,760
128,101	20 "	2,562,020	505,965	20 "	10,119,300
331,026	50 "	16,551,450	181,666	50 "	9,083,300
582	80 "	46,560	1,024,269	100 "	102,426,600
1,746	100 "	174,600	498,034	200 "	99,606,800
84,360	200 "	16,872,000	282,099	300 "	84,629,700
194,641	300 "	58,392,300	265,868	500 "	132,934,000
236,442	500 "	118,216,000	183,927	700 "	128,749,900
293,249	700 "	205,274,300	185,774	1,000 "	185,774,000
749,806	1,000 "	749,806,000			

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.			POSTAL CARDS.		
1,314	10 reis	13,140	16,484	40 reis	659,360
791	20 "	15,820	83	50 "	4,150
283	50 "	14,150	289	80 "	23,120
366	100 "	36,600			
480	200 "	98,000			
387	300 "	116,100			
			224	20 reis	8,960
			6,671	40 "	533,680
			184	50 "	18,400
349	100 reis	34,900	2,132	80 "	341,120
34,740	200 "	6,948,000			
16,904	300 "	5,071,200			
ENVELOPES.			DO. DOUBLE.		
LETTER CARDS.			WRAPPERS.		
24,957	80 reis	1,996,560	10,894	20 reis	217,880
1,021	100 "	102,100	9,981	40 "	399,240
8,075	200 "	1,615,000	13,359	60 "	801,540

In our next number we shall certainly be able to give some further details on the subject, and on that occasion we will express our judgment on the matter.—*O Coleccionador de Sellos.*

NOTES.

We copy the following from *Madrid Filatelico* :

"In all catalogues published abroad up to the present time, we have noticed that the Philippines 10c green of the issue of 1888 is lacking.

This stamp was issued by the National Stamp Factory and shipped to the Philippine Archipelago, where it was in circulation but a short time, so we have been informed, for the 2 4-8 stamp, used for the interior service of the islands, being exhausted, and that of 10 centavos being one of the values which at that time had the least circulation in the archipelago, it was surcharged in red with an oval and the value of 2 4-8 centavos in the center.

In order for this stamp to exist surcharged, it must necessarily have existed without the surcharge, for which reason we do not understand the omission, as mentioned above, in all the catalogues, excepting that of the Philippine islands, published by Messrs. Cotter & Quinto, in the said islands, and that of the proprietor of this review, though in both of them there is an error, for this stamp is indicated as issued in 1880, whereas it was put into circulation in 1888.

The specimens of the said stamp which we have seen were all new, although, as before stated, we have been informed by competent authorities that it was in circulation for a very few days, for which reason the used copies of it which exist are very scarce.

We believe, and it may almost be given for certain, that in the future editions of catalogues we shall see the said stamp included, for it is not right that the issue should be shown as incomplete, when it was officially sent complete, composed of the values 1, 5, 6, 8 and 10 centavos de peso."



A correspondent of ours has shown us a so-called new variety of Ceylon, viz., the 2 cent surcharged on the 8 cent orange, corresponding to our type A30. The authenticity of such a surcharge appeared extremely doubtful to us, and, on making a careful examination of the specimen, we find that the

surcharge is fraudulent. This discovery led us into re-examination of our No. 128, it being the same type of surcharge on the lilac rose stamp, and, to our surprise, we find that all of these are fraudulent as well. Any of our customers who may have bought this stamp from us will oblige us by returning all specimens, and we shall immediately refund the money.

We noticed that the 2c on 8c above referred to is mentioned as a new discovery in the last number of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, and it appears that the forgers are trying to push their wares in other parts of the world as well



Mr. Carlos Tirado, of Lima, Peru, writes us as follows with regard to stamps of that county:

"The 5c stamps of the present issue are exhausted, and the postal authorities have sent to the United States for another issue of a different color.

"Also I inform you that the unpaid letter stamps of 20 and 50c are used up, and pending the arrival of those which are on order the post office is making use of the 50c rose of 1886 and the 1 sol gray, surcharging them with the word DEFICIT.



Guatemala has just given some new material to the S S S S by issuing a series of adhesives, envelopes wrappers, postal cards and letter cards on the occasion of the Central American Exhibition in Guatemala. The series consists of the following:

Adhesives printed in black on surface colored paper, 1c lilac, 2c slate blue 6c orange, 10c blue, 12c carmine, 18c black, 20c red, 25c brown, 50c dark violet, 75c sky blue, 100c green, 150c pale rose, 200c magenta and 500c dark green;

Envelopes, 2, 6, 10 and 12 centavos;

Wrappers, 6 and 10 centavos;

Postal cards, 1c and 3c interior; 3x3c interior; 3c exterior; 3x3c exterior;

Letter cards, 12c special delivery.

The design of the stamps is as in the illustration below, and the stamps are printed by the American Bank Note Co.



The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the 2 centimes wrapper of Switzerland is now issued in another size, that is to say, 81x358mm., and the stamp is placed 13mm., instead of 7mm., from the line above it.



Le Timbre-Poste states that the ½, 1, 2, 4 and 5 cent adhesives of Amoy exist surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in two different types of surcharge and in two colors of surcharge. The same contemporary also states that the 4 and 5 cent adhesives have been surcharged "HALF CENT" and the 15 cent has been surcharged "3." All these, of course, will come under the head of Speculative or Unnecessary issues.

The following is the translation of an extract from *El Puerto-Rico Filatélico* :

" The Committee on the Centenary of the English Siege, in its first session held on the 7th inst., under the presidency of General Segundo Cabo and the vice-presidency of Mr. Julian E. Blanco among other important decisions determined to ask the authorization of the home government for the issue of special postage stamps for Porto Rico, to circulate only during the festival, the product of the sale of such stamps to be used for the general expenses of the festival.

This decision is worthy of the greatest applause, and we have the glory of having taken the initiative in this scheme. Not only in marble and bronze do modern nations publicly manifest their homage to the great men and great patriotic achievements, but they take advantage of all means which tend to disseminate among the masses the history of the heroic acts of their great men.

To preserve this beautiful island under the golden and scarlet banner of the Spanish nation was the aspiration of our ancestors in presence of all invading squadrons. When the English set foot in the Condado and in the Olimpo and when they shelled the castle of San Antonio, all the habitants of the capital, feeling the eternal stimulus of their forefathers buring in their veins, rose en masse to repel the invasion, and the Governor, D. Ramon de Castro, had the glory of leading the Porto Rican people to gather the laurels of victory.

Such a deed and such a chief should be commemorated in papyrus as well as in metal and marble ; therefore, come stamps, bronze, medals, books and statues to render homage to heroism and to recall once more the fact that the Porto Rican people are proud of their nationality.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have received a new setting up of the half penny provisional " HALVE PENNY " on 3 pence of Orange Free State ; in the new setting the error " PEUNY " has been corrected and the period has been added to the last stamp in the bottom row of the right pane ; otherwise the setting of the words " HALVE PENNY " has not been altered ; the position of the bar canceling the original value has, however, been changed, and as a result, on most of the sheets the top row is without the bar and on most of the other rows the bar strikes through the upper part of the stamp instead of through the value.

CHRONICLE.

AFGHANISTAN — We have seen another adhesive of similar type to those illustrated by us last month. As in the case of these, we are unable to find out the denomination of value.

Adhesive stamp.



(?) black, green

ANGRA.—A series of adhesives similar in type to the current stamps of Portugal has just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11 1/2.

Figures of value in black.

2 1/2r gray

5r orange

10r green

15r brown

20r violet

25r dark green

Figures of value in red.

50or black, *blue*

50r blue

75r rose

80r lilac

100r dark blue, *blue*

150r light brown, *buff*

200r violet, *pale lilac*

300r blue, *rose*

BELGIUM—From *Austria-Philatelist* we gather that the 2 francs postal packet stamp of the current type is now issued.

Postal packet stamp.

Perforated.

2fr yellow and black

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that adhesive stamps of 2, 4, and 10 shillings have been issued, also that the 2sh 6p, 3, 5 shilling and 1£ are now printed in different colors from those of the preceding issue. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles a provisional 1 shilling stamp made by printing the £1 stamp in blue and surcharging it with new value in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

1sh on 1£ blue, red surcharge

2sh black and green, *rose*

2sh 6p brown and violet, *yellow*

3sh green and lilac, *blue*

4sh red and blue, *green*

5sh red and green

10sh green and carmine, *rose*

1£ black and blue

CANADA.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist* :

"Mr. L. Gibb, of Montreal, kindly submitted to his fellow-members of the London Philatelic Society, at a recent meeting, a curious variety among the stamps of the Colony he resides in. The specimen in question was the 10c envelope of 1865 impressed in vermilion instead of its normal color—brown—and being presumably printed in error in the color of the 5c. The stamp was unfortunately cut round, but was on the diagonally laid paper usual to the issue, duly postmarked and, in the opinion of the members pre-

sent, had every appearance of authenticity, although surprise was expressed that so marked a variety should never have been noted before."

Envelope

White laid paper.

10c vermilion

DENMARK.—According to several of our contemporaries, the following adhesives are now perforated 12 1/2.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12 1/2.

5ö green
10ö carmine
12ö pink and slate
16ö brown and slate
20ö blue

FRANCE.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of a new postal card of 10 centimes with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives. There are three lines of inscription, the first of which reads "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE."

Postal card.

10c black *pale green*

FUNCHAL.—A series of adhesives of the same type as those issued for Angra has just been received by us.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11 1/2.

Figures of value in black.

2 1/2r gray	50r blue
5r orange	75r rose
10r green	80r lilac
15r brown	100r dark blue, <i>blue</i>
20r violet	150r light brown, <i>buff</i>
25r dark green	200r violet, <i>pale lilac</i>
Figures of value in red.	300r blue, <i>rose</i>
500r black, <i>blue</i>	

HAYTI.—From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the 1, 7 and 20 centimes stamps of the re-engraved type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13 1/2.

1c light blue
7c slate
20c orange

HORTA.—This district has also issued a series of adhesives as described above for Angra.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11 1/2.

Figures of value in black.

2 1/2r gray

5r orange

10r green

15r brown

20r violet

25r dark green

50r blue

Figures of value in red.

500r black, blue

75r rose

80r lilac

100r dark blue, blue

150r light brown, buff

200r violet, pale lilac

300r blue, rose

INDIA. Cochín.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of a 1 puttan stamp similar in type to the preceding issue, but a trifle larger and better printed.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1p violet

LIBERIA.—We have received a new series of adhesives running from 1 to 50 cents. The types of the 1, 2 and 5 cent are similar to those of the \$1.00, 6 cents, and 4 cents respectively of the preceding issue. The 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cent are of the same types respectively as the 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents of the preceding issue. The 50 cent is of an entirely new design.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked



Perforated 15.

1c violet

2c olive bistre and black

5c magenta and black

10c chrome yellow and dark blue

15c slate

20c vermilion red

25c yellow green

30c steel blue
50c red brown and black

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us the 10 centavos envelope of the Express Hidalgo, on blue paper with frank printed in black.

The same correspondent sends us also two letter cards, one of which is of the usual style, while the other is rather an innovation, as it consists of a sheet of paper folded in four adhering to the inside of the card, which, instead of being of card is of paper of ordinary thickness. Our correspondent informs us that less than 100 were printed of the former.

Mr. Monson Morris has shown us the 3 centavos card of the same type as the 1893 issue, but with inscriptions printed in vermilion, instead of green. So far, only five minor varieties have been found of this card.

Postal card.

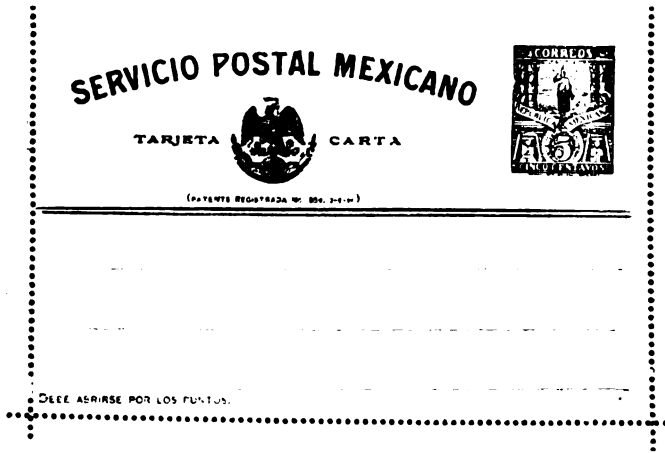


3c vermilion, *white* (servicio interior.)

Letter cards.



Thick white card.
5c ultramarine and black, perf. 1.



White laid paper.
5c ultramarine, perf. 1

EXPRESS HIDALGO.
Envelope.

Blue laid paper.
Size 154 x 90 mm.
10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine

MONACO.—The current 1 centime is now printed in pale green.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
1c pale green

PONTA DELGADA.—This district has also issued a series of adhesives as described above for Angra.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½.
Figures of value in black.
2½r gray
5r orange
10r green
15r brown
20r violet
25r dark green
Figures of value in red.
500r black, blue

50r blue
75r rose
80r lilac
100r dark blue, blue
150r light brown, buff
200r violet, pale lilac
300r blue, rose

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* mentions the issue of a $\frac{1}{4}$ tanga postal card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.

$\frac{1}{4}$ t green, green

ST. HELENA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ penny adhesive of the new type has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

SALVADOR.—We have received the 15 centavos envelope of the 1896 issue, with the stamp surcharged in black "CINCO CENTAVOS."

Envelope.



Provisional issue.

White wove paper.

Size 160x91mm.

5c on 15c blue green, black surcharge

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the 2, 3 and 4 pence and the 5 and 10 shilling stamps of the current series. On the 5 and 10 shillings, the denomination of value is printed in the same color as the stamp, not in a different color (as announced by some of our contemporaries). Both the 5 and the 10 shillings have the word "Shilling" in the singular.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2p brown and green

3p red violet and green

4p olive and green

5sh slate blue

10sh red brown

SURINAM.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the 40 cent unpaid letter stamp of the current type has been issued ; and the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Post-zegelkunde* mentions that the entire sheet consists of type I.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

40c lilac and black, type I.

SWEDEN.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles two new values of the current type (portrait of King Oscar II.)

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a crown.

Perforated 13.

15ö red brown

25ö orange

TOBAGO.—A correspondent informs us that the 4 penny Revenue stamp has been surcharged "½d postage" in two lines; our correspondent adds that owing to the scandal in connection with the shilling stamp, these provisionals were not to be sold, but the letters had to be taken to the post office, where the stamps were affixed to them.

Adhesive stamp



Provisional issue.

Watermarked crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

½p on 4p lilac, black surcharge

TUNIS.—The *Philatelic Journal* of Great Britain states that the 5 centimes Postal Card is now printed in green on cream.

Postal card.

5c green on cream

WURTEMBERG.—The *Austria Philatelist* notes a 3 pfennig official stamp of the first type.

Official stamp.



Perf. 11.

3pf brown

ZANZIBAR.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a series of adhesives with portrait of the late Sultan; the same contemporary notes a

new provisional made by surcharging the current 1a6p India, "ZANZIBAR" in black, and "2½" in red in the same type as on the 2a India. We have received an envelope, registration envelope and two wrappers also with portrait of Sultan.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Rose.



Perforated 13½x14.

½a green, flags red

1a dark blue "

2a brown red "

2½a blue "

3a olive gray "

8a olive green "

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

Small "2"

2½a on 1a6p bistre, black and red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Roman "1" in "½"

b. Large "2" in "½"

c. Curly head to "2" in "½"

d. No dot to "i" in Zanzibar.

Large "2"

2½a on 1a 6p bistre, black and red surcharge.

Variety:

Large "2" in "½"

Envelope.



White laid paper.

Size ?

2½a blue

Registration envelope.

- White linen lined paper.
- Size ?
- 2a chocolate
- Wrappers.*
- Manila paper.
- Size ?
- ½a green
- 1a red

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., December 21st and 22nd, 1896.

France, 1850, 1fr orange, fine,	\$ 25.00
Great Britain, 8d brown, superb unused specimen,	21.85
Hamburg, imperf., 9s, used,	16.50
Wurtemberg, 70kr mauve, very fine,	16.00
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, exceedingly fine,	77.50
“ “ 8d brown superb,	120.00
“ “ 9d violet brown, very fine,	15.75
“ “ another one,	15.00
“ “ 2sh blue, very fine,	18.75
Johore, 2c on 24c green, error “CENST,”	16.87
Mauritius, 1856, 4d black on green,	15.60
West Australia, CC, 4d carmine, perf. 14, o.g.,	20.00
Buenos Aires, 3 pesos green,	20.00
“ 4 pesos red, slight tear,	65.00
“ 5 pesos orange, grand specimen,	87.50
Canada, 6d perf., unused,	35.00
“ another one, used,	27.50
Nevis, lithographed, 6d olive, mint state,	66.25
“ “ 6d green, superb pair, unused, mint state,	68.75
St. Christopher, CA, 4d blue, unused, o.g.,	25.60
“ “ 6d olive brown, used,	15.00
“ “ 6d olive brown, unused, o.g.,	10.00
St. Vincent, Star, 1d drab, unused, o.g.,	20.00
Trinidad, CC, perf. 12½, 5sh, unused block of 4,	31.25
United States, 1847, 5c brown, unused pair, o.g.,	18.75

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, January 5th and 6th, 1897.

Great Britain, 3d, plate 4, a block of 8, unused, mint state,	\$115.00
Naples, ½t, Cross, on piece of original,	19.35
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ⅓gr green, unused, fine, no gum,	25.00
Spain, 1853, 2 reales red, unused, very fine,	40.00
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 centimes, large margins on three sides, top margin skillfully repaired,	75.00
“ Winterthur, 2 ½r, very fine,	13.00
Wurtemberg, 1873, 7okr dark violet, very fine,	15.75
Ceylon, imperf., 8d brown, a superb copy with fine margins,	70.00
“ “ 1sh 9d green, superb copy with large margins,	17.50
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d blue, very fine,	17.50
Canada, 12d black on laid paper, superb unused copy with gum,	335.00
“ 6d gray violet, perf., a superb copy with light postmark,	23.75
New Brunswick, 3d red, fine pair, unused,	37.50
“ 6d yellow, a superb copy, fine color and good margins,	22.00
“ 1sh mauve, superb copy, magnificent color, fine margins, slightly thin in one place,	98.75
“ “ Connell,” 5c brown, unused, o.g.,	95.00
Newfoundland, 2d carmine vermilion, very fine,	22.50
“ 4d carmine vermilion, very fine,	161.25
“ 6d carmine vermilion, fine color and margins,	40.00
“ 6 ½d carmine vermilion, unused and fine, no gum,	50.00
“ 1sh carmine vermilion, fine, large margins on three sides,	100.00
“ 4d orange, very fine and large margins,	17.50
Nova Scotia, 6d yellow green, unused very fine, no gum,	31.25
Bahamas, no watermark, 6d gray violet, pair, unused, o.g.,	40.00
Nevis, 6d green, very fine, used copy,	38.75
Trinidad, pin perf., 1d rose, block of 4, unused, o.g.,	35.00
“ 4d dull violet, block of 4, same condition,	52.50
“ 6d green, block of 4, same condition,	30.00
“ clean cut perf. 15 ½, 1d rose, block of 4, same condition,	25.00
British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 2c yellow, No. 18, unused, slightly stained but very fine, roulettes on three sides,	43.75
“ “ Watermark CC, 4c blue, perf. 12 ½, unused, o.g.,	23.75
New Zealand, Half of 1sh green on blue paper, used provisionally as 6d, on the original envelope,	50.00

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

DEC. 17TH. DISPLAY. U. S. A.

Messrs. Sallo Epstein (Transvaal), C. C. Morency (Canada), W. M. Thompson (N. S. W.), A. Schlachter (U. S. A.), were elected members.

Then followed the display of the stamps of U. S. A., including the collections of Messrs. Pimm, Stephenson and Johnson with some fine selections belonging to the President, including a superb set of current type engravers' proofs from the matrix dies and a fine lot of 90c of first issue.

The December packets were again a record far in advance of any circulated in this or any other society. The totals were :

"A" packet (mixed)	£1506 8.4½
"B" " (colonials)	2016.6.7
"C" " (foreign)	489.18.0½

£4012.13.0

The packets of the whole year have amounted to £28,230.9.5, without counting any "special" sheets sent to foreign members. They have thus formed the finest and most valuable series that have ever been circulated. What is still more remarkable, to the nervous ones who talk about fall in prices, is the fact that at no time in the history of the Society have sales been more satisfactory, and the members are all anxious for even still more valuable lots.

JAN. 7TH. PAPER. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BY G. JOHNSON.

Messrs. R. Dalton (Bristol) W. A. Abraham (British Guiana), T. H. Nicolle (N. S. W.), J. H. Smyth (N. S. W.), Paul de Smeth (Belgium), E. H. Atchley (Bristol), Mario Pires M. B. de Lima (Portugal), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for their catalogue, and to Mr. W. C. Stone for two annual numbers of the *American Philatelist*.

The Hon. Sec. then read his paper on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

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CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President*.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 75th Street.

JOHN N. LUFF,

JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

HIRAM E. DEATS,

FREDERICK A. NAST.

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Furnishing.—J. W. SCOTT, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. L. CALMAN.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor.*—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—*Third Floor.*—Guests Chambers.—*Basement.*—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee

Sixth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club house, 351 Fourth Avenue, January 11, 1897, President Herrick in the chair, called to order at 7.55 P. M. Present, Messrs. Scott, Luff, Lynde and the Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the Philatelic Club and Exchange, Limited, London, sending specimen card and membership roll. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of same, with thanks and to

mail to the Philatelic Club and Exchange, L'd, our Constitution and list of members.

The Secretary was instructed to thank the London Philatelic Society for their kind donation of books for the Club library.

The Secretary read letters from Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons and from the Secretary of the Archæologic and Numismatic Society, thanking the Club for courtesies extended.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks, a catalogue received from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, London, and a file of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, from Harry Hilckes & Co., L'd, London.

The thanks of the Club were likewise extended to Mr. Chas. De Witt Drew and Dr. Paul Allen for gifts of unframed engravings, etc.

The Treasurer reports that the Club's incorporation was finally accomplished on December 14, 1896.

The Treasurer also reported that Constitutions and By-Laws, in pamphlet form, had been distributed to the members.

Upon motion, the thanks of the club were extended to Mr. Da Costa Gomez for gift of English essays in frame, presented to the Club through Mr. J. W. Scott.

Mr. Luff was delegated to extend the courtesies of the Club to the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society at their meeting in the Club house on the 21st inst.

The following applicant for membership was reported : John R. Myers, The Dunmore, W. 42nd street ; proposed by Robt. L. Coursen, seconded by A. Perrin, and his name was ordered to be posted according to the Constitution.

Upon ballot the following candidates were unanimously elected :

H. B. Wesselman, 150 Broadway, N. M. Kaufmann, Marquette, Mich., Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., C. A. Needham, Hamilton, Ontario, Can., and they were accordingly declared elected as subscribing members.

Adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

Subscribing members previously elected :

C. P. Krauth, Pittsburgh, Pa., Joseph Holmes, Robt. S. Lehman, Wm. Alex. Smith, Jr., J. B. Chittenden, Angel M. Trujillo, Robt. L. Coursen, Fred. V. Green, Dr. Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organised 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 28rd Street, *Secretary*, JOS. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMME, 85 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { H. GREMME,
CHAS. D. W. DREW.
M. C. BERLEPSCH.

Finance { WALTER S. SCOTT
A. L. BAIRD.
R. R. BOGERT.

House { R. L. COURSEN,
J. N. T. LEVICK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE.
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

Membership { H. COLLIN,
A. PERRIN,
F. E. P. LYNDE.
Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie
Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

Jan. 12th, 1897.

The 317th meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order by President J. N. Luff at 8 p.m.

Present, Mess. Berlepsch, Bogert, Bruner, Drew, Hayden, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Perrin, A. M. Rich, Jos. S. Rich and W. Scott.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. President Luff announced the following committee appointments for the year 1897:

Entertainment—Mess. Gremmel, Drew and Berlepsch.

House—Mess. Coursen, Levick and Tuttle.

Finance—Mess. Scott, Baird and Bogert.

Membership—Mess. Collin, Perrin and Lynde.

Exchange and Auction Manager—Mr. Berlepsch.

Librarian—Mr. Tuttle.

Adjourned at 8.10 to celebrate the 22d. anniversary of the Society with the programme below :

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 1. Piano Selection, | - | - | Miss Bogert. |
| 2. The Young Humorous Magician, | - | - | Mr. Wm. Westholme. |
| 2. Monologue, | - | - | Mr. Horace Ewing. |
| 4. Song, | - | - | Miss Freddie Huke. |
| 5. Recitation, | - | - | Mr. Martin Hayden. |
| 6. Sleight of Hand, | - | - | Prof. Loewy. |
| 7. Lantern Exhibition. | | | |

Refreshments.

Adjourned 11 p. m.

Jos. S. RICH, Sec'y

Jan. 26th, 1897.

The 318th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order at 9.20 p.m.

Present, Mess. Luff, Gregory, Perrin, Berlepsch, Bruner, Lynde, Coursen, W. Scott, Hayden, Collin, Meyenberg, Blake, Williams, and Drew, and visitor Mr. W. Herrick.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Meyenberg was appointed to act pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The trustees reported the election of Mr. W. Davies and John Ripley Myers as active members, and Mr. Jos. Gotendorf, Maisons-Lafitte, France, as corresponding member ; also that the resignation of Dr. Hill had been accepted.

The Society was presented with the latest published catalogues by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., and L'Estrange Ewen, and by resolution a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors.

As the meeting was honored by the presence of the distinguished President of the Collectors' Club, the President invited Mr. Herrick to make a few remarks, which request was cheerfully granted. Mr. Herrick's response was attentively listened to and gratefully acknowledged.

The feature of the evening was the auction sale and Mr. Berlepsch, in charge, disposed of 24 lots of choice stamps in originals and proofs at good figures to the satisfaction of buyer and seller.

M. MEYENBERG, Sec'y pro tem.

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, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SWEDEN.—Continued.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 17½x20 mm. The 1 krona is printed in two colors, the left diagonal half being printed in blue and the right half in bistre.



Perforated 14,
251 10 black
252 30 rose carmine
253 30 rose
254 50 olive bistre
255 50 pale brown
256 50 dark brown
257 60 yellow
258 60 orange yellow
259 120 pale vermilion
260 120 vermilion
261 200 pale blue

262	200 blue
263	240 purple
264	240 lilac
265	240 lilac gray
266	240 gray
267	300 light green
268	300 dark green
269	500 bistre brown
270	500 orange brown
271	1kr light blue and bistre
272	1kr dark blue and bistre

1876-78.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 13.
273 10 black
274 30 rose
275 30 rose carmine
276 50 olive bistre
277 50 pale brown
278 50 dark brown
279 60 yellow
280 60 orange yellow
281 60 orange
282 120 pale vermilion
283 120 vermilion
284 120 scarlet

285	2cø pale blue
286	2øø blue
287	2øø dark blue
288	24ø lilac
289	24ø red lilac
290	24ø gray lilac
291	3øø pale green
292	3øø yellow green
293	3øø blue green
294	5øø bistre
295	5øø bistre brown
296	5øø orange brown
297	1kr blue and bistre
298	1kr ultramarine and bistre

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

January 1st, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 34½x20mm. The 1 krona is printed in two colors, the left diagonal half being printed in blue and the right half in bistre.



Perforated 14.

401	3ø bistre
402	3ø yellow bistre
403	5ø yellow green
404	5ø blue green
405	5ø gray green
406	6ø lilac
407	6ø gray lilac
408	6ø gray
409	12ø blue
410	12ø dark blue
411	2øø pale vermilion
412	2øø orange vermilion
413	2øø vermilion red
414	24ø yellow
415	24ø orange yellow
416	3øø pale brown
417	3øø brown
418	3øø dark brown
419	5øø rose
420	1kr blue and bistre

1876-78.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

1° Perforated 14.

421	4ø pale gray (December, 1876)
422	4ø dark gray " " "

2° Perforated 13.

423	3ø bistre
424	3ø bistre brown
425	4ø pale gray

426	4ø dark gray
427	5ø yellow green
428	5ø blue green
429	5ø gray green
430	6ø lilac
431	6ø red lilac
432	12ø pale blue
433	12ø blue
434	2øø pale vermilion
435	2øø orange vermilion
436	24ø yellow
437	24ø orange yellow
438	3øø brown
439	3øø dark brown
440	3øø bistre brown
441	5øø pale rose
442	5øø dark rose
443	1kr pale blue and yellow brown
444	1kr pale blue and bistre
445	1kr dark blue and yellow brown

January 1st, 1885.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 13.

446	10ø pale rose
447	10ø dark rose
448	10ø carmine rose

October, 1889.

Provisional issue.

12 öre and 24 öre stamps of the issue of 1876-78 surcharged with new value in dark blue.



Perforated 13.

449	10ø on 12ø pale blue, dark blue surcharge
450	10ø on 12ø blue, dark blue surcharge
451	10ø on 24ø yellow " " "
452	10ø on 24ø orange yellow, dark blue surcharge

Varieties: Surchage inverted.

453	10ø on 12ø blue, dark blue surcharge
454	10ø on 24ø yellow " " "

1891-93.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding regular issue.

Perforated 13.

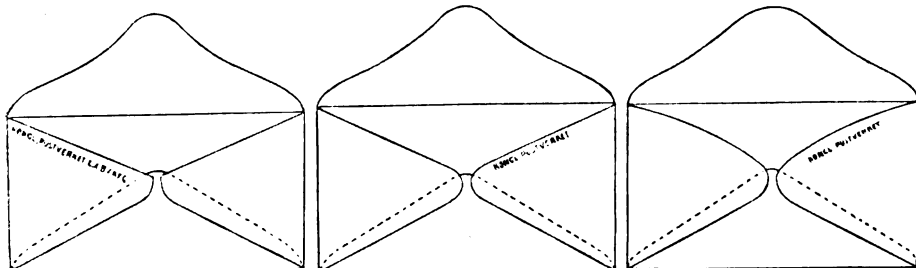
455	2ø vermilion (July, 1891)
456	2øø dark blue (April 24th, 1891)
457	5øø pale gray (1893)

Variety: A of FRIMARKE in right oval is omitted.

458	2øø dark blue
-----	---------------

ENVELOPES.

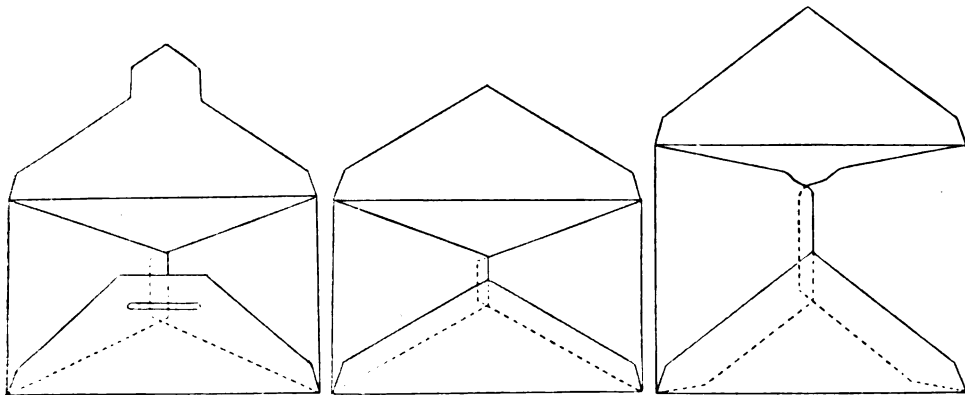
SHAPES.



1

2

3



4

5

6

January 1st, 1872.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner ; the left flap has the following inscription embossed in small capitals without color : " KONIGL. POSTVERKET "

White wove paper.



Shape 1.

Size, 150x85 mm.

- 601 128 pale blue
- 602 128 blue
- 603 128 dull blue
- 604 128 ultramarine

October, 1880.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, with inscriptions on right flap, instead of on left flap.

I. Stamp embossed.
White wove paper.

Shape 2.

Size, 150x85 mm.
605 128 ultramarine

II. Stamp typographed.

White wove paper.

Shape 2.

Size, 150x85 mm.
606 128 ultramarine

According to Mr. Moens, there are seven die varieties of the preceding envelopes, the principal difference being in the post horns at the sides of the stamp.

January 1st, 1885.

Stamp of same type as preceding issues, typographed in upper right hand corner.

White wove paper.

Shape 2.

Size, 150x85 mm.
607 108 rose

January, 1888.

Same as preceding issue, but shape of envelope changed.

Shape 3.

Size, 150x85 mm.
608 106 rose

October, 1889.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of the issues of 1872 and 1880 with stamp surcharged with new value in deep blue.



A. Surcharged on envelopes of the issue of 1872.

White wove paper.

Shape 1.

Size, 150x85 mm.
609 106 on 126 blue, blue surcharge
610 106 on 126 ultramarine blue surcharge

B. Surcharged on envelopes of the issue of October, 1880.

I. With stamp embossed.

White wove paper.

Shape 2.

Size, 150x85 mm.
611 106 on 126 ultramarine, blue surcharge

II. With stamp typographed.

White wove paper.

Shape 2.

Size, 150x85 mm.
612 106 on 126 ultramarine, blue surcharge
December 12th, 1890.

Stamp of same type as preceding regular issues, typographed in upper right corner.

1° White wove paper.

Shape 4.

Size, 109x71 mm.
Flap ungummed.
613 46 gray

2° Blue laid paper.

Shape 5.

Size, 109x71 mm.
Flap gummed.
614 56 dark green
End of May, 1891.

Stamp, of the same type as the preceding issue, typographed in upper right corner.

White laid paper.

Shape 6.

Size, 150x125 mm.
Flap ungummed.
615 106 carmine

January, 1892.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner.
White laid paper.



Shape 4.

Size, 109x71 mm.
Flap ungummed.
616 26 orange

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this country, with the exception of the two stamps issued for the city of Stockholm, of which some pretty good counterfeits are in existence.

In the genuine, the Umlaut (¨) over the o of FOR has the left part a trifle lower than the right, while in the counterfeit it is just the reverse. Moreover, in the genuine, the period after "LOKALBREF" is not on a line with the bottom of the F. The forgeries are perforated 12, instead of 13½x14.

SWITZERLAND.

Cantonal Issues.

Basel.

CURRENCY: 100 RAPPEN—1 FRANC—30 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1845.

Lithographed in three colors on white wove paper, the inscriptions, figure of value, frame lines and ornaments are printed in black, the groundwork of the central medallion in crimson, and the spandrels in blue. The dove is embossed without color. Size, 18½x19½ mm.



1 2½r black, crimson and blue

Reprints.

1866.

White wove paper.

2 2½r black, vermilion and green

Geneva.

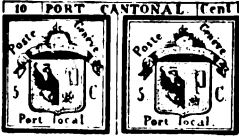
CURRENCY: 100 CENTIMES—1 FRANC—20 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 30th, 1843.

Lithographed in black on colored wove

paper. The stamp is composed of two parts joined at top by a narrow band inscribed "PORT CANTONAL 10 CENT," each half being available for local postage. Sizes: left half, 14½x15½ mm.; right half, 15x15½ mm.; the stamp complete, 31½x18 mm.



3 10c black on yellow green paper

Varieties:

a. Vertical half of stamp used as 5 centimes.

4 5c black on yellow green paper (left half)

5 5c black on yellow green paper (right half)

b. Stamp composed of right half at left side and left half at right side.

6 10c black on yellow green paper

April 1st, 1845.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper. Size, 16½x19¼ mm.



7 5c black on yellow green paper

January, 1847.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper, similar in design to preceding issue,

but with the eagle larger. Size, 16½x19¼ mm.



8 5c black on yellow green paper

9 5c black on dark green paper

Variety: Double impression of letters J. H. S., caused by a shift of the die in making the plate.

10 5c black on yellow green paper

11 5c black on dark green paper

This variety occurs once on each sheet.

ENVELOPES.

February 27th, 1846.

Stamp lithographed in upper right corner on yellowish white wove paper.



1° Size, 130x111 mm.

12 5c green

13 5c blue green

14 5c yellow green

2° Size 139x77 mm.

15 5c blue green

3° Size, 139 x 56 mm.

16 5c yellow green

Zurich.

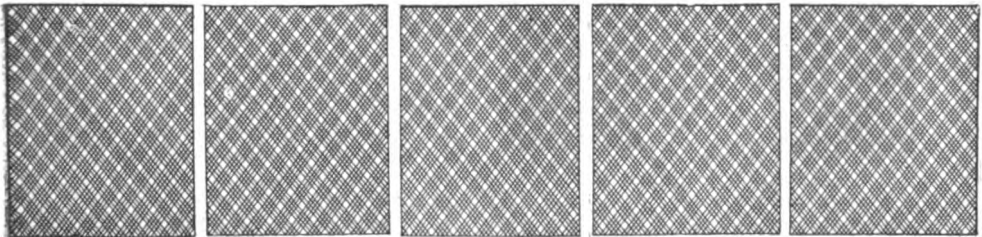
CURRENCY: 100 RAPPEN—1 FRANC—30 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

March 1st, 1843.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper, with groundwork of horizontal or vertical thin lines printed in red. There are five varieties of each value, the principal difference consisting in the position of the groups of diagonal lines, as per diagrams given below. Sizes: 4 rappen, types 1, 2, 3: 17½ x 22mm.; types 4 and 5: 18½ x 22mm.; 6 rappen, 18 x 22mm.

4 RAPPEN.



Type 1. From upper left to lower right corner—1 line, then 15 groups of 4 lines each, then 3 lines. From upper right to lower left corner—16 groups of 4 lines then 1 line.

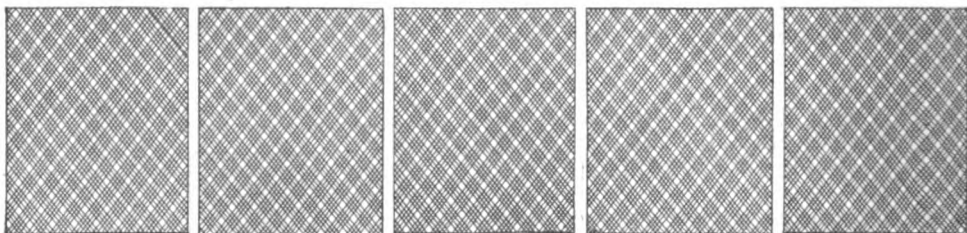
Type 2. From upper left to lower right corner—16 groups of 4 lines each. From upper right to lower left corner—16 groups of 4 lines each, then 1 line.

Type 3. From upper left to lower right corner—16 groups of 4 lines each. From upper right to lower left corner—3 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 2 lines.

Type 4. From upper left to lower right corner—3 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 1 line. From upper right to lower left corner—2 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines.

Type 5. From upper left to lower right corner—2 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 2 lines. From upper right to lower left corner—2 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines.

6 RAPPEN.



Type 1. From upper left to lower right corner—2 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 2 lines. From upper right to lower left corner—1 group of 4 lines, 1 group of 5 lines, 14 groups of 4 lines, then 1 line.

Type 2. From upper left to lower right corner—1 line, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines. From upper right to lower left corner—3 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 1 line.

Type 3. From upper left to lower right corner—15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines. From upper right to lower left corner—2 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines.

Type 4. From upper left to lower right corner—16 groups of 4 lines each. From upper right to lower left corner—1 line, then 16 groups of 4 lines.

Type 5. From upper left to lower right corner—2 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines, then 1 line. From upper right to lower left corner—1 line, then 16 groups of 4 lines.



I. Groundwork of horizontal lines.

- 17 4r black, type 1
18 4r black " 2
19 4r black " 3

- 20 4r black, type 4
21 4r black " 5
22 6r black " 1
23 6r black " 2
24 6r black " 3
25 6r black " 4
26 6r black " 5

II. Groundwork of vertical lines.

- 27 4r black, type 1
28 4r black " 2
29 4r black " 3
30 4r black " 4
31 4r black " 5
32 6r black " 1
33 6r black " 2
34 6r black " 3
35 6r black " 4
36 6r black " 5

Varieties:

- a. Without lines of groundwork.
37 4r black, type 1
38 4r black " 2
39 4r black " 3
40 4r black " 4
41 4r black " 5
42 6r black " 1
43 6r black " 2
44 6r black " 3
45 6r black " 4
46 6r black " 5

b. Some of the diagonal lines retouched. Groundwork of horizontal lines.

- 47 6r black, type 3
48 6r black " 4

c. Same as b, with vertical lines of groundwork.

- 49 6r black, type 3
- 50 6r black " 4
- d. Diagonal half of 4 rappen used in connection with another 4 rappen stamp to make up the 6 rappen ra'e.
- 51 2r black (half of 4r)

Issues of the Transition Period.

First Postal District.

(Cantons of Geneva and Vaud and District of Nion.)

CURRENCY: 100 CENTIMES—1 FRANC—20 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 10th, 1849.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper. The cross is in white on red ground. Size, 15½x21 mm.



- 52 4c black and red
- November 20th, 1849.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Printed from the plate of the 4 centimes, the figure being changed to 5. There are, consequently, as many varieties as there were stamps on the plate.

- 53 5c black and red, varieties

These stamps were formerly known as the stamps of Vaud.

October, 1849.

Stamps of the Geneva envelope cut out and used as adhesive.

Yellowish white wove paper.



- 54 5c green

December, 1850.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper, with cross printed in white on red ground. Size 18½x23½ mm.



- 55 5c black and red
- This was formerly known as the Neufchatel stamp.

8th Postal District.

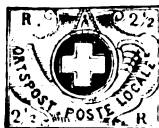
(Cantons of Zurich, Zug, Schaffhausen and Thurgau.)

CURRENCY: 100 RAPPEN—1 FRANC—20 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October, 1849.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper. The cross has a black frame and is on red ground. The groundwork around the post horn is formed of horizontal red lines. Size, 15½x19½ mm.



- 56 2½r black and red
- This stamp was formerly known as the Winterthur stamp.

General Issue.

CURRENCY: 100 RAPPEN—1 FRANC—30 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. 100 CENTIMES—1 FRANC—10 CENTS, U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April, 1850.

A. Lithographed in black on white wove paper. The inscription in upper label reads: "ORTS-POST." The cross is printed in white on red ground. The plate consists of 40 stamps printed in five horizontal rows of eight stamps each, differing from one another in various details, but especially in the design of the arabesque ornaments. Size, 18 x 22½ mm.



- I. With frame around cross.
- 57 2½r black and red, 40 varieties
- II. Without frame around cross.
- 58 2½r black and red, 40 varieties
- B. Same as A, but inscribed "POSTE LOCALE." The plate also consists of 40 stamps in five horizontal rows of eight stamps

each, differing from one another in various details.



- I. With frame around cross.
- 59 2½r black and red, 40 varieties
- II. Without frame around cross.
- 60 2½r black and red, 40 varieties

October, 1850.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper, with colored background. The cross is printed in white on red ground. The plate consists of 40 stamps printed in five horizontal rows of eight each, all differing from one another in various details. Size: 18x22½ mm.



- I. With frame around cross.
- 61 5r black, red and blue, 40 varieties
- 62 5r black, red and dark blue, 40 varieties
- 63 10r black, red and yellow, 40 varieties
- II. Without frame around cross.
- 64 5r black, red and blue, 40 varieties
- 65 5r black, red and light blue, 40 varieties
- 66 5r black, red and dark blue, 40 varieties
- 67 5r black, red and gray blue, 40 varieties
- 68 5r black, red and purple blue, 40 varieties
- 69 5r black, red and greenish blue, 40 varieties
- 70 10r black, red and yellow, 40 varieties
- 71 10r black, red and chrome yellow, 40 varieties
- 72 10r black, red and buff, 40 varieties
- 73 10r black, red and orange, 40 "

Varieties:

- a. Half of 5 rappen blue used as 2½ rappen.
- 74 2½r black, red and dark blue (half of 5r)
- b. Half of 10 rappen orange used as 5 rappen
- 75 5r black, red and orange (half of 10r)

June, 1851.

Same type as issue of October, 1850, printed in blue on white wove paper. The cross is printed in white on red ground, and has no frame.

- 76 5r light blue and red, 40 varieties
- 77 5r blue and red, 40 "
- 78 5r dark blue and red, 40 "

Varieties: With frame around the cross.

- 79 5r light blue
- 80 5r blue
- 81 5r dark blue

This variety is probably caused by careless crasure of the frame in the plates, causing some stamps to show a partial or even a complete frame.

1852.

A. Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22½ mm. The plate is composed of 10 stamps in five horizontal pairs, and was made by using the 2d and 3d vertical rows of the plate of the Ortspost stamps, and altering the inscriptions.



- 82 15c red, 10 varieties.
- 83 15c vermilion, 10 varieties.

B. Same as A, with value in rappen. Of this stamp there are two plates, each plate being composed of 10 stamps in five horizontal pairs. The first plate was made by altering the inscriptions of the 2d and 3d vertical rows of the plate of the Ortspost stamps. In this plate the figures of value are small (about 1½ mm. in height.) The second plate was made by altering the inscriptions of the stamps of the 4th and 5th vertical rows of the plate of the Ortspost stamps. In this plate the figures of value are larger (about 2½ mm. in height.)



- 84 15r red, plate 1, 10 varieties
- 85 15r vermilion, plate 1, 10 varieties
- 86 15r red, plate 2, 10 varieties
- 87 15r vermilion, plate 2, 10 varieties

Variety: 15 rappen stamp of plate 2 cut in two, each half being used as 7½ rappen in connection with half of the 5 rappen blue, to make up the 10 rappen rate.

88 7½r red, plate 2 (half of 15r)

September 27th, 1854.

Typographed in relief on thin white wove paper with silk thread horizontally across each stamp. Size: 20x24½mm.



1° With olive green silk thread.

- 89 5r red brown
- 90 5r ochre brown
- 91 10r blue
- 92 15r rose
- 93 20r orange
- 94 40r yellow green

2° With green silk thread.

- 95 5r ochre brown
- 96 10r blue
- 97 10r pale blue
- 98 15r rose
- 99 15r pale rose
- 100 20r orange
- 101 40r yellow green
- 102 40r blue green

3° With yellow silk thread.

- 103 5r ochre brown

4° With red silk thread.

- 104 10r blue

1855-60.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed in relief on thick white wove paper, with silk thread horizontally across each stamp.

1° With black silk thread.

- 105 5r brown
- 106 5r dark brown
- 107 10r blue
- 108 40r green
- 109 1fr lavender (1855)
- 110 1fr gray

2° With yellow silk thread.

- 111 5r ochre brown
- 112 5r brown
- 113 10r blue
- 114 15r rose
- 115 20r yellow orange
- 116 40r green
- 117 1fr pale lavender
- 118 1fr dark lavender

3° With green silk thread.

- 119 5r brown

- 120 5r yellow brown
- 121 5r gray brown
- 122 10r pale blue
- 123 10r dark blue
- 124 15r rose
- 125 15r pale rose
- 126 20r yellow orange
- 127 20r orange
- 128 40r yellow green
- 129 40r pale yellow green
- 130 40r blue green

Varieties:

a. Diagonal half of 5 rappen used as 2½ rappen.

- 131 2½r brown (half of 5r)

b. Diagonal half of 10 rappen used as 5 rappen.

- 132 5r blue (half of 10r)

c. Diagonal half of 20 rappen used as 10 rappen.

- 133 10r yellow orange (half of 20r)

4° With blue silk thread.

- 134 5r brown
- 135 10r blue
- 136 15r rose
- 137 15r dark rose
- 138 20r orange
- 139 40r pale green

5° With white silk thread.

- 140 5r dark brown
- 141 10r dark blue
- 142 15r rose
- 143 15r deep rose

6° With grayish white silk thread.

- 145 15r rose
- 146 20r yellow orange
- 147 40 blue green

7° With red brown silk thread.

- 148 40r green
- 149 40r yellow green

8° With red silk thread.

- 150 10r pale blue
- 151 10r dark blue

9° With carmine silk thread.

- 152 10r dark blue

10° With greenish silk thread.

- 153 20r yellow orange
- 154 40r green

11° With olive green silk thread.

- 155 10r blue
- 156 10r dark blue
- 157 20r yellow orange
- 158 40r pale green

July 1st, 1862.

Same type, paper, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

1° With green silk thread.

- 159 2r gray
- 160 2r dark gray

2° With yellow silk thread.

- 161 2r gray

Variety: Diagonal half of 2 rappen used as 1 rappen in connection with another two rappen stamp to make up the 3 rappen rate.
162 1r gray (half of 2r)

1862-63.

Typographed in relief on white wove paper.

Size, 18½x22mm.



Coat of arms

embossed without color on back of stamp.



Perforated 11½.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 163 | 2(c) gray (November, 1862) |
| 164 | 2(c) pale gray |
| 165 | 3(c) black (September 19th, 1862) |
| 166 | 3(c) gray black |
| 167 | 5(c) bistre brown (January, 1863) |
| 168 | 5(c) dark brown |
| 169 | 5(c) gray brown |
| 170 | 10(c) blue (October, 1862) |
| 171 | 10(c) pale blue |
| 172 | 10(c) dark blue |
| 173 | 20(c) yellow orange (March, 1863) |
| 174 | 20(c) orange |
| 175 | 20(c) red orange |
| 176 | 30(c) vermilion (November, 1862) |
| 177 | 30(c) deep vermilion |
| 178 | 40(c) pale yellow green (August, 1863) |
| 179 | 40(c) yellow green |
| 180 | 60(c) bronze (June, 1863) |
| 181 | 60(c) dark bronze |
| 182 | 1fr bronze (September 19th, 1862) |
| 183 | 1fr gold (July, 1863) |

Varieties:

a. Double impression, one of which is inverted, caused by an inverted transfer in making the plate.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 184 | 5(c) bistre brown |
| 185 | 5(c) dark brown |
| 186 | 5(c) gray brown |
| 187 | 10(c) blue |
| 188 | 10(c) pale blue |
| 189 | 10(c) dark blue |

b. 10 centime stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 5 centimes.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 190 | 5(c) blue (half of 10c) |
|-----|-------------------------|

1867-78.

Same type, paper, impression, etc., as preceding issue. Coat of arms embossed on back of each stamp.

Perforated 11½.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 191 | 2(c) yellow brown (January, 1874) |
| 192 | 2(c) bistre brown |
| 193 | 2(c) brown |
| 194 | 10(c) carmine (April, 1867) |
| 195 | 10(c) carmine rose |
| 196 | 15(c) canary yellow (January, 1875) |
| 197 | 25(c) green (September, 1868) |
| 198 | 25(c) yellow green |
| 199 | 25(c) blue green |
| 200 | 30(c) ultramarine (April, 1867) |
| 201 | 30(c) pale ultramarine |
| 202 | 30(c) cobalt blue |
| 203 | 40(c) gray (March 15th, 1878) |
| 204 | 40(c) dark gray |
| 205 | 50(c) violet (January, 1867) |
| 206 | 50(c) deep violet |

Varieties: Double impression, one of which is inverted.

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 207 | 25(c) green |
| 208 | 25(c) yellow green |
| 209 | 25(c) blue green |
| 210 | 50(c) violet (?) |
| 211 | 50(c) deep violet (?) |

1881-82.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed in relief on granite paper, i. e. white wove paper with fragments of blue and red silk threads. Coat of arms embossed without color on the back of each stamp.

Perforated 11½.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 212 | 2(c) bistre |
| 213 | 2(c) olive bistre |
| 214 | 5(c) gray brown |
| 215 | 5(c) dark brown |
| 216 | 10(c) rose |
| 217 | 10(c) rose carmine |
| 218 | 15(c) canary yellow |
| 219 | 15(c) lemon yellow |
| 220 | 20(c) yellow orange |
| 221 | 20(c) deep orange |
| 222 | 25(c) yellow green |
| 223 | 25(c) pale yellow green |
| 224 | 40(c) gray |
| 225 | 40(c) dark gray |
| 226 | 50(c) violet |
| 227 | 50(c) deep violet |

Variety: Double impression, one of which is inverted.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------|
| 228 | 5(c) ochre brown |
| 229 | 5(c) dark brown |
| 230 | 50(c) violet |
| 231 | 50(c) deep violet |

April 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are two types of this issue; the 2, 5, 10, 12 and 15 centimes stamps being of the first type, and the other values of the second. Sizes: 1st type, 18x20½ mm.; 2nd type, 18x21 mm. Embossed with coat of arms on the back of each stamp.



A. Ordinary white wove paper.
1° Perforated 11½.

- 232 2(c) bistre
- 233 5(c) maroon
- 234 10(c) rose
- 235 12(c) chalky blue
- 236 15(c) yellow
- 237 20(c) yellow orange
- 238 20(c) orange
- 239 25(c) yellow green
- 240 25(c) gray green
- 241 25(c) blue green
- 242 40(c) olive gray
- 243 40(c) gray
- 244 50(c) dull blue
- 245 50(c) cobalt blue
- 246 50(c) ultramarine
- 247 1fr brown rose
- 248 *1fr lake
- 249 1fr rose lilac

Variety: Tête-bêche.

- 250 15(c) yellow
- 2° Perforated 11½x11.
- 251 20(c) orange
- 252 20(c) yellow orange
- 253 25(c) yellow green
- 254 25(c) gray green
- 255 40(c) olive gray
- 256 40(c) gray
- 257 5(c) dull purple
- 258 50(c) cobalt blue
- 269 50(c) ultramarine
- 260 1fr lake

B. Granite paper.
Perforated 11½.

- 262 2(c) bistre
- 263 2(c) pale bistre
- 264 2(c) bistre brown
- 265 3(c) gray
- 266 3(c) gray brown
- 267 3(c) black brown
- 268 5(c) maroon
- 269 5(c) red brown
- 270 5(c) dark red brown
- 271 10(c) carmine
- 272 10(c) carmine rose
- 273 12(c) chalky blue
- 274 12(c) pale ultramarine
- 275 12(c) ultramarine
- 276 15(c) lemon yellow

Variety: Tête-bêche.

- 277 15(c) lemon yellow

1888-89.

Same type impression and paper as pre-

ceding issue. Coat of arms embossed on back of each stamp.

Ordinary white wove paper.

Perforated 9½.

- 278 20(c) yellow orange (February, 1889)
- 279 25(c) yellow green (November, 1888)
- 280 40(c) gray (September, 1889)
- 281 50(c) cobalt blue (January, 1889)
- 282 1fr lake (1889)

December 15th, 1889.

Same type and impression as first type of preceding issues. Coat of arms embossed on back of each stamp.

Granite paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 283 15(c) violet
- 284 15(c) dark violet

March, 1891.

Same type and impression as second type of preceding issues. Coat of arms embossed on back of each stamp.

Ordinary white wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 285 3fr yellow brown

1892.

Same type and impression as preceding issue. Coat of arms embossed on back of each stamp.

Ordinary white wove paper.

Perforated 11½x11.

- 286 3c(c) orange brown

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1877-80.

Typographed on ordinary white wove paper, the denomination of value being printed in indigo or dull blue and the remainder of the stamp in ultramarine. There are two types; the 1 centime being of the first type and the other values of the second type. Size, 18x22 mm. Coat of arms embossed on the back of each stamp.



Perforated 11½.

- 401 1(c) pale ultramarine and indigo (July 1st, 1878)
- 402 1(c) ultramarine and indigo
- 403 1(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
- 404 2(c) pale ultramarine and indigo (August 1st, 1878)
- 405 2(c) ultramarine and indigo

- 406 2(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 407 3(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (February, 1880)
 408 3(c) ultramarine and indigo
 409 3(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 410 5(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (July 1st, 1878)
 411 5(c) ultramarine and indigo
 412 5(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 413 10(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (July 1st, 1878)
 414 10(c) ultramarine and indigo
 415 10(c) ultramarine and dull blue
 416 20(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (August 1st, 1878)
 417 20(c) ultramarine and indigo
 418 20(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 419 50(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (July 1st, 1878)
 421 50(c) ultramarine and indigo
 422 50(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 423 100(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (September, 1877)
 424 100(c) ultramarine and indigo
 425 100(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 426 500(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 (August 1st, 1878)
 427 500(c) ultramarine and indigo
 428 500(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 1882.
 Same type as preceding issue, typographed
 on granite paper, i. e. wove paper with
 fragments of red and blue silk threads.
 Coat of arms embossed on the back of each
 stamp.
 Perforated 11½.
 429 10(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 430 10(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 431 20(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 432 20(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 433 50(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 434 50(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 435 100(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 436 100(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 437 500(c) pale ultramarine and indigo
 438 500(c) pale ultramarine and dull blue
 1883.
 Same type as preceding issue, the figure of
 value being printed in scarlet and the re-
 mainder of the stamp in green. Coat of arms
 embossed on back of each stamp.
 Granite paper.
 Perforated 11½.
 439 5(c) blue green and scarlet
 440 10(c) blue green and scarlet
 441 20(c) blue green and scarlet
 442 50(c) blue green and scarlet
 443 100(c) blue green and scarlet
 444 500(c) blue green and scarlet
 End of 1884.
 Same type, impression, etc., as preceding
 issue. Coat of arms embossed on the back
 of each stamp.
 Granite paper.
 Perforated 11½.
 445 5(c) yellow green and scarlet
 446 5(c) olive green and scarlet
 447 5(c) pale reseda and scarlet
 448 10(c) yellow green and scarlet
 449 10(c) olive green and scarlet
 450 10(c) pale reseda and scarlet
 451 20(c) yellow green and scarlet
 452 20(c) olive green and scarlet
 453 20(c) pale reseda and scarlet
 454 50(c) yellow green and scarlet
 455 50(c) olive green and scarlet
 456 50(c) pale reseda and scarlet
 457 100(c) yellow green and scarlet
 458 100(c) olive green and scarlet
 459 100(c) pale reseda and scarlet
 460 500(c) yellow green and scarlet
 461 500(c) olive green and scarlet
 462 500(c) pale reseda and scarlet
 1891.
 Same type, impression, etc., as preceding
 issue. Coat of arms embossed on back of
 each stamp.
 Granite paper.
 Perforated 11½.
 463 3(c) yellow green and scarlet
 464 3(c) olive green and scarlet
 465 3(c) reseda and scarlet

THE STAMPS OF SPAIN.

By J. M. ANDREINI.

Paper read before the National Philatelic Society, Feb. 23d, 1897.

Spain furnishes over 600 varieties to students of infinitesimal detail, and the 57th Standard Catalogue lists some 350. I have collated from Duro, Moens and the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors some data which may interest the average collector, leaving fuller extended geographical, historical, political and heraldic research for the curious in such matters.

The study of stamps to prepay postage was recommended by the Span-

ish Government on Aug. 17th, 1843, and the first series was announced on Oct. 24th, 1849 to be issued in Jan. 1850, and consisting of five values. The bust of Isabella II. appears in all the issues from 1850 to 1869 excepting that for 1854, which bore the arms of Spain, and it is a singular fact that the stamps of 1869 were distributed after her dethronement. Various allegorical pictures have appeared on the stamps since 1870, when the figure of Liberty with the mural crown proclaimed the rule of the Provisional Government and the overthrow of the hated Bourbon dynasty, the arms and crown of which were restored by decree of Jan. 6th, 1875.

The four series from 1870 to 1874 designate the various changes of Government which Spain underwent through the transition: from the overthrow to the restoration of the Bourbons.

From 1875 five series were issued, four with the bust of Alfonso XII and the last, that of 1889, consisting of 13 values with the bust of his posthumous child Alfonso XIII.

With the exception of the 1876 issue, which was manufactured in London and has a watermark, all the Spanish stamps have been designed under the direction of the Treasury by three artists: Coromina, Perez Varela and Juliá, the latter's work being generally labelled with his name or initials in various positions on the stamps.

By Government decree of Oct. 24th, 1849, stamps were to be placed on the left corner of the letter and the first series was to be sold to the public through the Revenue offices as decreed on Dec. 14th, 1849. When towns had no Revenue office then the Mayor was to have the stamps for sale, by decree of June 9th, 1856.

On Sept. 10th, 1858, orders were given that postage stamps should be sold exclusively by the tobacco monopoly agents, who are in Spain revenue officers. These tobacco shops are generally kept by women. On Nov. 18th, 1860, stamps were declared contraband goods and their resale absolutely prohibited. I have especially dwelt on the above decrees because ignorance of them has recently given rise to many a joke in English philatelic papers and because they account for the strange fact that no postage stamps are sold at any Spanish post office.

Yearly issues have been the rule in Spain, supposedly to avoid counterfeiting.

The first counterfeit appeared in Granada in May, 1853, and the Spanish Treasury has frequently been defrauded by counterfeiters and evil designed persons. Numerous imitations and washed stamps have been known, and of the former 83 known varieties have passed through the mails, as recorded by Moens. To avoid the washing of specimens, regulations have been issued by the authorities. On April 17th, 1852, black printing ink with enough oil was recommended to postmasters, so as to make obliterations effective. Since then special inks and special cancellation stamps have been devised to make obliteration fatal to the beauty of stamps, until Oct 7th, 1858, when date cancellations were ordered to be used.

The perforating of stamps was decreed on April 10th, 1865, while the punching of telegraph stamps, which do service for unobtainable postage specimens in many an album, was decreed on May 22nd, 1864.

On September 30th, 1868, the Revolutionary Committee in Madrid ordered all the stamped paper, and all postage, telegraph and revenue stamps to be surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion." The Revenue Dept. surcharged all stamped paper, but no postage or telegraph stamps were ever surcharged at the principal office, Madrid. The Government had two dies of said sur-

charge made in brass and copper from which transfers were sent to all the provincial revenue offices and these two surcharges are known by philatelists as the Cadiz and Vizcaya types described by Moens. It is said that many of the provincial officers, hating the dethroned queen and anxious to comply with the Revolutionary Committee's order, had in the meantime prepared themselves with surcharge stamps of their own and these were used on stamped paper, but not on telegraph stamps, and to a very limited extent on postage stamps. Mr. Garcia Mauriño says that this statement is in express contradiction with the large quantity of surcharged stamps in unused condition known to philatelists, but he explains the anomaly by affirming, with some show of truth, that those surcharged stamps, or a large majority of them, were not surcharged during the months of Oct., Nov. and December, 1868, or during the year of 1869, but they were surcharged subsequently by some obliging officer when the stamps had become obsolete. The hand stamps with the genuine surcharge existed in the possession of Revenue officers up to a late date but they were not used legitimately on the postage stamps during 1868-69 because the officers expected every day a new issue which would render the work of surcharging unnecessary. The learned Dr. Thebussem acknowledged the above mentioned two as the only official types, while Duro, to whom individual opinions on the subject are wrongly attributed, expresses no opinion whatever, but apparently endorses both Thebussem's and Mauriño's conclusions.

The equivalent of early Spanish money should be correctly stated to be as follows: 5c U. S. = 1 real = $8\frac{1}{2}$ cuartos, which make 2 cuartos the equivalent of 1c and a fraction. The values of 12 and 19 cuartos of 1860-61 were especially designed to meet the requirements of certain postal conventions with France and Belgium. The former agreement was dated Aug. 5th, 1859, and the 12 cuartos stamp was issued on Jan. 17th, 1860. There was no 12 cuartos value between 1854 and 1860 and the so-called 12 cuartos of 1857 is simply an essay. The Belgian convention was signed on Feb. 20th, 1861, and the 19 cuartos stamp was issued on Sept. 14th, 1861.

On September 12th, 1873, a War Tax was imposed on letters mailed after January, 1874, except on those mailed for foreign points. No letter could be forwarded without the 5c war stamp, so the extra rate became simply an additional postage. It seems to me, therefore, that such stamps, when used, are a little more than fiscal stamps and in my collection I have shown how and in what combinations they were used to prepay letter postage. The use of Revenue stamps for postal purposes had been prohibited on March 18th, 1862.

The 3 cuartos Madrid stamp was announced on November 3rd, 1852, as a trial for local purposes, and it was in use from Jan. 1st, to Oct. 14th, 1853. The 1c to., equal to 2ctos., free delivery, was in use from October 15th, 1853, to October 31st, 1854, when it was superseded by the 2ctos of general issue. The local rate for free delivery was reduced to 2ctos and it was found that the 1c to stamp created much inconvenience from the necessity of collecting the carrier's fee. These stamps are the only ones bearing the arms of any particular city in Spain, the reason being that the stamps were issued for local convenience and the expense of issue was shared by the Government and by the municipality.

The official stamps issued on March 16th, 1854, were abolished on July 5th, 1866 and present the peculiar feature of franking certain weights. The Congressional privilege of free use of the mails was granted on June 16th, 1857,

and was shown on letters by various designs of hand stamps until very recently when official stamps were specially issued for members of Congress.

Philately in Spain was quite advanced in 1862 and Duro's book gives us a graphic description of the ways and means used at that time by collectors, not altogether different from the ways and means used since and up to this very day among us. I quote a few paragraphs:

"The search for old stamps of Spain began by various persons and especially by distinguished ladies who established benevolent societies, with the object, it was said, of providing a dowry for a poor young lady, to whom an English Lord was to present a large gift, if a room in his palace was papered with postage stamps; others said that if a million of stamps were gathered a slave would be freed or a heretic would be converted and other similar stories which were believed in by the credulous and were considered by many as articles of faith.

The credulous looked for stamps through philanthropic motives; the incredulous did their best to get them in order to oblige such and such a friend of either sex; some suspected an evil motive and our Government became so alarmed at the anxiety of people to collect such a useless thing as a dirty piece of paper that a decree was issued on May 27th, 1862, directing postmasters to open suspicious registered packages, as it was believed by the authorities that the remittance of used stamps was thus made for the purpose of washing and using the stamps again."

And so on for a few more paragraphs.

NOTE.—Mr. Andreini's paper was illustrated by his superb collection of Spanish stamps which is complete in unused and used copies, blocks, shades, etc., etc.

THE ADHESIVES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

SOME NEW VARIETIES.

BY WILLIAM FISH, M. A.

The stamps of the Argentine Republic are interesting for several reasons. The succession of Presidents, generals and other leading men, as represented in the various issues, furnishes subject matter for much biographical study. The gallery of their portraits extends from 1864 to the present day. Once in 1882, and again in 1884, a departure was made from the portrait type. A few surcharges were resorted to in 1877, 1884 and 1890, and a commemorative issue appeared in 1892. With these exceptions, the stamps of the Argentine Republic are all regular postal emissions, and are free from all charges of speculation. They yield to a collector a great variety of beautiful shades, the present issue, in respect of size, design and coloring, being superior to the favorites of most specialists, and recalling the varied and fascinating shades of the St. Vincents.

The paper has changed but little. In 1873 the 10c. green was printed on laid paper. That is a rarity, for all the other issues are on wove paper, which hardly varies up to the large sun issue of 1896, which is on a somewhat thicker chalky-white paper.

The printing is generally very well done, and there are examples of fine engraving. Twice—in 1882 and in 1888—the stamps are lithographed. As works of art those of 1888 in particular are very poorly done, and are a great contrast to the preceding and succeeding issues.

The difficulties in the way of specialism, as regards this country, are therefore, very few,—so few indeed that even a tyro (or a young collector), might with ease and pleasure, and perhaps with profit, too, take up the study of the Argentines; and this can be done at comparatively little cost. This republic in our albums stands near the beginning; its stamps might well serve as the threshold to specialism.



As in most other countries the first issues of the Argentine Republic were imperforate. This present paper being mainly concerned with perforations, we shall only say meanwhile that the early issues, besides having diversity of shades, yield also varieties with 'large' heads and 'small' heads to the figure 5, with a large c in "centavos," and the u in "Republica" with and without an accent.

Then came the watermarked and unwatermarked varieties of 1864.

The first perforated stamps of this country appeared in 1864, and the perforation of this issue measures 11½ only.

The next issue (1867-1873) was perforated 12 only. The 1c and 4c may be found in many shades. The 5c may have a groundwork of horizon-



tal or of crossed lines. The surcharges of 1887 were on the 5c and 10c of this issue. The 1c and 2c of these surcharges may also be found on the 5c rouletted; but these are very rare.

Rouletting was used from 1876 to 1878. Among the 8c of this issue one variety has very fine shading in short vertical lines under "Argentina;" another has the shading so heavy that no lines appear.

In 1877 the perforation is 12 only. The 2c may be found in dark green on white paper, and in light yellow-green on yellowish paper. The 24c blue may be had on white and on yellowish paper. In Feb. '82 the 5c was sur-



charged "½ provisorio," and perforated across the middle. This extra perforation was discontinued in the following month.

In the same year the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c and 12c were issued lithographed, and perforated 12, also typographed and perforated 14.



In 1884 more provisionals appeared. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 1c may be found with background either of horizontal or of crossed lines. These are all perforated 12.

The regular issue of 1834 is engraved and perforated 12. The 12c has also been catalogued as perforated 14. There are many shades of all the values.

1888-90. This issue is lithographed and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The color of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c varies from very light to deep blue. The 2c, in addition to shades of the color, presents three varieties in the distances of the head from the enclosing frame. (These have already been noted in this Journal.) In the 5c of Jan. 1888 the collar shows on one side. This die is found only in rose carmine. Die II. of Feb. 1888 has the collar showing on both sides, and its shades are rose carmine, light to deep, and red, light to dark. The 30c and 50c also have very distinct shades.

1888-91. The $\frac{1}{4}$ c is in dark green on white paper and in green on greenish paper, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ only. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c is in shades from steel blue to bright blue, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ only. The 1c (Die I), is found in brown on greyish paper, and also on white paper, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. There are many minor varieties in the printing of "Correos y Telegrafos." It is also found with a rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. And further, it may be found in dark brown on yellowish paper, and from pale to deep brown on white paper, perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, with the same differences in the printing.

The 2c may be found in mauve, violet, rose-lilac, purple-beech, blue violet, and blue—in short, in almost every imaginable shade from mauve to blue,—steel-gray, purple-beech, and blue being the rarer shades. This stamp in bright mauve shows the color and design almost as distinctly on the gummed side as on the face. The perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ may be found in all these shades; but when the stamp is distinctly mauve, light or dark, the perforation is sometimes $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. In this later perforation the color almost always shows on the reverse side.

In the 3c green the perforations are $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, the latter being much the rarer.

The 5c are found in shades from red to vermillion, and also in rose-carmine, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and in shades of red, perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. In this latter perforation the color and design show on the reverse side.

The compound perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ may also be found in the 12c blue, while it and all the other values of this issue have the usual perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. The 10c shades from light brown to black mahogany.

In 1890 the 5c carmine was re-engraved. It shades from red-brown to bright carmine, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The bright carmine is on very thin, almost pelure paper, with the design and color showing through at the back. This stamp in vivid carmine has also perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

In 1881 the 6c was retouched, the design being clearer and the frame a more perfect oval. The color is blue-black, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ only.



In 1892 the 1c brown was re-engraved. One distinct difference between this and Die I of 1888 lies in the straight serif at the top of figure 1. The shades are from yellow brown to deep brown, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$ only.



The provisionals of 31st May, 1890, were formed by over printing " $\frac{1}{4}$ " in black on 12c blue, perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. There are minor varieties due to changes in the position of the 4, it being below, level with, or above the squares. On the 22nd of July the color of the over-print was changed to red. One minor variety is a broken line of the fractional value. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ only.

The higher values, 1 peso in dark blue and shades, 5 pesos in light blue and shades, and the 20 pesos in green, were issued in 1891. The perforation of all these is $11\frac{1}{2}$.



1892. Columbus issue. The watermark is a small rayed sun. The 2c is in light blue, and the 5c is in dark blue. Both have perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.



1892. Regular Issue. The watermark is a small rayed sun. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c is in steel blue to very deep blue, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. It also appears in grey-blue and blue, perf. 12.

The 1c is in many shades from yellow brown to black brown, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12; also rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The 2c in emerald green, green and dark green have perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ and rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. In green and dark green they have perforation 12; and in green, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

The 3c yellow-orange, brown orange and deep orange have perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ and rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. In orange and brown orange perforation 12 is found, and a very rare variety in orange has perforation $12 \times 12 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, going round the stamp like the hand of a clock.

The 5c appears in shades from rose to bright carmine, and also in red-brown, with perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$, and rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. The color and design in some of the rose shades show through very distinctly. This stamp in rose and carmine has also perforation 12; and in carmine $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ as well as $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, the latter being very rare.

The 10c has shades from pale brownish-red to deep rose, with perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$, also rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. In rose it has perforation 12, and in a brownish-red, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

The 12c is found from grey-blue to black-blue, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. It is also on blue, on yellow and on pink paper, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$; and rough perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. In blue it has perforation 12.

The 16c from brownish-grey to black-grey has perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$, and in dark grey there is a perforation 12.

The 24c in shades of brown has perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12, and on pinkish paper perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The 50c appears in green and dark green, with perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$, in dark green, with perforation 12; and on pinkish paper also with the latter perforation.

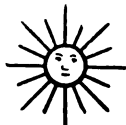


The 1 peso in brick red and carmine, the 2 pesos green and the 5 pesos deep blue, all have perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1895 the color of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c was changed to slate-blue, with the watermark still a small rayed sun, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ only.

A new value was created in 1896, the 80c violet, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ only and used chiefly for parcels.

In 1896 the watermark for the issue in general was changed to what is called a true watermark of a large sun.



The $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue has perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12.

The 1c brown has perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The 2c in green and dark green has perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$, and in green perforation 12.

The 3c in orange has perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$; and in yellow orange and orange perforation 12.

The 5c in rose-red and carmine has perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$, and in carmine perforation 12.

The 10c deep rose and the 12c deep blue have perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

It is probable that all the values below the pesos with the new watermark may be found with perforation 12, or even with compound perforations.

Perforation 12, when given above in the issues of 1892 and 1896, in all values except the 5c, stands to the usual perforation of $11\frac{1}{2}$ in the proportion of about 2 to 100. The compound perforations are much rarer. They average about 1 in 500.

It may be of interest to know that the 3c is being restricted in its use. It formerly paid postage on local letters. Now the rate has been raised to 5c for all letters of the standard weight within the Republic, whether local or not.

The pesos stamps with an obliteration consisting of parallel lines are now difficult to obtain. That form of cancellation was used for large parcels of newspapers, circulars, &c., when paid for *en masse*. Now, the cancelling process for this department is so destructive to these higher values as to render these stamps almost valueless to collectors.

HISTORY OF THE BELGIAN STAMPS FOR POSTAL PACKETS.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

It was not until long after the prepayment of correspondence by means of postage stamps was adopted that the postal administration thought of applying the same measure to postal packets.

Belgium was one of the first countries in Europe where this system was put into practice. On February 21st, 1861, in a report to the King, Mr. Jules Vanderstichelen, then Minister of Public Works of Belgium, pointed out the necessity of reorganizing the postal relay-service so as to make it a useful auxiliary to the railroads by entrusting to it, with certain advantages, the different services to be performed within a given radius.

The horseman post, as it existed then, was governed by laws which dated from the last century. In consequence of the evolution in the means of communication, brought about by the establishment of railroads, this institution of postal relays was drooping and did not answer the new requirements. After this report, a royal order of February 25th, 1861, suppressed a large number of postal relays and decreed, on the other hand, that new ones should be established at all the stations and post offices where the need for them was recognized.

The owners of these relays were charged with the regular transportation of the mails and postal packets at a price to be fixed by the administration, according to the extent and class of service, and had to conform to a general rule regarding the means of transport outside of the railroads.

On July 29th, 1866, the postal administration regulated the conditions and formalities of transportations of postal packets by these means, which took the name "affluents." Until that time, the rates on packets had been paid in cash and their payment or non-payment had been indicated by

"Port perçu" or "à percevoir" on the administrative documents. It was decided that from August 1st, 1866, prepayment should be made by means of postage stamps which the senders themselves were to affix to a corner of the address or of the way bill. For this purpose, use was made of the postage stamps of the issue of 1865, of the following values, with the portrait of King Leopold I: 10c slate, 20c blue, 30c brown, 40c rose, 1fr lilac. Of these



there were three printings at the Postage Stamp Factory at Malines, which had just been fitted up for this purpose, but the perforation was entrusted to private industry until 1867, and this explains the differences and the imperfections which are met with in the often irregular perforations of certain classes of these stamps. It will not be inopportune to mention here that on March 1st, 1866, a shipment of imperforate sheets of the three first values (10, 20 and 30c) was made to several post offices. A certain number of these sheets were sold; the others were returned to the stamp warehouse. This is the only circumstance which can justify the existence of imperforate stamps of the issue of 1865. It must also be observed that the first stamps of the issue in question were perforated 14 vertically and 14½ horizontally, and were printed on thin paper. They were used until September, 1866, and were replaced from October 1st of the same year by other stamps of the same type, perforated 15 and printed on thick yellowish paper. Very few of the former were used for the prepayment of postal packets; the others were not of so clear an impression or of so bright a color, especially the 20c blue and the 40c carmine, which were the most used. All the differences of perforation, impression and color gave rise to the supposition that, as in the case of the preceding issue, the stamps had been made in London, which led to their being catalogued as London print and Malines print.

The prepayment of postal packets by means of the stamps which we have just mentioned continued until January 1st, 1878, on which date it was decreed that the transportation of small packets and money parcels effected by the "affluent" services for account of the State should be handed over to the contractors for this service. The post offices therefore ceased to intervene in the transportation of these objects from that date until May 1st, 1879, when a new order came into force.

After the suppression of the "affluent" services, the Minister of Public Works issued the following order which gave rise to the special stamps for postal packets:

"The Minister of Public Works.

"In view of Art. 1 of the law of April 20th, 1835, orders:

"Art. 1. Packages of the weight of 5 kilogrammes and under are taxed on the State Railways at the uniform rate of 80 centimes or 50 centimes, according as they are accepted, carried and delivered under the conditions of tariff No. 1 (Express) or tariff No. 2 (Fast Trains).

"These rates are applicable package by package.

"Art. 2. The advanced rate to be paid in case of declaration of value, under which the sender expects to be indemnified for the loss of or damage

to his goods, is reduced to 10 centimes when this value does not exceed 200 francs.

"Art. 3. The additional rate to be charged on packages delivered at a house address C. O. D. is reduced to 20 centimes when the amount to be collected is not over 200 francs.

"Art. 4. Each package is to be accompanied by a dispatch bill of the form prescribed by the Administration.

"Art. 5. Prepayment is obligatory for the rates specified in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the present order.

"Prepayment is to be made either by the payment of the amount at the dispatching office or by affixing stamps to the dispatch bill

"Art. 6. Stamps will be issued of the values of 10, 20, 50 and 80 centimes. They will be on sale at all the stations of the State Railways.

"Art. 7. Packages not prepaid or not accompanied by a dispatch bill will be taxed at the rates and under the conditions of the schedules in force for packages weighing from 6 to 10 kilogrammes each. The same will apply to packages on which a declaration of value above 200 francs is made or C. O. D. packages of more than 200 francs.

"Art. 8. The regulations approved on December 26th, 1878, which are not abrogated by the present order will remain in force.

"Art. 9. The present order will be put in force on May 1st, 1879.

BRUSSELS, April 15th, 1879.

(signed) "SAINTELETTE."

The first series of special stamps for postal packets comprises therefore the following values: 10 centimes brown red, 20 centimes blue, 50 centimes carmine and 80 centimes yellow. They measured 34x24 mm., and were perforated 14.



Eleven months after this issue, March 1st, 1880, this series was completed by two new values: 25 centimes green and 1fr gray. They were issued like the preceding ones, in sheets of 25 stamps, and were of the same design, the crowned lion in the center forming the Belgium coat of arms in an elliptical medallion surrounded by wings and wheels, symbolical of the railway and post office, at the four corners of the stamp the indication of the value in figures and, in the labels forming the border between the corners, the inscription "CHEMIN DE FER," "BELGIQUE" and the value in words.

On September 1st, 1882, a ministerial order gave rise to a new series of stamps comprising the six following values: 10 centimes brown, 20 centimes



blue, 25 centimes green, 50 centimes carmine, 80 centimes orange and 1 franc lavender.

These also were issued in sheets of 25 ; their size was 34x24mm., and they were perforated 15½x14½. Moreover, they were printed on paper watermarked with the Belgian coat of arms.

On January 12th, 1894, in consequence of the extension given to the postal packet service, by which some packets were rated at over 2 francs, and also by reason of the introduction into the service of insurance premiums, the minimum for which was often fixed at 15 centimes, it was found necessary to use too large a number of stamps. To remedy this inconvenience, the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs decided to issue two new adhesive stamps of the value of 2 francs and 15 centimes respectively. The 2 francs stamp was printed in orange yellow, and the 15 centime stamp in gray. The same order changed to pale yellow the orange of the 80 centime stamps which were used exclusively for the prepayment of express postal packets, and for these three values the paper watermarked with the Belgian coat of arms continued to be used.

The third series saw the light on March 1st, 1895. It comprises eight stamps of the following values and of the type shown in the illustration :



10 centimes brown and black, 15 centimes green and black, 20 centimes blue and black, 25 centimes green and black, 50 centimes carmine and black, 60 centimes violet and black, 80 centimes yellow and black, 1 franc brown.

As will be seen, this issue differs from the second one in the figure of value being given in black and in the inscriptions being in French and Flemish.

THE PERIODICAL CASE.

The daily newspapers, as well as the stamp journals have been filled during the past few weeks with the prosecution instituted by our Government against Mr. H. F. Colman, for having in his possession a number of sets of Periodical stamps of the type used from 1874 to 1894, the action of the Government being based upon a provision of the Revised Statutes, which makes it a criminal offence to have in your possession any of these stamps. We are not in a position at present to express any opinion as to whether such a law can be enforced, in view of the fact that the Government itself sold these stamps to anyone who applied for them, from the year 1875 up to August 1884 at face value ; besides that, many thousands of these sets have been distributed by Government authority to post offices in various parts of the world, as well as to Congressmen and other persons of influence, the theory of the Government officials having always been that these stamps were of no practical value to anyone, serving only as vouchers for money paid for newspapers, books and other matter sent through the post office at second class rates.

The chief interest which attaches to the present transaction, from the

standpoint of philatelists, is the status of the particular sets found in the possession of Mr. Colman, to whom they have been delivered by Mr. R. F. Albrecht, who in turn had secured them from Mr. A. C. Townsend of Washington. We were approached about a month ago with a proposition to enter the syndicate for the purchase of these sets, it being a matter of public record that they were sold to five different parties in lots of ten sets each at the uniform rate of \$80.00 per set, the agreement being that the retail price be maintained by each purchaser at \$125.00 net. From a business standpoint we did not think it advisable to enter into the scheme, but at the same time we had other reasons for abstaining which it is not necessary to mention at present. We paid no particular attention to the transactions in these stamps until a purchaser of complete sets in pairs submitted his acquisition to our inspection. We made a careful examination of the impression, paper, colors and the perforations, and we immediately arrived at the conclusion that they were trial sheets printed on bureau paper by the bureau officials or by former employees of the American Bank Note Co., who until 1894 supplied the Government with its requirements. We also arrived at the conclusion, based entirely upon our experience in the matter of perforations, that the proof sheets in question were never perforated by the American Bank Note Co., or by the Department, but were fraudulently perforated by private parties for the purpose of defrauding collectors. This was about Jan. 15th, of this year, and we immediately wrote to Mr. Albrecht, who managed the syndicate which was selling the stamps, and requested him to pay us a call, as we had formed a decidedly unfavorable opinion in regard to the sets of Periodical stamps which he had offered and sold. Mr. Albrecht immediately called upon us and in view of the statements which we made, he, as we understand, went to Washington to consult the parties from whom he obtained the stamps, and the result of his mission was that the stamps were withdrawn from sale and the collectors who had purchased some of the sets were requested to return them against refund of the amount paid.

We must add that, at the time of our interview with Mr. Albrecht we stated to him we did not consider agitations of this sort of benefit to the stamp business as a whole, as it might impair the confidence of collectors, and we therefore sought the means referred to before to have the stamps withdrawn without creating any public agitation. However, we added that, unless the sets were withdrawn, we would be compelled to publish our opinion, as we considered it essential that purchasers be informed of the status to which in our opinion these stamps properly belonged. In our original interview with Mr. Albrecht we stated to him that we would be prepared to go on the stand and give under oath our opinion that the stamps were fraudulently perforated, but in view of some evidence which he presented to us, and as a result of further investigations we hesitated somewhat about the advisability of taking so advanced a position, without, however, modifying in any way the unfavorable opinion which we had originally formed.

We thought that the matter had now been disposed of and that the stamp fraternity had been spared one of the scandals to which it is subject, and which impair the confidence of collectors in general in the stability as well as the worthiness of our pursuit.

A few weeks after our first steps in the matter the Government officials appear to have obtained information as to the existence of these stamps, and the result has been the prosecution before mentioned, and which has been followed with the greatest of interest by all philatelists in New York and its

vicinity. It has now transpired at the trial that our original judgment in the matter was absolutely correct, as the defendant, Mr. Colman, testified under oath that the stamps were delivered to Mr. Munce, chief of the stamp department in Washington in imperforate condition, that they were transferred by him to Mrs. Munce and that she in turn sold them or exchanged them with Mr. Colman, without their original condition being altered in any way. It is therefore absolutely certain that these stamps left the hands of the Government, and all the officers connected with the stamp department, as imperforate trial or proof sheets and that they must have been privately perforated, with fraudulent intent, between the time that they came into the hands of Mr. Colman and the time when Mr. Albrecht obtained them. From all that can be gathered, it appears that this fraud was perpetrated in Washington before Mr. Albrecht or any other New York man had any connection with the transaction, and we hope that at some time it will be discovered who was a party to so monstrous a fraud, so that he can be excommunicated by the stamp fraternity.

STAMPS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Mr. Geo Roenitz sends us the following clipping from the *Honolulu Evening Bulletin* of January 28th.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL OAT HAS NO MORE STAMPS TO BURN.
INTERESTING SCENE AT THE ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION THIS MORNING—
COSTLY FUEL FOR FURNACES.

Postmaster-General Oat, with his usual thoughtfulness, extended an invitation to the *Bulletin* to send a representative to witness the burning of the stamps authorized to be destroyed by the last legislature. The method adopted for their destruction was fire and the scene the furnaces of the Electric Light Works. The stamps, envelopes and postal cards doomed to destruction were enclosed in new white canvas mail sacks, tied and sealed, and were taken from the post office in an ordinary express wagon, being however carefully watched by two or three postal employees.

Gathered in front of the furnaces in the boiler room of the Electric Light Station were Messrs. F. L. Stolz, W. M. Giffard and J. H. Soper, a special committee of three appointed by Minister Damon to attend to and verify the work of destruction. Minister Damon and Postmaster General Oat were present in their official capacities. Superintendent Hoffmann attended to the fires while Louis Kenake threw the packages into the four mouths of the big furnace, as rapidly as careful incineration would admit. Another interested spectator was Stanley Gibbons, Esq., the head of the great London philatelic firm of Stanley Gibbons Co., Limited., the largest dealer of stamps in the world, who is in Honolulu on his second tour of the world.

It was curious to watch through the open doors of the furnaces how the different packages acted when thrown on the bed of red-hot coals. The envelopes seemed to give up without a struggle, the forced draught drawing them apart and scattering them all over the furnace. The postal cards being heavier did not succumb so rapidly. Now and again the draught would pick up a bunch and scatter them to their fate but as a rule they stayed where they were thrown until there was a sudden upheaval of feathery ashes in their places. The stamps fought bravely for their existence. They refused to be separated and died locked in a gummy embrace. The heat melted

the mucilage on the stamps and the bundles soon looked like partly charred pieces of wood. They had to give up, after repeated stirring and raking, and soon there was not a vestige of the lot to be seen among the live coals.

The operation took about half an hour and was quite interesting. The stamps were destroyed under authority conferred by the following Joint Resolution of the last Legislature, approved May 27, 1896 :

" Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that on and after December 31, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date, and see that the part of this Resolution relating to the destroying of same is strictly carried out."

The stamps authorized to be sold or destroyed by the above resolution were the following :

- 2 cent Violet, 9400 sheets.
- 5 cent Light Blue, 6375 sheets.
- 10 cent Chocolate, 1765 sheets.
- 12 cent Black, 2122 sheets.
- 18 cent Lake, 1340 sheets.
- 18 cent Lake, 619 40-50 sheets ; unsurcharged.
- 50 cent Red, 474 sheets.
- 100 cent Red, 872 sheets.

Each of the above sheet containing 50 stamps.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

5 cent Envelopes, 12,334 ; 10 cent Envelopes, 11,928.

OBSOLETE STAMPS.

2 cent. Reprint, 1,067 sheets ; 5 cent. Reprint, 55 sheets ; 5 cent. Specimen, 710 sheets ; 13 cent. Specimen, 850 sheets ; 13 cent. Reprint, 445 sheets.

Of the above the 2 cent reprints contained 15 stamps to the sheet, and the others 20.

The total value of the stamps authorized to be sold and destroyed as above was about \$147,000, if the writer's memory serves correctly. The value of those destroyed to-day was close to \$100,000, showing that about \$50,000 of the now obsolete stamps have been purchased by speculators since the passage of the Joint Resolution.

We take the following extract from the letter of another correspondent in Honolulu :

"I presume you have seen the new issue of the Hawaiian Official stamps. The Government has printed large quantities of these I am informed, but they are considered here a very unnecessary issue, in fact, it is the general opinion that they were issued for revenue purposes only, as the Post office is selling them in a cancelled condition to applicants at the stamp department. I enclose a clipping from a local newspaper in regard to the same. I think this is a matter for the S. S. S. S. or else the Government will flood us all out with Seebecks, if they get much sale of these. I will send you later a list of stamps destroyed, in the meantime you can use the above information.

Do not publish the figures given by local newspapers here. They are absolutely wrong and misleading.*

The following is the clipping referred to above :

STAMPING ALONG.

Under the supervision of an appointed committee and several Post Office officials the postage stamps issued under the Hawaiian monarchy, and in the possession of the present Government, and also the stamps surcharged under the Provisional Government, were burnt this morning in one of the furnaces of the Electric Light Works. Stamps to the (face) value of \$100,000 more or less, went up in smoke, and the stamp fiend with the long head feels jubilant. To offset the great loss to the treasury the cancelled samples of the new Foreign Office stamps have been placed for sale at the Post Office, and the public is able to get for sixty cents an alleged picture of Lorrin A. Thurston in the colors specially suitable to the travelling statesman.

You can get him in green, his color when he went to Washington ; in blue, the color noticeable in his physiognomy when he was "resigned" from Washington ; in yellow, as he looks when he can't run Mr. Dole's Government and gets jealous of Towse's military mass meetings ; in red, as his surroundings are when he shakes hands with his partner, the devil ; and finally the color becoming to him when he shortly gets done up—"brown."

The financial genius of our Government is certainly to be congratulated on the stamp peddling as a means of increasing the revenue. Some people might think it a very small measure for the adoption of the world's best Government. They do it, however, in several of the revolutionary governments of South America, and although the method is rather undignified to be used by any self-respecting government, we must not overlook the fact that the funny little republic of Hawaii has very little dignity to lose.

But why stop half way? Why not have a new stamp issue every week or month? Think of the amount of dignitaries whose pictures have not yet been used, and who are as entitled to recognition and vulgar display as is Mr. Thurston. Let us have a Finance Office Stamp with a picture of P. C. Jones, or an Interior Office stamp with Rowell's whiskers and mule.

Why not have a special stamp for the Supreme Court with one of the C. J.'s decisions on, although a letter with such a stamp would be too heavy for the mail carrier.

By all means let us get down to biz. The Minister of Finance needs money, and his gigantic brain so far has developed the great scheme of peddling cancelled stamps from a public Government office.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMPS.

For some time it has been rumored in the stamp fraternity that the cents issue of Nova Scotia stamps had been reprinted, and that those which have been recently put on the market were part of this reprinted lot. We have taken the pains to thoroughly investigate this matter, and present herewith a letter addressed to Mr. Donald A. King by the Provincial Secretary of the Nova Scotia Government at Halifax. Besides this, we have had inquiries made at the American Bank Note Company, who originally printed the issue in question and who are still holding the plates from which the stamps were printed, and we are positively assured that the plates in question have not

*NOTE: We presume this remark applies to the figures in the article from the *Evening Bulletin* which may require correction when we hear further from our correspondent.

been out of the vaults in over thirty years. This ought absolutely to set at rest all question as to any reprints of these stamps having been made.

HALIFAX, Jan. 29th, 1897.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd inst. in relation to certain information which has been forwarded to you by your New York Agents with respect to a reprint of the cents issue of Nova Scotia stamps by the American Bank Note Company.

In reply, I desire to state that the American Bank Note Company has no authorization whatever from the Government of Nova Scotia with respect to a re-print of the stamps in question and that no correspondence has ever taken place between the Government and the Company on the subject.

Yours truly,

G. W. MURRAY,

Provincial Secretary.

DONALD A. KING, ESQ.,
Halifax, P. O. Box 250.

VARIETIES OF THE PURCELL ENVELOPES.

(Sent to us by the kindness of Mr. Joe. F. Beard.)

1894-95 ISSUES.

I CENT.

HOLYOKE.

No. & Color.	Dark Blue.	Light Blue.	Blue.
2 White	L 1	..	L 1
Amber	..	L 1	..
3 White
Amber	..	L 1	..
Manila
Amber Manila
5 White
Amber	L 1	L 1	L 1
6 Manila
7 Manila
11 White
12 Wrapper

HARTFORD.

No. & Color.	Blue.	Dark Blue.	Light Blue.
2 White	..	..	L 1
Amber	..	..	..
3 White	L 1	..	L 1
Amber	..	..	..
Manila	W 1	..	L 1
Amber Manila	W 1	..	L 1
5 White	L 1	..	..
Amber	L 1	..	..
6 Manila	W 1	..	W 1 no watermark
7 Manila	..	..	..
11 White	L 1	..	L 1
12 Wrapper	L 1	..	L 1

2 CENTS.

No. & Color.	HOLYOKE.		HARTFORD.	
	Yel. Green.	Blue Green.	Yel. Green.	Blue Green.
1 White	L 2	..	L 2	..
2 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	..	..	L 2
Oriental Buff	L 2	L 2
Blue	L 2	L 2
Manila	W 2	L 2 "Capped"
Amber Manila	W 2	L 2 "Capped"
3 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	..	L 2	L 2	..
Oriental Buff	L 2	L 2
Blue	L 2	L 2
Manila	W 2	L 2
Amber Manila	W 2	L 2
4 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	L 2
"	L*2	..
5 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	L 2	..	L 2
Oriental Buff	L 2	L 2
Blue	L 2	L 2
Manila	W 2	L 2
Amber Manila	W 2	L 2
14 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2
"	L*2	..
13 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	L 2	..	..
Oriental Buff	L 2	L 2
Blue	L 2	L 2
10 White	L 2	L 2
11 White	L 2	L 2
	Sides	Sides	Lower	Lower
7 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	L 2
Oriental Buff	L 2	L 2
Blue	L 2	L 2
8 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	L 2
9 White	L 2	L 2
Amber	L 2	L 2
12 Wrapper	L 2	L 2

*1890 Watermark.

4 CENTS.

No. & Color.	HOLYOKE.		HARTFORD.	
	Scarlet.	SIDES. Variety	Red.	LOWER. Variety.
7 White	L 4	..	L 4	..
Amber	..	..	L 4	..
8 White	L 4	..	L 4	..
Amber	L 4	..	..	..
9 White	..	..	L 4	..
Amber	..	..	L 4	..

5 CENTS.

3 White Die B.	L 5	..	Die A, L 5	..
Amber Die B.	L 5	..	..	..
5 White Die B.	L 5	..	Die A, L 5	..
Amber Die B.	L 5	..	Die A, L 5	..

W. means wove paper.
L. means laid paper.

NOTES.

Our indefatigable correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, has just sent us the new Provisional issue of China, the introduction of which is rendered necessary by the adoption of new rates on the occasion of the entrance of China into the Postal Union.

The new stamps to be issued have been ordered in Japan, but on January 1st, the date on which China entered the Union, the supplies had not yet arrived.

Some of the rates are as follows:

½c for Chinese papers.

1c for foreign papers.

2c for ¼ oz. letter all over China.

4c for registration, etc.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The Monthly Journal chronicles the current 2 cent adhesive of Shanghai with the black inscriptions inverted in reference to the rest of the design; it is said that at least one whole sheet of 50 was thus printed. Our contemporary adds: "We do not doubt that this was an accident, and we trust that the Local Postal Department will not do anything to encourage the production of any more curiosities of a similar kind."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Our correspondent, Mr. D. Benjamin furnishes us the following interesting details in regard to the current issue of China stamps and also in relation to the local post offices which have been operating in Shanghai for thirty years and in other ports for four or five years.

"Last week China issued a \$1.00 stamp, surcharged on a 3c Revenue stamp, and used postally. The revenue stamp itself is a new issue, as China had no revenue stamps before, but I understand they are going to impose Stamp Duty like in other countries. So far, the Revenue stamps themselves are not for sale, and I do not know the reason for surcharging a revenue stamp, which is not yet in use, into a postage stamp, especially when they still have the 9 and 12c of the old issue available for the purpose. The sale of these \$1 stamps is also restricted to 1 and 2 to each applicant, so I can at present only send you one enclosed as a sample. I am greatly afraid these stamps will be withdrawn on the 2d of February, by which time no doubt the regular new issue will have arrived, or the quantity left over may be so small that they will sell to collectors in small quantities each, so that all can have a share. The surcharged \$1 stamps are 25 in a sheet.

Another important news is that all the various steamship companies have notified all the Local Post Offices in China, including Shanghai, that after 2d. February, they will be unable to carry mails other than those put on board by the Imperial Chinese Post Office. All the Local Post Offices, I am most happy to say, will be closed at the end of this month except Shanghai.

The Shanghai L. P. O. will only remain as a convenience to the Shanghai residents and simply deliver mail from one part of the city to another, only, just as you have private L. P. O.s in the United States and Germany, etc. It will now, however, be a charge on us rate payers, as it will lose a lot of money to keep it up, and it is only being kept up because I believe the Imperial Post at present are not disposed to take over the large local deliveries the local Post Office has. Possibly they will do this after one

year when then the Shanghai L. P. O., the first and the last of the L. P. O.s, will close for good. Already the staff in the Shanghai L. P. O. is reduced, and now there is only one foreigner (the Postmaster) and some Chinese coolies, who distribute the local daily mails, etc. Of course, all future new issues of the L. P. O. here should have absolutely no philatelic value and should not be chronicled in the papers, but I don't think they will have a new issue, as they do not want to go into any further expenses, unless collectors will be fools enough to buy, and the present stamps will go on till they close, as they have any amount of them. Already the Postal Stationery is withdrawn from sale, as it cost them more to make than what collectors buy, and as for postal purposes they are hardly ever, if ever, used.

The foreign Post Offices will remain just the same for the present, somewhat after the manner in Turkey and the Levant."

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The 75 centimes stamp of Monaco has been withdrawn.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We copy the following from the *Monthly Circular* :

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The famous rarity of Three Pence surcharged on the 5s yellow, of which it was said only some half dozen sheets were printed and was therefore trumpeted as one of the most remarkable stamps due to the Bulawayo famine, is now reported as having more than a doubtful character, and that it owes its origin to some parties who had the surcharge printed on the stamps at the Argus office. Pleasant for those who have given 20 or 30 shillings each, but there may be a satisfaction in having a copy of what is said to have been a clever plant.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* mentions the 2 pence Fiji as being now perforated 11.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

As an illustration how things are done in the Tobago Post Office, we publish below an extract from a letter of one of our correspondents: "On the 21st of Dec. '96, there was a surcharge in the post office, $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 4d Revenue. 114 sheets of 60 each sheet were surcharged and only a few were sold to the public across the counter, 12 to each person, then there was a rush to buy; the Postmaster stopped the sale of them unless Cards were brought to post; in that way I could not get any to send to you. About 1000 went through the post on cards and about eight hundred were sold to the public. The whole of the balance were bought up by the public officers here from the Commissioner down, as the officers are all in one building and the Commissioner is the head, for since the 1s error came in in Sept. last year and was withdrawn a few weeks after and a few days after they were sold out almost privately by the Commissioner who has bought up with the other officials the greater part of them, very few were sold to the public. They have all become stamp speculators, it is believed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d were run out purposely so as to have this surcharge to speculate on."

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a pair of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of South Australia with the narrow O.S. surcharge, perforated 10 all round.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen a horizontal pair of the Salvador, 1895, 3 centavos brown (unsurcharged) imperforate vertically; we have also seen a vertical pair of the 10 centavos Unpaid Letter Stamps of the same date, imperforate horizontally.

Mr. S. Chapman has sent us two varieties of the current 5 centavos Letter Card of Mexico ; in one there is no period after "MEXICANO" and in the other the date reads: "2-6-9." We have also noticed that some of the cards have the sheet of paper pasted while in others it is sewn.

* * * * *

The Monthly Journal mentions the Labuan "TWO CENTS" on 40c with surcharge inverted.

* * * * *

The General Management of the Belgian Post-Office has just informed its staff that the brown shade of the current 2 and 35 centimes stamps has been adopted also for the 10c stamp of the Brussels Exhibition of 1897, of which we treated in a recent article. Stocks of this new stamp were furnished to the Belgian post offices on January 11th of this year, but it was strictly forbidden to sell any of them until the stock of stamps of the same value first issued had been entirely exhausted.

* * * * *

The colors of the of the Envelopes, Wrappers and Postal Cards of the commemorative issue of Guatemala mentioned by us last month are as follows :

Envelopes.

2c lilac, 6c pale yellow, 10c blue, 12c black.

Wrappers.

6c interior, green; 6c exterior, green; 10c interior, lilac; 10c exterior, lilac.

Postal Cards.

1c lilac, 3c interior, yellow, 3x3c interior, red, 3c exterior, blue, 3x3c exterior, grayish, 12c special delivery, coffee.

* * * * *

The watermark of the Zanzibar stamps chronicled last month is the same as on the current issue of Johore.

* * * * *

The Monthly Journal mentions a curiosity of the 1869 issue of Roumania in the shape of a 50 bani stamp which appears to have received two impressions of the head, one inverted in reference to the other.

* * * * *

Mrs. Gertrude D. Croft has shown us the 3 cent green Proprietary imperforate horizontally.

* * * * *

The Monthly Journal mentions the 6 annas of India surcharged "Zanzibar" with double "r" at the end.

* * * * *

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that the entire series of the coronation stamps of Johore was surcharged "Ketahkotaam" instead of "Kemahkotaam."

* * * * *

The Monthly Journal mentions a copy of the 1 piastre black and yellow, issue of 1869 of Turkey, with the yellow impression on the back.

* * * * *

L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the Jubilee stamps of Ecuador have been surcharged PROVISORIO.

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste states that a new series of stamps will soon be issued by the Cuban Republic, and suggests the portrait of Maceo for the design.

We are informed that next June a new issue of adhesives will be issued for Bermuda, similar in type to the current Leeward Island stamps.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre-Poste notes the 3pf Unpaid Letter Stamp of Bavaria, 1876 issue, with surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

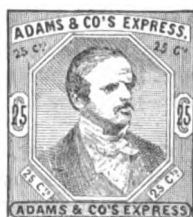
We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* :

BRITISH GUIANA.—Some curious varieties have been found to exist in the black overprint of the stamps of 1888-89, the most curious part about them being the fact that although they were quite distinct when pointed out, they seem never to have been noticed hitherto. In a pane of the "4 cents" shown us by our publishers, the third stamp in each horizontal row has a figure "4" of a distinctly different shape from that upon the other stamps, the triangular space in the figure being larger than in the others. In a fragment of a pane of the "6 cents" we find similar differences, though not quite so marked, the top of the figure "6" on the third and fifth stamps in each row curling over further than in the other four stamps. These variations tend to show that a row of six copies of the overprint was set up, and duplicated to cover an entire pane or sheet.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We are in possession of an unchronicled variety of the 25 cent black Adams Express Co., similar to our type L₁ but the frame containing the head is an octagon instead of an oval. Mr. Ch. H. Coster in his work on the U. S. locals mentions a stamp with octagon frame, but erroneously describes it as being with the head to left.

Local stamp.



25c black, white paper

AFGHANISTAN.—To the stamps of the new design chronicled by us in January and February, we add the following on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Adhesive stamps.

? black on yellow green

? black on pink

ANGRA.—We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the Envelopes, Postal Cards and Letter Cards are now issued with stamp of the new design.

Envelopes.

Buff wove paper.

Size, 110x143 mm.

25r green

50r blue

Postal cards.

10r green, buff	10x10r green, buff F3
20r violet, buff	20x20r violet, buff F3
30r brown, buff	30x30r brown, buff F3

Letter cards.

25r dark green, buff
50r blue, blue

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—According to the *Weekly Stamp News*, the 16 centavos, 2 and 5 pesos are now issued with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked large sun with rays.

Perforated.

16c gray
2p dark green
5p dark blue

AUSTRIA.— *Offices in the Levant.*—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the 10 and 20 paras are now issued perforated 13½.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13½.

10pa on 3kr green, black surcharge
20pa on 5kr rose

BELGIUM.—The 10 centimes stamp of the Brussels Exhibition is now printed in lilac brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Brussels Exhibition.

Perforated 14x14½.

10c lilac brown

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.—*The Philatelic Monthly and World* chronicles three new Postal Cards inscribed "RHODESIA" in ornamented label and with stamp of the same design as the current adhesives.

Postal Cards.

1p blue
1½p yellow brown
1x1p rose

CEYLON.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the stamp of the current 5 cent envelopes has been retouched, and the frame re-set. The lines of shading in the face are heavier and the corners of both outer and inner single lined frames are now slightly open. The envelope has "Government Printing Office, Ceylon" embossed along the upper edge of the left hand flap.

Envelope.

White laid paper

Size 134x109 mm.

5c blue, re-engraved

CHINA.—Mr. Benjamin has sent us the provisional issues referred to in our notes of this month.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue

Issue of 1894 surcharged with new value in black

半洋暫
分銀作
½
cent

Watermarked a shell.
Perforated 12.
½ct on 3c and pale yellow
1ct on 1c and red
2ct on 2c and light green
4ct on 4c and rose

5ct on 5c and yellow
8ct on 6c and brown
10ct on 9c and green
30ct on 24c and carmine



Unwatermarked.
Perforated 15.
1d on 3ct red

EQUADOR.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the 10 centavos adhesive, of the 1894 issue, surcharged diagonally "1897-1898" in black. From *Le Timbre-Poste* we gather that the 1 and 2c revenue stamps of the issue of 1893-94 and the 4c of the 1887-88 issue have been surcharged with new value in the same style as the provisional stamp of 1896.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.
Perforated 12.

10c vermilion, black surcharge



1c on 1c vermilion, black surcharge (dated 1893-94)
2c on 2c blue " "
10c on 4c brown " (dated 1887-88)

FERNANDO PO.—We have received two provisional stamps of 5 and 10 centavos, consisting of the 10c de p Timbre movil, surcharged as per illus-

trations below. *Le Timbre-Poste* states that the 5 centavos exists with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Imperforate.

5c on 10c red, blue surcharge
10c red, blue surcharge

FUNCHAL.—We have seen the Postal Cards and Letter Cards with stamp of same type as current adhesives; according to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the envelopes are also issued now with stamp of new design.

Envelopes.

Buff wove paper.

Size 110x143mm.

25r green

50r blue

Postal Cards.

10r green, buff

20r violet, buff

30r brown, buff

Letter Cards.

25r dark green, buff

50r blue, blue

10x10r green, buff, F3

20x20r violet, buff, F3

30x30r brown, buff, F3

FRANCE.—*The Monthly Circular* states that the inscriptions on the 15 centimes letter card has been altered in the same manner as the Postal Card chronicled by us last month.

Letter card.

15c blue, gray (3 lines of inscriptions)

French Offices in Morocco.—*Der Philatelist* informs us that the current 5, 10, 30, 50c and 1 franc Unpaid Letter Stamps of France have been surcharged with the value expressed in Spanish.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c blue, red surcharge

10c brown

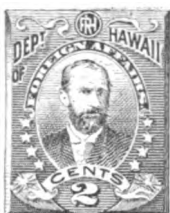
30c carmine, black, surcharge

50c lilac

1r brown

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—We have received the series of adhesives just issued for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.
2c yellow green
5c dark brown
6c deep ultramarine

10c rose
12c orange
25c purple

HORTA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the envelopes, postal cards and letter cards with stamp of the new type.

Envelopes.

Buff wove paper.
Size 110x143 mm.

25r green
50r blue

Postal cards.

10r green, buff
20r violet, buff
30r brown, buff

10x10r green, buff F3
20x20r violet, buff F3
30x30r brown, buff F3

Letter cards.

25r dark green, buff
50r blue, blue

JAMAICA.—The 1, 2 and 5 shilling stamps are now issued watermarked Crown and C. A.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated.

1sh brown
2sh claret
5sh mauve

LOURENCO MARQUES.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Portzegelkunde* states that the 300 reis has been surcharged 50 reis in black; there are two varieties of the surcharge, on one the new value is in one line and on the other it is in two lines.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

50r on 300r dark blue, buff, black surcharge, type I
50r on 300r dark blue, buff " " " II

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us the following Wells, Fargo & Co's envelopes, with stamp of the current type and the weight expressed in grammes instead of ounces, this having been rendered necessary by the adoption of the metric system in Mexico. Mr. Monson Morris has shown us a postal card issued in 1896 and not yet chronicled by us.

Wells Fargo & Co.

Envelopes.

Size 152x90mm.

White wove paper, blue inside.

- 10c emerald green, stamp 5c ultramarine ("*Para Cartas de 15 gramos en la Republica Mexicana ó d los Estados Unidos,*" in green).
- 15c yellow green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("*Para cartas 1 oz en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente*" in red, the "1 oz" being obliterated by pencil; "*y d los Estados Unidos*" in violet and "*Para cartas de 30 gramos*" in purple.)
- 15c yellow green, stamp 10c rose lilac "*Para cartas ½ oz á Europa exclusivamente*" in purple and cancelled by line in red ink. "*Para cartas de 15 Gramos a Europa*" in purple).
- 30c on 25c yellow green, red surcharge, stamp 20c brown lilac ("*Para cartas 2 oz en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente*" in red, the "2oz" being obliterated by pencil; and "*Para Cartas de 60 gramos*" in red.)
- 30c on 25c yellow green, red surcharge, stamp 20c brown lilac ("*Para Cartas 2oz en la Republica Mexicana enclusivamente*" in red the "2oz" cancelled by pencil, "*y d los Estados Unidos*" in purple and "*Para Cartas de 60 gramos*" in red.)
- 30c on 25c yellow green, red and purple surcharge, stamp 20c brown lilac ("*Para Cartas de 15 gramos á Europa*" in purple, the "15" obliterated by red ink and "*Para Cartas de 30 gramos*" in purple.)
- 60c on 10c blue green, red surcharge, stamps 20x20c brown lilac ("*Para Cartas ½oz d los Estados Unidos exclusivamente*" in purple, the "½" obliterated in red ink "*y en la Republica Mexicana*" and "*Para Cartas de 30 gramos*" in purple and the "30" being obliterated and "120" added in red ink.)

Size 225x100 mm.

White wove paper.

- 15c on 20c on 25c olive green, red surcharge, stamp 10c rose lilac ("*Para Cartas 1oz á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente*" in red "1oz" obliterated in pencil and "*exclusivamente*" in red ink; "*y en la Republica Mexicana*" and "*Para Cartas de 30 gramos*" in red.)
- 30c on 25c olive green, black and violet surcharge, stamp 20c brown lilac, ("*Para cartas 1oz á Europa exclusivamente*" in violet, "1oz" obliterated by pencil and "*Para cartas de 30 gramos*" in red.
- 30c on 25c olive green black and red surcharge, stamp 20c brown lilac, ("*Para Cartas 2 oz en la Republica Mexicana Exclusivamente*" in red, "2 oz" obliterated by pencil, and "*Para Cartas de 60 gramos.*"")

Postal card.



3c brown, red inscriptions, *white*

NICARAGUA.—We have received from Mr. N. F. Seebeck the new issues for 1897; they are of the same type as the preceding issue but with the date changed from 1896 to 1897 on the regular adhesives, envelopes, wrappers and postal cards; the unpaid letters have not changed except in color.

Adhesive stamps.



- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Perforated 12 | |
| 1c mauve | 50c blue gray |
| 2c green | 1p slate |
| 5c rose | 2p claret |
| 10c blue | 5p blue |
| 20c brown | |

Unpaid Letter Stamps.



- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| Perforated 12. | |
| 1c purple | 20c purple |
| 2c " | 30c " |
| 5c " | 50c " |
| 10c " | |

Envelopes.

Blue wove paper.

Size 159x92mm.

5c red
1cc orange

Size 238x103mm.

2cc purple

Wrappers.

Straw paper.

Size 170x252mm.

1c red
2c dark blue
4c purple*Postal Cards.*2c dark blue, *rose*
3c dark blue, *blue*2x2c dark blue, *rose*, F23x3c dark blue, *blue*, F2

ORANGE FREE STATE.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny adhesive printed in orange. Mr. J. B. Robert, editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* sends us a new provisional in the shape of the three penny stamp surcharged "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in black in heavy type. We shall illustrate this surcharge in our next number.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange
Provisional issue.
Perforated 14.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 3p blue, black surcharge

PARAGUAY.—We have just received a 10 centavos stamp printed in blue and in immaculate condition to replace the punched 10 centavos violet which has been in use for the last four years; it is of the same type as the last one.

*Adhesive stamp.*Perforated 12x12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

10c blue

PONTA DELGADA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the envelopes, postal cards and letter cards are now issued with stamp of the new design.

Envelopes.

Buff wove paper.

Size 110x143 mm.

25r green
50r blue*Postal cards.*10r green, *buff*
20r violet, *buff*
30r brown, *buff*10x10r green, *buff* F 320x20r violet, *buff* F 330x30r brown, *buff* F 3*Letter cards.*25r dark green, *buff*
50r blue, *blue*

SALVADOR.—Mr. N. F. Seebeck has sent us samples of the new issues for 1897. The adhesives (regular issues and unpaid letter stamps) are of the same type as preceding issue, the envelopes are also of the same type.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1c scarlet | 15c black |
| 2c yellow green | 20c slate |
| 3c bistre brown | 24c yellow |
| 5c orange | 30c rose |
| 10c blue green | 50c purple |
| 12c blue | 100c carmine brown |

Unpaid Letter Stamps.



Perforated 12.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1c dark blue | 10c dark blue |
| 2c " | 15c " |
| 3c " | 25c " |
| 5c " | 50c " |

Registration stamps.

Perforated 12.
 10c dark blue
 10c carmine brown

Registration Return Receipt Stamps.

Perforated 12.
 5c dark green

Envelopes.

White wove paper.
 Size 150x90mm.

1c rose
 2c blue green
 5c orange yellow
 12c blue
 15c black

Wrappers.

Straw paper.
 Size 170x253mm.
 2c gray green
 3c brown
 4c dark blue
 6c carmine

Postal Cards.



1c dark blue, white

1x1c dark blue, white F4



2c dark blue, gray blue

2x2c dark blue, gray white F4



3c dark blue, rose

3x3c dark blue, rose F4

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Perak.—The *London Philatelist* states that the current 5 cent stamp has been surcharged "SERVICE" in black.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

5c lilac and ochre, black surcharge

ZANZIBAR.—In addition to the adhesives chronicled by us last month, the *Monthly Journal* mentions the 4, 4½, 5, 7½ annas, 1 and 2 rupees; these last two are similar in type to the design of the lower values but somewhat larger.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 13½x14.

4a green black, flags red

4½a orange

5a bistre

7½a purple, flags red

1r ultramarine

2r deep green

THE MARKET.

Auction Sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., February 8th and 9th, 1897.

In view of the poor results realized at auction sales during this entire season, we were in some trepidation as to the result which would be achieved by us, and we are happy to say that as a whole the stamps offered at the above mentioned sale realized satisfactory prices. On a general average, it is not an exaggeration to state that the prices realized from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. better than at any other auction. The only exception to the general success was formed by the St. Louis stamps, which realized but a small fraction of their real value. As an example of this we might mention the 20c stamp, of which only 17 or 18 specimens are known in the entire world, thus placing the stamp on a par with the greatest rarities, and which on our first bid of \$300 was knocked down to us.

The conclusion to be drawn from the sale is that the interest in stamps has abated but very little and that the only reason for the depression which has existed for a year or two lies in the general condition of financial affairs and the disturbance in the business community which has been felt in every other line of trade. In consequence, the demand for great rarities has fallen off enormously. As soon as business conditions improve in this country, we shall see the same competition for these stamps as is now apparent on the more medium priced, but the croakers will then see that all their prophecies of evil were unjustified by any condition inherent in the stamp business alone.

We give a list of all stamps which sold at \$10 and over, and simply wish to add in explanation of some of the low prices realized for such stamps as the one shillings of British North America that the condition of these was almost uniformly bad, and the stamps, for that reason, undesirable from the standpoint of any collector who pays attention to the condition of the specimens which are to adorn his album.

Barbados, 1873, 5sh pink, fine, cancelled,

\$ 10.50

Bremen, 1861, perce en arc, 3gr blue, unused,

11.00

British Columbia, and Van Couver Island, 1868, perf. 12½, \$1 green unused,	27.00
British Guiana. 1850, 1c magenta, upper border trimmed, otherwise fine, cancelled,	12.50
“ “ 4c blue, slightly nicked in lower left side, otherwise an unusually fine specimen of this scarce stamp, cancelled,	31.00
“ “ 1862, 4c blue, type A9 (trefoil), lower left corner slightly nicked but neatly mended, unused, signed,	42.00
British Honduras, 1884, 6p yellow, unused, o. g.,	10.25
“ “ 1888, 50c on 1sh gray, o. g., unused,	17.75
Canada, 1857, 7½p green, unused, o. g., remarkably fine specimen of this rarity,	55.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 1p red, cut rather close, cancelled,	10.00
Colombian Republic, Tolima, 1887, 5p orange red, type A11, fine, uncanceled.	11.25
Dominican Republic, 1862, 1r green, very fine, cancelled,	20.50
Gambia, 1880, 1sh green, fine, unused, o. g.,	11.30
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh yellow brown, fine, unused, o. g.,	11.00
Lubeck, 1859, 2¼s brown (error), fine, unused,	10.25
Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, yellowish paper, very early impression, fine, cancelled,	21.00
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, 4-4s red, dotted ground; the roulette showing at right side and bottom, fine, uncanceled,	11.75
Nevis, 1861, grayish paper, 6p lilac gray (No. 2), very fine, unused, o. g.,	10.50
New Brunswick, 1851, 6p dark orange, fine, cancelled,	20.00
“ “ “ 1sh violet, very slightly nicked at right side, otherwise fine, cancelled,	35.00
Newfoundland, 1857, 6½p scarlet vermilion, good color, but has a tear about 12mm in length, cancelled,	13.75
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, very fine, cancelled,	13.25
“ “ 1855, 5c vermilion, rather heavily cancelled, but fine,	10.75
Russia, Offices in the Levant, 1865, 20k blue and red, slightly nicked unused.	12.50
St. Vincent, 1861, 1sh indigo, fine, unused,	17.50
“ 1880, 1p on half of 6p green, unsevered pair, very fine, uncanceled,	100.00
Spain, 1850, 10r green, fine, cancelled,	10.75
“ 1852, 2r red, fine cancelled,	33.00
Switzerland, Basel, 1845, 2¼r black, crimson and blue, very fine, cancelled,	22.00
“ Geneva, 1843, 10c green, minute tear, otherwise a very fine copy of this rarity; cancelled,	70.00
“ Zurich, horizontal lines, 4r black, type 3, very minute tear, otherwise very fine, cancelled,	92.00
“ Neufchatel, 5c red and black, fine, cancelled,	12.00
Trinidad, 1858, badly lithographed, 1p blue, fine, cancelled,	11.65
Tuscany, 1851, 2s brick red, extra fine, cancelled,	31.75
“ 1853, 9s violet, fine, cancelled,	14.75
Virgin Islands, 1867, 1sh carmine and black, double lined frame, uncanceled.	30.00

Wurtemberg, 1869, 7okr violet, very fine, unused, o g.,	13.25
“ “ 7okr mauve, fine, cancelled,	12.00

UNITED STATES.

St. Louis, 1845, 1st plate, 5c greenish, die 1, slightly cut into at top, otherwise very fine, cancelled,	100.00
“ “ “ 5c greenish, die 2, very fine, cancelled,	175.00
“ “ “ 5c greenish, die 3, very fine, on piece of original letter, cancelled,	116.00
“ “ “ 10c greenish, die 2, slightly thin, pen cancellation has been removed,	80.00
“ “ “ 10c greenish, die 3, slightly damaged in upper left border, cancelled,	70.00
“ “ 2nd plate, 5c gray lilac, die 3, cut into at left side, otherwise fine, cancelled,	75.00
“ “ “ 10c gray lilac, die 1, cut into at right side, other- wise fine, cancelled,	120.00
“ “ “ 10c gray lilac, die 2, cut into at right side, other- wise fine, unused,	60.00
“ “ “ 10c gray lilac, die 3, slightly cut into at left side, otherwise very fine, unused,	131.00
“ “ “ 20c gray lilac, die 2, cut into at left side, one of the greatest rarities, cancelled,	300.00

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Canada, 1857, 7½p green, very fine, cancelled,	14.00
New Brunswick, 1851, 6p yellow, slightly oxidized, otherwise very fine, cancelled,	14.00
“ “ “ another one, fine, on original letter, cancelled,	15.00
“ “ “ still another, on original letter, cancelled,	14.50
“ “ “ yet another, used in connection with a 3p, on original envelope, cancelled,	14.20
“ “ 1sh violet, slightly thin, otherwise fine, cancelled	35.00
“ “ 1sh mauve, small thin spot at left side, other- wise very fine, cancelled,	46.00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4p scarlet vermilion, cut rather close, otherwise very fine, cancelled,	11.25
“ “ 4p scarlet vermilion, slightly cut into at left side, otherwise very fine, on original letter, cancelled,	10.25
“ “ 6½p scarlet vermilion, fine, uncanceled,	30.00
“ “ 1sh scarlet vermilion, cut very close, otherwise brilliant, uncanceled,	50.00
“ “ another one, also cut close, fine, cancelled,	45.00
“ “ 4p orange, very fine, cancelled,	13.75
“ “ 1sh orange, uncanceled, but looks as if it had been washed,	51.00
Nova Scotia, 1851, 1sh violet, slightly cut into at lower left side, other- wise fine, uncanceled,	25.00
“ “ 1sh mauve, cut rather close, but very fine color, uncanceled,	55.00

Auction Sale of P. M. Wolsieffer, January 30th, 1897.

UNITED STATES.

1867, 3c rose, grilled all over, a pair and strip of 3 on original cover, in fair condition,	\$ 50.00
Baltimore, 5c on bluish paper, on original envelope,	250.00
St. Louis, 5c, die A, plate 1,	250.00
“ 10c, die A, plate 2,	250.00
\$20 Probate of Will, slightly oxidized,	15.25
\$200, first issue,	16.50
5c black Proprietary, rouletted, not perfectly centered,	41.00
Reprints of 1857, complete set,	83.25
Re issue of 1861, “ “	200.00
Re-issue of 1869, “ “	97.75
Re-issue of 1872, complete set of 13 stamps made by the American Bank Note Company in 1880,	430.00
1847, 10c, unused, no gum,	17.00
1861, 5c chocolate, premiere gravure, unused,	115.00
Justice, 90c, not well centered,	30 00
1869, 90c,	15.05

Auction Sale of Puttick & Simpson, January 19th and 20th, 1897.

Great Britain, 1840, 1d black, block of 18, mint state,	\$ 67.50
Nova Scotia, 1sh violet, good margins,	75.00
“ 6d yellow green, unused, no gum,	22.50
Newfoundland, 1sh orange, fine copy with light postmark,	63.75
United States, 1856, 90c blue, mint state,	19.35
“ 1869, re-issue, 90c, mint state,	26.25
“ Justice, 30c, unused,	22.50
“ “ 90c, unused, o.g.	45.00
“ State, \$20, unused, o.g.	38.75
Brazil, 1844, 180r, unused,	20.00
British Guiana, 1851, 1c magenta, fine margins, light postmark,	26.25
“ “ 4c blue, good margins, light postmark, but one or two creases,	28.75
“ 1856, 4c magenta, superb copy, measuring 29x37mm.,	100.00
“ 1860, 1c pink, superb pair, mint state	35.00
Buenos Aires, 3 pesos green, used and fine,	28 00
“ 5 pesos orange, unused, rather thin,	57.50
Mexico, 1864, 3c brown, unused,	21 25
Montserrat, CA, 4d blue, fine copy,	15.75
St. Vincent, 1sh indigo, unused, mint state,	17.50
“ another one,	11.25
“ 1d on 6d yellow green, unused,	16.25
Turks Islands, CA, ½d on 4d, unused, o.g.,	19.35
Philippine Islands. 1854, 10c carmine, unused, small tear,	13.75

Auction Sale of Cheveley & Co., January 27th, 1897.

Natal, 1st issue, 3d rose, superb unused original, mint state,	\$ 15.50
Bahamas, CA., perf. 14, 4d rose, unused,	20.00
Turks Islands, 1893, ½d on 4d, o.g.,	15 75
United States, 1861, 3c pink, unused, slightly repaired,	20.00

Auction Sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., February 13th, 1897.	
United States, 1869, 90c, unused,	\$ 15.75
“ Envelope, 1860, 10c green on buff, used,	21.00
Antioquia, 1890, 50c, unsevered block of 4, with the error “20”, unused	18.00

Auction Sale of Puttick & Simpson, February 2nd and 3rd, 1897.	
Bremen, imperf., 7g used, large margins,	\$ 11.00
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh, used,	12.25
Switzerland, Basel, 2½ rappen,	27.50
Ceylon, imperf., 8d brown, fine, good margins on three sides,	70.00
India, 1854, ½ anna red, error. superb unused pair,	55.00
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d red, fine vertical pair,	31.50
British Columbia, perf. 12½, \$1 green, fine unused pair,	37.50
Canada, 7½d green, unused, mint state,	57.50
“ 10d blue, on thick paper, unused, mint state, with a slight crease,	27.50
“ perf., 6d purple black, superb copy, unused, mint state,	80.00
Newfoundland, 6½d carmine vermilion, superb unused copy,	57.50
Nova Scotia, 1d red brown, unused strip of 3,	22.50
“ 6d yellow green, unused and fine,	27.50
United States, 1856, 90c blue, unused, with part gum,	17.50
Barbados, Star, 5sh rose, fine unused pair, mint state,	73.50
Nevis, perf. 13, 1sh green on grayish, unused,	21.00
“ perf. 15, 1sh green, unused,	28.75
“ CA, 6d green, unused,	38.10
St. Lucia, CA, 1sh black on orange, unused, o. g.,	30.00
St. Vincent, no watermark, 1sh blue, unused, o. g.,	20.00
“ Star, 1sh vermilion, large perf., unused,	20.00
“ CA, perf. 12, 4d ultramarine, unused,	23.75
“ perf. 14, 4d ultramarine unused,	20.00
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre, used,	18.00
Virgin Islands, 1sh carmine, double lined border, unused, o. g.,	19.35
“ 1sh, single lined border, unused, o. g.,	16.25
British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 4c blue, very fine unused copy,	
with part gum, and roulettes all round,	65.00
New South Wales, imperf., 2d blue, watermark 5, unused, o. g.,	16.85
“ perf. 10x12, 5sh mauve, unused, with gum,	15.00

COMMUNICATION.

BALTIMORE, February 22, 1897.

Editor “A. J. of P.”

DEAR SIR,—I have read your description of a 3 centavos Card of Mexico in your February number, and as this, as well as the accompanying illustration, is liable to mislead or confuse young collectors, I will relate the circumstances which gave rise to this provisional issue, for such it may properly be classed.

By decree of the President of the Republic (Postal Laws, Chapter III, Art. 211) the inland rate for Postal Cards was reduced from 5 to 3 centavos, to take effect on January 1, 1895.

In order to supply the immediate demand for this denomination, the stock of unstamped formulas, printed for the 5 centavos Cards of 1894, were utilized by imprinting thereon the 3 centavos stamp.

These Provisionals were placed on sale on January 1, 1895, and were superseded during the same month by the permanent issue of a new and entirely different 3 centavos Card. (Scott's P. C. 36).

There are seven Head-Band varieties of the 5 centavos Card, four with curved band, "TARJETA POSTAL" small, and three with the band less curved at the ends and "TARJETA POSTAL" larger, which seven varieties also exist on the 2 and 3 centavos cards for Postal Union use of 1894.

It is, therefore, fair to assume that the provisional 3 centavos Card may likewise be found with the seven different Head-Bands, although I have seen only five so far.

Dr. Schaefer, in his excellent description of the minor varieties of Mexican Postal Cards (*Der Philatelist*, July and August, 1896), enumerates all seven varieties, stating that all but one are exceedingly rare.

Yours truly,

ADOLPH LOHMEYER.

PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

40 JERMYN STREET.

TO THE EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY;

DEAR SIR,

As our names have been extensively advertised in connection with the above Club; we having been elected by the members as the Committee of Management, desire to make known to philatelists generally that we have resigned our membership. We therefore are no longer responsible in any way whatever for the management of the Club, and our connection with it has entirely ceased.

H. HOUSTON BALI,
BRUCE CORNFORD,
W. G. HAWKINS,
SAMUEL RAWSON,
W. R. UMFREVILLE RIDOUT,
W. T. WILLETT.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 86 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 86 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

166th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held January 21st, 1897, at 351 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Called to order at 8.35 P. M.

Members present:—President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, A. Richter, Chas. Muecke, E. R. Carter, W. F. Hasse, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, Henry Collin, Jno. N. Luff, E. T. Parker, A. Carstanjen and R. S. Lehman, also Mr. Lynde as visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The application of Mr. James J. Carroll was reported upon favorably by the Executive Committee and upon ballot the gentleman was elected a member.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Philatelic Society thanking the same for its kindness in allowing the use of its room for the purpose of holding this meeting.

Mrs. Mary D. H. Bassett resigns her membership. Accepted with regret.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents No. 35 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society, Mr. Videki, of Budapest, a price list, Mr. Witt two bound copies of Meyer's Catalogue, Mr. Muecke some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album. Mr. Carter an envelope from the U. S. Consul, at Jerusalem and a 2c Internal Revenue which passed the mails as a postage stamp, A Friend a lot of catalogues for the library, J. M. Bartels & Co., their Plate Number catalogue, Mr. Stevens some cuttings for the Scrap Book, The Bogert & Durbin Co, priced catalogues of their 73d and 75th sales, H. L'Estrange Ewen the Standard Priced Catalogue of the Postal and Telegraph stamps of the United Kingdom. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Clotz, on behalf of the Album Committee reports that a great improvement has been made in the covers of the Staten Island Album, as the string fasteners heretofore used have been done away with and brass wires substituted. This imparts considerable more rigidity to the binding and is in all a long step towards perfection.

Exhibition of stamps followed.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

Next meeting February 18th, 1897. ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

167TH MEETING

of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held February 18th, 1897. Meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m. Members present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Sittig, Clotz, Lienhardt, Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. Roehre and Lehman.

Minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

Stanley Gibbons sent the Society a copy of part 1 of their new catalogue with their compliments. Mr. Clotz moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the above firm for its kindness. Carried.

Mr. Carter moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Collector's Club for courtesies extended to the Society on occasion of its meeting held at the Philatelic Society's rooms in the Club House on January 21st, and that the Secretary communicate the above resolution to the Collectors' Club. Carried.

The following gentlemen tender their resignation as members: Messrs. Jno. N. Luff, Walter S. Scott and W. F. Morgan. Accepted with regret.

The following members were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues: Messrs. Chas. Grevning, Wm. Clausen and Henry Obert.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership: Rev. Wm. L. Glenn, by Mr. Bruce V. Jenkins; Mr. Wm. Jesse Chapman, by Mr. August Dejonge. Propositions referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer presents Nos. 35 and 36 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society. The Bogert & Durbin Co. priced catalogue of the 76th Auction Sale. Mr. J. Delzenne, of Paris, his price list of France and colonies. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Dejonge showed the part of his magnificent album containing Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland, which received unstinted praise of the members.

The Exchange manager exhibited a very large and fine lot of exchange circuit books just received.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.35 p.m.

Next meeting March 18, 1897. ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President*.CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President*.J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 75th Street.JOHN N. LUFF,
F. E. P. LYNDE.JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

HIRAM E. DEATS,

FREDERICK A. NAST.

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Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Seventh meeting of the Board of Governors, held at the Club house, 351 Fourth avenue, February 8, 1897, President Herrick in the chair. Present, Messrs. Gregory, Deats, Lynde, Luff, Nast, Scott, and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8 P.M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Edward F. Weed, received with two oil paintings and four engravings loaned to the Club. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Weed's letter and to extend to him the thanks of the club for the loan. The House Committee reported the pictures and engravings hung in the assembly room.

The Chairman of the Literary Committee acknowledged the receipt of philatelic literature from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., Mr. Henry Gremmel and the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., and the Governors thanked the above mentioned firms for their gifts.

Upon motion the Governors hereby extend many thanks to Mr. Chas. T. Harbeck for the loan of valuable books for the Club's library.

The Governors also extend their thanks to the publishers of philatelic weeklies and monthlies regularly received by the Club and placed on the tables in the assembly room.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee resigned, owing to his inability to be present regularly at the meetings, and the Governors accepted his resignation with regret.

Upon motion, Mr. Henry L. Calman was unanimously elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. J. W. George was unanimously elected to serve as a member of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman of the Literary Committee, Mr. H. E. Deats, presented to the Club several bound books for the library, and he received therefor the thanks of the Governors.

Mr. Luff presented to the Club, in behalf of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., a bound volume of the *American Journal of Philately*, for 1896, and an 1897 catalogue. The Governors extended their thanks for both gifts.

The following applicants for membership were reported:

Oscar Dejonge, 50 Exchange place; proposed by Henry Clotz, seconded by R. F. Albrecht.

Wm. F. Hasse, 24 West 116th Street; proposed by Henry Clotz; seconded by John N. Luff.

Frank J Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass.; proposed by R. F. Albrecht, seconded by Robt. S. Lehman.

Their names were ordered to be posted according to the Constitution.

Upon ballot, the following candidate was unanimously elected a subscribing member:

Mr. John Ripley Myers, 230 West 42nd Street, and he was then declared duly elected.

Adjourned at 9.10 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Avenue at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 23rd Street, New York. *Secretary*, JOS. S. RICH, 490 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMMEL, 85 Nassau Street, New York. *Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

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CHAS. D. W. DREW,
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GEO. R. TUTTLE.

Membership { H. COLLIN,
A. PERRIN,
F. E. P. LYNDE.

Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

REGULAR MEETING.

FEBRUARY, 9th, 1897.

The 319th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order at 8.30 P. M., President Luff in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Braine, Coursen, Davies, Drew, Eberhardt, George, Hayden, Luff, Mead, Myers, Perrin, Rich, W. Scott and Williams.

The minutes of the 318th meeting were read and approved.

The Trustees reported that Mr. Chas. A. Needham, of Hamilton, Ont., Can., and Mr. Henri Fiacre, Frankfurt a/M, Germany, had been elected to corresponding membership. Also that the resignation of Mr. E. B. Hanes had been accepted with regrets.

Mr. Andreini announced that he would exhibit his collection of the stamps of Spain and the secretary was requested to invite the members to bring their collections of that country for comparison.

Adjourned 9 o'clock.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec'y*.

REGULAR MEETING.

FEBRUARY 23rd, 1897.

The 320th regular meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M., by President Luff.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bruner, Doane, Drew, Gremmel, Lehman, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Moffatt, Mead, Perrin, Rich, W. Scott, Tuttle and Williams. Also as visitors Messrs. J. Rojas and Monson Morris.

The Minutes of the 319th meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian asked that he be permitted to make his report on periodicals at the next meeting.

Mr. J. M. Andreini exhibited his very complete collection of the stamps of Spain and read a paper explanatory of some of the specimens in his collection. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Andreini. Mr. Morris exhibited his collection of Spanish Postal Cards. On motion the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Morris. The Secretary showed Confederate Hand Stamps from Montgomery, Ala., and Selma, Ala., sent for that purpose by Mr. Robt. S. Nelson, of Birmingham, Ala. The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Nelson on behalf of the members present.

Adjourned 9:45 o'clock.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec'y*.

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, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

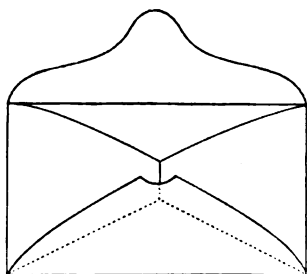
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

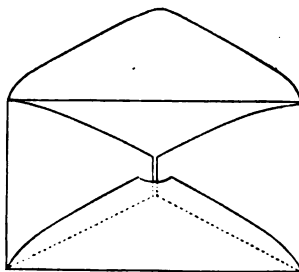
SWITZERLAND (Continued.)

ENVELOPES.

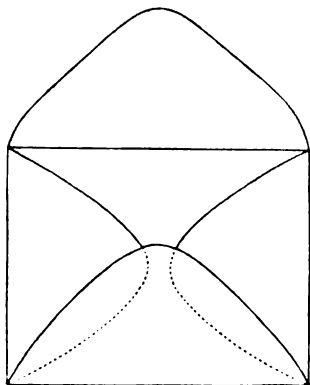
SHAPES.



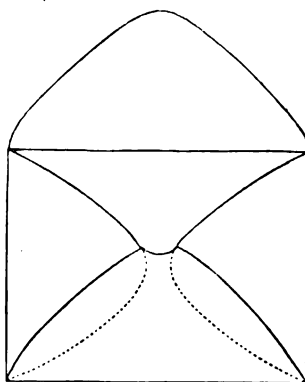
1.



2.



3.



4.

TRESS.



BC.

1867-68.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white wove paper.



Watermarked



Tress BC.

Shape 1.

Size 148x84mm.

- 601 5c bistre (November 1st, 1867.)
 602 10c rose "
 603 10c deep rose "
 604 25c yellow green (September, 1st, 1868)
 605 30c ultramarine (April 18th, 1868)

Varieties:

- a. Double impression of stamp, one without color.
 606 5c bistre
 b. Without watermark.
 607 10c rose
 608 25c yellow green

1867.

Stamp, of the same type as preceding issue embossed in upper left corner on white wove paper.

Tress BC.

Shape 1.

Size 148x84mm.

- 609 5c pale bistre
 610 5c dark bistre
 611 10c rose
 612 10c deep rose
 613 25c yellow green (1870)
 614 25c sea green
 615 30c ultramarine

Varieties: Stamp embossed without color.

- 616 25c
 617 30c

1871.

Stamp, of the same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white wove paper.

Tress BC.

Shape 2.

Size 148x84mm.

- 618 5c bistre
 619 5c dark bistre
 620 5c reddish bistre
 621 10c rose.
 622 10c deep rose
 623 25c yellow green
 624 25c green
 625 25c blue green
 626 30c ultramarine
 627 30c bright ultramarine

Varieties:

- a. Stamp embossed without color.
 628 5c
 629 10c
 630 25c
 631 30c
 b. Without watermark.
 632 5c bistre
 633 10c rose
 634 25c green
 635 30c ultramarine

March, 1874.

Same as preceding issue, but of larger size.

Tress BC.

Shape 3.

Size 148x115mm.

- 636 10c rose
 637 10c bright rose

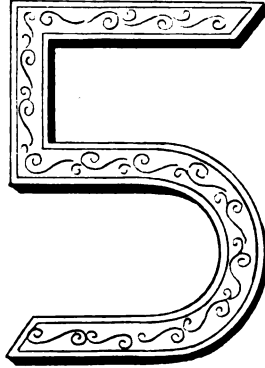
Varieties:

- a. Stamp inverted in lower right corner.
 638 10c rose
 b. Without tress.
 639 10c rose
 c. Tress sunken, i.e., embossing reversed.
 640 10c rose
 d. Without watermark and tress sunken.
 641 10c bright rose

May 1st, 1874.

Stamp, of same type as preceding issues, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white wove paper. The tress is sunken in upper left flap.

Watermarked



Tress BC.

Shape 2. Size 148x84mm.

642 5c brown

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

644 5c

643 5c chocolate

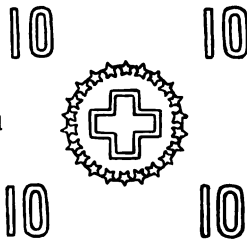
b. Stamp embossed in the centre at left.

645 5c brown

March, 1875.

Stamp, same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white paper.

Watermarked



Tress BC.

Shape 2. Size 148x84mm.

646 10c deep rose

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

648 10c

b. Stamp embossed inside of envelope.

649 10c rose

647 10c carmine

c. Stamp embossed on back of envelope.

650 10c rose

d. Stamp embossed on back of envelope, and tress embossed in relief.

651 10c rose

July, 1876.

Stamp, of the same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white paper. Tress sunken.

Tress BC.

Shape 4. Size 146x114mm.

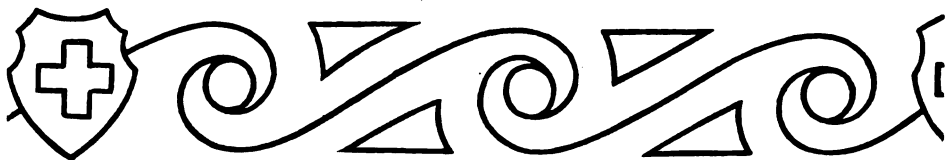
652 25c green

653 25c deep green

March, 1879.

Stamp, of the same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white wove paper. Tress sunken.

Watermarked diagonally

Tress BC.
Shape 2.

Size 148x84mm.

654 5c red brown
655 5c deep brown
656 10c deep carmine*Varieties*: Stamp embossed without color.657 5c
658 10c

January, 1881.

Stamp, of same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white wove paper. Tress sunken.

Watermarked a Dove as in issue of 1867-68.

Tress BC.

1° Shape 2.

Size 148x84mm.

659 10c carmine
2° Shape 4.

Size 148x115mm.

660 10c carmine

Variety: Stamp embossed in the middle of the left side.

661 10c carmine

1883.

Stamp, of the same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper left corner on bluish white wove paper. Tress sunken.

Watermarked an ornamental band as in issue of March, 1879.

Tress BC.

Shape 2.

Size 148x84mm.

662 25c yellow green
663 25c deep yellow green

WRAPPERS.

May, 1871.

Stamp typographed at left of wrapper on white wove paper with colored band along part of top and bottom.



1° Size 220x68mm.

701 2c red

2° Size 350x35mm.

702 2c red

703 5c red

704 5c pale rose

3° Size 350x41mm.

705 5c red

706 5c pale rose

February 1st, 1873.

Stamp embossed at the left side of wrapper. The wrappers are separated on the sheet by narrow colored lines.



White wove paper.

1° Size 357x44mm.

707 2c rose

2° Size 357x70mm.

708 5c rose

January 1st, 1874.

Same as preceding issue, but with stamp printed in a different color.

White wove paper.

1° Size 357 x 43mm.

709 2c bistre

2° Size 357x70mm.

710 5c bistre

August 15th, 1875.

Stamp, impression, etc., same as preceding issue.

White quadrille paper.

1° Size 357x44mm.

711 2c yellow bistre

2° Size 357x70mm.

712 5c bistre brown

1877-79.

Stamp, impression, etc., same as preceding issue.

White wove paper.

1° Size 357x44mm.

713 2c yellow bistre (September, 1878)

- 2° Size 357x70mm.
 714 5c reddish bistre (January, 1877)
 715 5c black brown (September, 1879)
 1883.
 Stamp, impression, etc., same as preceding issue.
 Buff wove paper.
 1° Size 357 x 44mm.
 716 2c black
 2° Size 357x70mm.
 717 5c carmine
Variety: Stamp embossed without color.
 718 5c
 1896.
 Stamp, impression, etc., same as preceding issue.
 Buff wove paper.
 Size 358x81mm.
 719 2c black

COUNTERFEITS.

There are few stamps which have been so extensively forged as the stamps of the cantonal issues and those of the transition period of Switzerland. As the number of forgeries is legion, we shall not attempt to describe them, but, instead, we shall mention some of the principal characteristics pertaining to the genuine, by which it will be found quite easy to distinguish the good from the bad.

BASEL.

2½ rappen.

The two arabesques in the upper part of the stamp are slightly different; the ornament above the "s" of STADT is shorter and broader than the one above the "L" of BASEL, and touches the frame at its left. There is a small dot in the frame of the central medallion between the "s" and "E" of BASEL. The two lines forming the frame of the central medallion do not touch the fleur-de-lis of the ornament. The period following "rp" is on a line with the center of the bowl of the "p," and is placed midway between this letter and the frame. The "i" of "½" does not touch the frame above it, nor the fraction line. The bottom of the large "z" is slightly curved.

GENEVA.

Issue of September 30th, 1843.

10c black on yellow green paper.

The right half is wider than the left one. The letters "J. H. S." in the right half are smaller than in the left one. The first "A" of CANTONAL and both "A"s of TENEBRAS are inverted v's. In the right half, the inner frame line at the right touches the outer frame line at the top. In the left half, the inner frame line at the left touches the outer frame line at top and bottom. In the right

half the "G" of Genève touches the frame above it; in the left half it does not touch. In both halves there are periods after "5", "c" and "Port local." There is no period after Genève in the left half. The right end of the bandrol in the left half touches the frame at its right. In the right half, the lines of the inner frame do not join in the upper left corner. The "C" of CANTONAL is smaller than the other letters in the same word. There are 11 vertical lines of shading in the left half, the first of which runs into the line dividing the shield. The 5th one does not touch the frame above it. There are also 11 vertical lines in the right half, of which the 1st and 3rd from the left do not touch the frame above them. The "d" of "de" in the left half has the serif slanting downward, the "d" in the right half has a straight serif, and neither of these touches the frame line above. In the right half the first "l" of "local" is exactly below the dividing line of the shield, while in the left half it is about ½ mm. to the left of this line. In the right half the bandrol with the word TENEBRAS is closer to the top of the shield than in the left half.

Issue of April 1st, 1845.

5c black on yellow green paper, (small eagle.)

There is a period after "I. H. S.," opposite the center of the "s." There are 19 vertical lines in the right half of the shield, the first of which crosses the frame at the bottom. The "s" and "t" of "Poste" join. The inner line of the frame at the left side slightly crosses the upper inner line of the frame. In the left half of the shield, just below the eagle, about 1 mm. from the inner frame, there is a small diagonal line running to the left, crossing the inner frame and touching the outer frame line. There is a period after the "5," but none after the "c." The top line of the "P" of "Poste" crosses the inner frame line at its left. The period after "Cantonal", which is rather elongated, touches the "L." Several of the rays above "I. H. S." touch some of the letters of "de Genève."

Issue of January, 1847.

5c black on green paper (large eagle.)

The inner line of the right frame cuts through the end of the bandrol. The "P" of "Poste" just touches the frame at its left. Some of the rays touch the letters "e de Gen" of "Poste de Genève." There is a very small period after "Cantonal." The inner lines of the frame do not join in the upper right corner. The bottom of the "e" of "Poste" is below the line of the other letters of the same word.

Envelope, 5c green.

The rays cross or touch all the letters of

"Poste de Geneve," except the "P." There is a square period after "Genève," and one of the rays touches this period at the top. There are two vertical dashes after "TENEBRAS." There is a period after "C." The "o" of "Port" is larger than the "o" of "Cantonal." There are 12 vertical lines in the shield, of which the 6th does not touch the frame above it. The right end of the bandrol just touches the frame at its right.

ZURICH.

Issue of March 1st, 1843.

4 and 6 rappen.

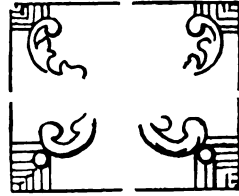
In both values the "u" of "ZURICH" has 'an Umlaut, and this word is not punctuated, except in type 2 of the 6 rappen. The words "Local-Taxe" and "Cantonal-Taxe" are always hyphenated. Type 1 of the 4 rappen and types 3, 4 and 5 of the 6 rappen have a period after "Taxe." The frames at the sides are filled by ornaments composed of loops and dots. There are $6\frac{1}{2}$ loops on each side, the half loop being at the top on the left side and at the bottom on the right side. The corners of the stamps are filled by five dots in the shape of a cross on a background of crossed lines. In type 1 of the 6 rappen, the two middle lines of the first group in the upper right corner are close together and there are five lines in the second group, the 4th and 5th being so close together as to form almost a thick single line.

FIRST POSTAL DISTRICT.

Issue of September and November, 1849.

4c black and red and 5c black and red (so-called Vaud).

The ornaments to the right and left of the posthorn touch the "E" of "LOCALE" and the "P" of "POSTE." There is a period after "LOCALE" and one after "C." The upper left corner is open and the third horizontal and third vertical lines touch the ornament at the left of the word "POSTE." In the upper right corner, the first horizontal and the first vertical line form a perfect square. The second vertical line does not connect with the horizontal line. The third vertical line forms a square with the second horizontal line, and this square does not touch the ornament at its left. In the lower right corner the first and second horizontal lines do not touch the first vertical line. The third horizontal line and the second vertical line form a square which does not touch the ornament. In the lower left corner the first three horizontal and the first three vertical lines form perfect squares. The following cut will illustrate the above characteristics.



Issue of October, 1849.

5c envelope of Geneva cut and used as adhesive.

As this stamp is exceedingly scarce in this condition, and the envelope rather common, cancelled envelopes are often passed off upon collectors as the rare provisional. Collectors should be very careful in buying these, and pay special attention to the following: The cancellation should be visible on the back of the stamp; the date, 1849, should be plainly legible, and the rosette cancellation must be without a cross in the center. When these stamps were cut from the envelopes, the left and lower sides were cut with scissors, whereas for the other two sides a paper cutter was used, causing these two sides to have a more ragged appearance than the lower and left sides.

Issue of December, 1850.

5c red and black (so-called Neufchatel stamp).

Exactly over the first "L" of "LOCAL" there is a well formed 8 with the upper part open like a 3. The upper horizontal inner frame line touches the outer frame line at its right. The lines forming the inner frame do not join in the lower left corner. The "s" of "Centimes" leans to the right. In the lower left corner there is an ornament having the shape of a 5 without the top.

EIGHTH POSTAL DISTRICT.

Issue of October, 1849.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen black and red (so-called Winterthur).

The shield containing the cross is suspended by two cords; in the double lined circle there are 5 groups of vertical lines; these groups, counting from the left, have the following number of lines respectively: 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 3. There is a break in the second "o" of "ORTS-POST." Each of the R's in the upper left and lower right corners has a period. In the mouthpiece of the horn there are four horizontal strokes: the first is opposite the "o," the second opposite the "R," the third opposite the "T" and the fourth opposite the "S" of "ORTS."

Issue of April, 1850, and 1852.

As these stamps were made in plates composed of from 10 to 40 varieties, it would be impossible to describe them all, but careful comparison with the photographs of these plates which will be sent to subscribers to

the CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS will readily tell whether a doubtful specimen is genuine or not.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of the subsequent issues.

TASMANIA.

CURRENCY: 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS=1 POUND=£4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

November 1st, 1853.

Engraved in *taille douce* (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper, varying in texture. This issue consists of two values, 1 penny and 4 pence, each of a different design. There is only one plate of the 1 penny, while of the 4 pence there are two plates. Each of the plates is formed of 24 stamps in four horizontal rows of six stamps each, differing from one another in various details. Sizes: 1 penny, 19 x 21 mm; 4 pence, 22½ x 22½ mm.



- 1 1p light blue (24 varieties)
- 2 4p orange, plate 1 (24 varieties)
- 3 4p red orange, plate 1 (24 varieties)
- 4 4p yellow, plate 2 (24 varieties)
- 5 4p brown yellow, plate 2 (24 varieties)
- 6 4p orange, plate 2 (24 varieties)
- 7 4p red orange, plate 2 (24 varieties)

Varieties:

- a. Thin laid paper, narrow lines close together.
- 8 4p orange, plate 1 (24 varieties)
- b. Laid paper vertical lines wide apart.
- 9 4p orange, plate 1 (24 varieties)

Reprints.

1^o 1879.

Thin white wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 10 1p blue (24 varieties)
- 11 4p brown orange, plate 1 (24 varieties)

2^o 1887.

Thick paper.

Imperforate.

- 12 4p brownish bistre, plate 2 (24 varieties)

All the reprints have been defaced by two or three chisel cuts across the face of each stamp.

1855.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 19x25½ mm. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London. Water-

marked



- 13 1p deep carmine (September 16th)
- 14 2p deep green " "
- 15 4p deep blue (August)

1856-57.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue. Printed by H. & C. Best, of Hobart. Unwatermarked.

I. Thick white wove paper.

- 16 1p light brown red (April, 1856)
- 17 2p emerald green (January, 1857)
- 18 4p blue (May, 1857)

II. Pelure paper.

- 19 1p brown red, (November, 1856)
- August, 1857.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Printed in the colony. Watermarked a double lined numeral corresponding to the value of the stamp.



- 20 1p reddish brown
- 21 1p brown
- 22 1p dull red
- 23 1p brick red
- 24 1p carmine
- 25 2p pale yellow green
- 26 2p green
- 27 2p dark green
- 28 2p emerald green
- 29 2p sage green
- 30 4p pale blue
- 31 4p dark blue
- 32 4p dull blue
- 33 4p ultramarine

In the first printings the stamps have the watermark inverted.

January, 1858.

Engraved in taille douce on white wove paper. Size 19x25½ mm. Printed at first by Perkins, Bacon & Co., afterwards in the colony. Watermarked a double lined numeral corresponding to the value of the stamp.

6 12



- 34 6p lilac
35 6p bluish gray
36 6p red lilac
37 1sh vermilion

1864-70.

Same type as preceding issue. Printed in the colony on white wove paper. Watermarked a double lined numeral of value.

1° Perforated 10.

- 38 1p brick red
39 1p brown red
40 1p pale red carmine
41 2p deep yellow green
42 2p dark bluish green
43 4p blue
44 4p chalky blue
45 6p lilac
46 6p red lilac
47 6p slate blue
48 6p purple
49 1sh vermilion
50 1sh orange vermilion

Variety: Imperforate vertically.

2° Perforated 11½ to 12 irregularly.

- 51 1sh vermilion.
52 1p carmine
53 1p orange brown
54 1p brown red
55 1p rose carmine
56 2p green
57 2p dark yellow green
58 4p milky blue
59 4p blue
60 6p red lilac
61 6p gray lilac
62 6p slate blue
63 6p violet
64 6p purple
65 1sh vermilion
66 1sh orange vermilion
67 1sh orange red

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
68 6p violet
b. Imperforate vertically.
69 6p violet
c. Double impression.
70 1p carmine
71 1p red brown
72 1sh orange red

Both perforations were made unofficially by Messrs. J. Walch & Sons, of Hobart, until 1869, and after that date officially by the government. The following perforations are all unofficial.

3° Perforated 12½ to 13.

- 73 1p carmine
74 1p rose carmine
75 1p red
76 2p dark green
77 2p gray green
78 2p yellow green
79 4p pale blue
80 6p gray lilac
81 6p reddish lilac
82 6p lilac
83 6p slate
84 1sh vermilion
85 1sh orange vermilion

Variety: Error of watermark.

86 1p carmine

4° Percé en arc about 19.

- 87 1p carmine
88 2p yellow green
89 4p blue

5° Percé en arc about 16.

90 2p dark green

6° Oblique perforation 11 to 13.

- 91 1p carmine
92 1p brick red
93 2p green
94 2p dark yellow green
95 4p blue
96 6p lilac blue
97 6p gray
98 6p mauve

7° Rouletted.

- 99 1p carmine
100 1p brick red
101 2p yellow green
102 4p blue
103 6p lilac blue
104 6p gray
105 1sh vermilion

8° Rough pin perforation about 10½.

- 106 1p carmine
107 2p dark green
108 4p blue
109 6p gray

Reprints.

1° 1871.

Soft white wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11½ to 12.

- 110 6p red lilac

111 1sh vermilion

2° 1879.

Thin white wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11½ to 12.

112 1p brown red

113 2p gray green

114 4p violet blue

November 1st, 1870.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper varying in texture. Size 18x22mm. Watermarked single lined numerals, 10 for the 1 penny and 10 pence, 2 for the 2 pence and 4 for the 4 pence.

10 2 4



Perforated 11½ to 12.

115 1p rose

116 1p red

117 2p yellow green

118 2p blue green

119 4p blue

120 10p black

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

121 1p red

122 2p green

123 10p black

b. Perforated horizontally across center of stamp.

124 1p rose

c. Perforated vertically across center of stamp.

125 1p rose

This issue is printed on paper obtained from the New South Wales Government.

Reprints.

1879.

Soft white wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11½ to 12.

126 1p deep rose

127 2p green

128 4p blue

129 10p black

March, 1871.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked single lined numeral 4.

Perforated 11½ to 12.

130 1p rose

131 1p red

1871-77.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper varying in texture.

Watermarked

TAS

Perforated 11½ to 12.

132 1p rose (May, 1871)

132a 1p rose red

133 1p deep rose

134 1p lake

135 1p vermilion (April, 1873)

136 2p pale green (November, 1872)

137 2p dark green

138 2p blue green

139 2p emerald green

140 2p yellow green (December, 1875)

141 3p red brown (March 25th, 1871)

142 3p dark red brown

143 3p purple brown

144 3p violet brown

145 3p Indian red (January, 1877)

146 4p pale lemon yellow (August 8th, 1876)

147 4p canary yellow

148 4p brown yellow

149 9p blue (October 2nd, 1871)

150 9p deep blue

151 5sh mauve (March 5th, 1871)

152 5sh bright violet

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

153 1p rose

154 1p rose red

155 2p green

156 3p pale reddish brown

157 9p deep blue

158 5sh mauve

b. Imperforate horizontally.

159 3p red brown

Reprints.

1879.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11½ to 12.

160 3p reddish brown

161 4p yellow

162 3p blue

163 5sh mauve

THE FIRST ISSUE OF SHANGHAI.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Continued from page 70.)

GROUP XIV.

The impressions are at first fairly clear but gradually become less distinct and finally excessively blurred.

The central cut is widely separated from the lines above and below it, particularly the former. The arrangement of the three horizontal lines at the top is the same as in group XIII but on the 12 candareens stamps the middle line at the bottom is lower than the lines at the sides. The period after the "O" of "L. P. O." is now slightly below the line of the letters. The final "s" of CANDAREENS is a little nearer the vertical line at the right. The large letter "s" used in the last three groups has been replaced by the smaller one used in the earlier groups.

The letter "D" is below the line of CANDAREENS, as in several preceding groups.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: As in group XII.

Paper: Thin white wove.

- † 78 (19a) 3c red-brown. The top of the "3" is higher than CANDAREENS, which sometimes reads CAN-ARFENS.
- † 79 (19b) 3c red-brown. The top of the "3" is on a level with CANDAREENS. On this stamp also the word often reads CANDARFENS.
- 80 (22) 6c scarlet. "C" above and "D" below the line of CANDAREENS.
- 81 (22) 6c orange-vermilion. Same setting as No. 80.
- 82 () 6c scarlet. "CAN" and "s" above the other letters of CANDAREENS. The "6" is also set a trifle higher than on Nos. 80 and 81.
- 83 () 6c orange-vermilion. Same setting as No. 82.
- 84 (27b) 12c light chocolate-brown. Impression faint in spots. "CA" much and "N" slightly above the line of CANDAREENS. Figures "12" in line with "CA" at the top and with the other letters of CANDAREENS at the bottom.
- 85 () 12c light chocolate-brown. "C" much and "AN" slightly above the line of CANDAREENS. Otherwise as No. 84.
- 86 () 12c chocolate-brown. Blurred impression. "CA" slightly above the line of CANDAREENS. Figures "12" appear to be be-

low the bottom line of the word, though they are not.

- 87 (27c) 12c chocolate-brown. Blurred impression. "N" slightly above the line of CANDAREENS. Figures "12" in line with the word at bottom and above it at top.

- 88 () 12c dark chocolate-brown. Impression much blurred. CANDAREENS in a fairly straight line, except the "D." The "2" of "12" is set higher than the "1."

- 89 (27d) 12c dark chocolate-brown. Impression very much blurred, the central device being little more than a blot. "CAN" above the line of "DAREENS." Figures "12" in line with "CAN" at the top and with the balance of the word at the bottom.

These stamps were probably printed in the order in which I have described them.

GROUP XV.

Poor impressions, the cut showing many signs of wear. The setting is identical with the last stamps of group XIV. On the 1 candareen stamps the Chinese character "1" is now very thin and looks like an English "1" without a foot.

Candareen in the singular except on the 2c.

Numerals: Modern.

Paper: White wove and toned.

A. Thin yellowish-white wove paper.

90 (30a) 2c gray-black.

91 (30b) 2c full black. Worn impression.

- * 92 (30c) 2c full black. "s" below the line of CANDAREENS and no period after the word. Compartment lines much broken.

- 93 (29a) 1c pale blue. Impression slightly blurred. A break in the line above the figure "1." Whiter paper than most stamps of this group.

- 94 () 1c dark blue. Impression much blurred. The line above the figure "1" is not broken.

- † 95 (29b) 1c gray-blue. Fairly clear impression. The same setting as No. 94.

96 () 1c slate blue. Same as No. 95.

97 () 1c slate blue. Worn impression. A break in the line above the figure "1."

- 98 (32) 3c carmine-brown. A sort of shading at the back of the figure "3." The line above the value begins near the vertical line at the left.
- † 99 () 3c dark red-brown. Same as No. 98 but the line above the value begins over the "3."
- 100 () 3c red-brown. The line above the value begins at the right of the "3."

B. Deeply toned paper.

- 101 () 1c dark blue. The same setting as No. 94.

No. 99 was probably printed between Nos. 94 and 95. The varieties of the 3 candareens and similar varieties listed in succeeding groups seem to me to be varieties of impression, rather than the result of different settings. But my predecessor has thought them worth listing, and, for the sake of completeness, I have followed his example.

GROUP XVI.

Clear impressions though worn. Position of the central cut and lines above it the same as in group XV. The line above the value slopes downward from left to right. The left end is usually as high or higher than the line above the character in the lower left corner and the right end is lower than the line above the character in the lower right corner. The "s" of SHANGHAI is not quite as close to the line at the left.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Modern for the 3c, antique for the other values.

Paper: Pelure, thin wove, toned and porous.

A. Pelure paper.

- 102 (10) 2c dull black. The figure "2" is close to CANDAREENS and the letter "C" below the rest of the word.

B. Thin white wove paper.

- 103 () 2c dull black. The same setting as No. 102.
- 104 (31b) 3c red-brown. Position of the numeral and the letter "C" the same as on the 2c stamps. The line above the value begins close to the vertical line at the left.
- † 105 (31a) 3c red-brown. The line above the value begins over the figure "3."
- 106 () 3c red-brown. The same as No. 105 but without period after CANDAREENS.
- * 107 (31c) 3c red-brown. The line above the value begins over the "C" of CANDAREENS. The figure "3" appears to be in an indented circle.

- 108 () 4c yellow. CANDAREENS in a straight line.

- 109 () 4c orange-yellow. Same as No. 108.

- * 110 (20b) 4c orange-yellow. The figure "4" is nearer the frame line.

- 111 (2ca) 4c yellow. The line above the value is further from the centre block than in the preceding stamps. The "C" of CANDAREENS is above the line of the rest of the word.

- 112 (21c) 6c red-brown. The line above the character in the lower left corner is a trifle higher than the line above the value.

- 113 () 6c pale red-brown. The same setting as No. 112.

- 114 () 6c pale red-brown. The same as No. 113, but without period after CANDAREENS.

C. Toned paper.

- 115 () 2c dull black. The same setting as Nos. 102 and 103. The paper of this stamp is very deeply toned.

- 116 () 4c orange-yellow. The same setting as No. 111.

- 117 () 6c red-brown. The same setting as No. 112.

D. Coarse porous paper.

- 118 (40) 6c red-brown. The same setting as No. 117.

- 119 () 6c red-brown. The same as No. 118 but without period after CANDAREENS.

The correct order of printing may be restored by inserting No. 115 between Nos. 102 and 103 and No. 116 between Nos. 111 and 112.

GROUP XVII.

The setting of the upper part of the stamps is as in group XVI, but the line above the value is lower than the short lines at the sides.

Candareens in the plural except on the 1c.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Pelure, thin wove and porous.

A. Pelure paper.

- † 120 (9b) 1c pale blue
- 121 () 1c blue
- 122 () 1c dark blue. These three stamps are very clearly printed.
- † 123 (9a) 1c indigo. Printed with thick, greasy ink.
- 124 () 1c indigo. The ink appears to have adhered to the form and only a faint outline of the central cut is impressed on the paper.

B. Thin yellowish-white wove paper.

- 125 () 1c dull blue. The same setting as Nos. 120, 121 and 122 but poorly printed and slightly blurred.
- 126 (20f) 4c ochre-yellow. Impression very much blurred, which should distinguish this from all the other 4c s'amps.
- †127 (23d) 8c dull gray-green. Much blurred. I have a copy of this s'amp on slightly toned paper.

C. Coarse porous paper.

- 128 (42a) 8c dull gray green. The same setting as No. 127.

To restore the order of printing Nos. 122 and 123 should be placed between Nos. 125 and 126.

GROUP XVIII.

Most of the stamps are better printed than in the preceding group. The setting is very much like that of group XVI, the line above the value being higher than the short line at the left and lower than the corresponding line at the right. The numerals of value are usually not on a level.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Thin wove, toned and cardboard.

A. Thin yellowish-white wove paper.

- 129 (25) 16c scarlet
- 130 (25) 16c vermilion
- 131 (25) 16c carmine. Impression heavily inked and blurred. No top stroke to the character *fen*.
- 132 (25) 6c carmine. Same setting and impression as No. 131 but the figure "1" of the English value has failed to print.
- 133 (25) 6c vermilion. Same as No. 132.
- 134 (24d) 12c pale orange-brown. The "A" of CANDAREENS is above the rest of the word. There is a dot of color between the bars of the character *Erh*.
- 135 (24a) 12c orange-brown. The letters of CANDAREENS are in line. The dot of color remains in the character *Erh*.
- 136 (24a) 12c pale orange-brown. Same as No. 135.
- 137 () 12c pale orange-brown. Similar to No. 136 but the central cut is equidistant from the lines above and below it; in all the other stamps of this group it is nearer the line below.
- 138 (24c) 12c pale orange brown. A soft, blurred impression. The "c" of CANDAREENS is slightly above the line of the word. There is no longer a dot in the character *Erh*.

- 139 () 12c orange-brown. Similar to No. 138 but the letters of CANDAREENS are on a level. Clear impression.

- 140 () 12c orange brown. Like No. 139 but the character *fen* lacks the top stroke.

- 141 (24b) 12c vermilion brown. Same as No. 140.

B. Thin toned wove paper.

- 142 (25) 16c scarlet. Same setting as No. 129.

- 143 (24b) 12c vermilion-brown. Same setting as No. 141.

C. Thin toned cardboard.

- 144 (24a) 12c orange-brown. Same setting as No. 135.

- 145 () 12c vermilion-brown. Same setting as No. 141.

The order of printing appears to have been: Nos. 129, 130, 142, 134, 135, 136, 144, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 143, 131, 132, 135.

GROUP XIX.

The central device is very much worn. Impressions light and in spots indistinct. The setting resembles that of group XVII, especially the position of the line above the value, which is lower than the short lines at the sides.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Thin wove and pelure.

A. Thin white wove paper.

- †146 (19c) 3c pale red-brown
- 147 (19d) 3c dark red-brown. "L.P.O." reads "I.P.O." The line above the value begins at the left of the figure "3."
- 148 () 3c dark red-brown. Like No. 147, but the line above the value begins over the "c" of CANDAREENS.

- 149 () 3c pale red-brown. There is a line above "DAREENS" only.

B. Pelure paper:

The three succeeding stamps are usually cut with a pen knife along the frame lines, as was No. 70. The impressions are faint and imperfect.

- †150 (12) 3c red-brown. The line above the value begins at the left of the figure "3."

- 151 () 3c red-brown. There is a line over "3" and "DAREENS" but none before "3" or over "CAN."

- 152 () 3c pale red-brown. There is a line over "AREENS" only.

The order of printing was as I have arranged the group.

GROUP XX.

Impression blurred and worn. The outer line has nearly disappeared from the central block and the lines above and below it are set further away than in any other group.

The period after the "O" of "L. P. O." is opposite the middle of the letter. "CANDAREENS" is set up very crookedly, the "C" and "D" being below the line and the "S" above it.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Thin white wove.

- 153 (20c) 4c pale yellow
- 154 () 4c olive-yellow
- 155 (23a) 8c yellow-green
- 156 () 8c deep green

The stamps were probably printed in the order I have listed them.

I believe this group to be the last of the originals and that the succeeding stamps are reprints.

GROUP XXI.

Impression fairly good. New type is used for the characters in the corners, except that in the lower left, and also for some of those at the sides. The line above the value is near the central cut.

Candareens in the singular.

Numerals: Antique.

Paper: Toned and thicker than heretofore.

- 157 (33b) 1c blue. The line above the value does not extend to the left of the "I" and the top of the figure leans toward the right.

GROUP XXII.

The character in the lower left corner has been replaced by a new one, quite unlike its predecessor in some of the details. There is much in the appearance of the stamps of this group to warrant the conclusion that they are printed from electrotypes, in which only the Chinese numerals of value and the English inscription in the bottom label are movable. There is no period after the value except on the 1 candareen stamps. The large final "S" of CANDAREENS, used in groups XI to XIII, appears once more.

Candareens in the plural except on the 1c.

Numerals: Modern on the 3c, antique on the other values.

Paper: As in group XXI.

- *158 (33a) 1c blue. The line above the value extends to the left of the figure "I" and the figure is upright. The "C" of CANDAR

EEN is below the line of the word.

- 159 () 1c deep blue. Similar to No. 158, but the letters "CAND" are lower than "AREEN."
- *160 (33c) 1c blue. The figure "I" is above the line of CANDAREEN.
- 161 (34) 2c black. The paper and the missing period distinguish this from other 2 candareens stamps.
- 162 (35b) 3c red-brown. The figure "3" is equally distant from the vertical line at the left and the letter "C." There is a full line above the value.
- 163 () 3c red-brown. The figure "3" is nearer the vertical line at the left than on No. 162. There is a line above "AREENS" only.
- 164 (35c) 3c dark red-brown. Similar to No. 163, but the line extends only over the letters "ENS."
- 165 (35a) 3c red-brown. There is no line above any part of the value.
- 166 (20d) 4c chrome yellow. The paper and missing period are sufficient to identify this stamp.

There is nothing to indicate the order of printing, but the three candareens stamps were probably made last.

GROUP XXIII.

The setting appears to be the same as that of group XXII, but the English value, except the numeral and the final "S" of CANDAREENS, has now become part of the electrotype. Large modern numerals of value are introduced. They are, except the 1, 2 and 3, entirely different from any hitherto used. There are slight shades of most of the colors. The numerals, paper and colors make extended description of the stamps of this group unnecessary.

Candareens in the plural except on the 1c.

Numerals: Modern.

Paper: Coarse porous wove.

- 167 (36) 1c ultramarine
- 168 (37) 2c gray-black
- 169 (38) 3c red-brown
- 170 (39) 4c chrome-yellow
- 171 (41) 6c olive-green
- †172 (42b) 8c emerald-green
- 173 (43) 12c orange-red
- 174 () 16c rose-red
- 175 () 16c scarlet
- 176 () 16c carmine-brown
- 177 (44) 16c red-brown

I believe the cancellation of No. 172 was only applied "to oblige" and does not indicate that the stamp ever franked a letter.

GROUP XXIV.

A new setting, also apparently electrotyped. The lines above and below the central device and those separating the corner characters from the inscriptions at the sides are all new. The final "N" and "S" of CANDAREENS are new and the former is always broken.

Candareens in the plural.

Numerals: Modern.

Paper: Grayish-white porous wove.

178 () 2c gray-black

As an assistance to collectors who are interested in the stamps of Shanghai, I have prepared a list of the numbers given in Mr. Thornhill's handbook and in the foregoing article. I must admit that collectors who are beginning the study of these stamps will find Mr. Thornhill's list easier to work with than mine, and I think they will do well to use it at first. As has been previously stated, the object of my list is to restore, as far as possible, the correct order of issue of the stamps. This could only be accomplished at a sacrifice of conciseness and simplicity of arrangement.

COMPARATIVE LIST.

	T	L	T	L	T	L	T	L
1	49	11c	14	21a	69	29a	93	
2a	41	12	150	21b	64	29b	95	
2b	44	13a	12	21c	112	30a	90	
2c	45	13b	2	22	80	30b	91	
3a	40	13c	19	23a	155	30c	92	
3b	39	13d	23	23b	9	31a	105	
4a	57	14	20	23c	4	31b	104	
4b	58	15	26	23d	127	31c	107	
4c	59	16	27	23e	13	32	98	
4d	60	17	74	24a	135	33a	158	
5	61	17A	77	24b	141	33b	157	
6a	32	18a	28	24c	138	33c	160	
6b	35	18b	15	24d	134	34	161	
6c	31	18c	18	25	129	35a	165	
6d	30	18d	11	26a	71	35b	162	
6e	38	18e	1	26b	72	35c	164	
6f	29	19a	78	26c	73	36	167	
6g	36	19b	79	26A	76	37	168	
7a	52	19c	146	27a	68	38	169	
7b	51	19d	147	27b	84	39	170	
8a	55	19A	67	27c	87	40	118	
8b	53	20a	111	27d	89	41	171	
9a	123	20b	110	28a	21	42a	128	
9b	120	20c	153	28b	10	42b	172	
10	102	20d	166	28c	16	43	173	
11a	25	20e	75	28d	7	44	177	
11b	8	20f	126	28e	24			

HISTORY OF THE BELGIAN STAMPS FOR POSTAL PACKETS.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 119).

The first of the series of the present issue of postal packet stamps which appeared were the 10, 20 and 50 centime values. They were printed at first on the watermarked paper which had been used for the printing of the stamps of the preceding issue; but from 1895 on only the ordinary paper without watermark was used for all the stamps of the third series. This peculiarity seems not to have been remarked by collectors, for no postage stamp catalogue or album has made mention of it so far. The stamps of the current issue, on watermarked paper, were moreover used only for the prepayment of postal packets circulating in the interior of the kingdom and were furnished to only a few important offices whose stock of stamps it was necessary to renew in a hurry in order to supply their needs until the issue of the new stamps on unwatermarked paper. Only 800 sheets, or 20,000 stamps, were issued, and it is now impossible to find them in unused condition, for a search made recently in a certain number of offices proved absolutely futile. Cancelled specimens of the same kind are also extremely rare, and the reason for this can be easily explained. It is known that in Belgium, from 1879 on, the postal packet stamps were attached exclusively to the waybills which accompanied the packets and that these documents remained in the offices of the Administration. In 1891 it was observed on the one hand that the stamps attached to the waybills had been taken off of them by the addressees of the packets at the time that these were delivered, and on the other hand that certain persons were trying to re-use stamps which

had already served, after having removed the cancellation by some chemical process. In consequence of these observations, and in order to prevent such abuses the Administration decided upon the following in an order of November 19th, 1891 :

(1). That the cancellation of the stamp at the dispatching office should be done perfectly and with printer's ink.

(2). Before handing the waybills to the agents who are to deliver the packets at the addresses, a corner of each of these documents shall be taken off at the receiving office in such a manner as to carry away with it a corner of the adhesive stamp.

(3). If the prepayment necessitated the use of several stamps, the waybill was to be folded in such a manner as to make the fold pass through the additional stamps, some part of which was to be torn off.

(4). That the preceding operations should be performed by hand and that the waybills to which adhesive stamps were attached should be preserved in a locked apartment for a year, at the expiration of which they were to be sent to the central Archive Store to be destroyed.

(5). That, the cancelled stamps being the property of the Administration, the agents delivering the packets at their addresses were to see to it that on no account were the stamps to be taken off the waybills.

The same arrangements were to be applied as far as possible to stamps coming from abroad. However, as these stamps are often found in number either on the face or on the back, sometimes on both sides, of the waybill, and it would not always be possible to take off a part of these stamps without suppressing important instructions relating to re-imburements or to the value insured, it was decided that these stamps should not be torn at the receiving office and that it would be sufficient to keep the waybills locked up until their destruction.

After these instructions, one is led to ask how it happened that cancelled postal packet stamps again appeared on the market. The explanation is to be found in the information which we give below.

In order to prevent a too large accumulation of archives in the offices, a ministerial circular dated June 1st, 1865, ordered that they were to send annually to the storekeeper of Supplies at Malines, to be delivered to the contractor for the making over again of old papers. The latter, therefore, had at his disposal from the day they were delivered to him until they were destroyed all the waybills of postal packets, and not being unaware of the presence on these documents of adhesive stamps sought after by collectors, he made haste, before the destruction of the archives, to have the stamps carefully detached in order to sell them en bloc at a low price. In this way they came on the market until 1895 at the following prices :

6 stamps for Belgian postal packets, issue of 1879,	1fr. 25c.,
6 " " " " " " " " 1882,	ofr. 75c.,
6 " " " " " " " " 1895, (corners torn off)	1fr. 50c.

The Administration found, then, in the practice of taking away a corner of the stamp, adopted in 1891 and rigorously applied since, an indirect means of suppressing the speculation of dealers in these stamps. The stamps for Belgian postal packets of the current issue which are found cancelled nearly all have the corners torn off and are sold in this condition to collectors. Those not having the corner off are very rare ; it is no longer possible to find them in the stamp market which is held in Brussels in the Galerie du Midi, and when they *are* found, they are sometimes in a pretty bad condition and still adhering to the waybills.

Independently of this peculiarity, there is another to which it is important to call the attention of philatelists. It concerns the cancellation, which is of different kinds, according as the packets are dispatched by the post offices or by the railway offices. For the stamps of postal packets sent by mail, there is only one cancellation, which is that of the round date stamp bearing the name of the post office and the date (hour, day, month and year). Stamps with this cancellation are the rarest. It may be said that they are the only ones sought after by the majority of collectors as having a postal character. However, their number is pretty limited, as only 196 offices have the use of them.

Statistics supplied for the year 1895 on the number of stamps for postal packets used by the Belgian post offices are as follows :

Values and colors.	Number.	Values and colors.	Number.
10c brown and black	7,850	50c carmine and black	150,920
15c gray and black	1,215	60c violet and black	8,960
20c blue and black	32,080	80c yellow and black	83,615
25c green and black	4,840	1fr brown	912

If it be taken into consideration that out of 100 stamps only one on an average is found without the corner off, it would be easy to judge of the value of these stamps with postal cancellation when they are intact. They are more sought after at the present time, especially since the Administration has taken special measures for the destruction of its archives, and fewer of them are seen on the market.

CORRECTION.

In the article on the "History of the First Belgian Postage Stamps with the portrait of King Leopold II," page 76 of the February number of the JOURNAL, second line from the bottom, "January 1st, 1875," is given as the date of the adoption of the red brown shade of the 30c., whereas this shade was adopted on January 1st, 1873. Consequently, the first complete paragraph on the following page (77) should have its first sentence read as follows:

"But few of the 30c red brown stamps are found with the dotted cancellation with figure in the center, this cancellation having been finally suppressed in the Belgian Postal Service 70 days after the appearance of this stamp."

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

Continued from Vol. IX, Page 525.

1878-95. *The ½ centime complementary rate for newspapers.*

The law of April 5th, 1878, of which we have already given the text, constituted a reform reducing the rates on letters as well as on newspapers, and suppressing the distinction made until then between newspapers of a political nature and those not of such a nature; it established a tariff in which a fraction of a centime appeared for the first time; the following is the tariff, as given by the postal guides since that date :

TARIFF.

on Newspapers, Reviews Annals, Memoirs and Periodical Bulletins, treating of political or non-political subjects and appearing at least once in a quarter.

	RATE ON EACH COPY.		
	Sent outside of the department in which it is published and the contiguous Departments.	Published in the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise and sent to addresses in the Department where they are published.	Published in other Departments than the Seine & Seine-et-Oise and sent to addresses in the Department of publication and in the contiguous Departments.
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
Up to 25 grammes.	02	01	01
From 25 to 50 gr., inclusive	03	01 ½	01
“ 50 “ 75 “ “	04	02	01 ½
“ 75 “ 100 “ “	05	02 ½	02
“ 100 “ 125 “ “	06	03	02 ½
“ 125 “ 150 “ “	07	03 ½	03
“ 150 “ 175 “ “	08	04	03 ½
“ 175 “ 200 “ “	09	04 ½	04
and so on, adding per 25 grammes or part of 25gr.	01	00 ½	00 ½

Limit of Weight 3 KILOGRAMMES.

NOTE.—When a single copy is sent, any odd half centime that may be due will be charged as a whole centime.

If the periodicals are dispatched in number by the same sender, the fractions of a centime will be added together, so that on the total prepayment of all the copies only one whole centime may be charged instead of half a centime.

These rates were modified by the law of April 15th, 1895, but the fraction of a centime still exists, proving that so far it had not caused any annoyance to the Administration.

As a matter of fact, the papers in question are delivered at the post offices in considerable quantities and prepaid by means of the handstamp "IMPRIMES P. P." which never mentions the value; it may therefore contain fractions of a centime which will be added together when entered on the books.

In general, wrappers having the addresses of subscribers are taken beforehand by the publishers to the General Post Office or to the Principal Receiving Cashiers where they are stamped with the date of their departure, those for France being marked in black with a handstamp which we illustrate herewith.



(Reduced ½)

For abroad, as all prepayments of postage should be indicated by means of postage stamps, according to one of the articles of the Universal Postal Union, the wrappers are supplied by the post office employees with the

necessary stamps, which they cancel afterwards with the same date stamp.

This work is considerable; it is performed principally in the day time, and it is curious to see with what prodigious rapidity it is executed. The postage stamps are cut into horizontal strips, the clerk holds one of these strips in his right hand, wets the last stamp on a sponge, holds it over the newspaper wrapper, presses his left hand on the stamp, which he detaches from the strip by pulling with his right hand. At the same time the left hand has turned the wrapper, and the next one is ready; and so on. Such a clerk can in this way put on 4000 stamps per hour without damaging them and without omitting a wrapper; others, not so rapid, will put on an average of 2000 per hour.

Other clerks at the same table cancel these stamps by means of the P. P. date stamp, and there again the work is done with feverish haste; the average is 3000 wrappers stamped per hour.

The reason for this is that the newspapers, printed for the most part during the night, must leave by the first mail trains, which will distribute them in all directions. These directions of the mail trains are called *routages* and are about twenty in number; they are indicated on the wrappers of wide circulation by means of conventional letters or figures, which permit of their rapid classification in the various offices of the newspapers themselves.

These newspapers arrive thus at the General Post Office, separated into so many packets, which are sent to the railway stations and opened only in the mail cars for the final sorting which is to be done on the road.

Certain packets are often sent direct to the stations by the publishers.

The newspapers of small circulation are classed by routes at the post office.

A circular dated August, 1884, gives the following instructions relating to newspapers deposited at the very last moment:

"NEWSPAPERS DEPOSITED AT THE VERY LAST MOMENT."

"The following instructions must henceforth be followed concerning the service of newspapers sent at the last moment.

"1. Always to apply in a clear and visible manner the special prepayment stamp "Journaux P. P." on the wrappers which are to be deposited at the last moment at the Post Office, and for this operation to make use of black ink instead of red:

"2. Prepay with postage stamps the wrappers destined to receive several copies just as though they were going abroad.

"These wrappers will be presented at the Post Office in a separate packet; their number and that of the copies which they contain, as well as the amount of postage on these copies, will be shown in special columns of the deposit slip, modified in conformity with the model given at the end of the present instructions.

"The postage stamps will be affixed by the postmasters or their assistants, and when the newspapers enclosed in the same wrapper give the right to the *charge of a half centime*, this charge should be mentioned by the words



'*1/2 centime en plus*' being written or stamped on the wrapper. The amount of

the half-centimes thus charged and not represented by postage stamps shall be shown separately by the Postmaster on the slip to be attached to his accounts.

"The postage stamps will be cancelled with care in the manner indicated in Art. 244 of the General Instructions. (last paragraph.)"

It will be observed that the wrappers destined to receive several journals at once are to be prepaid by postage stamps, which is easily understood, since the hand stamp for newspapers, not indicating any value, can be applied only to a single journal, otherwise, it would be easy to defraud.

We have italicized the passage relating to the mark "*½ centime en plus*" which constitutes a value that it is not possible to exclude from postage stamp collections, in spite of the simplicity of its appearance.

We asked ourselves where this stamp could be properly classed, and this is what appeared to us logical: Since it is the *complement* of a postage stamp rate, its place is among these and along with the *newspaper stamps*. Whether this mark is struck on the stamp or at the side is of little importance. We have some which are printed entirely on the stamps like surcharges; there are some even which have been struck on the stamps while in sheets; these probably came from trials made by employees desiring to work faster.

At the present time the number of wrappers presented for this special prepayment is becoming smaller and smaller.

This is how we propose to catalogue them:

1° With the postage stamps.

1884. *Stamp (value ½ centime) completing for a newspaper the prepayment of a postage stamp (Allegorical Group). Stamped in black on the postage stamp or on the wrapper.*

½c black and postage stamp of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

2° With the stamped wrappers.

1884. *Black stamp (value ½ centime) completing for a newspaper the prepayment by means of the stamp of the wrapper.*

Wrappers of 1½, 2½ and 3½c.

Variety: It happens sometimes that the stamp appears to bear the figure ⅓, instead of ½; this is merely the result of bad impression, there being only one stamp of the kind in the office.

(To be Continued.)

THE HAWAIIAN AUTO DA FE.

BY WALTER M. GIFFARD.

The stamps of Hawaii, issued previous to the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii, and which were remaining in the hands of the Hawaiian Government on Dec. 31, 1896, all went up in smoke on the morning of the January 28th, 1897. The stamps were destroyed under authority conferred by the following Joint Resolution of the last Legislature:

BY AUTHORITY.

Joint Resolution.

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that on and after Dec. 31, 1896, the sale of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes, issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed, and the President shall appoint a Committee of three disinterested persons, who shall serve without pay, to act with the Minister of Finance and Post-

"master-General, for the purpose of checking off all remaining stock on that date, and see that the part of this Resolution relating to the destroying of the same is strictly carried out."

"Approved this 27th day of May, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

"President of the Republic of Hawaii."

On January 5, 1897, in accordance with the Joint Resolution, the President appointed a Commission, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Soper, Walter M. Giffard and F. L. Stolz, giving them authority to supervise, with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General, the enumeration and destruction of all stamps of the issues referred to and which remained on hand Dec. 31, 1896.

Following is the inventory of the stamps remaining on hand Dec. 31, 1896, and which were checked off by the Commission on the 27th January, placed in sealed bags in the time vault of the Treasury until 9 o'clock on the 28th January, at which time they were conveyed to the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Co., and there burned in the presence of the Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General and members of the Commission :

INVENTORY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

		Provisional	
		GOVT.	
		1893.	
<i>Surcharged:</i>			
2 cents,	Violet	4182 35-50 sheets =	209,135 stamps.
5 "	Light Blue	5790 36-50 "	= 289,536 "
10 "	Chocolate	1625 "	= 81,250 "
12 "	Black	1978 19-50 "	= 98,919 "
18 "	Red	1257 29-50 "	= 62,879 "
50 "	Red	423 01-50 "	= 21,151 "
\$1.00	Red	838 01-50 "	= 41,901 "
5 "	Envelopes	7,932	
10 "	"	10,293	

OBSOLETE STAMPS.

2 cents red "Uku Leta" Kamehameha IV, imperforate, overprinted "Reprint" 924 13-15 sheets = 13,873 stamps.

5 cents blue Kamehameha III, *fac-simile of the 1853 original issue*, overprinted "Reprint." 318 05-20 sheets = 6,365 stamps.

13 cents red Kamehameha III, *fac-simile of the 1853 original issue*, overprinted "Reprint." 415 04-20 sheets = 8,304 stamps.

5 cents blue Kamehameha III, 1853, original Boston printed issue, overprinted "Specimen." 363 16-20 sheets = 7,276 stamps.

13 cents red Kamehameha III, 1853, original Boston printed issue, overprinted "Specimen." 812 17-20 sheets = 16,257 stamps.

The destruction of these remainders, as well as that of all dies and plates of stamps issued in Hawaii previous to the establishment of the Republic, has been carried out under the supervision of Postmaster-General Oat in a manner which reflects credit on himself and his Government and which tends to show that the promises made that there would be no reprinting of old issues nor the stamps sold at less than face value during his administration, have been faithfully kept.

The destruction of the above stamps reminds us of the fact that the dies and plates of all issues other than the present one, (all of which were in the custody of the American Bank Note Co., N.Y.) were destroyed in New York by that Company, March 28, 1894, upon the order of the Hawaiian Government and in the presence of the Hawaiian Consul-General and the officers of the Company. A certificate duly signed and attested before a notary, giving list of dies and plates destroyed, is now on file with the postal authorities here.

NOTES.

We have seen a block of four 10 centavos unpaid letter stamps of the 1895 issue of Salvador imperforate horizontally in the centre, and a horizontal pair of the 3 centavos of the regular issue of same date imperforate vertically between.



21

Above cut illustrates the surcharge on the Provisional Orange Free State chronicled last month.



In reference to the 20c red-brown in variety 2, of the 1876 type of France, which we chronicled in December, the editor of *Le T. P.*, with a scepticism which is but too often justified, suggested that it was possibly a specimen of the Colonial stamp of this color (which is found only in variety 2) furnished with fraudulent perforations; and, alas! closer examination has convinced Mr. Bacon that this is the case. He says that the perforation is beautifully done, and that it never occurred to him to doubt it until Mr. Moens suggested that it might be wrong. Another illusion gone! The world is hollow, and our dolls are filled with sawdust—which trickles out through forged perforations!—*Monthly Journal*.



Le Timbre Poste states that in December last a messenger service was established between Alcazar and Ouazzan, and between Tetouan and Chechouan in Morocco; and from information received by us a third one has been established between Fez and Mequinez; as the principal object of these posts is to gather in the shekels of stamp collectors we do not intend to give them any room in our catalogues or albums.



Alcazar and Ouazzan.—Perforated 11½. 5c carmine, 10c blue, 15c orange, 20c green, 40c violet, 50c yellow, 1fr brown.



Fez and Mequinez.—Perforated 11½. 5c green and red, 10c carmine and blue, 15c ultramarine and blue, 20c orange and purple, 25c violet and green, 35c dark brown and carmine, 50c salmon and brown, 1fr dark green and brown.



Tetouan and Chechouan.—Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. 5c blue, 10c green, 20c carmine, 25c orange, 40c violet, 50c red, 1fr brown.



Our publishers have shown us two blocks of surcharged stamps of the Straits Settlements which appear to be worth describing before they are broken up and dispersed. The first is a long vertical strip, seven pairs and two single ones at the top, showing portions of nine rows in all, of the "10" on 30c. The two stamps at the top of our strip are No. 32 in the new Catalogue (Scott No. 21) with both the figures heavy; the two pairs that follow are No. 34 (Scott No. 22), figure "1" with thin serifs and heavy "o"; the remaining five pairs are No. 31 (Scott No. 24) with both figures of the narrower type. We cannot, of course, assume that the complete horizontal rows corresponded with the examples before us, and the position of No. 33 (Scott No. 23) has still to be ascertained; but the above is a contribution toward the solution of the problem of the relative numbers of the varieties on the sheet.

The other block is a complete pane of 60 of the "Two Cents" on 8c. of 1883. As those who have studied surcharged Straits Settlements stamps are aware, there was a common practice of setting up the surcharges in sets of three, so that when struck horizontally, two impressions covered the row of six; it was therefore a puzzle to find four types of the surcharge upon this 8c stamp. The pane before us, however, shows that a triplet system was adopted in this case also; but being set up lengthwise in a single row of type, and then printed vertically upon the stamps, the triplets did not work in properly but left a single row of stamps, at the top of the pane in this instance, to be surcharged separately—and this was done with a different setting from any of the others. Thus the top row of this pane has the surcharge in variety (a), with "Cents" in narrow letters; rows, 2, 5 and 8 have variety (d), with wide "n"; rows 3, 6 and 9 have variety (f) with wide "e" and "s"; and the remaining rows, 4, 7 and 10, have variety (e) with wide "s" only. There are 6 of variety (a) and 18 of each of the others, upon this pane of 60.—*Monthly Journal*.



We illustrate below the provisional Tobago, chronicled last month.



Mr. Beroard sends us the following clipping from the *Ottawa Citizen* of March 15th, 1897:

A Canadian 3 cent letter stamp is to be issued in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee. Hon. Mr. Mulock, the Postmaster-General, has decided that this would be an appropriate act on the part of Canada. Mr. Mulock has now before him a design of the proposed stamp.

We have seen a specimen of the 18 cents and 45 cents Seychelles on which the surcharge reads: "8 cents" the missing "1" being on the next stamp.

* * * * *

From the *Monthly Journal* we gather that the stamp of the 12 shahi envelope of Persia has been cut out and used as an adhesive.

* * * * *

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles a variety of the last Tonga provisional, the $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $7\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, with the words "VAEUA OE BENI" reading upwards. By the way, since when is Tonga an English colony? it *certainly* must be so, for otherwise it *could not* have been included in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire.

* * * * *

We have seen two horizontal rows of the 2 centavos of the 1894 issue of Salvador, imperforate horizontally between.

* * * * *

We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

The Registration envelopes used in Turks Islands are not very interesting articles of stationery; but it may be well to note that size G has appeared with "De la Rue & Co. Patent" under the flap. We believe that the report of an issue of these envelopes with an impressed stamp was unfounded.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Monthly and World* mentions the 50 centavos and 1 peso Costa Rica, 1889, surcharged "Guagacaste" instead of "Guanacaste."

* * * * *

Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us two shifts of the 5 centavos of the 1889 issue of the Argentine Republic (No. 80, 57th edition Scott's Catalogue); on one the shift shows plainly in the N, C and O of CINCO and on the other in the N, T and A of CENTAVOS.

* * * * *

Mr. W. Morley has shown us a curious block of four of the 3 pence New South Wales, wmk. Crown & N S W, perf. 11, surcharged "O. S.," in black. On the fourth stamp the "o" of the surcharge is set sideways, and to add to the general peculiarity there is an extra row of almost blind perforations down the middle, close to the regular row dividing the two vertical pairs, and the bottom of the block is doubly perforated.—*Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We read in *Le Timbre Poste* that the provisional Labuan 2c on 40c exists with surcharge inverted.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Record* mentions a variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny provisional Tobago chronicled last month, in which the "d" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ d" is further from the fraction. In the normal surcharge the "d" is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the fraction, and in the variety the latter is nearly 2mm. from the fraction.

* * * * *

We learn from several contemporaries that San Marino is to issue unpaid letter stamps on April 1st.

* * * * *

The *Austria Philatelist* mentions a specimen of the 5 kreuzer Austria of the 1864 issue, large perforation, on laid paper.

* * * * *

We have seen the 2 centavo of the 1881 issue of Paraguay imperforate horizontally.

We illustrate below the Postal and Letter Cards of Funchal chronicled last month.

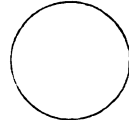


10
REIS

BILHETE POSTAL



PORTUGAL E HESPAHHA
DEZ RÉIS



10
REIS

D'este lado só se escreve a direcção.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

CARTE POSTALE

Côté réservé à l'adresse.



CARTÃO POSTAL

PARA

PORTUGAL E HESPAHHA



According to the *Briefmarken Journal* the 25 stotinki unpaid letter stamp of Bulgaria of the 1884 issue has been seen with the large wavy perforation at the sides and perforated 1 1/2 at top and bottom.



We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the 1, 5 and 10 shilling South African Republic, with value in green, will be issued as soon as the present stock of these values will be exhausted, also that stamps of 6 shillings and 6£ are shortly to appear.

The Philatelic Monthly and World states that a new die of the U. S. 1897, 2c envelope has been discovered, in which the head is much larger and nearer the frame than in the ordinary type, especially noticeable opposite the "o" of Postage, where the distance is only 1 mm. instead of 2 mm ; so far it has only been met with on white paper.



Mr. Arthur Knight Gregson, Postmaster of Wuhu, has sent us a set of the Wuhu stamps, surcharged in black on red P. P. C. in heavy capitals ; unless we are unusually thick this stands for "*Pour Prendre Congé*," this Post having been suppressed since China entered the Postal Union.



In the *Monthly Journal* of February, Mr. Chas. J. Phillips criticises rather severely the compilers of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors for having "in the part of the catalogue relating to the stamps of Sweden," neglected to give a few shades of the 4 skilling blue, and for having described only two sets of the reprints of the first issue, viz : 1868, perforated 14, and 1885, perforated 13 ; while according to him a third reprint exists made in 1871 and perforated 14, the only difference between the 1875 and the 1868 reprint being a small difference in shade ; the 3d reprint is not given by either Mr. Moens, Maj. Evans, Dr. Kalckhoff, or Mr. Piet Lataudrie, all of the authorities on the subject of reprints ; we have thus erred in good company.

Mr. Phillips also seems to be specially upset by the fact that we catalogued the error "TRETIO" on the 20 ore vermilion as being perforated 14, while it is perforated 13 ; in this case we certainly have sinned, but others have done so before us, it being given as perforated 14 in the catalogues of Major Evans and Messrs. Senf, Mr. Moens gives it as perforated 14, 13 Now, at the time of writing up this country we did not have a specimen of the stamp in our possession and naturally referred to the catalogues above named.

Mr. Phillips also disagrees with us in regard to the perforations of the second issue ; we gave this as perforated $14 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$ and perforated 14 only, while he claims that the difference does not exist ; the difference, however, does positively exist as we have the stamps in both perforations.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We have only just seen the Western Union Telegraph Stamp for 1896 ; it is of the same type of the 1895 issue, but printed in violet.

Telegraph stamp.

Western Union.

Perforated 14.

No value, violet

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 50 centavos has been seen by us with the large watermark. Mr J. M. Andreini has brought to our attention that the 20 pesos of the 1891 issue exists both engraved and lithographed, the former perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and the latter $16 \frac{1}{2}$; the lithographed stamp is undoubtedly a transfer from the engraved as we cannot detect any difference whatsoever except that the horizontal lines of the background are blurred and irregularly spaced.

Adhesive stamps.

Lithographed.

Perforated 16½.

20p gray green

Engraved.

Perforated 11½.

Watermarked Large Sun with rays.

50c blue green

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the stamps of the 1895 issue exist on watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

6p black and blue

15h black and rose

Watermarked Crown and CC.

25h 6p black and violet

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles a few more provisionals, this time the new Zanzibar stamps are the victims, having been surcharged British East Africa in three lines in black. This makes about 50 provisionals out of a total of 83 stamps issued within seven years; if any other country but an English colony should have been guilty of such a speculation, the S. S. S. would have blacklisted the stamps long ago.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles two Wrappers and a Postal Card with stamps of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issues.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

½a green and red, black surcharge

2a brown and red “

2½a on 1a deep blue and red, brown and black surcharge

2½ on 3a gray and red “ “ “ (2 with straight tail)

2½ on 3a gray and red “ “ “ (2 with curved tail)

3a gray and red, black surcharge

4½a orange and red, black surcharge

5a bistre and red “

7½a purple and red “

Wrappers.

Buff paper.

Size 125x300 mm.

½a green

1a carmine

Postal card.

1x1a carmine, buff

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist*: Through the kindness of Mr. J. F. Jones, of the British South Africa Company, we are enabled to give reliable information as to the stamps at present in use.

The new stamps, chronicled in the early part of 1896 (vol. v., p. 82,) were,

as reported, not considered satisfactory, and Messrs. Waterlow & Sons were called upon to re-engage the design. We have been shown a specimen of this. The dots in the four corners have been omitted, and the stamp has a somewhat more finished appearance, but we are not surprised to learn that a new design altogether will shortly be issued. The re-engraved issue consists of ½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, and 8d stamps, in the same colors as the previous issue of 1895, with an additional new £1 stamp, of similar design, but larger, the value repeated in all corners, thus: £1. These stamps, with the exception of the £1, have not as yet been forwarded to Rhodesia, but are now in the hands of the Company. As soon as these are sent out no more of this design will be issued; but to meet the demand for a smaller stamp to correspond with the uniform colors now being adopted by the various South African countries, an entirely new design, of a handsome, but not striking appearance, has been engraved, and although we have been favored by the sight of this design, we are not at present at liberty to give any further details. We hope, however, at an early date to be in a position to illustrate and chronicle this permanent issue.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 16.

½p slate and purple	4p ultramarine and mauve
1p scarlet and emerald	6p violet and pale rose
2p brown and lilac rose	8p dull green and purple, <i>buff</i>
3p red brown and ultramarine.	£1 black and red brown, <i>pale green</i>

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*The Nederlandsch Tijdschrift vor Postzegelkunde* mentions the 2 and 4 penny stamps in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked an Anchor.

Perforated 14

2p brown

4p olive

CHINA.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us two more provisionals, made by surcharging the 3 cents Revenue stamp in a similar way to the provisional 1 dollar stamp chronicled last month. In addition to the provisionals chronicled by us last month Mr. H. Gremmel has shown us the following:

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a shell.

Perforated 12.

1c on 1 cand green (1885 issue), black surcharge

2c on 3 cand violet " " "

10c on 12 cand orange " " "

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 15.

1c on 3c red, black surcharge

2c on 3c red "

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. Tolima.—Dr. W. C. Bowers has shown us the 10 pesos of the 1884 issue on thin vertically laid paper, vergures wide apart.

Adhesive stamp.

Thin laid paper.

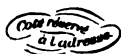
10 pesos rose lilac

ONGO.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us three new Postal Cards, one single and two reply cards, all with stamps of the new type.

Postal cards.

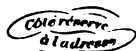


M



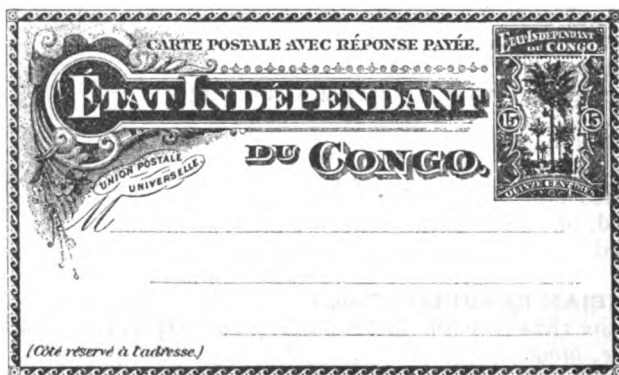
Wauver & Sons Limited London and Lyons.

10c vermilion, buff



Wauver & Sons Limited London and Lyons.

10c green x 10c red brown, rose, F1



Wauver & Sons Limited London and Lyons.

15c blue x 15c yellow brown, gray-blue, F1

DENMARK.—In addition to the values chronicled by us in February last, the *Philatelic Record* states that the following are also perforated 12½ :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

3 ö slate and blue

4 ö blue and slate

8 ö rose and slate

100 ö gray and yellow

ECUADOR.—In addition to the 10 centavos chronicled by us last month, the *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions the following values of the 1894 issue as having been surcharged diagonally "1897-1898." *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the same surcharge on some of the stamps of the 1895 issue and states that on the 5 centavos the surcharge is in a larger type than on the other values.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

1° Surcharged on 1894 issue.

1c blue, black surcharge

2c yellow green, black surcharge

5c green

20c black

50c orange. black surcharge

1s carmine

5s dark blue

2° Surcharged on 1895 issue.

2c yellow brown, black surcharge

50c orange

1s carmine

5s dark blue

FRANCE.—We read in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the provisional 50 centimes Pneumatic Envelope has been replaced by a permanent one of the same type as the 60 centimes of preceding issue but of a somewhat larger size.

Pneumatic Envelope.

Size ?

50c rose, bluish

French Offices in Morocco.—*The Monthly Journal* states that the 50 centimes is now issued in pale rose on white.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

50c pale rose, black surcharge

GERMAN EMPIRE.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the current series of adhesives and postal cards have been surcharged respectively: "Deutsch Sudwest-Afrika," "Kamerun," "Marschall-Inseln," "Deutsch Neu-Guinea," and "Togo," for use in these colonies.

Cameroon.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

3pf brown, black surcharge
 5pf green " "
 10pf carmine " "

20pf blue, black surcharge
 25pf orange " "
 50pf red brown " "

Postal cards.

5pf green, *buff*, black surcharge
 5x5pf green " " "

10pf carmine, *buff*, black surcharge
 10x10pf carmine " " "

German New Guinea.*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

3pf brown, black surcharge
 5pf green " "
 10pf carmine " "

20pf blue, black surcharge
 25pf orange " "
 50pf red brown " "

Postal cards.

5pf green, *buff*, black surcharge
 5x5pf green " " "

10pf carmine, *buff*, black surcharge
 10x10pf carmine, " " "

German South West Africa.*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

3pf brown, black surcharge
 5pf green " "
 10pf carmine " "

20pf blue, black surcharge
 25pf orange " "
 50pf red brown " "

Postal cards.

5pf green, *buff*, black surcharge
 5x5pf green " " "

10pf carmine, *buff*, black surcharge
 10x10pf carmine " " "

Marshall Islands.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

3pf brown, black surcharge	20pf blue, black surcharge
5pf green " "	25pf orange " "
10pf carmine " "	50pf red brown " "

Postal cards.

5pf green, buff, black surcharge	10pf carmine, buff, black surcharge
5x5pf green " "	10x10pf carmine " "

Togoland.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

3pf brown, black surcharge	20pf blue, black surcharge
5pf green " "	25pf orange " "
10pf carmine " "	50pf red brown " "

Postal cards.

5pf green, buff, black surcharge	10pf carmine, buff, black surcharge
5x5pf green " "	10x10pf carmine " "

INDIA. Bundi.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* this native state has issued an adhesive stamp of ½ anna; the design of the stamp is somewhat similar to the Alwur, but of very poor workmanship.

Adhesive stamps.

Thin grayish wove paper.

½a slate, 108 varieties

Thick white laid paper.

½a slate, 108 varieties

Charkhari.—This is another native State which, as we read in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, has issued a series of adhesive stamps and envelopes.

Adhesive stamps.

Thin white wove paper.

¼a rose	2a green
½a purple	4a green

1a green

Envelopes.

¼a rose	½a purple
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Duttia.—Still another native State which, on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, has issued two adhesives, an envelope and a postal card.

Adhesive stamps.

¼a black, orange red
½a black, grayish green

Envelope.

½a?

Postal card.

¼a?

Hyderabad.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the ½ anna of the current type printed in bright vermilion.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated

½a bright vermilion

Patiala.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the current 1 rupee of India has been surcharged "Patiala State" in the same style as on the 2, 3 and 5 rupee stamps.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5 centimes as being now issued in a new type, which we shall illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

5c green

LUXEMBURG.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the following official stamps with perforation 11 instead of 12½.

Official stamps.

Perforated 11½.

20c orange

30c olive

37½c green

50c brown

MADAGASCAR.—*L'Ami des Timbres* chronicles the current Unpaid Letter Stamps surcharged in three lines "Madagascar et dependances."

Unpaid letter stamps.

Imperforate.

5c blue, vermilion surcharge

10c brown " "

20c yellow, blue " "

30c carmine " "

40c lilac, vermilion " "

50c violet, blue " "

1fr dark green, vermilion surcharge

MEXICO.—*The Weekly Stamp News* mentions the following uncatalogued varieties of adhesives and envelopes.

Adhesive stamps.

1868 issue.

Thin figures of value, without period.

Square perforation.

6c black on brown

- 1895 issue.
Pin Perforated.
20c brown lilac
50c violet
Envelopes.
1886 issue.
White laid paper.
5c ultramarine (type A18)
Printed to order Envelopes.
1894 issue.
Blue laid paper.
10c scarlet (type A18)
Gray marbled paper.
10c scarlet (type A18)

ST. VINCENT.—*The Monthly Journal* states that a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny card of the small size, usually employed for cards of that value, was issued on New Year's Day.

Postal card.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, buff

SALVADOR.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 2c envelopes of the 1896 issue, surcharged respectively above the stamp: "Servicio Nacional y local" and "Servicio del Interior." Mr. Joseph H. Beattie has shown us the 2c scarlet of the 1889 issue (Union Postal del Salvador barred) surcharged 1 centavo, in the same type as on the 3c brown of the 1887 issue.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue (1888).
Perforated.

1c on 2c scarlet and black, black surcharge

Envelopes.
White wove paper.
Size 108x64mm.

1c olive green, black surcharge
2c red

SAMOA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny is now printed in black brown.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked N Z and Star.
Perforated 11.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p black brown

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—*The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles three new values of the current type.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14.

18c blue
36c brown and carmine
1 rup deep lilac and carmine

TURKEY.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the stamp of the Letter Card is now printed in green and that the card has been changed from white

to buff. The same contemporary chronicles a provisional 5 paras stamp made by surcharging the current 10 paras with new value in Turkish and French.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5pa on 10pa green, red surcharge

Letter card.

1pia green and black, buff

URUGUAY.—*The Weekly Stamp News* states that the 25 and 50 centesimos of the 1894 issue exist with surcharge "OFICIAL."

Official stamps.

Perforated.

25c vermilion, black surcharge

50c lilac " "

ZANZIBAR.—In addition to the stamps chronicled by us in February and March last, we have received the 3, 4 and 5 rupees of the new design. From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the current 1 and 4 annas have already been transformed into provisionals by surcharging them "2½" in red; our contemporary chronicles two varieties of the surcharge on the 4 annas. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles two single and two reply cards with stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.



2½a on 1a blue and red, red surcharge

2½a on 4a black, green and red, red surcharge (2 with curved tail)

2½a on 4a " " " " (2 with straight tail)



3r purple and red

4r lilac brown and red

5r black brown and red

Postal cards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, buff
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ a green, buff
 1a carmine "
 1x1a carmine "

 OBITUARY.

We have to record with deepest regret the sudden death of Mr. J. K. Tiffany, St. Louis, who died on March 3d, after a short illness. There is no doubt that Mr. Tiffany was the best known Philatelist in America, his name having been familiar to the Philatelic fraternity for more than thirty years. He has been known as an expert in many branches of our science, and was in the most friendly and intimate relations with all the well known names which have adorned our field for many years past.

His collection, according to former standards, was certainly an extremely fine one, containing some individual specimens that are practically unique. He did not follow the tendency of specializing and of searching after minor varieties, but in all America there was probably no better informed collector on the subject of stamps as a whole. From the formation of the American Philatelic Association in 1887 down to 1896, Mr. Tiffany was its President, and many of his utterances will be long remembered by all who have had the pleasure of reading his annual addresses.

Up to the present writing, no disposition has been made of his collection, and an impression obtains in some circles that it will be donated to some association or library.

His Library of Philatelic Works is probably the most complete in the World, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will not be distributed, but will be retained *en bloc* in some place where it can be inspected by searchers after information.

 INTERNATIONAL ALBUMS AND CATALOGUE.

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for September, 1896, we announced a contract entered into between the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., and the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., of St. Louis, for the joint publication of simplified Albums and Catalogues. The works announced therein have duly made their appearance, and this notice is inserted only for the purpose of informing the public that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., have purchased the entire interest of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. in said publications and that in future they will appear under the sole name of the Scott Company.

We have also just been informed that the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., have filed a chattel mortgage for \$13,282.94 on Thursday, March 25th, to W. C. Becktold, trustee for the Becktold Printing & Book Mfg. Co. and others. The mortgage covers the entire stock of stamps and publications at the store of the Mekeel Company, and its meaning, as far as we are informed, is the eventual retirement of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. from business.

The failure of so large a concern will no doubt be surprising to many collectors and dealers, but it appears to be due to ill considered and extensive expenditures entered into for the purpose of securing additional trade and enlarging the business of the company.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

March 15, 1897.

LORENZO MARQUES.

Provisional 50 Reis on 300 Reis.

DEAR SIR:—A correspondent at Johannesburg writes as follows: "On my writing to a friend at Lourenzo Marques for a supply, he informed me that he was unable to obtain any, as only 4000 were printed and very few were issued, the Governor's Secretary having taken up the lot. This gentleman now demands £1 per piece for them. Consequently very few of the people of Lourenzo Marques have seen this stamp, and it is very evident they could not have been printed for genuine purposes.

Yours faithfully,

GORDON SMITH."

It would appear that these stamps were legitimately issued and made a subject of speculation after issue. Under these circumstances they can scarcely be blacklisted, but we would advise collectors not to buy them until they can be had for a low price.—THE PUBLISHERS.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. D. Benjamin sends us the following:

IMPERIAL CHINESE POST.

NOTIFICATION (PROVISIOVAL) NO. 20.

Mails.—On and after the 2nd February 1897 (KUANG HSÜ, 23rd year, 1st moon, 1st day) Mails will be exchanged by every opportunity between the Post Offices now opened at the undermentioned places in China:—

Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Changhai (Ningpo), Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hoihow (Kiungchow), Hokow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchow, Lungchow, Mengtsz, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pagoda Anchorage (Foochow), Pakhoi, Peking, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Swatow, Szemao, Taku (Tientsin), Tientsin, Wenchow, Whampoa, Woosung, Wuhu, also with Hongkong, Macao and Formosa.

Supplementary Mails, duly advertised, will be made up at the different Post Offices to suit local requirements

Rates of Postage.—The Domestic Rates of Postage are as follows:—

Letters: for each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or fraction thereof, 2 cents

Newspapers: posted singly, Chinese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each; Foreign, 1 cent each. When sent in packets, 1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Books, Circulars, Samples: 2 cents per 2 oz; Patterns or Samples not to exceed 8 oz. in weight.

Parcels: 10 cents for first lb., and 5 cents for each succeeding lb.

Registration: 4 cents; return receipt, 4 cents.

Prepayment is compulsory. During the winter, when navigation is closed by ice, Mail Matter to and from Peking, Tientsin (Taku), and Newchwang is subject to the Special Tariff and Rules under which the Overland Service is conducted.

Postage Stamps.—The Postage Stamps of the Imperial Post are of the following denominations:—

½ cent, 1 cent
 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 cents.
 1, 2, 5 dollars.

Domestic Postcards, 1 cent.

Business Hours.—The Imperial Post Offices are open for the transaction of public business on week days from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. ; on Sundays and holidays, from 8 to 9 A. M.

Deliveries.—Delivery of Mail Matter will take place as follows :

8 A. M., 10 A. M., noon ; 2 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M.

(or at other hours to suit local requirements). Correspondence for vessels in port will as a rule, be sent to the agents, but, if desired, will be delivered on board at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., subject to alteration.

Private Boxes.—Private Boxes may be rented at any Post Office. The fee is \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Boxholders will be provided gratis with an account book, and a special account may be opened for the transmission to Chinese ports of certain unstamped printed matter of uniform size and weight, such as Market Reports, Circulars, Invitations, Cards, Bills, etc., each not exceeding 2 oz. in weight and in packets of not less than 10, the postage—at the rate of 1 cent each—being either payable in cash or charged to the sender's account, which must be settled monthly, and as a rule, no information can be given as to particulars of matter or charge made in the account.

Inquiries.—Inquiries concerning postal business must be made at the Post Office (Custom House).

Complaints.—All complaints and representations which cannot be adjusted by the Postal Officer should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

H. KOPSCH, *Postal Secretary.*

At present provisional surcharged Stamps of other values are in use. Issue of Postcards deferred.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Statistical Department,

Shanghai, 27th January, 1897.

THE MARKET.

Auction Sale of The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., March 15th and 16th 1897.

The 143d. Auction Sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., which consisted of the magnificent collection of United States stamps of Mr. Jos. B. Leavy, was, taken all in all, a brilliant success, and, as a direct result of it an improvement in the demand for rare stamps manifested itself almost immediately. It may be said in a general way that, with the exception of the Carrier stamps, everything sold at magnificent prices and it has again been proven that where a collection is properly handled and properly catalogued the buyers will turn out in full force.

Further comment is unnecessary, as the appended list of the stamps which realized over \$10.00 will indicate exactly the general average of prices which was realized.

UNITED STATES.

1847, 5c bright red brown, magnificent block of 4, with o. g., cut close at top, otherwise fine margins,	\$ 88.00
" 10c black, grand margins on 3 sides, full o. g.,	13.50
1851, 1c pale blue, type I, full ornaments at top and bottom, cut into in S. W. corner, cancelled,	12.50
" 1c blue, type I, ornaments complete at bottom, but erased at top, very slightly close at N. W., very fine, cancelled,	14.50
" 1c, type, III, circle broken at top and bottom, close at W. but very fine, part o. g.,	11.00
" 5c brown, beautiful specimen with large margins and part o. g.,	29.00
" 10c green, beautiful copy with grand margins and full o. g.,	10.50
" 12c black, magnificent unsevered vertical pair with full o. g., slight crease that cannot be seen on the face,	27.50
" S. W. diagonal half of 12c black, on original letter, plain cancellation, very fine,	15.00
" 24c lilac, fine margins at sides, cut into at top, good margin at bottom, N. W. corner of margin damaged, cancelled,	31.50
" 30c orange, fine margins at three sides, cut into at bottom, uncancelled,	65.00
" 90c blue, grand margins at sides, uncancelled,	110.00
1855-60, 1c blue, type I, magnificent unused specimen, full o. g., perforation at S. cuts into the ornament, but the stamp is perfect,	12.50
" 5c brick red, magnificent perfectly centred copy, full o. g.,	61.00
" 5c red brown, type I, full o. g., very fine,	20.50
" 5c red brown, full o. g., not perfectly centered, but brilliant horizontal pair,	20.50
" 90c blue, black cancellation, perfect,	28.00
" 90c blue, red cancellation, very fine,	33.00
" 10c green, reprint, very fine, uncancelled,	10.75
" 12c black, reprint, very fine, uncancelled,	16.25
" 24c lilac, reprint, very fine, uncancelled,	17.50
" 30c orange, reprint, very fine, uncancelled,	37.50
" 90c blue, reprint, very fine, uncancelled,	31.00
1861, 10c green, very fine, lightly cancelled,	12.50
" 12c black, two perforations damaged at bottom, otherwise very fine, uncancelled,	130.25
1861-66, 3c pink, full o. g., a trifle off centre, but very fine, uncancelled,	18.00
" 3c pink, part o. g., well centered, very fine, uncancelled,	26.00
" 5c yellow, beautiful copy, nearly full o. g.,	30.50
" 5c yellow, full o. g., corner slightly damaged, not very fresh looking, uncancelled,	10.25
" 90c blue, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	11.75
" 3c scarlet, full o. g., but not very fresh looking,	26.50
" 5c red brown, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	11.75
" Reissue, 1c blue, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	12.00
" " 3c rose, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	17.50
" " 5c brown, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	10.50
" " 10c green, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	10.00
" " 12c black, full o. g., a trifle off center, but very fine, uncancelled,	12.00
" " 15c black, full o. g., very fine, uncancelled,	26.00

1861-66, Re-issue	24c violet, full o. g., very fine, uncanceled,	20.50
"	" 30c orange, full o. g., very fine, uncanceled,	32.00
"	" 90c blue, full o. g., very fine, uncanceled,	27.00
1867-68, embossed,	30c orange, grilled all over, a shade off center, one perforation missing in S. E. corner, lightly canceled,	210.00
"	" 3c grill $15\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, 19×17 rows, points down, full o.g., very fine,	12.00
"	" 2c black, grill $14 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 18×15 rows, points down, full o. g., badly centered and no perms. at top,	16.00
"	" 3c rose, grill $14 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 18×15 rows, points down, fine,	12.00
"	" 90c blue, grill $13\frac{1}{2} \times 9$, a trifle dirty, otherwise fine, uncanceled,	12.50
1869,	30c blue and carmine, grill $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, well centered but not very bright looking, uncanceled,	12.00
"	90c carmine and black, grill $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, full o. g., almost perfectly centered, a beautiful copy, uncanceled,	29.00
"	90c carmine and black, fairly well centered and fine, canceled,	11.00
"	15c brown and blue, type I, grill 9×9 , o. g., imperf. at left, uncanceled,	12.50
"	30c blue and carmine, grill 9×9 , perfectly centered, fine, uncanceled,	13.50
"	90c carmine and black, grill 9×9 , very fine, uncanceled,	24.50
"	" " " brilliant color, very fine, canceled,	14.00
"	15c brown and blue, central picture inverted, beautiful well centered copy, very faintly scraped in one spot, canceled,	192.00
"	24c green and purple, central picture inverted, the perforation runs across the numerals 24. cutting off about 2mm of the design at the bottom; this, however, has been replaced by part of another stamp and the lower perforations supplied; canceled,	61.00
"	30c blue and carmine, flags inverted, magnificent well centered copy in strong colors, lightly canceled,	440.00
"	15c brown and blue, type 1, original without grill, o.g., perfect, uncanceled,	25.00
"	24c green and purple, original without grill, well centered but not fresh in appearance, uncanceled,	20.50
"	30c blue and carmine, original without grill, full o.g., almost perfectly centered, very fine, uncanceled,	26.00
"	90c carmine and black, original without grill, perfectly centered, very fine, uncanceled,	34.50
"	Re-issue, Continental Bank Note Co., 30c blue and carmine, full o.g., perfect, uncanceled,	12.00
"	" " " 90c carmine and black, full o.g. very fine, uncanceled,	25.00
1870,	30c black, grill 10×12 , 13×15 rows, good grill, very fine, canceled,	22.00
"	12c purple, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, beautiful specimen with strong grill, well centered, lightly canceled,	57.00
"	15c orange, grill $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, o.g., fairly well centered, imperf. at right, uncanceled,	12.00
"	24c purple, grill $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, magnificent specimen with strong grill, well centered, lightly canceled,	82.00
1870-71,	without grill, 10c brown, o.g., well centered, very fine, uncanceled,	10.00

1873-75,	Continental Bank Note Co.,	90c carmine, full o.g., very fine, uncancelled,	13.00
"	Re-issue,	12c dark purple, very fine, uncancelled,	20.00
"	"	24c purple, imperf. at right, but very fine, uncancelled,	20.50
1879,	American Bank Note Co.,	Re-issue, 2c black brown, very fine, uncancelled,	31.00
"	"	" 7c scarlet vermilion, very fine, uncancelled,	26.00
"	"	Special printing, 6c rose, very fine, uncancelled,	40.00
"	"	" 10c dark brown, perfect, uncancelled,	35.00
"	"	" 15c orange, very fine, uncancelled,	35.00
"	"	" 30c black, very fine, uncancelled,	35.00
"	"	" 90c carmine, very fine, uncancelled,	35.00
New Haven,	5c, genuine original, printed in red and signed E. A. Mitchell, in red ink; this is the original copy discovered in 1871 which for years was the only copy known; cut square, cracked across the stamp,		325.00
"	5c, reprint in blue, signed in red by E. A. Mitchell and marked "Copy" across the face; fine,		24.00
"	5c, reprint in red, signed in blue by E. A. Mitchell; very fine,		20.00
New York,	1845, 5c black, large margins, slight tear in left margin, autograph initials of R. H. M. (R. H. Morris); uncancelled,		40.00
"	" " " large margins, another one with autograph R. H. M., very fine, cancelled,		30.00
"	" " " the rare variety with double line at bottom, large margins, very fine, uncancelled,		41.00
"	" " " the rare variety with double lines at bottom, large margins, creased where letter was folded, otherwise very fine on original letter, cancelled,		11.00
"	" " " variety with double lines at bottom, unsigned, very fine, cancelled by blue pen stroke,		25.00
"	" " " extra strong shift at bottom, showing double impression of FIVE CENTS, large margins, on original letter, creased, cancelled,		16.00
"	" " " unsevered pair, with beautiful shift at bottom, large margins, on original letter, very fine, cancelled,		29.00
"	" " " unsevered pair, on original letter, one with fine shift, but cut close at right and slight nick at bottom, pen cancelled,		22.00
"	" " 5c black, on deep bluish paper, on original letter, very fine, cancelled,		20.00
"	" " " unsigned unsevered pair, on original letter, crease and slight tear in left stamp, otherwise fine, cancelled,		22.50

Providence, 5c, on original letter, stamp cut from envelope and replaced, but undoubtedly used on the envelope; pen cancellation,	17.00
St. Louis, 5c on greenish paper, die 2, on original envelope, creased where envelope was folded, pen cancellation,	55.00
“ 10c on greenish paper, die 3, fine margins on two sides, slightly cut into at S. E., on letter, stamp uncanceled,	60.00
“ 10c on gray lilac paper, die 1, repaired at bottom, fine margins, cancelled,	51.00
“ 10c on gray lilac paper, die 1, on original letter, very fine, pen cancellation,	75.00
“ 10c on gray lilac paper, die 2, on original letter, very fine, pen cancellation,	80.00
U. S. City Despatch Post, 1842, 3c rosy buff, beautiful copy, grand margins, uncanceled,	290.00
“ 1843, 3c black on blue wove paper, very fine, uncanceled,	22.00
“ “ 3c black on green glazed paper, magnificent copy, on original envelopes, cancelled,	21.50
City Despatch Post, 3c black on white, cancelled U. S. City Despatch Post,	17.50
City Despatch, type A13 2c red, full o.g., very fine uncanceled,	200.00
U.S. Penny Post, type A14, 2c black, cut a trifle close, uncanceled,	39.00
U. S. Mail, type A15, 1c yellow, on letter, very fine, uncanceled,	12.50
U. S. P. O., type A16, 1c rose, letter H, very fine, uncanceled,	28.00
“ “ “ letters L.P., on letter, very fine, uncanceled,	29.00
“ “ “ letters L. S., on piece of letter, margin line missing at left, otherwise fine, cancelled,	23.00
“ type A17, 1c blue, on piece of letter, very fine, cancelled,	20.50
“ “ “ a different variety, on original letter, fine, cancelled,	16.50
Horseman, Carrier, type A19, 1c black, reconstructed plate of the 10 varieties, including block of 3 and including the SENT and short rays, all fine, uncanceled,	100.00
“ type A 19, 1c brown red, No. 2, short rays, very fine, full o.g., uncanceled,	12.50
“ “ “ No. 7, ONE SENT large margins, very fine, uncanceled,	45.00
Franklin, blue on rose, original, with red cancellation, on small piece of letter, damaged,	10.00
U. S. P. O. Despatch, 1c black, type A21, uncanceled, only part of the design showing, as in every case,	141.00
“ 1c black, Envelope, same design as the previous one stamped on entire envelope and used as a carrier delivery stamp; envelope somewhat soiled, cancelled,	70.00
Post Office Despatch, type A22, 1c red on bluish, No. 7, on original letter, very fine, cancelled,	10.00
“ “ 1c blue on white laid, No. 2, very fine, pen cancelled,	15.50
“ “ “ No. 10, slightly creased, large margins, lightly pen cancelled,	10.50
“ “ 1c green, No. 4, cut close, otherwise fine, pen cancelled,	20.50
“ “ “ No. 9, on original letter, very fine, pen cancelled,	36.00
“ “ 1c red on white, No. 5, on original letter, very fine, cancelled,	38.00

Newspaper, 1865, 5c light blue, blue border, very fine, uncanceled,	15.50
“ “ 5c dark blue, blue border, very fine, uncanceled,	14.25
“ 1875, Continental Bank Note Co., \$9, o g., very fine, uncanceled,	10.75
“ “ “ \$12, full o.g., not perfectly centered, but very fine, uncanceled,	14.50
“ “ “ \$24, full o.g., very fine, uncanceled,	22.00
“ “ “ \$36, imperf. at bottom, otherwise very fine, uncanceled,	19.00
“ “ “ \$48, full o.g., very fine, uncanceled,	30.00
“ “ “ \$60, full o.g., perfect, uncanceled,	35.00
“ 1879, American Bank Note Co., \$12, rather thin in one place, pen cancelled,	11.00
“ “ “ \$24, full o.g., perfect, uncanceled,	18.00
“ “ “ \$36, full o.g., perfect, uncanceled,	20.50
“ “ “ \$48, full o.g., very slight tear at left, otherwise perfect, uncanceled,	20.50
“ “ “ \$60, full o.g., slightly thin in centre, otherwise perfect, uncanceled,	33.00
“ 1895, no watermark, \$50, fine, cancelled,	18.00
“ “ “ \$100, fine, cancelled,	22.00
Continental Bank Note Co, Executive, 6c, full o.g., very fine, uncanceled,	11.50
“ Justice, 24c, full o.g., perfect, uncanceled,	10.25
“ “ 30c, full o.g., fine, uncanceled,	14.00
“ “ 90c, full o.g., slightly rubbed, uncanceled,	20.00
“ Navy, 2c green, well centered, o.g., very fine, uncanceled,	24.00
“ “ 90c, full o.g., fine, uncanceled,	10.00
“ Post Office, Officially sealed, black on pink, cancelled,	10.00
“ State, \$2, very fine, uncanceled,	16.00
“ \$5, full o.g., very fine, uncanceled,	125.00
“ \$10, full o.g., cancelled by fine red pen stroke, very fine,	36.50
“ “ \$20, full o.g., very fine, uncanceled,	38.75
Envelope, 1853, 3c red on white, die 3, octagon ends, fine, uncanceled,	15.75
“ 1857, 10c green on white, good margins, a trifle soiled, uncanceled,	10.00
“ “ 10c green on buff, good margins, fine, cancelled,	10.50
“ “ 1c blue on manila, no period, very fine, uncanceled,	15.00
“ 1863, 2c black on orange, small figure 2, fine, uncanceled,	44.00
“ 1870, White paper, 10c black, very fine, uncanceled,	13.50
“ 1874, White paper, 7c vermilion, fine, uncanceled,	12.50

Envelope, 1875, Orange paper, 2c vermilion, die C, on regular paper, may be an essay, uncanceled,	17.00
“ “ “ 5c blue, die A, same paper, may also be an essay; uncanceled,	20.50
“ 1880, White paper, 2c vermilion, die D, very fine, uncanceled,	62.00
“ “ Blue paper, 3c blue, die C, entire envelope, very fine, canceled,	71.00
“ “ Fawn paper, 3c green, Die C, fine, canceled,	105.00
“ 1884, 2c red on blue, entire, very fine, uncanceled,	12.00
Wrapper, 1874, 2c vermilion, die A, very fine, canceled,	60.00
“ 1884, July, 2c red, very fine, uncanceled,	11.00
Official Envelope, War Department, 1873, White paper, 10c light red, very fine, uncanceled,	11.25
“ “ 1875, Amber paper, 1c light red, very fine uncanceled,	32.00
“ “ “ “ 10c light red, very fine, uncanceled,	49.00
“ “ “ “ 12c light red, very fine, uncanceled,	17.00
“ “ “ “ 15c light red, fine, uncanceled,	17.00
“ “ “ “ 30c light red, cut a little close, uncanceled,	20.00
“ “ “ Cream paper, 15c light red, very fine, uncanceled,	10.50
“ “ “ “ 30c light red, very fine, uncanceled,	15.50
Adams & Co's Express, claret, type L4, very fine, canceled,	27.00
Barnard's Cariboo Express, Paid, type L12, canceled,	15.00
“ Collect, type L14, uncanceled,	18.00
“ “ type L15, uncanceled,	17.00
D. O. Blood & Co., type L26, fine, canceled,	10.00
Bouton's Manhattan Express, 2c pink, fine, uncanceled,	40.00
Boyd's City Express, 2c green, type L47, fine, canceled,	19.00
Brainard & Co., blue, on letter, very fine, canceled,	11.50
Broadway P. O., gold on black, cut into at right, otherwise very fine, uncanceled,	20.50
Browne's Easton Despatch, 2c black, slightly singed in three or four places, full o. g., uncanceled,	11.50
City Post, 2c black, type L98, on letter, very fine, canceled,	14.50
City Despatch Post, type L101, 2c pink, magnificent copy, canceled,	35.00
“ “ “ 2c white, very fine, canceled,	15.50
“ “ “ 2c vermilion, very fine, canceled,	31.00
Clarke's Circular Express, fine, canceled,	32.00
Cressman & Co., bronze on black, on letter, stamp uncanceled,	15.25
Davis's Penny Post, 1c lavender, a little close at bottom, uncanceled,	12.50
Deming's Penny Post, black, very fine, uncanceled,	10.00
Eagle Post, red, type L122, fine, uncanceled,	10.00
Glen Haven, 1c green, type L135, a trifle close at bottom, otherwise very fine, uncanceled,	26.00
“ “ type L136, on letter, very fine, canceled,	11.00
Honour's City Post, 2c yellow, type L153, on letter, fine,	11.00
Kidder's City Express, 2c green, face somewhat scraped, canceled,	12.00
Mill's Free Despatch Post, Hall & Mills, green, on letter, fine, canceled,	11.00

Overton & Co., greenish, type L217, on letter, very fine, cancelled,	15.00
Penny Express, 5c blue, very fine, uncanceled,	18.00
Price's City Express, 2c vermilion, type L225, on letter, fine, cancelled,	12.00
Price's 8th Ave. P. O., red on bluish, piece missing at S. E. corner, and repaired, cancelled,	40.00
Wharton's U. S. P. O. Despatch, bluish green, fine, uncanceled,	10.00
Revenue, First issue, imperf., 1c Playing Cards, good margins, very fine,	10.00
“ “ 3c Playing Cards, magnificent unsevered vertical pair, grand margins all round, lower stamp slightly creased, otherwise perfect,	116.00
“ “ \$1.30 Foreign Exchange, beautiful copy, good margins all round,	37.50
“ “ \$2 Probate of Will, fine margins, except a little ragged in S. W. corner, very fine,	16.00
“ “ \$15 Mortgage, magnificent copy, fine margins all around, very lightly cancelled.	22.00
“ “ \$20 Probate of Will, beautiful specimen, grand margins on three sides, fair margin at bottom,	39.50
“ “ \$25 Mortgage, fine margins all around, very fine,	13.25
“ Perforated, 6c Proprietary, full o. g., magnificent specimen, uncanceled,	51.00
“ “ \$20 Probate of Will, beautiful copy,	18.00
“ “ \$200 U. S. I. R., thick paper, very fine,	13.25
“ Second issue, \$25 blue and black, very fine,	12.75
“ “ “ \$200 blue, black and red, two small holes caused by the grill cancellation, otherwise a beautiful copy,	46.50
“ “ “ Inverted medallion, 5c blue and black, very fine,	12.00
“ “ “ “ 10c blue and black, very fine,	14.00
“ “ “ “ 70c blue and black,	10.50
“ “ “ “ \$1 blue and black, very fine,	19.00
“ “ “ “ \$5 blue and black, very fine,	30.00
“ Third issue, “ 5c orange and black, full o. g., uncanceled,	22.00
“ “ “ 30c orange and black, very fine,	28.00
Proprietary, 1871-75, violet paper, 50c green and black, very fine,	13.25
“ “ “ \$1 green and black, one thin spot in the \$ sign at top, otherwise a per- fect copy, nearly full o. g., uncan- celled,	59.00
“ “ “ \$5 green and black, back scraped under “Dollar,” otherwise a beau- tiful uncanceled copy, perfectly centered and with full o. g.,	240.00
“ “ Inverted medallion, green paper, 1c green and black, not very well centered, but fine,	17.00
“ “ “ green paper, 2c green and black, very fine,	20.25

Proprietary, 1871-75, Inverted medallion, green paper, 3c green and black, very fine,	43.00
“ 1878, rouletted, 5c black, magnificent uncanceled copy, with full o.g.,	37.00
Auction Sale of Messrs. Cheveley & Co., February 15th, 1897.	
Saxony, 3pf red, exceedingly fine,	\$ 30.00
Wurtemberg, 7okr lilac, exceedingly fine,	20.00
Gambia, 1sh green, unused, mint state,	14.00
Mauritius, post paid, 1d, very early state of plate, large margins and light postmark,	40.00
Canada, 7½d green, very fine,	11.00
Dominica, CA, 1sh carmine, unused, mint state,	20 00
Nevis, 4d rose, unused, very fine,	16.25
“ perf. 15, 1sh yellow green, fine,	11.00
“ “ 1sh yellow green, laid paper, superb,	250.00
Nova Scotia, 1sh plum, very fine, large margins,	82.50
St. Christopher, 6d sepia, used, very fine,	21.25
St. Lucia, (1885) 1sh orange, fine,	12.50
Tobago, CC, 6d ochre, very fine,	19.37
Virgin Islands, 1sh, single outer line, unused, mint state,	20.00
Auction Sale of Puttick & Simpson, February 16th and 17th, 1897.	
France, 1st issue, 1fr orange, very fine and bright, but small margins,	\$21.00
Great Britain, VR, 1d black, very fine, unused, mint state, cut a trifle close at top,	57.50
“ 3d, plate 4 (spray), unused pair, mint state,	33.75
“ £1 anchor, on bleuté, fine,	10.50
“ £5 on bluish, postally used,	11.00
Naples, ½ tornese, cross, fine,	18.00
“ another, large margins, postmark rather heavy,	14.50
Oldenburg, 3rd issue, ⅓gr moss-green, fine, unused, but no gum,	12.75
Spain, 1854, 2 cuartos green, unused, mint state, very fine,	10.50
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, fine, but close on one side,	14.00
“ Vaud, 4cts, very fine, large margins,	95.00
India, no wmk., 2 annas green, unused mint state,	18.00
British Bechuanaland, surcharged Protectorate, 2sh green, unused, mint state,	11.50
“ surcharged Protectorate, 5sh green, unused,	18.75
Mauritius, post paid, 2d blue, medium early state, fine deep color and nice margins, very fine,	43.75
“ another, medium state, large margins and light postmark, superb,	45.00
“ another, the error, “ PENOE,” similar state, fair margins, fine,	45.00
United States, 1855, 90c blue, fine, used,	17.25
“ Justice, 30c, unused, mint state,	12.50
“ “ 90c, unused, mint state,	35.00
“ Navy, 9c, unused, mint state,	10.00
Canada, imperf., 7½d green, unused, part gum, fine, but a trifle discolored,	28.75
“ “ 12d black, surcharged “Specimen,” fine,	12.50
Newfoundland, 4d scarlet vermilion, superb unused copy with very large margins and part gum,	85.00
Nevis, perf. 15, 4d orange, unused, mint state, very fine,	50.00
“ “ 6d gray, unused, mint state, very fine,	59.37
St. Vincent, no wmk., compound perf., 1sh slate, unused, mint state,	15.75

Auction Sale of the Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., February 24th, 1897.

United States, 1869, 90c black and carmine, fine,	\$11.10
“ State Department, \$2 black and green, very fine, unused,	16.75
“ Proprietary, 50c, good copy,	10.25

Auction Sale of Puttick & Simpson, March 2nd and 3rd, 1897.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d violet brown, superb copy with fine margins,	\$22.50
“ perf., 8d brown, very fine and well centred,	18.00
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, very fine,	22.00
New South Wales, diadem, 8d orange, fine, large margins,	18.75

Auction Sale of Cheveley & Co., March 1st, 1897.

Great Britain, watermark Anchor, £1, very fine,	\$10.00
Naples, ½t blue, cross, fine, large margins,	22.50
Nevis, 4d rose, unused, very fine,	11.25
Newfoundland, 6d carmine, grand specimen, enormous margins,	32.50
Oldenburg, 1858, ½gr black on green, very fine, used,	17.50
South Australia, 10d on 9d yellow, surcharge inverted, fine,	20.00

Auction Sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co., March 8th and 9th, 1897.

United States, 1851, 5c brown, a beauty, cancelled,	\$ 13.00
“ 1856-60, 90c blue, unused, o.g., beautiful copy,	18.45
“ 1869, 24c green and purple, grand unused copy, o.g.,	10.25
“ 1870, 30c black, unused, slight defect,	12.00
“ Re-issue of 1875, 2c dark brown, very fine, unused, o.g.,	11.75
Argentine Republic, 1864, imperf., 15c blue, lightly cancelled, fine	15.10
British Columbia and Van Couver Island, 1865, imperf., 10c blue, cancelled, fine,	15.00
“ \$1.00 green, fine, unused.	14.00
British Honduras, CA, 6d yellow, unused, very fine,	10.00
“ CA, 1sh gray, fine, cancelled,	11.50
“ another one, equally fine, used,	11.50
“ still another, very fine, used,	12.25
“ CC, 50c on 1sh gray, very fine, unused, o.g.,	21.10
Canada, 1857, imperf., 7½d green, good copy,	12.75
“ 10d blue, on entire, fine, cancelled,	10.25
Colombian Republic, Antioquia, 1868, 2½c blue, very lightly penmarked, beautiful copy,	42.50
Denmark, 1864, 8sk stone, fine, unused,	10.10
Dominica, CA, 1sh lake, fine, unused, o.g.,	20.00
Mauritius, 1848, 1d red on bluish, fine, lightly cancelled, early impression,	18.00
“ “ 2d blue on bluish, fine, early impression, cancelled,	18.00
Monaco, 1885, 5fr red on green, fine, unused,	15.25
New South Wales, 1888, 20sh blue, watermarked, 5/, fine, unused o.g.,	11.25
St. Lucia, 1860, Star, (4d) deep blue, extra fine, unused,	15.25
“ “ “ 6d deep green, cancelled,	10.00
“ 1864, CC, (1sh) orange, fine, unused,	12.00
“ 1883, 1sh orange and black, fine, uncanceled,	20.25
“ De la Rue type, 6d lilac, cancelled,	15.50
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4d orange, very fine, unused,	14.25
Tasmania, 1853, 1d blue, very attractive copy, cancelled,	10.75
“ 1870, 4d blue, watermarked single line 4, fine, cancelled,	10.25

Trinidad, 1852, lithographed, 1d blue, early state of plate, on part of cover and fine, cancelled,	13.60
“ “ another copy, greenish blue, plain impression, grand copy on part of original cover, cancelled,	14.75

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President*.

CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President*.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 73th Street.

JOHN N. LUFF,

F. E. P. LYNDE.

JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

HIRAM E. DEATS,

FREDERICK A. NAST.

Committees.

Executive.—H. L. CALMAN, *Chairman*. J. N. T. LEVICK., J. W. GEORGE.

House.—F. E. P. LYNDE, *Chairman*, H. E. DEATS, JOHN N. LUFF, ALBERT PERRIN, W. S. SCOTT.

Amusements.—JOHN N. LUFF, *Chairman*; J. B. BREVOORT, J. OAKLEY HOBBY, P. F. BRUNER, C. L. MOREAU.

Auditing.—F. A. NAST, *Chairman*; HENRY CLOTZ, ALVAH DAVISON.

Literary.—H. E. DEATS, *Chairman*; JOS. J. CASEY, JOS. S. RICH.

Membership.—CHAS. GREGORY, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. COLLIN, H. CLOTZ, H. N. TERRETT.

Furnishing.—J. W. SCOTT, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. L. CALMAN.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor.*—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—*Third Floor.*—Guests Chambers.—*Basement.*—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

* Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Eighth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club house, 351 Fourth Avenue, March 8, 1897, Vice-President Gregory in the chair. Present, Messrs. Calman, Luff, Lynde, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8.10 P. M.

Minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

The Secretary read letters from Messrs. M. P. Castle, Percy C. Bishop and Stanley Gibbons L'd., London, relative to publication of minutes; a letter from Mr. Harbeck with detailed memorandum of books loaned and another from the chairman of the Literary Committee regarding the binding of certain volumes received as gifts.

The following subscribers to stock, not having qualified, it was moved, seconded and carried in each individual case that each and every name be and is hereby dropped from the rolls: Chas. B. Corwin, 19 Whitehall street, N. Y., G. W. D. Crittenton, 2c8 West End avenue, N. Y., Jacques Krebs, 78 Nassau street, N. Y., H. K. Sanderson, Lynn, Mass., Edmond Obrecht, 2 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following members elect, not having qualified, be and are hereby dropped from the rolls as per section 22 of the Constitution: A. M. Trujillo, 413 E. 87th street, N. Y., J. B. Chittenden, 138 E. 49th street, N. Y., Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

Treasurer's report was then received showing a cash balance in National Park Bank of \$856.19. The report was approved. The Committee on Amusement, through its chairman, made a requisition of \$50 to defray the expenses of the next entertainment. Granted.

The House Committee made a report which was approved.

Upon motion the thanks of the Club were extended to Mr. Chas. De Witt Drew for the gift of five framed photo-engravings which are hung in the Assembly Room.

The Governors directed the Treasurer not to hire the Assembly rooms for nights on which the statutory meetings of the Philatelic Society, the National Philatelic Society and the Governors of the Club, are held.

The following applications for membership were reported :

Aug. Lehmann, Jr., 188 Tyler street, Paterson, N. J., proposed by John N. Luff, seconded by Walter S. Scott ; C. H. Meade, 27 W. 42d street, N. Y., proposed by Walter S. Scott, seconded by John N. Luff; Monson Morris, 14 E. 63d street, proposed by Jos. S. Rich, seconded by John N. Luff, and their names were ordered to be posted according to the Constitution.

Upon ballot the following candidates were unanimously elected : Oscar Dejonge, 50 Exchange Place, N. Y. ; Wm. F. Hasse, 24 W. 116th street, N. Y. ; Frank J. Dutcher, Hopedale, Mass., and they were thereupon declared duly elected.

Adjourned 9 40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 23rd Street, New York. *Secretary*, JOS. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMMEL, 85 Nassau Street, New York.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { H. GREMMEL,
CHAS. D. W. DREW,
M. C. BERLEPSCH.

Finance { WALTER S. SCOTT
A. L. BAIRD,
R. R. BOGERT.

House { R. L. COURSEN,
J. N. T. LEVICK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE.
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE, 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

Membership { H. COLLIN,
A. PERRIN,
F. E. P. LYNDY.
Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie
Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

REGULAR MEETING.

March 9th, 1897.

The 321st Regular Meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.15. President Luff in the chair.

Present : Messrs. Gregory, Luff, Mead, Myenberg, Perrin and Rich. Mr. Castellanos as visitor.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The trustees reported the election of Mr. Monson Morris to active membership and the resignation of Mr. Max Heller.

Adjourned 8 45.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

REGULAR MEETING.

March 23d, 1897.

The 322d Regular Meeting of the Society was held in its rooms and called to order by President Luff at 9 P. M.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Bogert, Bruner, Gregory, Gremmel, Hayden, Luff, Mead, Meyenberg, Perrin, W. Scott, Tuttle and the Secretary.

The minutes of the 321st meeting were approved as read.

The Librarian made a report on "Desirable Publications."

The following resolution was offered and unanimously carried :

"Whereas the members of the National Philatelic Society, here assembled have heard with regret of the death of MR. JOHN K. TIFFANY, a member of this Society since 1877 and an honorary member since 1887, and a man well-known in the philatelic world ; be it therefore

Resolved, That the National Philatelic Society expresses its deep regret, and the regret of its members here assembled, at the death of John K. Tiffany ; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to spread this resolution in full on the minutes."

Mr. Andreini exhibited his collection of the stamps of the Colombian Republic and component states, containing about all the catalogued varieties and many uncatalogued, singly, in pairs and in some cases in sheets. Mr. Berlepsch also exhibited his very fine collection of the same country. Mr. Gregory showed Tolima 1887, 20c yellow in blocks of 6 and 4, one stamp of each block being tête-bêche, also Bucaramanga postmark in black paying postage.

On motion the thanks of the members were voted to Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch and Gregory.

Adjourned 10 P. M.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

FEB. 18TH. PAPER. "*Mexico*." MR. W. T. WILSON.

Messrs. P. M. Bright (Bournemouth), J. R. Dammann (Norway), and Major G. H. W. Stockdale (Plymouth), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Wilson then gave his paper on "*Mexico*." Omitting most of the information that can be readily obtained from catalogues, he almost entirely confined his remarks to subjects that are at the present time being investigated, such as: the relative position of the stamps on the sheets in the early issues, the various plates used in printing them, the chronological sequence of the plates, the *Habilitados*, etc., etc. The paper, which was illustrated throughout by his collection, was ample evidence of the immense amount of work that has been done and is being done here and in Mexico under great difficulties to elucidate the knotty problems connected with these most interesting issues.

MARCH 4TH.

Messrs. W. W. Westwood (Birmingham), J. J. Carroll (U. S. A.), A. W. Batchelder (U. S. A.), A. F. Cooke (Hawaii), W. H. Hodgson (London), and Mrs. Mayers (Barbados), were unanimously elected members. A large number of applications was postponed or rejected.

Mr. R. Hollick then read his paper on "*Used Stamps and why I prefer to collect them*." This was followed by a spirited discussion in which most of the members present took part, from which it was evident that most preferred to have *both* used and unused. Mr. Hollick afterwards gave a display of his collection of West Indian Stamps showing nearly all varieties used and unused.

Notice to members.—It was decided that the name of A. Schlachter (U. S. A.), elected on December 17, should *not* be entered on the list of members, *one* of the reasons being that he has not complied with a necessary part of the Rules. *His reference as being a member of the Society* should be of no avail in obtaining consignments of stamps.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

168th Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held March 18th, 1897.

The meeting was called to order at 8 35 p m. with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. E. R. Carter, Henry Clotz, Chas. Herrmann, Oscar Dejonge, Hugo Kessler, Dr. R. Roehre, Chas. Seidel and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nominations of Rev. Wm. L. Glenn, and Mr Wm. Jesse Chapman for membership, their names were balloted upon and the gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The President reports the deaths of our honorary member, John Kerr Tiffany, of St. Louis, Mo., our member, W. L. Marshall, of Belize, British Honduras, and our steward, Louis Loescher, of Stapleton, N. Y.

The following resolutions were adopted upon motion of Mr Carter:

Whereas: It having pleased the Lord to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother philatelist, John Kerr Tiffany, of St. Louis, Mo., known and honored by all the philatelists of the United States as an active collector and authority on United States stamps.

For many years he presided over the American Philatelic Association which owes its success and very existence to his energy and tact.

We desire to place on record our appreciation of his good qualities as a collector and an honorary member of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, as well as his high character as a man and a comrade. His modesty, righteousness and winning ways made him a favorite with all who knew him.

Therefore be it resolved: That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and mourning family in their deep affliction, and,

Resolved: That the Secretary be hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Carter moved that a vote of condolence be tendered to the families of Messrs Marshall and Loescher, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Lohmeyer presented the Monthly Bulletin of Postal Card Society No. 37. The thanks of the Society were tendered to the kind donor.

The President called the attention of the members to a request to the friends of humanity which appeared in the *Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt* asking all good philatelists to do their utmost in aiding the bereaved family of an old German who had done much for furthering the cause of philately. As the call came from the International Stamp Dealers' Society of Berlin, a very prominent organization, Mr. Carter moved that the sum of \$12.50 (or 50 marks) be appropriated as a donation to the fund which has now reached the sum of about 700 marks. The motion was carried unanimously.

The President appointed Messrs. Chas. Seidel, Adolph Lienhardt and R. S. Lehman to act as a committee to nominate a ticket for the Board of Officers for 1897 98, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Lehman moved that the Philatelic Society of New York be requested to permit the use of its rooms on Tuesday, April 20th, and if consent is received, that the next regular meeting be held there. The motion was carried.

Our President exhibited a part of his album containing Canadian revenues, a very fine and complete collection, one which has hardly a duplicate in this country.

Adjourned 9.25 P.M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

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, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TASMANIA.—Continued.

October 28th, 1873.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed in aniline ink on surfaced white wove paper. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London.

Watermarked

TAS

- Perforated 14.
164 1p bright rose
165 1p carmine
166 2p yellow green
167 2p pale green
168 2p dark green
169 8p dull lilac

Reprints.

1879.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

- Perforated 11½ to 12.
170 8p dull lilac

May, 1879.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed in aniline ink on white wove paper. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked

TAS

- Perforated 11½ to 12.
171 5sh mauve

April, 1880.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked

TAS

- Perforated 11½ to 12.
172 3p light Indian red
Variety: Imperforate horizontally.
173 3p light Indian red

January, 1883.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked

TAS

- Perforated 11½ to 12.
174 4p lemon yellow
175 4p bright yellow
Variety: Printed on both sides.
176 4p lemon yellow (August, 1888)

January 1st, 1889.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamp; of the issue of October 28th, 1878, surcharged in black with new value.

Watermarked

TAS

Perforated 14.

177 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p carmine, black surcharge*Varieties:*a. H \bar{a} f.178 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

b. "y" below the line.

179 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

c. Lower part of "p" broken.

180 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

February and March, 1889.

Same type as preceding regular issue, typographed on white wove paper. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked

TASPerforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.181 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow (March 8th)182 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow orange183 $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange

184 1p vermilion (February 14th)

185 1p deep vermilion

186 1p pink

187 1p carmine

Variety: Imperforate.

188 1p pink

January 1st, 1891.

Provisional issue.

9 penny stamps of the issue of October 2nd, 1871, surcharged in black with new value. There are two types of this surcharge; in the first the "d" is placed 3mm. above the 2, and in the second it is placed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above it. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked

TASPerforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.189 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 9p deep blue, black surcharge, type 1190 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 9p pale blue, black surcharge, type 1191 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 9p pale blue, black surcharge, type 2 (May 2nd)*Variety:* Double surcharge, the second one inverted.192 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 9p pale blue, black surcharge, type 2

April, 1891.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of February 14th, 1889. Printed in the colony.

I. Watermarked

TASPerforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.

193 1p vermilion

194 1p deep vermilion

In this issue the sheets were placed wrongly in the press, so that the watermark when seen from the back reads from the right lower to the left upper corner.

II. Watermarked

TASPerforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.195 $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange196 $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange brown

197 1p rose

Variety: Imperforate.198 $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange

August, 1891.

Same type, impression and paper as issues of 1864-70. Printed in the colony. Watermarked a double lined 6.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.

199 6p brownish lilac

200 6p pale brownish lilac

September, 1891.

Same type as issue of January, 1883, typographed on white wove paper. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked

TASPerforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.

201 4p olive bistre

1892.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are two types, one for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence and the other for the remaining values. On all but the $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence the tablet containing the denomination of value is printed in a different color from the rest of the stamp. Size, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Printed in London.

Watermarked **TAS**



Perforated 14.

- 202 ½p orange and mauve
- 203 2½p magenta
- 204 5p pale blue and yellow green
- 205 6p blue violet and black
- 206 1sh rose and yellow green
- 207 2sh 6p brown and ultramarine
- 208 10sh violet and dark brown

1895-96.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September, 1891. Printed in the colony.

Watermarked **TAS**

Perforated 11½ to 12.

- 209 4p bistre
- 210 9p chalky blue
- 211 9p deep blue

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1863-65.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Sizes: 3 pence, 19x25½ mm.; 2 shillings and 6 pence, 21x26 mm.; 5 shillings, 19½x25½ mm.; 10 shillings, 19x25 mm. Watermarked a double lined numeral 1.



1° Imperforate.

- 301 3p deep yellow green
- 302 2sh 6p lake

- 303 2sh 6p pink
- 304 5sh brown
- 305 10sh orange yellow
- 2° Perforated 10.
- 306 3p deep yellow green
- 307 2sh 6p lake
- 308 2sh 6p pink
- 309 5sh brown
- 310 10sh orange yellow

Reprints.

1879.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

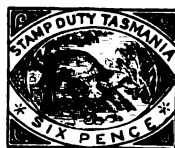
Imperforate.

- 311 3p yellow green
- 312 2sh 6p rose carmine
- 313 5sh dark brown
- 314 10sh yellow

April 19th, 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 22½x17½ mm.

Watermarked **TAS**



Perforated 14.

- 315 1p slate
- 316 3p pale brown
- 317 6p lilac
- 318 1sh carmine

May, 1884.

Same type, impression and paper as issues of 1863-65. Watermarked a double lined numeral 1.

Perforated 11½ to 12.

- 319 2sh 6p dull lake
- 320 5sh sage green
- 321 10sh salmon

ENVELOPE.

April 2nd, 1883.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



Size, 140x80 mm.

- 501 2p green

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES,

April 2nd, 1883.

Linen lined envelopes with stamp embossed on left flap.



1° Size, 132x82 mm.

601 4p blue

2° Size, 152x97 mm.

602 4p blue

1884.

Same as preceding issue, but stamp embossed on right flap.

1° Size, 132x82 mm.

603 4p blue (July)

2° Size, 152x97 mm.

604 4p blue (April)

1892.

Linen lined envelopes with stamp embossed on right flap. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamp.



1° Size, 132x82 mm.

605 (2p) slate blue

2° Size, 150x97 mm.

606 (2p) slate blue

ENVELOPES PRINTED TO ORDER.

1891-96.

Stamp or stamps embossed in upper right corner, on various papers and of various sizes.



Various shapes and tresses.

701 1p red, white wove paper, size 140x80 mm.

702 1p red, white wove paper, size 133x78 mm.

703 1p red, blue laid paper, size 140x80 mm.

704 1p red, buff wove paper, size 140x80mm

705 ½p red (?) " (?)

706 ½p orange (?) " (?)

707 ½p red x 1p red (?) " (?)

708 ½p orange x 1p carmine (?) " (?)

709 ½p x ½p orange x 1p " (?) " (?)

710 ½p orange x 1p x 1p " (?) " (?)

711 ½p red x 2p green (?) " (?)

712 ½p green x 2p green (?) " (?)

713 1p red x 1p red (?) " (?)

714 2p green x 2p green (?) " (?)

There are undoubtedly a great many more varieties, but these are the only ones of which we have been able to find any mention.

WRAPPERS.

(Printed to order.)

1891-92.

Stamp, same type as on envelopes, embossed on upper left side on various papers and in various sizes.

801 ½p red, white wove paper, size 105x280 mm.

802 1p red, white wove paper, size 105x280 mm.

803 1p red, white laid paper, size 110x270 mm.

804 1p red, white laid paper, size 104x268 mm.

805 1p red, blue laid paper, size 104x268 mm.

806 1p red, white wove paper, size 225x300 mm.

807 1p red, orange wove paper, size 225x300 mm.

808 1p red, yellow wove paper, size 115x292 mm.

809 1p red, rose paper, size (?)

810 1p red, salmon paper " (?)

811 1p red, buff paper " (?)

812 1p red, dark blue paper " (?)

813 1p red, pale blue paper " (?)

814 1p red, green paper " (?)

815 1p red, violet paper " (?)

816 1p red, dark violet paper " (?)

1893.

Revenue stamp embossed at upper right side.



White wove paper.
Size, 108x280 mm.

- 817 1p vermilion
- 818 2p vermilion
- 819 3p vermilion

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS—1 PESO—30 CENTS, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1891.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size, 21½x26½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

I 10c carmine
This stamp prepaid postage on mail matter between Ushuwaia and Puntas Arenas, but as this post was of a private character, it was suppressed by both the Argentine and Chilean governments shortly after it had been established.

TIMOR.

Currency: 1000 REIS—1 MILREIS—1.00 U. S. CURRENCY; 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR—60 CENTS, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1885.

Stamps of Macao of the issues of 1884-85 surcharged TIMOR horizontally across the stamp.

I. Ordinary white wove paper, varying in thickness.



1° Perforated 12½.

- 1 5r black, red surcharge
- 2 10r green, black surcharge
- 3 20r red " "
- 4 25r violet " "
- 5 40r yellow " "
- 6 50r green " "
- 7 50r blue " "
- 8 80r slate " "
- 9 100r violet " "
- 10 200r orange " "
- 11 300r brown " "

2° Perforated 13.

- 12 5r black, red surcharge
- 13 10r green, black surcharge
- 14 20r red " "
- 15 25r violet " "
- 16 40r yellow " "
- 17 50r blue " "
- 18 80r slate " "
- 19 100r violet " "
- 20 200r orange " "
- 21 300r brown " "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharged by error on Mozambique stamps.
- 22 10r green, black surcharge
- b. Surcharged by error on stamps of Portuguese Indies.
- 23 10r green, black surcharge
- c. Surcharge inverted at top.
- 24 40r yellow, black surcharge
- d. Triple surcharge.
- 25 5r black, red surcharge
- e. Double surcharge.
- 26 5r black, red surcharge
- 27 20r red, black surcharge
- 28 40r yellow " "
- 29 100r violet " "

II. Thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 30 5r black, red surcharge
- 31 10r green, black surcharge
- 32 20r light rose, black surcharge
- 33 25r light violet " "
- 34 40r light yellow " "
- 35 50r light green " "
- 36 50r light blue " "
- 37 100r pale lilac " "
- 38 200r orange " "
- 39 300r light brown " "

What we have said in regard to the stamps of the other Portuguese Colonies, printed on this paper, applies also to those of this colony.

1887.

Embossed on smooth chalky white wove paper (portrait of Dom Luiz), size 21x24½ mm.



1° Perforated 12½.

- 40 5r black
- 41 10r green
- 42 20r carmine
- 43 25r violet
- 44 40r chocolate
- 45 50r blue
- 46 80r gray
- 47 100r red brown
- 48 200r lilac
- 49 300r orange

2° Perforated 13.

- 50 100r brown

1894.

Typographed on smooth chalky white wove paper (portrait of Dom Carlos), size 20x 23 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 51 5r yellow
- 52 10r red lilac
- 53 15r chocolate
- 54 20r violet
- 55 25r deep green
- 56 50r light blue
- 57 75r rose
- 58 80r yellow green
- 59 100r brown on buff
- 60 150r carmine on rose
- 61 200r dark blue on blue
- 62 300r dark blue on salmon buff

1895.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the 1887 issue surcharged "PROVISORIO" and value in new currency in Portuguese and Chinese. The word "PROVISORIO" is of a different type on each value except on the 8 and 31 "avos" (cents).



Perforated 12½.

- 63 1c on 5r black, red surcharge
- 64 2c on 10r green, black surcharge
- 65 3c on 20r carmine, green surcharge
- 66 4c on 25r violet, black surcharge
- 67 6c on 40r chocolate, red surcharge
- 68 8c on 50r blue, black surcharge
- 69 13c on 80r gray " "
- 70 16c on 100r red brown, black surcharge
- 71 31c on 200r lilac, black surcharge
- 72 47c on 300r orange, green surcharge

The word "avos" stands for part, and signifies here the 100th part of the Mexican dollar.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1892.

Provisional issue.

Regular adhesive of the 1887 issue of Macao surcharged with new value and name.



Perforated 12½.

- 201 2½r on 20r carmine, black surcharge
- 202 2½r on 40r chocolate " "
- 203 2½r on 80r gray " "

1893.

Typographed on white wove paper, size 20x22½ mm.



1° Perforated 11½.

- 204 2½r brown

2° Perforated 13½.

- 205 2½r brown

1895.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged in black "PROVISORIO" and value in new currency in Portuguese and Chinese.



Perforated 11½.
206 ½c on 2½r brown, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

TOBAGO.

Currency: 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING, 20 SHILLINGS=£1=§4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1st, 1879.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22½mm. Watermarked Crown and CC.



- Perforated 14.
1 1p carmine
2 3p blue
3 6p orange
4 1sh green
5 5sh slate
6 £1 mauve

These stamps were prepared for fiscal purposes, but were provisionally used pending the arrival of a stock of postage stamps. However, after January 1st, 1881, their use was not permitted for prepayment of postage, and any mail matter stamped with them was considered as unpaid.

November, 1880.
Provisional issue.

The 6 pence of preceding issue cut vertically in two and each half surcharged "1d" with pen and ink. Watermarked Crown and CC.

- Perforated 14.
7 1p on half of 6p orange, black surcharge, right half
8 1p on half of 6p orange, black surcharge, left half

December 20th, 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22½mm. Watermarked Crown and CC.



- Perforated 14.
9 ½p brown violet
10 1p brown
11 4p green
12 6p bistre brown
13 1sh bistre
Variety: Imperforate.
14 1sh bistre

1882-84.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and CA.

- Perforated 14.
15 ½p brown lilac (1883)
16 1p red brown (May, 1882)
17 2½p ultramarine (End of 1883)
18 4p yellow green (August, 1884)
19 6p bistre brown

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
20 6p bistre brown
b. 1 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as ½ penny.
21 ½p red brown (half of 1p)

April, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Sixpenny stamps of the issue of December, 1880, surcharged in black with new value, horizontally across the center of the stamp. Watermarked Crown and CC.



- Perforated 14.
22 2½p on 6p bistre brown, black surcharge

May 1st, 1885.

Same type impression and paper as issue of 1882-84. Watermarked Crown and CA.

- Perforated 14.
23 4p gray
1886.

A. Provisional issue.

2½ and 6 penny stamps of the issue of 1882-84 surcharged with new value in black, horizontally across the center of the stamp. Watermarked Crown and CA.



- Perforated 14.
24 ½p on 2½p ultramarine, black surcharge

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p bistre brown, black surcharge, (January)

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p bistre brown, black surcharge

b. Vertical pair, the lower stamp without surcharge.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge

c. Space between " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and "PENNY" 3 mm. instead of 2 mm.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p bistre brown, black surcharge

This variety is the 4th stamp from the left in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th horizontal rows.

B. Regular issue.

Same type, impression and paper as the issue of 1885. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow green (August)

31a $\frac{1}{2}$ p gray green (1897)

32 1p rose (January)

33 6p brown orange (November)

1889.

Provisional issue.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamps of the issue of 1882-84 and 6 penny stamps of the issue of 1886 surcharged in black with new value horizontally across the center of the stamp. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p orange, black surcharge (October)

35 1p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge (July)

The surcharge on the sixpenny stamps is the same as in the provisional issue of 1886.

Varieties:

a. Distance between " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and "PENNY" 3 mm. instead of 2 mm.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p brown orange, black surcharge

b. Distance between "1" and "PENNY" 4 mm. instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

37 1p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge

End of 1891.

Provisional issue.

Fourpenny stamps of the issue of May 1st,

1885, surcharged in black with new value horizontally across the stamp. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p gray, black surcharge

Variety: Distance between " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and "PENNY" 3 mm. instead of 2 mm.

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p gray, black surcharge 1892.

Provisional issue.

Fourpenny stamps of the issue of May 1st, 1885, surcharged in black with new value horizontally across the stamp. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

40 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p gray, black surcharge 1894.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issues. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

41 1sh olive bistre

September, 1896.

Same type and paper as preceding issue, but printed by error in the color of the 6 penny stamp. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

42 1sh orange brown

Only 6000 of these stamps were printed.

January 15th, 1897.

Provisional issue.

Fourpenny revenue stamps surcharged in black with new value. There are a twelve minor varieties of this stamp, consisting in the spacing between " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and "d" and also in the relative position of the value and the word "POSTAGE" below. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p lilac and red, black surcharge

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1892.

Linen lined envelopes with stamp printed on right flap.



- 1° Size, 132x83 mm.
201 2p ultramarine
- 2° Size, 152x97 mm.
202 2p ultramarine
- 3° Size, 202x127 mm.
203 2p ultramarine
- 4° Size, 225x102 mm.
204 2p ultramarine

COUNTERFEITS.

There are no good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

TOGOLAND.

Currency: 100 PFENNIG—1 MARK—24 CENTS U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Beginning of 1897.

Stamps of the German Empire of the issue of 1889 surcharged in black TOGO.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 1 3pf brown, black surcharge
- 2 5pf green " "
- 3 10pf carmine " "
- 4 20pf blue " "
- 5 25pf orange " "
- 6 50pf red brown " "

TONGA.

Currency: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—£1—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

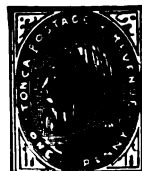
September 1st, 1886.

Typographed (portrait of King George I) on white wove paper. Size, 17½x22 mm.

Watermarked



N Z



1° Perforated 12½.

- 1 1p r. se
- 2 2p violet
- 3 6p ultramarine
- 4 6p pale ultramarine
- 5 1sh green
- 2° Perforated 12.
- 6 1p lilac rose
- 7 1p carmine rose
- 8 2p violet
- 9 6p milky blue
- 10 6p ultramarine
- 11 6p orange yellow (1892)
- 12 1sh green

1892.

A. Provisional issue.

I. 1 and 2 penny stamps of the 1886 issue surcharged in black with star in upper right and lower left corners. Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 12½.

- 13 1p rose, black surcharge
- 14 2p violet " "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharged with 3 stars.
- 15 1p rose, black surcharge
- b. Surcharged with 4 stars.
- 16 1p rose, black surcharge

This surcharge was made in order to prevent the stamps from being surcharged fraudulently with a higher value, in imitation of the provisional issue which follows.

II. 1 and 2 penny stamps of the issue of 1886 surcharged in black with new value. Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 12.

17 4p on 1p carmine rose, black surcharge

18 8p on 2p violet, black surcharge

Variety: No period after "PENCE."

19 4p on 1p rose carmine, black surcharge

20 8p on 2p violet, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There are two types of this issue, the 1 and 4 pence being of one

type and the 2, 8 pence and 1 shilling of the other. Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 12.

21 1p aniline red

22 2p olive gray

23 4p red brown

24 8p purple

25 1sh brown

26 1sh red brown

Variety: 1 penny stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p aniline red (half of 1penny)

BANK STAMP ADDENDUM NUMBER THREE.

BY LEWIS H. BENTON.

(Being addenda to my work in October, 1894, May, 1895 and March, 1896, Numbers.)

To my *Bank Stamp Addendum Number Two* in the JOURNAL for March, 1896, I have numerous additions to chronicle and further information to impart regarding stamps already noted.

The stamp system has been discontinued in the *State Bank of Wisconsin*, of West Superior, and in the *Bank of Hays City*, of Hays, Kan.; dates not known.



The *Stuart State Bank*, of Stuart, Neb., went up "Salt Creek" Dec. 19, 1894. (Stamp same type as above.)

This system was discontinued by the *Farmers and Merchants' Bank*, of New Berne, N. C., in the early part of 1895. The stamp of the *Ionia County Savings Bank* was issued 1893-4, but was never in actual use. The stamp of the *Loan and Savings Bank*, of Charlotte, N. C., was issued in 1893, that of the *Windham County Savings Bank*, of Newfane, Vt., in 1892, and the one of the *Morris County Savings Bank*, of Morristown, N. J., in Sept., 1892.

All the stamps mentioned in the preceding paragraph are of the design just illustrated.

The date of issue of the *Savannah Savings Bank* stamp, (Savannah, Ga.) is 1891 (Same type.) Just previous to this the bank used a stamp which was suppressed by the United States postal authorities on account of its similarity to the current 5c postage stamp. I have been unable to obtain a copy of this stamp. Perchance some Savannah reader of the JOURNAL may be able to remedy the deficiency.

The *Union Savings Bank*, of Washington, D. C., issued its 5c red shield stamp in 1891. Earlier in the same year it used for a short time a 5c red stamp of this design :



It measures $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and is perforated 14. The Bank uses also a 25c green stamp of above design. It measures $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. also, and is perforated 12.

In regard to the stamp of the *People's Savings Bank*, of East Saginaw, Mich., (same type as 5c rectangular *U. S. B.* stamp above) the cashier under date of May 26, 1896, writes :

"Stamps are a back number. We sold a very few once, but it was a dead industry long ago."

The stamp of the *Illinois National Bank*, of Springfield, was retired from service in 1893.



The stamp of the same design which was used by the *International Bank*, of West Superior, Wis., was relegated to the state of uselessness in 1892. It was issued in 1891.

The complete set of stamps used by the *Newburgh Penny Provident Fund*, of Newburgh, N. Y., is as follows :



1c light brown
5c light green
5c deep green

10c blue
25c bright lilac
50c rose

Each measures $29 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; perforated 14.

Two banks in Sacramento, Cal., were using bank stamps not long since. In 1890-91 the *Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank* used a stamp of the following design. It measures 23×27 mm.; perforated 11. It is printed in a beautiful shade of red, tho' I do not know what shade. Perhaps "crushed strawberry" might hit it ! (I wonder if I owe the strawberry an apology ?)



On the 23d of March, 1891, the *Sacramento Bank* issued a green stamp of above design. It measures 20x27 mm. and is rouletted.

The *Associated Charities Penny Savings Bank*, of Newtonville, Mass., has several new issues. All were issued about May, 1896, and are perforated 12.



- (1) 2c orange
- (2) 2c yellow, watermarked "Dennison."
- (3) 2c black on yellow
- (4) 2c " " " dash variety.
- (5) 25c deep purple (May 21, 1896)

The 2c is a new but necessary denomination in the set. No. 2 was of a lot which ran much lighter than No. 1, and was printed on paper watermarked with the manufacturing company's name. These stamps made such a poor showing, in fact hardly showing at all on the buff cards by gas light, that the more prominent black on yellows (3) were issued. The "dash variety" is a minor difference described in Oct. 1894 *JOURNAL*.

I have a few additions to make to my previous chronicle of the issues of the *Theodore Starr Savings Bank*, of that live, hustling (Nit!) city on the Delaware—Philadelphia. Unfortunately I can give no dates. All are rouletted.

1c carmine, 3c pale green, 5c blue, 10c buff, 50c violet,

Can any *JOURNAL* reader give me information regarding the issues of the *Avenue State Bank*, cor. 31st Street and Michigan Ave., Chicago, used in 1892; and also of a bank in Lincoln, Neb., using stamps as early as 1885?

And now a few words anent foreign postal savings banks and their emissions.

The system in England is very tersely explained by the following extract from a recent letter from a correspondent, Mr. Herbert Clark, of Kinnoull, Angmering, Worthing, England.

"Our Post Office runs the savings banks too, and issues forms for holding twelve 1-penny postage stamps, which, when filled, are handed in at any post office, together with the depositor's book, in which the clerk will enter 1 sh. and return book to depositor with a fresh blank form. The stamps are cancelled, I think, with the postmark, and are sent up to London when the accounts are sent in—at regular intervals probably."

I herewith illustrate the blank form used as above, and also one used in Austria in the same manner

Postage Stamps for a Deposit of One Shilling in the Post Office Savings Bank.

12 Penny Stamps to be affixed below.

		Depositor's Book.	
		Office of Issue	
		No. of Book	
		Dated Stamp of Post Office receiving the Postage Stamps.	

Postsparkarte


Raum zur Anklebung von 9 Briefmarken à 5 kr.
 zur Ersparung von Beträgen unter 50 Kreuzer.

K. K. Postsparkassen-Amt.

Auszufüllen vom Postamt:

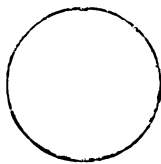
Des Einlagebüchchels

50 Kreuzer

	5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.
5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.	5 kr. aufzankleben.

Nr.

Ausgabestelle:



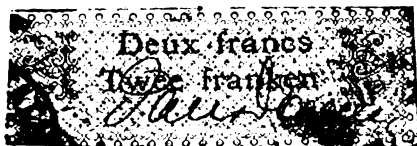
1878. 26. Okt. 9.

Poststempel und des Postamtes,
 welches diese Sparkarte als
 Einlage behandelt hat.

The Belgian system is divided, or rather there are two classes of stamp savings. The "ordinary" is almost identical in its workings with the system in England and Austria. I have seen nearly all the regular values of postage stamps used in this way, though the 2-centimes value is the one most commonly met with having the bank cancellation,



The other class of stamp savings referred to is for business men and others who have larger amounts to deposit. The stamps are stuck into a book which the depositor holds, same as any bank book. Interest and deposits are figured up in the book beside the stamps. The Belgian government issues ten stamps for this purpose, ranging in value from one franc to one thousand francs. The words of value of all are printed in black, in French and Flemish, on ornamental ground-works of various colors. These stamps are imperforate and each measures 54x17½mm.



- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 fr. black and ——— | 30 fr. black and gray |
| 2 fr. " " pearl | 50 fr. " " pale green |
| 3 fr. " " pink | 100 fr. " " blue |
| 5 fr. " " pale red | 500 fr. " " ——— |
| 10 fr. " " orange | 1000 fr. " " violet |

I have what I think to be a complete list of the German bank issues, that is the emissions of all the provinces in the empire, but as I lack a few of the stamps themselves I will reserve it for my next addendum, when I hope to be able to *verify* the *entire* list. (See page 483 in the Oct., 1894, JOURNAL.)



I hope to be able to give illustrations of some of the school savings bank stamps used in our own country.

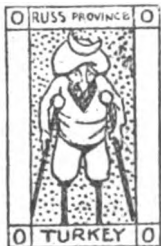
For various bits of information in this article, I am indebted to Mrs. Mary Martin, of Newtonville, Mass.; Mrs. Geo. W. Rains, of Newburg, N. Y.; Mr. H. Clark, Kinnoull, England; Mr. W. D. Dearlove, Sacramento, Cal.; and Mr. E. G. Berger, Chicago.

NEW STAMPS FOR OLD.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

London, (Eng.) *Daily Mail*.

In philatelic circles, the issue of a new postage stamp is usually of as much importance as the appearance of the first "little stranger" in an average household, and the enthusiastic collector is agog with excitement until a specimen of the new-born gum-paper has been added to his collection.



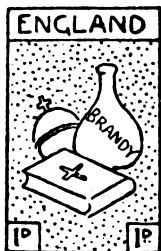
Despite the fact that the editor of a German weekly paper has recently designed and published a complete set of new postage stamps for the whole world, the temperature of the stamp market is only normal. This apparent apathy, however, may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the designs partake of the nature of those reproduced herewith. If possessing no other merit, they are at least expressive, and one would require but an elementary knowledge of how the world wags to distinguish the various countries thus kindly provided for, even if this were not plainly indicated on the designs themselves. The first assigned to Turkey, shows the Sultan ambling about on crutches, while the naughts in the four corners have a significant if mute reference to Turkey's financial position. In addition to this, the land of the star and crescent is already regarded, in Germany at least, as a Russian province. The Emperor Menelik on the Abyssinian stamp is evidently something of a vivisectionist, for he is represented as cruelly sawing a leg off Italy. Next we are introduced to our old friend Oom Paul, snap shotted in the act of administering a sound trashing to the naughty raider who ventured across the border without notice of his visit. Unlike the British sailor who wrote from



Crete recently, "His heart *is* in the job." The price of the stamp we have ventured to add ourselves. For over a year now Spain and Cuba have been carrying on a more or less determined war so the two are appropriately shown struggling for a big cigar: and, if possession is anything, as in law, Cuba bids fair to win. We now come to the stamp suggested as most suitable for our own homeland. In Germany, as in many another foreign country, the



English are generally believed to be a nation of arrant hypocrites; we go to church, think our neighbours, with commendable regularity and assumed piety, but shortly after the service has con-



cluded we are to be found in the privacy of our own homes with the much-loved brandy bottle before us. It is difficult to understand how this belief in our brandy-drinking propensities comes to be so widespread on the Continent, considering that probably less brandy is consumed in this country than any other spirit. The third figure in the stamp would seem to suggest that those in high places

share the national weakness, or it may have reference to the English love for pomp and show. The latter is the more likely, for, anxious that neither of the points should be lost, the German editor added in type beneath the design the equivalent of "Brandy, Bible, and Bauble."

Almost effective stamp is the one "struck" for Norway, and beyond the fact that it consists of an admirable caricature of Ibsen it calls for no comment. Italy is well known to have very little money in her exchequer, so the king is depicted displaying his empty pockets



to the wide, wide world, a most unwise proceeding for ordinary mortals to indulge in, much less a king. The stamp of Sardinia is easily recognisable though all good housewives will see in the corner figures, a new significance, for cannot rodents of sardines now be had of all store-price grocers for 7½d.? The fame of Sweden in the match-making industry is apparently as well established in Germany as here. If the King of Sweden could only be induced to consent what a splendid free advertisement could be given to

to the wide, wide world, a most unwise proceeding for ordinary mortals to indulge in, much less a king. The stamp of Sardinia is easily recognisable though all good housewives will see in the corner figures, a new significance, for cannot rodents of sardines now be had of all store-price grocers for 7½d.? The fame of Sweden in the match-making industry is apparently as well established in Germany as here. If the King of Sweden could only be induced to consent what a splendid free advertisement could be given to



the famous "Tandstickor" brand!



SWEDEN.



Switzerland is provided for with a family of tourists—obviously an English family, from the wide-check garments—gazing through telescopes at the wonders of the Alps. And now we come to India, the stamp for which leads us to conclude that J. Bull is regarded—if he does not regard himself—as a god in India.

The heathen in his blindness is seen to be begging from a four-face graven image of John Bull, the said image, as far as the stamp shows, giving no sign in reply. The German editor can scarcely have heard of the Indian Famine Fund.

For Spain a picture of an infant on a rocking horse is put forward, the figures in the corner further suggesting the king's tender years. Anyone who has seen a Punch and Judy show will—if the event was not too long ago—remember that the ever aggressive Punch successfully bullies every-

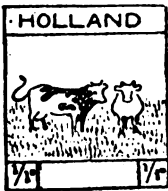


BEGGING OF THE GRAVEN IMAGE.



one he encounters, until the agile clown puts in an appearance and finally gives Punch a much needed lesson. This idea has been applied to Turkey and Greece, the latter of course figuring as the victorious clown.

For Palestine a portrait of our friend in need, Mr. Shent-per-Shent, is given, his insignia of office decorating three corners and suggesting that he has returned to his own land once more and set up in business there. To pastoral Holland two cows are allotted, but we presume



the figures in this case would change with the price of butter. Already one stamp has been designed for England, but that is not enough for so deserving a country, so another—and we are the only people favored with the double honour—represents Great Britain as an open-jawed monster, ever seeking what it may devour. This allusion

to our ravenous appetite is most pointed, but, we fear, will not be sufficient to stay it. The Irish stamp is content with recalling a few dark pages in the history of the Emerald Isle. This exhausts the list of those we are able to find space for, though, as already mentioned the German editor provided stamps for the whole world, and a few others are worthy of mention. As a German designer's soul no doubt rebels at the thought of an Englishman being set up to rule in the Fatherland—he seems to regard the Duchy of Coburg and Gotha as an English province—and so he thinks the English Royal arms should embellish the postage stamps of the



State. Perhaps Lord Salisbury will take the hint and adopt measures to formally annex.

A design for Madagascar is a study in "black and white," a Frenchman and a native being locked in deadly embrace, no doubt intended to inform the world that in Germany the conquest of Madagascar by the French is by no means considered final or complete. The Chartered Company has not escaped. For years it has issued its own stamps in Rhodesia, but the company has extended its operations considerably since they were first printed, so that they are somewhat out of date now, and therefore a new and more appropriate one has been prepared to German ideas. It shows Mr. Rhodes scanning a map of Africa, no doubt looking for fresh spheres to conquer, and paying no heed to the native who kneels in supplication at his feet. The directors of the Chartered Company are also there, but they are represented as puppets, from whose bodies strings run into the hands of Mr. Rhodes. Little notes of music and bags of gold in the four corners complete the picture. For France it is thought that a little sketch of a Frenchman and a Russian embracing each other would be more suitable than either the eagle or emblem of liberty. Russia is represented by



with the double





OUR SUGGESTION.

another monster, half bear, half sea-serpent, that would eat up the whole of Asia if it could, but a little range of mountains in the background suggests that even its hungry elongated tongue cannot reach over the Himalayas. All this forms a most interesting object lesson as to what the world looks like through German eyes; but why is Germany omitted from the list? Perhaps it would be *à se-majesté!* As that has no terrors for us, we beg to fill the breach with a good-natured suggestion of our own.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAGE STAMP.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

Among the questions which will be considered at the next Postal Congress to be held at Washington in the month of May, 1897, the most important is unquestionably that which relates to the creation of the universal postage stamp;—a question which the journals have been earnestly discussing for some time, and one which, to an unusual degree, has attracted the attention of the philatelic world. It is this all important question which at this time induces us to impart to the collectors of postage stamps, the interesting facts which we have been able to gather.

It will not be necessary to dwell here upon the great importance of the creation of a universal postage stamp. It has been conceded by everybody that such a creation would be of incalculable benefit to the public at large. Under present conditions, if anyone desires to secure information from a country other than the one in which he lives, it is impossible for him to send a postage stamp for the answer, his only course being to resort to the international card correspondence, answer pre-paid, such pre-payment being frequently insufficient, or the desired object not being attained. When the universal postage stamp comes into use, it will be possible to supply the postage necessary to cover the desired answer, and to pay to a correspondent trivial amounts which are frequently not far in excess of the charges imposed by the postal authorities for the issuing of money orders, which orders are moreover limited to certain countries of the Union.

Who suggested the idea of introducing this form of value, which is to become, as it were, paper money, recognized throughout the world, and under what form will it be presented to us? These are the two questions which we may ask ourselves, and with which we intend to engage the attention of our readers,

Let it be remembered, at the outset, that this project of creating a universal postage stamp, is by no means a new one. On referring to the documents of the last Postal Congress held at Vienna in the year 1891, we find that already, at the meeting of the "Committee for The Examination of the Proposition Concerning the Chief Convention, and the Plans for the Creation of a Central Office of Account and Liquidation," held on the 2nd of June, the creation of this form of value came up for consideration. In order to simplify the study of this important reform, the following motion was advanced to the Congress Committee by the delegate of the Postal Authorities of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg:

"For the purpose of facilitating relations between the countries of the

" Union that there be created a universal postage stamp bearing the values
" of 25 and 5 centimes.

" That this stamp be admitted in all the countries of the Universal
" Postal Union to cover the postage of international correspondence, con-
" currently with the stamps issued by each country.

" Said stamp not to be good for interior service, nor to be exchanged in
" the post-offices for ordinary stamps.

" The sale of the universal postage stamp to take place for account of all
" the countries of the Union. After deduction of manufacturing, or other ex-
" penses, the proceeds of the sale to be divided amongst them in the propor-
" tion fixed by Sec. 3 of Art. 28 of the Rules of the Chief Convention rela-
" tive to the division of expenses of the International Administration office,
" or at a rate to be agreed upon.

" The liquidation of such proceeds to be made either by compensation
" at the time the contributive share of each country in the Union expenses
" referred to in the previous paragraph is determined, or by putting such
" liquidations to account against the labor of the International Bureau in
" connection with the service of postal or other orders.

" That decisions be arrived at in this matter, to the effect that the Inter-
" national Office be charged with the manufacture and storage of this stamp,
" as well as with the shipment of same to each country, and also with the
" accounting in connection with such service."

In order to clearly understand the conditions under which this project
was to go into effect, it will be useful to indicate here the manner of divid-
ing the expenses of the International Post Office, according to Art. 28 of the
Rules of the Convention.

" The countries of the Union are divided into seven classes, contribut-
" ing, each one, for its share of the expenses, in the proportion of a certain
" number of units, viz :

" 1st Class, 25 Units,	5th Class, 5 Units,
" 2nd " 20 "	6th " 3 "
" 3rd " 15 "	7th " 1 "
" 4th " 10 "	

" These co-efficients are multiplied by the number of the countries of
" each class, and the amount thus obtained furnishes the number of units by
" which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient gives the amount
" of the unit of expense.

" The countries of the Union are classified as follows with reference to
" the division of expenses :

" 1st Class: Germany, Austria-Hungary, United States of America,
" France, Great Britain, British India, British Colonies of Australasia, all the
" other British Colonies and Protectorates, (except Canada), Italy, Russia
" and Turkey.

" 2nd Class: Spain.

" 3rd Class: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Netherlands,
" Roumania, Sweden, Spanish Colonies and Provinces beyond the sea,
" French Colonies, Dutch East Indies.

" 4th Class: Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Portuguese
" Colonies.

" 5th Class: Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Greece,
" Mexico, Peru, Servia, Tunis.

" 6th Class: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
" Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Luxemburg, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Persia,

' German Protectorates, Salvador, Kingdom of Siam, Uruguay, Venezuela, " Danish Colonies, Colonies of Curacao (or Dutch Antilles), Colony of " Surinam, (or Dutch Guiana.)

" 7th Class : Congo Free State, Hawaii, Liberia, Montenegro."

It must be stated that the proposition made by the delegate of the postal authorities of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg did not meet with the approval of the members of the Congress Committee of Vienna.

At a meeting held a few days later, during the same Congress, the delegate of the postal authorities of the United States of America, advanced a new proposition to the same effect, but this did not have any better success than the other, and then the idea was for some time abandoned.

Although the Postal Congress was closed in 1891 without any decision being arrived at, it is nevertheless true that this question made rapid strides on that occasion.

Three years later, the postal and telegraphic authorities of Germany entered into further negotiations with the members of the Union with a view to an understanding in this matter, and a conference was officially announced for the 15th of July, 1895. The minister of the German Postal Department presented on this occasion a design for a universal postage stamp, and renewed the plan of adoption above described, which was acknowledged to be of such a nature as to preclude any kind of fraud. Indications now point to the adoption of the above described project.

The sale of the international stamp would therefore be conducted for the benefit of all the postal administrations of the Union, and the proceeds of such sale would be divided amongst the various administrations in the proportions fixed by Art. 32 of the Convention, as per extract given above.

At the risk of being considered indiscreet, let us say a word now with regard to the composition of the stamp.

It would be perforated, and of the dimensions 38mmx25mm., so that the names of the various countries which recognized its postal value might be artistically combined on the surface, such combination to be made in alphabetical order, the classes of the various countries being also considered.

By reason of the difficulties which would ensue from the indication, on the obverse of the stamp, of the charge imposed by such countries as do not use the franc as their monetary standard, the method inaugurated by Mr. Albert Barre, of Paris, and which was applied to the Greek stamps of the first issue, would be adopted on the stamp; that is to say, the value would be printed in color on the reverse of the stamp. The adoption of this method would also simplify the formation of the design, which would be simple and at the same time attractive.

Will all these measures be of such a nature as to absolutely preclude all possibility of counterfeiting this stamp? Although the Postal Congress of Vienna clearly and definitely outlined the steps that were to be taken with a view to the prevention of counterfeiting in any of the countries of the Union, it would seem advisable, as an additional safeguard, to select a special kind of paper for the printing of this stamp. In this connection, we must not lose sight of the fact that, if Bank of England notes, the simplest of all in appearance, are yet far more difficult to imitate than those of other countries which are often characterized by a lavish display of ornamentation, this is to be attributed to the fact that their principal safeguard lies in the paper itself. The public are unaware of the traps that are laid for the counterfeiter in this one primary operation alone, by which, at the will of the manufacturer,

there may exist certain diversities of thickness, skilfully calculated, which are noticed on certain parts of the sheet, and which are nothing more than skilfully arranged watermarks. It would also be well to bear in mind, in the selection of the paper, that the universal stamp will be, as we have previously stated, a paper money, and from its very nature must be subject to transfer from hand to hand. It must therefore be small in size, and at the same time of exceptional strength, and consequently ought to be the object of a special manufacture.

Doubtless these several points will occur to the minds of the members of the Washington Congress, who will, we trust, by the creation of the universal postage stamp, solve this difficult problem.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We take pleasure in announcing that in the next number of the JOURNAL we shall begin the publication of a series of articles upon United States stamps, to be written by Mr. John N. Luff. These articles will constitute a new history of the postage stamps of the United States. Mr. Luff has been for a long time gathering material for this publication and has had the assistance of many of our leading philatelists. We anticipate the result will prove of the greatest interest to all collectors and students of the stamps of this country.

CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

We shall forward this month to the subscribers to the CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS, Part XI (St. Christopher to South Bulgaria.)

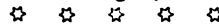
The Autotype plates accompanying this Part, are: Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52 (1); Shanghai, 1865-66 (2); Afghanistan, 1870-78 (17). We are enabled to present these last plates to our subscribers through the courtesy of Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, who kindly placed at our disposal for this purpose, the celebrated collection of Afghanistan stamps of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison; the cost of production of these plates alone exceeds six hundred dollars.

NOTES.

The current $\frac{1}{2}$ penny Tobago now comes printed in gray green instead of yellow green.



We have seen a copy of the provisional 1 centavo on 5c of the 1895 issue of Guatemala (A19 of our catalogue), with surcharge inverted.



Below we illustrate the Madagascar unpaid letter stamp chronicled last month.



We illustrate below the St. Helena Postal Card chronicled some time ago.

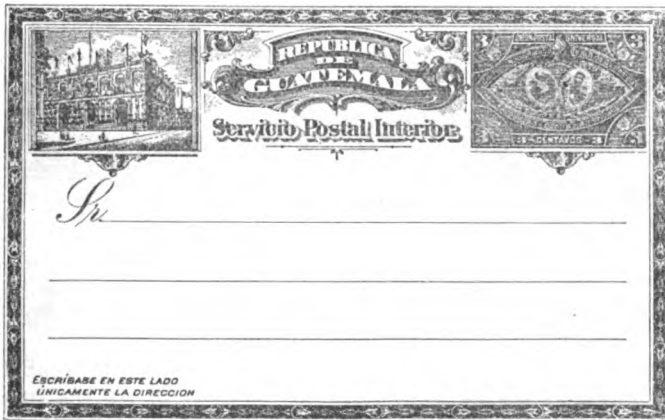
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
ST. HELENA
POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

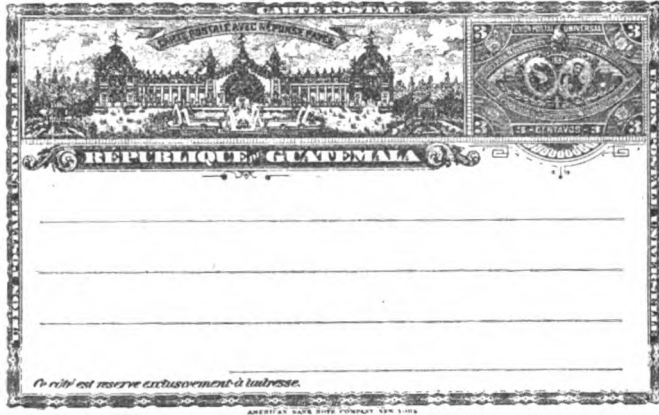


We have seen a vertical pair of the 2 centavos, of the 1894 issue of Salvador, imperforate horizontally between and a horizontal pair of the 2 centavos, of the 1892 issue, imperforate vertically between.



We illustrate below the Guatemala Postal and Letter Cards mentioned in February.





Sr.

CORREOS NACIONALES

*ESCRÍBASE EN ESTE LADO
ENCAMINAR A LA DIRECCIÓN.*

We illustrate below the new 5 centesimi of Italy, chronicled last month



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

With this number of the JOURNAL we send to our subscribers a half-tone illustration of the provisional ½ penny Tobago.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a vertical pair of the 5 sucres, of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, imperforate horizontally between, and Mr. L. Haupt has shown us the 20 centavos brown telegraph, of the 1892 issue, imperforate, and used postally.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Der Philatelist mentions a 1½ reis, of the 1882 issue of Portuguese India, with additional "1½ reis" inverted in upper label.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



Salvador has just tried its hand at Commemorative stamps by issuing two adhesives of 1 and 5 centavos on the occasion of the Central American Exposition at Guatemala; both values are of the same design, and are printed in gold, blue, red and green; on the 1 centavo, the spandrels, frame and label with value are printed in blue and on the 5 centavos in red.

Both, of course, should be classed as speculative issues.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

"As the easiest and readiest way of enabling people of all classes with the minimum of trouble to subscribe to the Hospital Fund, the Prince of Wales has approved a design for two stamps of the face value of 1s. and 2s. 6d. respectively, which has been prepared by the Government contractors, Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who have kindly given the blocks and drawings free of charge.

The stamps will be ready after Easter, when full particulars will be published. The issue will be strictly limited in number and no reissue will be made.

The stamps may be procured through any bookseller, news agent, stationer, or stamp seller.

The design of the stamps is to consist of three typical figures, two halt and ailing, and in the middle Charity supporting them. The name of the fund will be at the top, and the Prince of Wales' autograph initials below. Apart from their popularity with the smaller subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund they are calculated to excite great interest among philatelists, of whose society H. R. H., the Duke of York is president."

It is obvious that these labels will serve as receipts for the subscriptions and mementos of the occasion, and will save subscribers the trouble of remitting by post, but they will not be postage stamps in any sense of the word, and though doubtless many will find a resting place in the albums of collectors it will simply be as curiosities. (*Monthly Circular*).

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. J. S. Robertson sends us the following clipping from a Canadian daily paper:

JUBILEE 3-CENT STAMP.

Ottawa, March 14.—(Special.)—Here is good news for postage stamp collectors. The Postmaster-General proposes, as far as his department is concerned, to commemorate Her Majesty's diamond jubilee by the issue of a new 3-cent postage stamp, appropriate to the occasion. It will have a limited circulation only, probably for a period of months covering the jubilee celebrations during the coming summer. When the sale is stopped the present 3 cent stamp will be put in circulation again.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The following is an extract from a letter received from a Canadian correspondent:

"I saw to day photographs of three different designs of the Canadian Jubilee stamp, but do not know which of them will be adopted by the P. M. G. The three designs have the head of the Queen in 1837 and in 1897. The value indicated on the photographs I have seen is "Fifteen Cents;" this seems to indicate that a whole set will be printed instead of only a 3 cent stamp as it was rumored. The stamp will be of the same shape as the U. S. Columbian issue.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Below we give a translation of the official decree authorizing the surcharging of last year's commemoration stamps of Uruguay.

NOTICE.

The stock of the present Postage Stamps of 1c, 5c and 10c being very limited, the Directory, authorized by the Government, have resolved to put in circulation on the 1st March next, a provisional emission of the said values putting again in use the excess of stamps of the same value emitted specially on account of the inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of the great citizen, Joaquin Suarez, on 18th July last year, with the inscription stamped in red ink PROVISORIO 1897.

Until further notice these can be used along with those already in use. Montevideo, 24th February 1897.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez has shown us a 3 centime Hayti of the 1882 issue imperforate at the left side, the edge of the sheet not having been perforated.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Rothfuchs has shown us the 2 cent envelope on amber with stamp of the new die, on which the head is much larger and nearer the frame than in the regular type, specially noticeable opposite the "o" of POSTAGE, where the distance is only 1 mm., instead of 2 mm.; *The Philatelic Monthly and World* chronicled the same on white paper some time ago. Mr. Joseph H. Beattie has shown us the Western Union Telegraph frank for 1897, the type of which is the same as the preceding issue.

Envelope.

Watermarked U. S. P. O. D. 94.

Size, 160x89 mm.

2c green, amber (new die)

Telegraph stamp.

Western Union.

Perforated.

No value, red

BOLIVIA.—We have just received three new adhesives, undoubtedly the ugliest ones ever issued by this country; they are poorly lithographed; on the 20 centavos the vignette is printed in black. The remainder of the series, consisting of 5, 50c, 1 and 2b, are to be issued next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Reduced about one sixth.

Perforated 12.

2c red

10c brown violet

20c lake and black

BRAZIL.—Mr. C. A. Brück has sent us the current adhesive of 10 reis re-engraved; the principal difference consists in the word "dez" to the left of "10" having been replaced by "reis."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10r red and light blue

CHINA.—The officials in charge of the Stamp Department having found that the surcharging of the postage stamps proved to be remunerative, a new crop has just been placed on the market; the surcharge is similar to the previous one, but the numerals of value are larger; our correspondent Mr. D. Benjamin writes us that the 5cent stamps were sold out in less than no time.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a shell.

Perforated 12.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on 3c pale yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ black surcharge

1c on 1c red 1 “

2c on 2c light green 2 “

5c on 5c yellow “

10c on 12c orange 10 “

30c on 24c carmine 30 “

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 15.

4c on 3c red 4 black surcharge

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The *Philatelic Monthly and World* states that a 10 centavos adhesive, of the same type as the current 5 centavos, has just been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c brown, rose

CURACAO.—We gather from the *Postwertzeichenkunde* that the 40 cent Unpaid Letter stamp of the current type has been issued.

*Unpaid Letter stamp.*Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

40c green and black

DUTCH INDIES.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent adhesive with portrait of Queen Wilhelmina and the 15 cent Unpaid Letter stamp of the new type.

*Adhesive stamp.*Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c gray*Unpaid Letter stamp.*Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

15c carmine and black

EGYPT.—Soudan.—We read in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* that the current Egyptian stamps have been surcharged in black “SOUDAN” for use in the district of Halfa and all localities south of Wadi-Halfa.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crescent and Star.

Perforated 14.

1 mil brown, black surcharge

3 mil orange “

5 mil carmine, black surcharge

1 pia blue “

FINLAND.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces a change in the 10 pennia Postal Card; the inscriptions are set in new type, the shield has undergone some alterations and the crown and lion are larger.

Postal card.

10p rose, cream

GREECE.—Mr J. C. Morgenthau has shown us some uncatalogued varieties of unofficial perforation and rouletting of the current (Athens print) stamps.

Adhesive stamps.

Sewing machine perforation.

- 20l rose (cancelled " Amphessa, Galaseidon and Kalabry)
Rouletted.
- 20l rose (cancelled Lebetzoba)

LABUAN.—*The London Philatelist* states that the current adhesives have been altered in the same manner as the new issue of North Borneo.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

- 1c lilac and black, black surcharge
- 2c blue " "
- 3c bistre " "
- 5c green " "
- 6c red " "
- 8c rose " "
- 12c orange " "
- 18c brown " "
- 24c lilac and blue "

MEXICO.—We have seen the official Postal Card (OP₁ of our catalogue) printed on greenish gray and on yellow card ; we have also seen another, of a new type, printed in black on white card. The *Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 and 4 centavos official, watermarked R. M. interlaced.

Mr. S. Chapman has sent us some novelties in the shape of Wrappers, Postal Cards and Letter Cards ; the wrappers are both of 1 cent, one for interior use and the other for foreign use, both have the current stamp ; the inscriptions which are similar to those of the preceding issue are in red on the one for interior and in black on the other ; the paper is of thin manila, glazed on the surface. The Postal Cards, which are of 2 and 3 centavos, are of the same type as the 1890 issue (PC 17 and PC 18) with stamp of current type, the 2 centavos which is for local use has the inscription in blue, the 3 centavos, which is for Postal Union service has the inscription in blue-green. The Letter Card is of the same type as the current 5 centavos.

Official stamps.

Watermarked R. M. interlaced.

Perforated.

- 1c green, black surcharge
- 4c orange "

Wrappers.

Thin manila paper, highly glazed on the surface.

Truncated flap at the right.

Size 250x85 mm.

- 1c green, red inscription
- 1c green, black inscription

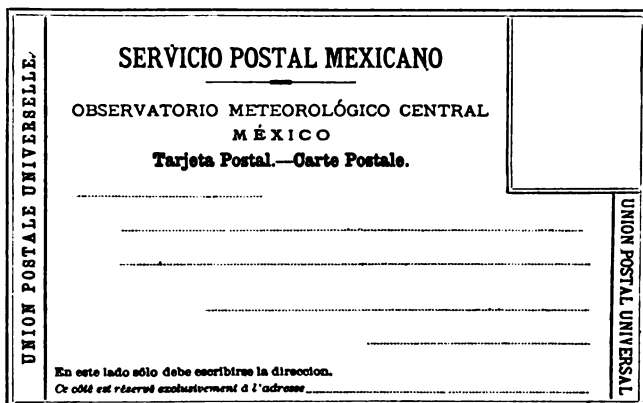
Postal cards.

- 2c rose, ultramarine inscription, *white*
- 3c brown, emerald green " "

Letter card.

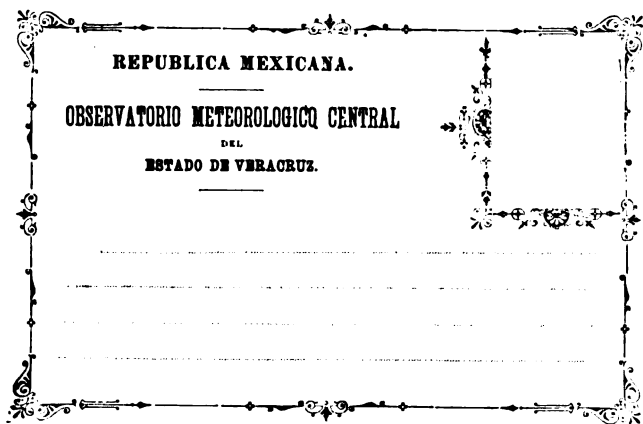
- 4c orange, blue inscription, *white*

Official Postal Cards.



no value, black, *greenish gray*

no value, black, *yellow*



no value, black, *white*

MONACO.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the 50 centimes and 5 francs have changed in shade.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

50c bistre, *yellow*

5fr bright rose, *green*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*The Australian Philatelist* states that the 9 and 10 penny adhesives were issued on the 10th of February with the watermark N. S. W. and large crown. The color of the 9 penny is a colder shade of red brown than before; the surcharge is in smaller type and the perfora-

tion is 12. The 10 penny is bright and clearly printed and perforated 11x11½.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked

NSW

Perforated 12.

9p red brown and black

Perforated 11x11½.

10p lilac

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—The *London Philatelist* mentions a new Registration Envelope with stamp of similar type to that on the current Registration envelopes of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Registration envelopes.

White wove paper linen lined.

1° Size 132x83mm.

2p blue

2° Size 227x100mm.

2p blue

3° Size 292x150mm.

2p blue

NORTE BORNEO.—We read in the *London Philatelist* that a new series of adhesives has been issued, similar in type to preceding issue, the frame of each stamp having been changed and inscriptions in Chinese and Malay characters added.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1c yellow brown and black

2c carmine and black

3c lilac and gray green

5c orange red and black

6c olive brown “

8c lilac “

12c blue and black

18c green “

24c claret and blue

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles a provisional 1 penny Postal Card of the usual type, with adhesive stamp of one penny orange, surcharged in black with coat of arms.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

1p orange and black, *white*

PERU.—We have received the 50 centavos and 1 sol of the 1886 issue, surcharged diagonally **DEFICIT** in black. We notice that we have omitted to chronicle the Postal Packet stamps issued in the beginning of the year.

Postal Packet stamps.

Perforated 12.

- 1c purple
- 2c olive
- 2c bistre
- 2c yellow
- 5c dark blue
- 10c purple brown
- 20c red
- 50c blue green

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 12.

- 50c red, black surcharge
- 1s brown " "

SAN MARINO.—The *Austria Philatelist* chronicles the long heralded set of Unpaid Letter stamps; the design is similar to the regular adhesives, except that the coat of arms has been replaced by the denomination of value, in black on white ground; we hope to illustrate these stamps in next month's Journal.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5c light green and black | 60c light green and black |
| 10c " " | 1l pale rose and black |
| 30c " " | 5l " " |
| 50c " " | 10l " " |

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. F. Noël has shown us some new provisionals of 1 and 2½ penny made by surcharging the 1 penny revenue "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" in three lines; the 3 and 6 penny revenue stamps have also received this surcharge and an additional one "2½d." According to the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*, there are three types of this last surcharge. There are sixty stamps in the sheet which has been surcharged in two panes of thirty. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., state that they have received a sheet of the 2½p on 3p which in the second printing got so shifted that the third row had a second impression which should have been in the fourth row; the bottom row consequently was left without surcharge.

2½d.

I.

2½d.

II.

2½d.

III.

The three types were distributed over the sheet as per following diagram.

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I I I I I I I I I I
I I I I I I I I I I
I 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 I
    
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thus giving: 22 stamps of type I
5 stamps of type II
3 stamps of type III

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 14.



Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

1p lilac and green,	black surcharge	
2½p on 3p lilac and green	" "	type I
2½p on 3p lilac and green	" "	type II
2½p on 3p lilac and green	" "	type III
2½p on 6p lilac and green	" "	type I
2½p on 6p lilac and green	" "	type II
2½p on 6p lilac and green	" "	type III

SURINAM.—The *Postwertzeichenkunde* states that the 40 cent Unpaid Letter stamp of this colony has also been issued in the new type.

Unpaid Letter stamp.

Perforated 12½.

40c green and black

SWEDEN.—We read in several of our contemporaries that the shades of the 5, 20 and 30 öre have been changed.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermark a Crown.

Perforated 13.

5ö yellow green
20ö bright blue
30ö yellow brown

SWITZERLAND.—The 1 centime Unpaid Letter stamp is now issued in the same color as the higher values.

Unpaid Letter stamp.

Granite paper.

Perforated 11½.

1c yellow green and carmine

URUGUAY.—The Commemorative stamps mentioned by us in September last, have been surcharged "Provisorio 1897" as per illustration.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.



Perforated.
1c brown violet and black, red surcharge
5c blue " "
10c carmine " "

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., March 11th, 1897.	
Great Britain, 2sh red brown, fine,	\$ 12.00
Saxony, 3pf red, exceedingly fine specimen,	30.00
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, unused, very slightly torn, otherwise fine,	35.00
Sweden, first issue, 3sk banco, very fine,	11.85
Tuscany, wmk. wavy lines, 9c dull lilac, fine,	18.10
Wurtemberg, 7okr violet, unused and very fine,	17.50
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, grand margins but two tears,	21.00
— Star, perf., 8d yellow brown, very fine,	26.25
British South Africa, woodblock error, 1d blue, repaired and mounted, Pemberton, Wilson & Co.'s stamp on back,	87.50
Gambia, 1sh green,	10.00
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d, earliest state of plate, not much margin, but fine,	25.00
— large fillet, 2d blue, clipped at bottom and a corner repaired,	14.50
— 1856, 4d black on green, very fine,	15.00
— envelope, 1sh yellow, cut square, unused, very fine and rare,	26.25
Victoria, beaded oval, 6d orange, good specimen, fine color,	18.75
— 5sh blue on yellow, fair specimen,	14.35
British Columbia, 10c, perf. 12½, unused very fine,	11.50
Canada, 7½d green, very fine,	12.50
— another, very fine,	14.00
— 6d, perforated, unused, fine,	31.25
Dominican Republic, 1865, ½ real, black on green, fine,	12.50
Montserrat, CA, 4d, very fine,	13.50
Nevis, litho., 6d olive gray, heavy postmark, a little damaged,	27.50
— 6d green, superb unused specimen, mint state,	38.75
New Brunswick, "Connell" stamp, unused, perfs. clipped on two sides,	50.00
Newfoundland, 4d carmine, exceedingly fine,	16.50
— 6½d carmine, unused, very fine,	38.50
St. Lucia, Star, 4d blue, unused, very fine,	14.00
— 1885, 6d lilac, unused, mint state,	18.75

Tobago, CC, 6d ochre, very fine,	20.60
Trinidad, imperf., 6d green, exceedingly fine, very large margins,	12.50
United States, State Dept., \$20, pen cancelled, very fine,	25.00
Virgin Islands, 1sh, double outer line, unused, original gum,	15.00

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, March 16th and 17th, 1897.

Great Britain, £5 orange, postally used, very fine,	\$11.50
Hanover, 10gr green, superb used copy, large margins all round,	11.00
Spain, 1850, 10 reales green, fine,	13.00
Ceylon, imperf., 1sh 9d green, very fine and large margins on three sides,	13.75
— another one, fine,	11.00
Mauritius, Britannia, imperf., FOURPENCE in black on the green stamp, very fine,	10.50
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, very fine,	16.50
Barbados, Wmk. large Star, 1d on right half of 5sh rose, numeral 7 mm., with straight serif, reading downwards, very fine,	21.25
Nevis, perf. 15, 1sh green, unused and fine, but no gum,	17.50
St. Lucia, Wmk. Star, 4d blue, unused and very fine, but no gum,	11.00
— CA, 1sh orange, unused and very fine, but no gum,	15.00
Tobago, CA, 6d bistre brown, superb lightly postmarked copy,	45.00
Turks Islands, CA, ½d on 4d gray, unused, mint state,	17.50
— another one, do.	16.85
British Honduras, CA, 6d yellow, used and fine,	13.10
Western Australia, CC, perf. 14, 4d carmine, vertical pair, unused, in mint state,	32.50

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co, March 22nd, 1897.

Great Britain, 4d, watermarked medium Garter, grand unused pair, on white paper, mint state,	\$147.50
— 2sh red brown, very fine,	10.50
Spain, 1851, 2 reales red, beautiful unused specimen, fine margin all round,	167.50
— 1852, 2 reales red, unused, o.g., very fine,	117.50
— 1853, 2 reales red, unused, exceedingly fine,	55.00
Ceylon, imperf., 4d rose, good margins, fine,	67.50
Labuan, 2c on 16c blue, unused,	28.75
Straits Settlements, Bangkok, CC, 2c brown, fine,	11.50
British Bechuanaland, £5, postmarked and very fine,	21.75
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock error, 4d red, repaired at left corner, lightly postmarked, very fair specimen,	102.50
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d on original envelope, earliest state of plate, beautiful color, light postmark, good margins,	75.00
— another superb specimen,	67.50
— Post Paid, 2d blue, very early state of plate, lower label a little cut, but a fine specimen,	19.35
New South Wales, diadem, imperf., 5d green, very fine, large margins	20.00
— — 8d orange, good margins, very fine	16.25
Queensland, 1879, 1d yellow, error of color, unused, fine,	26.25
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow, exceedingly fine,	18.75
British Guiana, small 8c rose, surcharged "Official," fine,	10.00
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos green,	21.75
Colombia, 1862, 20c red, trifle thin in one spot, but very fine,	30.00
— — 1 peso lilac, unused, o.g.,	25.00

Nevis, perf. 13, 6d gray, unused, mint state,	14.50
— perf. 15, 4d orange, similar,	14.50
— — 1sh blue green, unused, very fine,	15.00
— lithographed, 4d orange, unused, o. g.,	36.25
— — 6d olive, unused, part gum, exceedingly fine,	51.25
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, a most brilliant unused specimen, o. g.,	97.50
Newfoundland, 6½d carmine, unused, very fine,	50.00
Nova Scotia, 1sh cold violet, magnificent specimen, enormous margins,	125.00
— 1sh mauve, very fine, lightly cancelled, margin all round,	75.00
Peru, Medio Peso rose, fine,	62.50
— Medio P'eso yellow, unused, large margins, slightly creased, but very fine	18.50
St. Lucia, watermark Star, 6d green, very fine,	11.50
— 1883, 1sh black and orange, exceedingly fine,	16.50
St. Vincent, 1d on 6d yellow green, a pair, one or two perfs. gone from one stamp, but very fine,	40.00
Tobago, CA, 6d ochre, very fine,	56.25
Trinidad, Lady McLeod stamp on entire letter, a minute cut in one place, but very fine,	62.50
— 1d on 6d. black surcharge, very fine,	13.50
Turk's Islands, 2½d on 1sh prune, unused, very fine, plain edge on one side,	33.75
— 4d on 1d, unused, mint state,	10.00
Uruguay, block letters, 18oc green, used and fine,	13.50

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, April 5th & 6th, 1897.

Belgium, 2nd issue, Wmk. with frame, 2oc blue, unused, fine, but no gum,	\$13.50
Switzerland, 1852, 15c red, very fine unused copy, original gum, extremely scarce,	35.00
Ceylon, Imperf. 2/- blue, magnificent copy, grand margins, on all four sides,	72.50
Mauritius, Post Paid 1d orange, medium early state of plate, good margins, deep color, on entire original, very fine,	62.50
Nova Scotia, 1/- purple, fine,	60.00
United States, 1856, 9oc blue, unused, very fine and well centered, but no gum,	16.85
Nevis, Wmk. CA, 6d green, unused with gum and fine,	33.75
Tobago, Wmk. CC, 6d bistre, unused, with gum and fine,	15.00
Virgin Islands, Perf. 1/- carmine, double lined border, unused and fine, but no gum,	14.37

Auction sale of P. M. Wolsieffer, April 9th and 10th, 1897.

United States Revenue, 1c black and green proprietary, inverted medallion,	\$ 16.45
— 1869, 9oc unused, block of 4, very fine,	105.00
— 1869, reissue, 9oc fine copy with part gum,	18.05
— 1863, 3c scarlet o. g., slightly rubbed on face,	42.00
— 1870, 3oc o. g. faint grill,	10.90
— 24c very fine,	12.35
— 9oc o. g. off center,	29.30

— State, \$ 2.	26.25
— “ \$ 5.	124.00
— “ \$10.	63.50
— “ \$20.	61.55
— Envelope, 1887, 2c green, Die A., manilla, entire, used, Confederate States, Autaugaville, Ala., 5c Provisional Stamped Envelope,	58.25
— Jonesboro, Tenn., 5c Provisional Stamped Envelope,	439.50
Mauritius, 1848, 2d light blue, splendid copy,	15.05
— 2d blue on bluish, cut a little close, otherwise fine,	23.75
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d scarlet vermilion, thin place on back,	21.25
Western Australia, 1p black, rouletted,	10.00
	10.60

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Robert Steudel sends us a copy of the following letter, with request to insert it in the JOURNAL :

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to draw the attention of the readers of your Journal to a very dangerous and new forgery, which was recently laid before me, of a *Moscow envelope*, and which no doubt emanates from the same source as the many other forgeries that have come out here during the last two years, and against which, much to our regret, we have in vain appealed to the authorities for protection and for the prosecution of the generally known swindler? The present forgery being a very good imitation of the originals, both in the color of the stamp, and in the type of the inscription, I wish to point out the principal differences by which it may be distinguished.

The upper ends of the wings of the Eagle are too sharp, as are also the feathers of the tail, and the separate feathers are scarcely to be distinguished; whereas, in the originals the ends of the wings are much more rounded, and the feathers quite clearly visible.

The three minute shields, which are upon each of the two wings, are also very indistinct, and the small Arms therein hardly visible.

The mouths of the posthorns are much too broad and open.

The letters of the words are also too indistinct, whereas, in the originals they are much clearer and sharper.

Postmark.—“ 1 April, 1846,” across the whole stamp, and the same postmark on the back of the envelope.

In the fifteen years that I have been collecting Russian envelopes, I never came across a single Moscow envelope that was postmarked on the face, all the postmarks I have seen being on the back, and of a large circular form; whereas the present forgery has an oblong postmark.

I would recommend everybody before buying a Moscow envelope, at the present time, to submit it to some competent authority, the present swindle having lasted long enough to arouse all serious collectors of Russian envelopes for combined action against the party in question.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

A. STEUDEL, *Consul.*

Moscow, February 25/6, 1897.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor*.—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—*Third Floor*.—Guests Chambers.—*Basement*.—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Ninth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, 351 Fourth Avenue, April 12, 1897, Vice-President Chas. Gregory in the chair. Also present, Messrs. Luff, Lynde, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8.10 P. M. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The Secretary read a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, also a letter from Chairman of Literary Committee advising receipt of philatelic literature donated to the Club Library by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, L'd., London, to whom a vote of thanks was tendered.

The Secretary stated that he had issued a two weeks' ticket to Mr. F. G. Ross, of Chicago, Ill., at the request of Mr. Luff.

The Governors extended their thanks to the J. W. Scott Co., L'd., for bound volume of Metropolitan Philatelist and two books of reference received for Club Library; to John W. Scott for loan of handsome clock for Assembly Room; to John N. Luff for loan of bronze ornament for the same room, and to the Secretary for the gift of foreign philatelic papers.

The Treasurer's report was then received showing a balance in bank of \$992.96.

The Chairmen of House and Amusement Committees made their reports which were received.

The Treasurer reported that stockholders J. V. Painter, Cleveland, O., and Ed. Kelly, Temple Court, New York, had duly qualified.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the names of T. G. Peck, Haverstraw, N. Y., and H. B. Wessleman, 150 Broadway, New York, not having qualified as stock-subscribers and subscribing members respectively, be and are hereby dropped from the roll.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Pray, Executor of the will of Wm. Theo. Curtis, announcing his death on March 30, 1897, and the Secretary was directed to convey to Mr. Pray, as Executor, the expression of the Governors' grief at the sad loss of their friend and fellow member.

Upon ballot the following candidates for subscribing membership were unanimously elected: August Lehmann, Jr., 188 Tyler street, Patterson, N. J., Chas. H. Mead, 37 W. 42nd street, New York, Monson Morris, 14 E. 63rd street, New York, and they were thereupon declared duly elected.

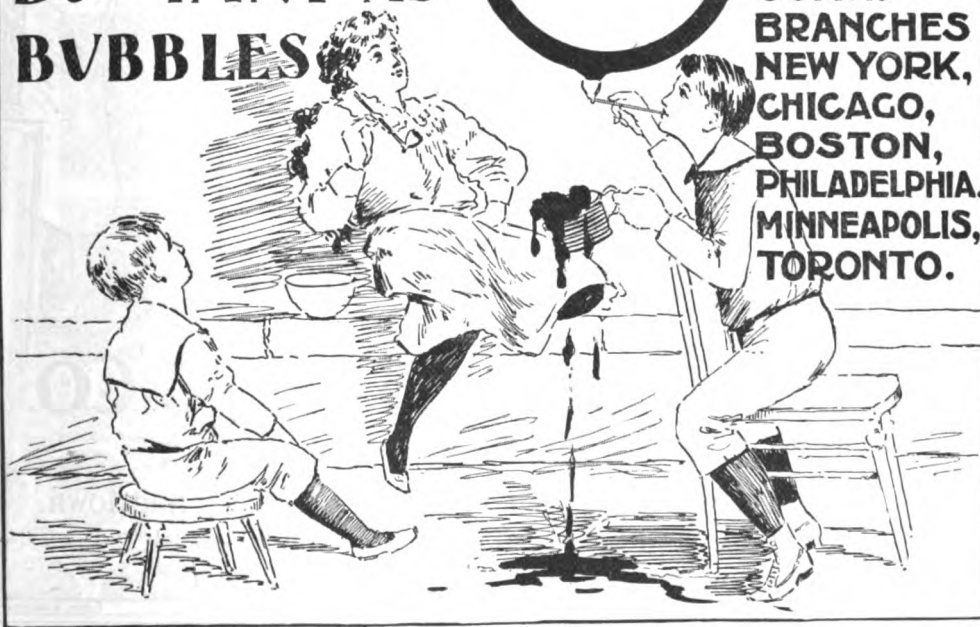
Adjourned 9.35 P. M.

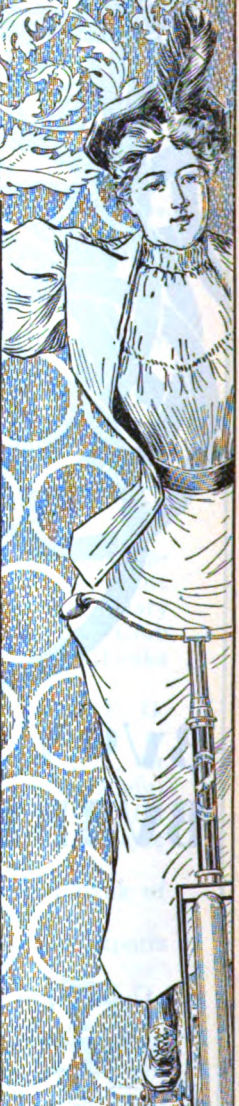
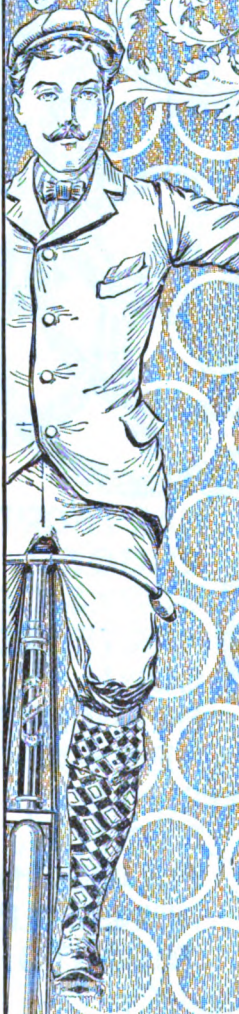
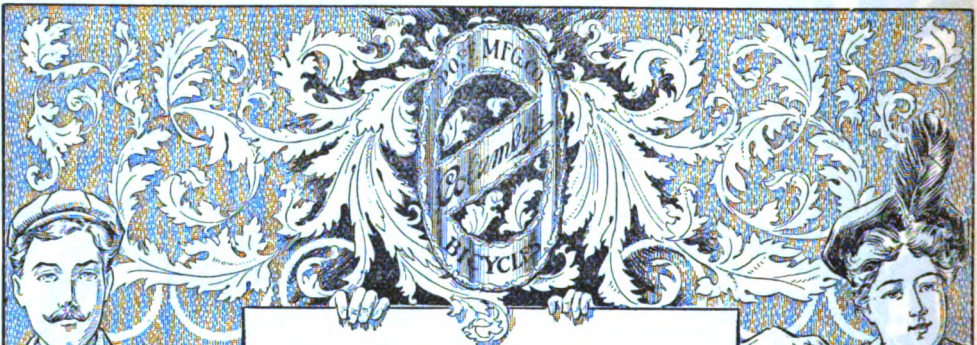
J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

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OVER ROUGH NEW
ENGLAND ROADS
AND NOT A SIGN
OF GIVE OUT OR
WEAKNESS IN ANY
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1897

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AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TONGA—Continued.

1893.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding regular issue printed in different colors and surcharged with new value. Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



1° Perforated 12½.

Carmine surcharge.

- 23 ½p on 1p ultramarine, carmine surcharge
- 29 2½p on 2p blue green, carmine surcharge
- 30 5p on 4p orange yellow, carmine surcharge
- 31 7½p on 8p carmine rose, carmine surcharge

2° Perforated 12.

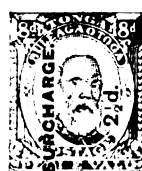
Black surcharge.

- 32 ¼p on 1p ultramarine, black surcharge
- 33 2½p on 2p blue green " "

1894.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the regular issues of September, 1886, and 1892, surcharged with new value. Watermarked N. Z., and small star.



Perforated 12.

1° Black surcharge.

- 34 ½p on 1sh brown, black surcharge
- 35 ¼p on 1sh red brown " "
- 36 2½p on 8p purple " "
- 37 2½p on 1sh blue green " "

Varieties:

- a Double surcharge.
 38 ½p on 1sh brown, black surcharge
 b. "SURCHARGE" spelled with a "C" instead of a "G."
 39 ½p on 1sh brown, black surcharge
 40 ½p on 1sh red brown "
 This is the first stamp from the right in the 1st, 3d, 5th, 8th and 10th horizontal rows of each pane.
 c. Same as "b" but double surcharge
 41 ½p on 1sh brown, black surcharge
 d. No period after "SURCHARGE."
 42 2½p on 8p purple, black surcharge
 43 2½p on 1sh blue green "
 2° Blue surcharge.
 44 ½p on 4p brown red, blue surcharge

Varieties:

- a. "SURCHARGE" spelled with a "C".
 45 ½p on 4p brown red, blue surcharge
 This is the first stamp from the right in the 2d, 4th, 5th, 8th and 10th horizontal rows of each pane.
 b. Pair, one without surcharge.
 46 ½p on 4p brown red, blue surcharge
 c. "v" of "PENNY" broken.
 47 ½p on 4p brown red, blue surcharge
 This is the first stamp from the left in the first horizontal row of each pane.

June, 1895.

Provisional issue.

2 penny stamps of the regular issue of 1892 printed in blue and surcharged in carmine with new value as in preceding issue; the 1, 1½ and 2½ penny have the denomination of value in letters, and the 7½ penny in figures; there is no period after the word "SURCHARGE" except on the 2½ penny.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 12.

- 48 1p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge
 49 1½p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge
 50 2½p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge
 51 7½p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge

Varieties:

- a. "Surcharge" spelled with "o" instead of "c."
 52 2½p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge
 This is the 3d stamp from the left in the 4th horizontal row of the left pane.
 b. Vertical dash between "s" and "u" of "SURCHARGE."
 53 1p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge

This is the 5th stamp from the left in the 4th horizontal row of the left pane.

- c. "A" of surcharge broken.
 54 1½p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge

This is the 2d stamp from the left in the first horizontal row of the left pane.

- d. first "1" of "1½" without serif.
 55 1½p on 2p light blue, carmine surcharge

This is the 5th stamp from the left in the fourth horizontal row of the left pane.

July, 1895.

Lithographed (Portrait of King George II) on white wove paper. Size 18¼x22mm. Unwatermarked.

*Perforated 12.*

- 56 1p gray green
 57 2½p dull rose
 58 5p pale blue
 59 7½p chrome yellow
Variety: 1 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a half penny.
 60 ½p gray green (half of 1 penny)

August, 1895.

Provisional issue.

2½ penny stamps of preceding issue, re-engraved and surcharged in black with new value.

Unwatermarked.

*Perforated 12.*

- 61 ½p on 2½p dull rose, black surcharge
 62 1p on 2½p dull rose " "
 63 7½p on 2½p dull rose " "

Varieties:

- a. "SURCHARCE" instead of "SURCHARGE".
 64 ½p on 2½p dull rose, black surcharge
 b. Imperforate at right side.
 65 ½p on 2½p dull rose, black surcharge
 c. Same as "a" imperforate at right side.
 66 ½p on 2½p dull rose, black surcharge

1896.

Provisional issue.

7½ penny stamps of the provisional issue of June, 1895, surcharged with new value in English in violet and in Tongan in black.

Unwatermarked.



Perforated 12.

67 1/2p on 7 1/2p on 2p pale blue and carmine, black and violet surcharge

Varieties:

a. "HALF PENNY" inverted.

68 1/2p on 7 1/2p on 2p pale blue and carmine, black and violet surcharge

b. Tongan surcharge reading up.

69 1/2p on 7 1/2p on 2p pale blue and carmine, black and violet surcharge

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1892.

Regular adhesives of the corresponding issues, printed in blue, and surcharged G.F.B. (Government Foreign Branch) in red. Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 12.

- 201 1p ultramarine, red surcharge
- 202 2p ultramarine "
- 203 4p ultramarine "
- 204 8p ultramarine "
- 205 1sh ultramarine "

Variety: One penny stamps cut diagonal in two, each half being used as a half penny.

206 1/2p ultramarine, carmine surcharge, (half of 1 penny)

1893.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding issue surcharge in black with new value,

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 12.

- 207 1/2p on 1p ultramarine and red, black surcharge
- 208 2 1/2p on 2p ultramarine and red, black surcharge

209 5p on 4p ultramarine and red, black surcharge

210 7 1/2p on 8p ultramarine and red, black surcharge

211 10p on 1sh ultramarine and red, black surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge of figures of value, but second surcharge smaller, the numerals measuring 9 1/4 mm. instead of 13 1/4 mm.

212 10px10p on 1sh ultramarine and red, black surcharge

We have seen a vertical strip of three, of which two stamps had the double surcharge.

ENVELOPE LETTERS.

January 1st, 1892.

Stamp embossed on flap on pinkish or creamish white wove paper.



I. Creamish white wove paper. Size 117x81 mm.

301 1p red

II. Pinkish white wove paper.

Size 117x81 mm.

302 1p red

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

October 1st, 1891.

Linen lined envelope with stamp typographed on right flap.



Bluish wove paper. Size 151x95 mm.

401 6p red

January, 1892.

Same as preceding issue but on white wove paper.

1° Size 153x95 mm.
402 6p red

2° Size 225x100 mm.
403 6p red
July, 1892.

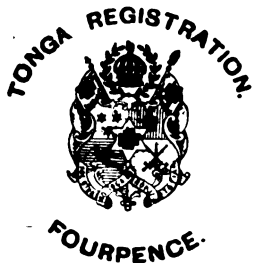
Linen lined envelope with stamp typographed on right flap; white wove paper.



1° Size 151x95 mm.
404 6p red

2° Size 225x100 mm.
405 6p red
January, 1893.

Linen-lined envelope with stamp typographed on right flap; white wove paper.



1° Size 151x95 mm.
406 4p red

2° Size 225x100 mm.
407 4p red
April, 1894.

Same as preceding issue but envelope of manila paper.

Size ?
408 4p red

TRINIDAD.

Currency: 12 PENCE=1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS=1 POUND (£1)—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 11th, 1851.

A. Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, varying in texture and more or less blued by chemical action of the ink; the

denomination of value is not expressed on the stamps. Size, 18½x21½ mm. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London.



- 1 (1p) brown red
- 2 (1p) brick red
- 3 (1p) purple brown
- 4 (1p) blue
- 5 (1p) deep blue
- 6 (1p) gray
- 7 (1p) brownish gray
- 8 (1p) dark gray

B. Same as A but showing no trace of bluing.

- 9 (1p) brick red
- 10 (1p) brown lake
- 11 (1p) gray
- 12 (1p) brownish gray
- 13 (1p) blackish purple

1852-60.

Type similar to preceding issue, typographed from stone on various papers; size, 18½x21½ mm. Printed locally.



A. (October, 1852). First stage of stone, the lines of the back ground are sharp and clear.

I. Thick yellowish wove paper.

- 14 (1p) blue
- 15 (1p) deep blue

II. Thin white wove paper.

- 16 (1p) pale blue

III. Thick bluish wove paper, (1853).

- 17 (1p) dull blue
- 18 (1p) deep blue

IV. Thick white wove paper.

- 19 (1p) blue
- 20 (1p) deep blue

B. (1855) Second stage of stone; the lines of the background are less sharp than in the preceding.

Yellowish white wove paper varying in texture.

- 21 (1p) blue
- 22 (1p) deep blue

23 (1p) slate blue
 24 (1p) greenish blue
 C. (1856). Third stage of stone; the lines of the background are faint and indistinct.
 Yellowish white wove paper, varying in texture.

25 (1p) dull blue
 26 (1p) greenish blue
 D. (1858). Fourth stage of stone; the lines of the background have almost entirely disappeared.

Thin yellowish white wove paper.
 27 (1p) blue gray
 28 (1p) blue
 29 (1p) greenish blue
 E. (1860). Fifth stage of stone; the lines of the background have entirely disappeared.

Thin yellowish white wove paper.
 30 (1p) blue
 31 (1p) gray
 32 (1p) blue gray
 33 (1p) red
 34 (1p) dull red
 35 (1p) deep red
 Very few of the red stamps were used.

May 9th, 1859.
 Engraved in *taille douce* on hard white wove paper; the type of the 1 penny is the same as the first issue, the 4, 6 penny and 1 shilling have the name above, and denomination of value below the figure of Britannia. Size, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co.



36 (1p) rose red
 37 4p gray lilac
 38 4p dull lilac
 39 6p yellow green
 40 6p blue green
 41 ish slate blue
 42 ish purple blue

End of 1859.
 Same as preceding issue but perforated.

1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 43 (1p) rose red
 44 (1p) carmine lake
 45 4p dark brown lilac
 46 4p violet
 47 6p deep green
 48 ish blackish purple

2° Pin perforated 14.
 49 (1p) rose red
 50 (1p) carmine lake

51 4p brown lilac
 52 4p violet
 53 4p dull purple
 54 4p gray lilac
 55 6p deep green
 56 6p yellow green
 57 ish blackish purple
 3° Clear cut perforation 14 to $15\frac{1}{2}$.
 58 (1p) rose red
 59 (1p) lake
 60 4p lilac brown
 61 4p dull lilac
 62 4p gray lilac
 63 4p violet
 64 6p yellow green
 65 6p deep green
 66 ish deep purple
 Variety: Imperforate vertically.
 67 (1p) lake
 4° Rough perforation 14 to $16\frac{1}{2}$.
 68 (1p) rose
 69 (1p) rose red
 70 4p dark brown lilac
 71 4p dark purple
 72 4p violet
 73 4p dull violet
 74 4p gray lilac
 75 6p green
 76 6p blue green
 77 ish purple blue
 78 ish blackish purple
 79 ish slate blue
 80 ish deep blue

1863.
 Same type and impression as preceding issue. Printed by De la Rue & Co., of London.

Thick white wove paper, slightly surfaced.
 1° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 81 (1p) carmine
 82 4p deep lilac
 83 6p deep green
 84 ish dark slate blue

2° Perforated 12.
 85 (1p) carmine
 86 (1p) deep carmine
 87 4p deep lilac
 88 4p deep purple
 89 4p brown lilac
 90 4p reddish lilac
 91 6p deep yellow green
 92 6p deep blue green
 93 ish dark slate blue
 94 ish blackish blue

3° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
 95 (1p) carmine

4° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 96 (1p) lake
 97 4p purple brown

5° Perforated 13.
 98 (1p) lake
 99 6p emerald green
 100 ish bright purple

1863-66
Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper, varying in texture. Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 12½.

- 101 (1p) lake
- 102 (1p) rose red
- 103 (1p) vermilion red
- 104 (1p) carmine
- 105 (1p) brown red
- 106 4p bright violet
- 107 4p blue purple
- 108 4p dull lilac
- 109 4p gray lilac
- 110 6p yellow green
- 111 6p emerald green
- 112 6p deep yellow green
- 113 6p blue green
- 114 6p dark blue green
- 115 1sh lilac
- 116 1sh violet
- 117 1sh purple
- 118 1sh rich purple
- 119 1sh red lilac
- 120 1sh indigo

The 1 shilling indigo is mentioned by Messrs. C. B. Corwin and W. W. Blest.

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 121 (1p) rose red
- 122 4p bright violet
- 123 6p yellow green
- 124 1sh violet

Mr. C. B. Corwin, in his article on the Stamps of Trinidad, states that the first issue of stamps with watermark Crown and CC were perforated 13; this perforation however is not mentioned by any one else, it is not in the Tapling collection or in any of the important collections examined by us.

1869.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 25x30 mm.

Watermarked Crown and CC.



Perforated 14.

- 125 5sh dull lake

Variety: Imperforate.

- 126 5sh dull lake

1872.

Same type, paper and impression as corresponding values of 1866 issue.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 12½.

- 127 4p gray

- 128 4p blue gray
- 129 1sh orange yellow
- 130 1sh deep orange yellow

1877.

Same type, paper and impression as corresponding values of 1866 issue.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

- 131 (1p) carmine
- 132 (1p) brown red
- 133 (1p) lake
- 134 4p gray
- 135 6p pale yellow green
- 136 6p yellow green
- 137 1sh orange yellow
- 138 1sh yellow

Varieties:

a. One penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

139 (½p) carmine, (half of 1p)

b. One penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

140 (½p) carmine, (half of 1p)

June, 1879.

Same type as one penny stamp of preceding issue, printed in mauve and surcharged with value in black; white wove paper, watermarked Crown and CC.



Perforated 14.

- 141 ½p pale mauve, black surcharge

Variety: Watermark sideways.

- 142 ½p pale mauve, black surcharge

April, 1882.

Same type, paper and watermark as issues of 1877 and June, 1879.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 143 ½p pale mauve, black surcharge

- 144 1p carmine

- 145 4p gray

Variety: One penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

- 146 ½p carmine, (half of 1p)

May 9th, 1882.

Provisional issue.

6 penny stamps of the 1877 issue surcharged with new value, with pen and ink, and original value barred; the surcharge having been written on the stamps by several employees of the post office, there are consequently a number of types of which we illustrate the most prominent.

Watermarked Crown and CC.



Perforated 14.

A. Red surcharge.

1° Original value obliterated by a thin line.

147 1p on 6p pale yellow green, red surcharge

148 1p on 6p yellow green, red surcharge

2° Original value obliterated by a thick line.

149 1p on 6p pale yellow green, red surcharge

150 1p on 6p yellow green, red surcharge

3° Original value obliterated by two lines.

151 1p on 6p pale yellow green, red surcharge

152 1p on 6p yellow green, red surcharge

Varieties :

a. 1 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

153 ½p pale yellow green, red surcharge, (half of 1p)

154 ½p yellow green, red surcharge, (half of 1p)

b. 1 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

155 ½p pale yellow green, red surcharge, (half of 1p)

156 ½p yellow green, red surcharge, (half of 1p)

c. 1 penny stamps cut horizontally in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

157 ½p pale yellow green, red surcharge, (half of 1p)

158 ½p yellow green, red surcharge, (half of 1p)

B. Black surcharge.

159 1p on 6p pale yellow green, black surcharge

1883 84.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18¾ x 22½ mm.

Watermarked Crown and C.A.



Perforated 14.

160 ¼p green

161 1p rose

162 2½p ultramarine

163 4p slate

164 6p olive brown (1884)

165 1sh orange brown (1884)

Variety: One penny stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a half penny stamp.

166 ¼p rose, (half of 1p)

1894.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of 1869.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

167 5sh carmine lake

September, 1896.

Typographed on white wove paper; there are two types, one for the stamps from ¼ penny to 1 shilling and the second one for

the higher values. The shilling values and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stamps are printed in green, and the lower denominations in lilac; on all, the denomination of value is printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp. On the stamps of the smaller type, the denomination of value is printed on white ground, and on the larger ones on colored ground. Sizes: $\frac{1}{2}$ p to 1sh, 18x22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm; 5sh, 10sh and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x38 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and green
- 169 1p lilac and rose
- 170 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and blue
- 171 4p lilac and orange
- 172 5p lilac and violet
- 173 6p lilac and black
- 174 1sh green and red brown
- 175 5sh green and orange
- 176 10sh green and ultramarine
- 177 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ green and carmine

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22 mm.

Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 301 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black
- 302 1p black
- 303 2p black
- 304 3p black
- 305 4p black
- 306 5p black
- 307 6p black
- 308 8p black
- 309 1sh black

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1894.

Adhesive stamps of corresponding issues surcharged in black "O. S."



I. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 401 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge
- 402 1p rose " "
- 403 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge
- 404 4p slate " "
- 405 6p olive brown " "
- 406 1sh orange brown " "

II. Watermarked Crown and C.C.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 407 5sh dull lake, black surcharge

TOO LATE STAMPS.

Various stamps of the regular issues are to be found surcharged **TOO LATE** in black or red block letters, generally diagonally across stamp. This surcharge however is not official, having been done by some Post Office clerks to oblige friends, consequently these stamps are of no philatelic value.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1880.

Bag shaped envelope of linen lined paper, with flap at left side; on the flap is a semi-curved label inscribed "FOR REGISTRATION ONLY" in block letters in plain relief on a solid green ground. The inscriptions on the envelope are in blue.

White wove paper, linen lined.

- 1° Size, 132x83mm.
- 501 no value, blue and green
- 2° Size, 152x97mm.
- 502 no value, blue and green
- 3° Size, 290x152mm.
- 503 no value, blue and green

June, 1884.

Envelopes of same paper and shape as preceding issue, with flap at right side, the stamp is embossed on the flap.

The inscriptions under the flap are

M'CORQUODALE & Co. CONTRACTORS.
LIMITED.



White wove paper, linen lined.

- 1° Size 132x83mm.
- 504 2p dull blue
- 505 2p ultramarine
- 2° Size 152x97mm.
- 506 2p dull blue
- 507 2p ultramarine

End of 1890.

Envelope of preceding issue but right side perforated near flap, and down the flap, below the perforations, the following is printed in red; TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS. CUT AWAY PERFORATED PORTION OF ENVELOPE, in two lines of block capitals; across the lower part of the back of the envelope is also printed in three lines in red: "If any investigation is required to be—made about this letter the envelope must—accompany the complaint."

The inscriptions under the flap are:

THOS DELARUE & CO. PATENT.

White wove paper, linen lined.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
- 508 2p dull blue and red
- 2° Size 152x97 mm.
- 509 2p dull blue and red

1894.

Same as preceding issue but perforation replaced by red line and instructions on flap altered to TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS, CUT ENVELOPE—ACROSS RED LINE.

White wove paper, linen lined.

- 1° Size, 132x83 mm.
- 510 2p dull blue and red
- 2° Size, 152x97 mm.
- 511 2p dull blue and red

1896.

Linen lined envelope, same shape as preceding issue but with flap on face of the envelope, stamp of same type as preceding issues embossed on the flap; across the end, to the left of the stamp is in a thick blue line and immediately below it: TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS CUT ENVELOPE ACROSS THIS LINE.

White wove paper, linen lined.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
- 512 2p blue
- 2° Size 152x97 mm.
- 513 2p blue

WRAPPERS.

June 1st, 1884.

Stamp typographed in upper right part.



Manila paper.
Size 125x300mm.

- 601 ½p green
- 602 1p carmine

1885.

Provisional issue.

Stamp on the 1 penny wrapper of preceding issue surcharged in black HALF PENNY and original value obliterated by four or five printed lines.



Manila paper.
Size 125x300mm.

1° Original value obliterated by four printed lines.

- 603 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. One additional line in ink, below the four printed lines.
- 604 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
- b. One additional line in ink, above the four printed lines.
- 605 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
- c. Two additional lines in ink, below the four printed lines.
- 606 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
- d. Three additional lines in ink, below the four printed lines.
- 607 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
- e. Four additional lines in ink, below the four printed lines.
- 608 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
- 2° Original value obliterated by five printed lines.
- 609 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Philatelists have for some time felt the need of a new history of the postage stamps of the United States. The only extant work on this subject, admirable as it is, was written a number of years ago and is now somewhat out of date. The discoveries of the last few years have added much to the interest in the stamps of our country, have enlarged the field of collecting and given us new literary material which it is desirable should be gathered into some permanent form.

I have on several occasions been urged to undertake this work but have hesitated because of the magnitude of the task. Not only is there much to be done, in order to place such a work before the public, but the expectations of philatelists are proportionately great and add much to the difficulty of realization.

But I have at last decided to undertake the work and now introduce it to you, asking your forbearance for its short-comings and your kindly criticism and suggestions for its improvement before it is issued in more permanent form.

The series of articles which I now begin, it is my intention to republish as a book, thoroughly revised and as complete and accurate as care and research can make it. In this form it will be fully illustrated in the departments in which that is allowable, the postmasters and carriers stamps. For this purpose I am now seeking material. Through the kindness of philatelists I have already secured a great deal that is interesting and valuable and I have promises of much more.

The difficulties attending the study of the stamps of the United States are great, especially in the case of the early issues. Of the Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps there are practically no records, either public or private. The men who issued or handled the stamps have most of them joined the "great majority." Those who remain can recall but little and human memory is proverbially fallible. To find the best and most reliable data we must turn to the earlier philatelic publications and from these sources I have drawn freely.

Even in the case of the Government issues we can find little information. Until 1894 the stamps were not printed by the Government but by contractors. The official records show little more than the quantities of stamps received and distributed. Even these records are usually inaccessible, except in the shape of the annual reports of the Postmaster General, which are, as a rule, merely perfunctory lists of the number of stamps of each value distributed each year and give us little that we wish to know of design, paper, perforations, colors and the numerous details which philatelists now desire.

I fully appreciate the fact that the success of this work depends in a great measure upon the efforts of other philatelists. Some have successfully pursued certain lines of investigation or had sources of information open to them which are not accessible to others. To such I appeal to lend me their aid to make this a reference book worthy of the subject and one of which we, as collectors of United States stamps, may be proud. Several philatelists who have gathered material for articles which they intended to

publish have generously given it to me to further the success of this work. I hope those who read the results will appreciate, as I do, their disinterested action. In due time it will be my duty and pleasure to give them fuller individual mention and credit for their assistance.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The first efforts towards establishing a postal system in what is now the United States were made by the Colonies of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the former in 1676 and the latter in 1683. The head offices were located in Boston and Philadelphia. These systems were, of course, designed for the convenience of the colonies establishing them, rather than for the general benefit of the North American Colonies.

The mother-country seems to have given no favorable attention to the needs of the Colonies in this direction until 1692 and the project remained unfruitful for nearly twenty years after that date. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for January, 1871, says :

"In the English colonies, which subsequently became the United States, a postal system was inaugurated as early as 1692, but, owing to the sparseness of the population, it was not fully organized until 1710. By an act of Parliament of that year the Postmaster-General of the Colonies 'was to keep his chief letter office in New York, and other chief offices at some convenient place or places in other of Her Majesty's provinces and colonies of America.' The revenues derived, were for some years very small, not paying a moiety of the expense. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster-General for the Colonies and was guaranteed the sum of £600 per annum, as salary for himself and assistants. He brought his well-known executive ability to the work of remodelling and extending the operations of the office and in a few years largely increased its revenues. He surprised the people of the Colonies in 1760 by proposing to run a stage-mail-wagon from Philadelphia to Boston twice a week, starting from each city on Monday morning and reaching its destination by Saturday night. This scheme was looked upon as absurd and much opposition was made to it.

In 1774, while in England, Franklin was removed from office by the British government in consequence of his exposure of the double dealing of Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, and his adherence to the cause of the Colonies."

In 1776 the Continental Congress again conferred on Franklin the office of Postmaster General and adopted the postal system suggested by him. The exclusive control of all postal matters was conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States and upon the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 Congress proceeded at once to pass the necessary laws and organize the post-office department.

To those who are interested in the early history and gradual development of our postal system, I recommend the perusal of an article by Mr. James Rees in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for April, 1876.

The rates of postage were at first excessively high. In 1816 they were considerably reduced. From that date until the Act of March 3rd, 1845, establishing uniform postage throughout the United States, the rate for a single letter varied from 6 cents to 25 cents, according to distance, the latter sum carrying a letter 400 miles. Double and triple letters were charged in proportion. A single letter was not one of a certain weight, but a single sheet of paper, folded and addressed on the back. Two sheets of paper or a sheet and a cover constituted a double letter.

The Act of March 3rd, 1845, established rates of postage as follows :

"For every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance under three hundred miles, five cents; and for any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents; and for a double letter there shall be charged double these rates; and for a treble letter, treble these rates; and for quadruple letter, quadruple these rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single

letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each."

Circulars were charged two cents each. Newspapers were charged according to size. A sheet under certain dimensions was charged one cent for a distance less than one hundred miles and one and one half cents for a greater distance. For a sheet larger than the regulation size the rate was two cents. Pamphlets and magazines were charged two and one half cents each.

Any one who studies the early issues of this country, the issues of post-masters, carriers and the local posts, or any of the records of the time, soon notices the fact that in its early days the post-office department was never a leader but always a follower. It allowed others to make all experiments, reforms and improvements and then copied or took up their work. It was only when local posts had demonstrated that lower rates were profitable or had drawn to themselves the patronage of the public by rapid or more frequent service that the government granted similar improvements.

A very interesting account of the early postal laws and of the private posts is given by Mr. James Leslie, U. S. Consul at Nice, in the *Stamp Collectors Magazine*, for Nov. 1, 1863. In view of the fact that Mr. Leslie was evidently thoroughly conversant with his subject and that he wrote at the time that the various changes in the postal laws had finally brought the government service into effective working form and enabled it to supercede the private posts, I think a liberal quotation from his article may be of interest :

"The proper explanation of the many local postage stamps issued in the United States is only to be found in a thorough review of the postal laws passed by the United States' Congress and in a careful study of the various changes wrought by these successive legislative acts in the mode of distribution of letters and in the rates of postage * * *

The agitation in favor of and final adoption in England of the penny-postage system, excited a corresponding interest and movement in the United States in favor of a reduction of what were felt to be, in comparison with British rates, extortionate postal charges. As happens with all political reforms, it took time to develop public sentiment and to draw the attention of Congress to this important subject. The government rates for carrying letters were deemed so onerous that, in the fall of 1841,* private parties undertook to transport letters on their own account between points where they felt sure that money could be earned at lower rates. And, although such attempts to defraud the post-office revenues were in direct contravention of existing laws, popular sentiment, impressed with the idea of getting a better service at a lower price, winked at the law's infractions; and, although the violations of the law were carried on with comparatively little secrecy, the perpetrators were never reached or, at any rate, were never punished. * * *

The successful efforts of these private carriers soon commenced to tell upon the postal revenues, and, as the natural consequence, the post-office department was compelled to propose the remedy so clamorously called for by public opinion. By the act of March 3, 1845, Congress at one sweep abolished the previous dear rates, as well as the annoying scale of varying distances; and, whilst substituting the weight-standard, reduced at the same time the rate for a single letter to 5 cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and 10 cents for all distances over three thousand miles. By the provisions of the same act, drop-letters (by which was meant letters for delivery in the same town where posted, as distinguished from letters intended for transportation to other towns) were made chargeable with a tax of 2 cents, *prepayment being optional*.

It must be borne in mind that, in addition to all the rates just mentioned, the post-office carriers were entitled to charge upon all letters, without exception, delivered at one's residence, a fee of 2 cents for delivery. This last item of revenue formed the entire compensation of the carriers, who, deeming themselves underpaid, were unwilling to make more than two deliveries a day—one in the morning, and another in the afternoon. It will be seen that, under this arrangement, the entire tax levied upon a drop-letter, carried a few

NOTE.—Mr. Leslie's date may be set back nearly three years, since we now know that Greig's City Despatch Post was established in the city of New York on Jan. 1st, 1842. It is claimed that Hale's post was in operation at a still earlier date, but did not use stamps.

squares' distance, and delivered at one's residence, was 4 cents, or only 1 cent less than the sum charged for transporting a similar letter nearly three thousand miles!

It is to this important fact, and to the want of frequent deliveries in large cities and towns, that we may legitimately trace the creation of the numerous private-post companies. In all the chief towns, these companies established a system of letter-boxes, from which letters were collected and delivered five or six times a day, and at one half or even one-fourth the rates charged by the Government. The usual price was 1 cent or 2 cents. At first in the principal cities, when there was no competition, the price was two cents. Later, as rivalry started up in the private postal service, some of the companies lowered the price to one cent. In some of the smaller cities, where the distances travelled over by the carriers were comparatively short, the price was never higher than one cent. Hence almost every city had its one, or, as in Philadelphia or New York, its half-dozen local posts; and hence why, upon the stamps employed by these companies, the usual designations of value will be found to be one and two cents. * * *

It was not in fact, till 1847, that the American Congress decided upon the introduction of postage stamps. The eleventh section of the Act of March 3, 1847, provides as follows:

'Section XI. That to facilitate the transportation of letters in the mail, the Postmaster-General be authorized to prepare postage stamps which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage chargeable on such letter.'

An important innovation upon the system of postal regulations was introduced into the Act, passed March 3, 1851. Whilst still leaving the prepayment of letters optional, this new law reduced the rate for letters under three thousand miles to 3 cents, *if prepaid*; whilst, if not prepaid, the old rate of 5 cents was collected. * * *

The continued success of the private posts at this period caused the insertion of a provision in this same Act of 1851, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish 'post-routes within the cities or towns'; to reduce the total charge, inclusive of delivery-free upon drop-letters to two cents; and to provide for collecting and conveying to the chief office of the general post letters intended for transportation to other cities,—the latter duty having been previously monopolized by the private carriers. This explains a great many of the local stamps bearing such inscriptions as the following: '*To the Mail, one cent*;' '*Post-Office Despatch*;' '*Government City Despatch*'; and also, the one issued by the Post-office Department, viz., the blue oval stamp, with vignette of an eagle rising, and the inscription, '*U. S. P. O. despatch, prepaid one cent*.'

But, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1851 referred to, the post-office officials were slow to exercise the authority granted. Though the price on drop-letters was reduced to only 2 cents, still the rapid and frequent deliveries, which the public had become accustomed to from the private companies, were not yet supplied by the Post-office Department; the government post-office carriers refusing to make more than the traditional two daily deliveries, unless they were assured a remunerative salary, which should not be dependent upon the number of letters, more or less, which they delivered. * * *

By the Act of June 15, 1860, a still further reduction was made in the fee for the delivery of letters; the rate collected by the carriers on *all* letters, whether received from abroad or mailed in the city itself, being one cent. A special appropriation of money was also made, to make up the loss to the carriers consequent upon this reduction, by substituting a fixed salary for these officials. And yet nothing was said in the Act as to the *compulsory* prepayment of this delivery-fee of 1 cent. In reality that question remained an open one until the present year. By the Act of March 3, 1863, the question was definitely settled. It provides for frequent deliveries (which can now be easily carried out, since the carriers have regular fixed salaries); it compels prepayment on all drop-letters, upon which the rate is made two cents (a step backwards, it may be remarked, *en passant*); and abolishes all delivery-tax upon letters coming from other towns. The law took effect on the 1st of July, and this accounts for the introduction of the new 2 cents adhesive label, and the 2 cents envelope, both with the effigy of President Jackson.

The question of the right of private carriers to transport letters within the municipal limits of the cities was settled authoritatively in 1861, by the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in a suit brought by the Government against Messrs. Kochersperger & Co., successors to D. O. Blood & Co., of Philadelphia. The Court decided that, by the language of the Post-Office Act of March 3, 1851 (already previously quoted), the 'streets' of cities and towns were made 'post-routes,' and that the Government alone had power to transport letters over them. This decision, happily commended to popular approval by the tardy awakening of the post-office officials to increased energy and enterprise, was the death-blow to the local companies. Though the Government did not commence suit against all the parties, the decision in the one case had served as a sufficient warning; and, at the present time, private-posts and local stamps in the United States may be considered amongst the things of the past."

THE POSTMASTERS STAMPS.

This most interesting group of stamps, representing the earliest official attempts to meet the requirements of the public and lead the way for proper governmental supply and control of postage stamps, presents many difficulties to the philatelic student and writer.

Previous to the introduction of adhesive stamps, letters were marked "paid" or "due," either with pen and ink or hand stamps of various designs. Sometimes the words sufficed but usually the amount of the postage and the date were added. The three may be found separately applied and also combined in one hand-stamp. The varieties of type are numerous.

As has been previously remarked, the introduction of adhesive postage stamps in Europe was followed by a demand for similar conveniences in this country. But the Government was slow to accede to popular wishes and did not yield until the example had been set by the local posts and by issues of a semi-private nature on the part of certain postmasters.

The first adhesive stamp used in this country was issued by the City Despatch Post, otherwise known as Greig's Post, established in New York, Jan. 1st, 1842. This proved such an annoyance to the Government that it was suppressed and in its place the United States City Despatch Post was established. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that this post was bought out, since its proprietor, Alex. M. Greig, was given the position of letter-carrier.

It is said that the Act of March 3rd, 1845, as originally prepared, contained provisions for the prepayment of postage and the use of adhesive stamps on letters to foreign countries. But neither provision was contained in the Act, as passed.

Between the passage of the Act of March 3rd, 1845, establishing the uniform rates of 5 and 10 cents, and that of the Act of March 3rd, 1847, by which the Postmaster General was at last authorized to prepare and issue postage stamps, the postmasters in several cities, desiring to accommodate their customers and to increase the receipts of their offices, by offering facilities in competition with those of the private posts, had postage stamps prepared and sold them to the public, usually at a slight advance over face value, in order to re-inburse themselves for the expense of manufacture.

With one exception, that of a few of the stamps of the New York Postmaster which were sent experimentally to other cities, these stamps had no currency outside of the city in which they were issued. The postmaster issuing them recognized them on letters mailed at his office as marks of postage prepaid but no other postmaster would accept them as such, if placed on letters deposited in his office. The stamps, to another office than that of issue, merely took the place of the word "paid," in fact the word was usually impressed on the letters or used as a cancellation for the adhesive stamps. The stamps would carry letters from the office of issue to any other office but they would not carry a reply, since each postmaster would only recognize the label or mark for which postage had been paid to him.

While, previous to March, 1847, there was no law authorizing the Postmaster General to issue stamps or to sanction their issue by others, there does not seem to have been any law forbidding such issue. If the stamps of the the various postmasters were brought to the attention of the Postmaster General he appear to have paid no heed to them, probably regarding them as private contracts between the postmasters and their customers and in no way detrimental to the interest of the Government, since the accounts were made

up from the letters handled and postage paid on them and not from the sales of stamps.

It is noteworthy that these stamps usually bear the words "Post Office" and the name of the city in which they were issued. Only those in authority would have dared to place these words upon the stamps. Their face values, five and ten cents, were the established government rates for service under and over 3,000 miles and too high for local letters. They were clearly intended for more extended use than the local service of the cities in which they were issued. The workmanship of many of them is superior to that of the stamps of the local posts, indicating that their projectors felt warranted in incurring considerable expense in their production.

These unofficial issues have at least the implied sanction of the authorities, since nothing was done, before March, 1847, to stop their use. Not only was their passage through the mails observed and allowed but wide publicity was given to them through the press. This unspoken consent, added to the fact that they were issued by those holding authority from the Government, gives them a semi-official character. Their position in philately is extremely interesting if not unique.

In one instance the stamps of a postmaster received official recognition. In the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for March, 1894, Mr. F. W. Hunter says of the stamps issued by Robert H. Morris, the Postmaster of New York :

"During the year 1846, Mr. Morris sold the 5c black New York to the postmasters of Boston, Washington, Albany and Philadelphia. My informant is not positive of the stamps being used in Philadelphia, but at all events the stamps were sold to the postmaster for use in that city. Cave Johnson, the Postmaster-General of the United States under President James K. Polk, authorized and directed the sale of the stamps to the Postmasters of the above mentioned cities. The stamps were only to be sold for letters directed to New York City. When affixed to letters they were to be treated as unpaid by their respective postmasters and forwarded to New York and when there the letters were considered as "PAID" by the postal authorities in that city. This was done for a short time, solely as an experiment to test the practicability of use of postage stamps throughout the United States."

The first of the postmasters to issue stamps was Robert H. Morris, Postmaster of New York. A number of other offices quickly followed his example. It seems best to consider these stamps in the alphabetical order of the offices issuing them.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ADHESIVE STAMP.



1846. 5 cents black on buff

This stamp was issued about 1846, the earliest known cancellation being Sept. 9th, 1846.

Daniel Bryan was Postmaster at Alexandria from 1845 to 1847. Tiffany's *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States* gives the name as "Brien"

but I am informed by Mr. W. F. Lambert, of Alexandria, that the correct spelling is "Bryan."

The impression is in black on buff paper, similar to that in use for envelopes at that time. The stamps are about 27 mm. in diameter, and each is numbered with a pen in black ink.

The first known copy of this stamp was found by the late John K. Tiffany in his family correspondence. It was described in *Le Timbre Poste* for March, 1873. The stamp is on the original cover, to which it is attached by a wafer. The letter is dated July 10th, 1847. This stamp still remains in Mr. Tiffany's collection.

A second copy is described in the *Philatelic Monthly* for August, 1879. The description agrees with that of the copy previously known. The letter bears the date of Sept. 9th, 1846. This specimen is now the property of a Philadelphia collector.

Within a few years a third copy has been found and has passed into the collection of Mr. Thos. J. Shryock.

These three are all that are known up to this date. The first and third are cut round. I have been unable to learn what is the shape of the second one.

The first two copies bear the regular dated cancellation of Alexandria, the word "Paid" and a large figure "5" in a rectangle, all hand-stamped in red. The third copy is not on the cover.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

ENVELOPE.



1846? 5 cents carmine-red on white

This envelope was issued by Martin F. Revell, Postmaster at Annapolis from 1844 to 1849. The exact date of issue is not known but is probably 1846.

The device is suggestive of a seal and is 18½ mm. in diameter. The "5" and "Paid" apparently constitute part of the stamp. It is printed in dull carmine-red in the upper right corner of a white envelope which measures 71 x 120 mm.

The design is very deeply impressed, so much so that portions of it show distinctly on the back flaps. This would not have been the case had the envelope contained a letter and been hand stamped after being deposited in the post office. The cancellation mark, on the contrary, does not show on the back. I consider these points valuable, as tending to confirm the genuine provisional nature of the envelope. From the character of the work and the deep impression I believe the device and "5" "Paid" to have been printed on a press, rather than hand-stamped, and all at one impression.

The envelope also bears a "V" shaped check mark. These marks are found on many old time letters, especially those bearing the Postmaster's stamps. They are probably accountant's marks, placed on the letters when noting amounts of postage for making up the daily accounts.

The only known copy of the Annapolis envelope is in the collection of Mr. W. A. Castle, to whose courtesy I owe the privilege of first describing it.

The following documents supply the history of the stamp, so far as it is now known :

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

Sometime in January, 1895, during our Mr. G. A. Burger's stay in the city of Philadelphia, he received permission to look through the old correspondence of the firm of Carstairs.

Among other rare envelopes and stamps he found a small white envelope stamped "Post-Office, Annapolis, Md." with Eagle in centre and "5", "Paid," on the upper right hand of the envelope in red, and the regular Annapolis post mark on the left side of the envelope in blue.

From information which we received in Annapolis from Jas. Revell, son of the Postmaster there from 1844-49, we are convinced that this is a postmaster's provisional stamped envelope, like the New Haven

We guarantee it to be a genuine original stamped envelope.

BURGER & Co.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1895.

<p>A pen and ink sketch of the Annapolis stamp.</p>

An envelope with the above address and stamp has been presented to me for identification. I have quite a distinct recollection of the stamp "Annapolis, Md., 20 Mar." as having been used by my father (now dec'd) in the Annapolis P. O., of which he was Postmaster some time prior to 1849. The stamp with eagle centre has also a very familiar appearance and carries me back many years, when I was quite a lad, going to college (St. John's, Annapolis), often assisting my father, Martin F. Revell; in the office. I am decidedly of the opinion and such is my strong impression that these stamped envelopes, with eagle centre in stamp and marked "paid", were sold by my father for the convenience of the public.

JAS. REVELL,

Associate Judge of 5th Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

NOTE.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carrier's of types A14, A16, A16a and A17 (57th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

DANGEROUS SPANISH FORGERIES.

Recently we have had the opportunity of seeing some very fine forgeries of the 2 and 6 reales 1851, 2 cuartos and 1 real 1854. The 2 reales, 1851, especially, is an exceedingly dangerous counterfeit, so finely executed indeed, that it has puzzled some of the best European experts, who at first pronounced it genuine, some of them in fact still insisting that the stamp is genuine. For the benefit of our readers we give enlarged reproductions of both genuine and forgeries and describe at the same time the more salient differences between them.

2 REALES 1851.

Genuine :

The color is red orange or pale orange ; the o of DOS is oval ; there are six diagonal lines of shading at the bottom of the bust, the twelve lower horizontal lines of shading in the neck are of about the same length ; the eye-brow is rather flat at top.

Forgery :

The color is bright orange ; the o of DOS is round, there are five diagonal lines of shading at the bottom of the bust ; the lowest two lines of shading, in the neck, are shorter than those above them ; the eye-brow is quite curved.



GENUINE.



FORGERY.

6 REALES 1851.

Genuine :

The color is bright blue or pale blue ; the vertical lines of shading in the band of hair are quite heavy and distinct ; there are six diagonal lines of shading at the bottom of the bust, these lines are quite clear and easily counted ; in the central pearl of the 2d, 3d and 4th cluster of jewels from the left there is a crescent shaped dash ; between the 2d and 3d cluster of jewels there is a pearl which is perfectly round.

Forgery :

The color is dull blue ; the vertical lines of shading in the band of hair

are very light and indistinct ; the lines of shading at the bottom of the bust are so blurred and indistinct that they cannot be counted ; the crescent shaped dash in the central pearl in the 3d and 4th cluster of jewels is so close to the border of the pearl as to form almost one with it ; the pearl between the 2d and 3d cluster of jewels is oval and very flat at top.



GENUINE.



FORGERY.

2 CUARTOS 1854.

Genuine :

The vertical inner frame line at the right does not touch the horizontal line below CORREOS ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield



GENUINE.



FORGERY.

does not touch the horizontal frame line at the top of the shield ; none of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of the shield touch the horizontal frame line above ; the c of c^s in the lower label is perfectly straight ; the c and o of CORREOS are close together.

Forgery :

The vertical lower frame line at the right touches the horizontal line below CORREOS ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield almost touches the horizontal line above it ; two or three of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of the shield touch the horizontal frame line of the shield ; the c of c^s leans a trifle towards the right ; the c and o of CORREOS are not close together.

1 REAL 1854.

Genuine :

The first jewel from the left in the band of the crown is the right half of a diamond > , the lower stroke of which is sometimes invisible, and the second is an open pearl ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield does not touch the horizontal frame line of the shield ; the horizontal line dividing the shield does not touch the frame at its right, and forms an angle with the first vertical line of shading in the lower right quarter of the shield ; none of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of shield touch the horizontal line above ; the end of the tail of the lion in the lower left quarter of the shield is forked.

Forgery :

The two jewels from the left in the band of the crown are merely dots ; the vertical line dividing the upper half of the shield almost touches the horizontal line above it ; the horizontal line dividing the shield touches the right frame of the shield ; some of the vertical lines of shading in the upper left quarter of the shield touch the horizontal frame line of the shield ; the end of the tail of the lion in the lower left quarter of the shield is not forked.



GENUINE.



FORGERY.

These forgeries were all sent to us for sale by Mr. Miguel Blanes, of Valencia, Spain, who stated that he obtained these stamps from the heirs of a former employe of the Spanish Post Office. *Sat. sap.*

NOTES ON THE BELGIAN EXPRESS POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

A peculiarity to which the attention of philatelists has not hitherto been frequently called, is the almost complete absence of special express stamps, even in those countries where the postal service has made important and rapid advances. It may even be said that, with the exception of the United States of America, few of these stamps are to be met with in foreign countries.

In 1891, the United States of America had already under consideration the creation of a special stamp for express service. After submitting their original ideas to a few modifications, they finally issued one of the most interesting and characteristic stamps that has ever been invented. This is the "Special Postal Delivery" stamp, representing a small post-boy who is seen on the left of the vignette, running at full speed. His appearance there is very appropriate, as it is suggestive of the value of time, and serves as an inspiration to the young carriers employed in the express office.

After the United States of America, Belgium was one of the countries in the old world where the express service was first organized; but there no attempt was made to create a new type of stamp which would allow the use of one single label in payment of articles sent by express. At the very beginning however, the Belgian postal authorities took steps to cause such stamps to be used as corresponded in value to the amount of the tax to be charged. Express-postage-stamps were created by law in Belgium on the 29th of April, 1868. Art. 3 of the law referred to, provides as follows on this subject:

"The term "Express" applies to letters and other means of correspondence in cases of urgency, when the sender desires to have immediate delivery made at place of residence.

"Said articles and letters should bear, in addition to the ordinary postage to which they are subjected by reason of their nature, a special distribution tax, the rate for which, as well as the conditions of payment, will be determined by the Government."

Subsequent to this decree, two other royal decrees, dated the 25th and 26th of October 1868, and to go into effect on the first of November of the same year, provided as follows with reference to expressage:

"In addition to the ordinary tax, there will be a special distribution tax charged on the articles to be transmitted by express, in conformity with the law. The latter tax is payable in advance by the sender, and the rate is as follows for each article:

"a)—30c for such articles as are sent to any commune in the kingdom which contains a post-office.

"b)— 1 fr. 50c for articles sent to other communes.

"Such articles must contain on the address, either written or printed, the word "A remettre par exprès," or "Buitengewone bestelling," or their equivalent in French or Flemish."

There are also impressed on the address side with the stamp which we here reproduce:

EXPRES

From the 1st of November 1868, postage stamps of the issue of 1865 were used upon articles sent by express, and at the same time there was a

special issue of the values of 20c, 30c and 1 franc, in anticipation of the more important sale which was to take place. This issue is distinguished from the preceding one by means of the paper which was used, the thickness being greater in this instance, and the perforation being 15 instead of 14½.

The shades were likewise modified, green blue being used on the 20c stamp instead of ultramarine blue, chestnut brown on the 30c instead of black brown, and violet on the 1 franc instead of lilac.

This issue, which was the last of stamps bearing the effigy of King Léopold 1st, consisted of :

4,000 sheets	20c,	or	1,200,000 stamps
2,000 "	30c	"	600,000 "
100 "	1fr.	"	30,000 "



These stamps are the rarest issue of 1865, and they are to-day quoted as follows :

20c blue green perforated	15 :	New,	fr.	1.50,	cancelled,	0.75
30c chestnut brown	"	"	"	3.50	"	0.75
1fr. violet	"	"	"	10.00	"	frs. 6.00

These values, which were kept in use until the quantity manufactured was entirely exhausted, were retained for a long time after the issue of the stamps bearing the effigy of the King Léopold 2nd, the first of which appeared on the first of January, 1870.

This first organization of the express service was modified by the decree of the 12th of February, 1878, which decree is here reproduced

"Léopold 2nd, King of the Belgians, to all present and to come,
"Greeting.

"In view of the provisions contained in Art. 7 of our decree of the 25th
"of October, 1868,

"In view also of the express charge fixed by Art. 18 of the decree of
"the 25th October above mentioned,

"And on the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

"We have decreed and do decree :

"That the tax on articles expressed through the post to place of re-
"sidence, is fixed, for the interior of the kingdom,

"At 25 centimes where the destination of the article expressed is a com-
"mune containing a post-office,

"At 1 franc for other communes.

"This charge is payable in advance by the sender.

"The above provisions will go into effect on the first of next March.

"Our Minister of Public Works is entrusted with the execution of the
"present decree."

Given at Brussels, the 12th of February, 1878, by the King,

(S.) LÉOPOLD.

The Minister of Public Works,

(S.) A. BEERNAERT.

Then, in place of the 30c stamp of which we have spoken, substitution was made, for the payment of expressage, of the 25c yellow stamp of the first

issue referred to on page 78, Vol. 10, No. 2 of the JOURNAL, and which was succeeded from 1880 by the olive yellow stamp of the second issue.

This situation was maintained until 1883, when, on the 27th of February, a royal decree provided that the expressage on correspondence that was to be distributed in localities having a telegraph service, could be paid, after the 1st of March, 1883, either by means of a postage stamp, or by a telegraph stamp of 25c.

This decision did not cause any considerable number of expressed articles to be paid for by telegraph stamps, until the time when the postal authorities determined to apply to this important service the modifications which are still in force.

For the benefit of philatelists, it will be necessary only to add to what has been published in Vol. 8, No. 9, page 450 of the JOURNAL, a statistical statement taken from official documents published by the Railroad, Postal and Telegraphic Department of Belgium from 1883 to 1887. These data are however only approximate, as they could be learned only after calculations had been made by the administrations concerned. At all events, it has been demonstrated that the comparatively small number of telegraph stamps used to cover expressage during this period of five years, fully justifies the rarity of these values.



Number of articles expressed and paid for from 1883 to 1887.

Years.	In postage stamps of 25c.			In postal. values not specified.	In telegraph stamps of 25c			Totals.
	olive yellow (I)	slate blue (type I)	blue on rose (type II)		dark green (type III)	pale green (type III)	yellow green (type III)	
1883	106.920	49.647	—	45.615	208	1.240	4.812	208.442
1884	51.540	85.458	13.259	63.419	169	4.974	2.914	221.733
1885	3.875	11.142	130.907	74.112	112	5.816	5.719	231.773
1886	977	2.143	190.908	52.068	51	3.320	1.215	250.682
1887	—	—	161.422	101.104	24	2.704	601	269.855
Totals.	163.312	148.390	496.586	336.318	564	18.054	15.261	1.178.485

On the 19th of November, 1887, a royal decree which went into effect on the first of December of the same year, introduced new and important reforms into the express service, in order to secure to the public all the advantages that might be legitimately expected from such service.

The principal feature of this organization was that the transmission of the articles expressed was accelerated, not only in the distribution, but also, what was more important, in the expedition. From that time the number increased considerably from year to year to such an extent, that, four years later, the Belgian postal authorities, recognizing the fact that the postage on these express packages generally amounted only to 35c, finally decided to create a single stamp covering both the ordinary tax and the express tax. This is the stamp which in Belgium corresponds to the "general postal delivery," concerning which we shall entertain our readers in our next article.

(To be continued.)

DR. v. STEPHAN.

BERLIN, April 8th. State Secretary v. Stephan, who up to last night had not lost consciousness, died at 12.30 midnight, calmly and without any struggle.

Postmaster General v. Stephan, whom a relentless fate so suddenly snatched from our midst, was sixty seven years old at the time of his death. The son of a laboring man, he was born at Stolp in Pomerania on the 7th of January, 1831. Immediately after completing his course at the high school, in 1848, he entered the postal service as clerk, and his connection with the service continued for a period of 49 years. During more than half of this time, he occupied the foremost position in the service, and two years ago, on the 26th of April, 1895, he celebrated his jubilee as chief of this important branch of the administration. He was about to enter upon the fiftieth year of his service, with that remarkable executive ability which had not deserted him down to the last moment of his life, when death suddenly put an end to his labor.

When we consider the rapidity of his advancement from the lowest to the highest position in the department, (which advancement was due solely to his own exertions) we cannot fail to appreciate the extraordinary ability of the deceased postmaster general, whose valuable services in the building up of the postal and telegraph systems have been for years unsurpassed, not only in Germany, but throughout the world. Stephan struggled on for years in this branch of the service, and almost every improvement that had been introduced into the postal and telegraphic service during the last 30 years, whether of a domestic or international nature, has been in great part due to his untiring zeal. The complete organization of the Postal Department is principally his work, and his services have been acknowledged the world over, even by those who have strongly protested against the stagnation which has been noticeable in the Postal Department during the last few years.

When he had been in the service for only eight years, Stephan had already attracted the attention of his superiors, so that, although only 25 years of age, he was called to the General Post Office, where he met with rapid promotion. He was Chief of Division in 1863, in which capacity he caused the new classification of officers to be introduced in the general post-offices, and also brought about other successful modifications in the Department. He was particularly active in the matter of agreements with the postal authorities of foreign administrations, and to him was entrusted the responsible task of setting on foot the introduction of the postal system of Turn & Taxis into the kingdom of Prussia, which was accomplished by the treaty of the 28th of January, 1867. At the dedication of the Frankfort post-office building, he gave some very interesting information with regard to his work at that time. Although Stephan was not appointed Postmaster General until April 26th, 1870, that is to say, three years after the event just narrated, we may trace the evidences of his independent energy and executive ability from the date of the dedication and down to a period of thirty years thereafter.

As Stephan, by the successful accomplishment of his task in 1867, laid a solid foundation for the future of the German postal system, so also in the year 1868, he outlined on a memorandum the plans for his most important work, the establishment of a Universal Postal Union. In both cases he was entirely successful in carrying out his plans, so that he became the creator of unity in international as well as national postal service, his fame having ex-

tended far beyond the limits of his country. It was he who caused the establishment of a uniform-tax for inland and foreign postal and telegraphic communications. It is true that his work in this direction was but the continuation of what Rowland Hill had already introduced into England in 1840 under the form of a single penny tax. To him alone however is due the generalization of this principle of uniformity, which he adapted also to international intercourse, and which contributed not a little to the improvements that have since been noticed in the system of international communication.

The uniform-letter tax was created in 1868, immediately after the passing of the postal system under the control of the North-German Alliance, and, —a fact which is the more remarkable in view of the tendency of tariff reforms at the present time. —this resulted in no perceptible loss to the State Treasury, even at the period of transition, notwithstanding the large reduction in the tax, while the benefit which the Treasury was to derive in the *future* on account of this reform, was perfectly apparent. Then, after the combination of the postal and telegraphic administrations, which was effected in 1875, (he occupying at the time the position of postmaster general), he instituted a reform in the telegraph system, by establishing a word tax for telegrams, to apply to all distances. This reform went into effect on the 1st of March, 1876. He created moreover the uniform parcels post tax, which at the present day represents so important a factor in the intercourse of the world, and it was he, again, who took the initiative in the introduction of postal money orders. The postal card is likewise a product of his invention, for, as early as 1865, at the Karlsruhe Postal Convention, the plan was submitted by him. This plan was adopted first in 1869 by the Austrian Postal Department, and subsequently, on the 25th of June, 1870, went into operation in Germany, with what result, need not be stated.

All these reforms which he brought about in the system of inland communication, had their beneficial effect also, through his efforts, upon the intercourse of the world.

In 1874, after much labor, he succeeded in bringing about the postal treaty of Bern, which four years later developed into the Universal Postal Union. Little by little, the principle of uniformity in the matter of tariff, and the reforms introduced into the postal-order service, received a more extended application, and in 1885, through connection with the neighboring states, found their way also into the telegraph system. At the same time, the postal connections, both inland and foreign, were considerably increased, especially after the invention of the telephone, another means of communication, by the way, which Stephan introduced into Germany, and which has since been adapted to international intercourse.

These great advancements in the means of communication call for our appreciation just as much as do political successes. Indeed, the former have very one great advantage, and that is, they have destroyed national prejudices, a result which the latter could not accomplish.

Unfortunately, the last few years have not been very prolific of such great actions. Formerly the postal administration often anticipated the requirements of communication, whereas for some time past, it has given but little attention even to the most urgent demands. It is true that the telegraph and telephone systems have undergone extraordinary development, but this has not been such as the increased intercourse would call for. More especially is this the case in the matter of tariff. The charges on letters, according to the weight, and still more the fees for telephone service, have been run up

out of all proportion, in spite of all protests, and communications by telephone have been restricted in consequence. In the beginning, Stephan had to force the telephone upon the business world, whereas of late the postal authorities have evinced great opposition to the further extension of telephone service, and still more against increased facilities in its use. Mr. v. Stephan is certainly not the only one to blame for this. He has intimated that the same financial principles which prevent a reform in railroad charges, also stand in the way of further postal reforms. But on former occasions he overcame such objections as these, and he would in all probability have continued to do so, had he devoted his entire will to the subject. He showed the strength of his will in a matter which had less claim to its assertion, and with regard to which he insisted that the postal-officials should act in accordance with his ideas, and not according to their own wishes. The firmness which he evinced on this occasion, and which won for him the appellation of "Post-Bismark," contributed in no slight degree to the increasing discontent amongst the postal officials.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed of late, cannot however make us forget the great services of Mr. Stephan in the improvement of the system of communication. He was a creative force, such as we rarely meet with, and we can only desire that his successor will take for his model old Mr. Stephan, the founder of the modern postal system, and that he will employ his younger energies in vigorously continuing the work which the deceased postmaster general, at last, probably on account of his sufferings, allowed to be interrupted. The irritability which he frequently exhibited when anyone ventured to censure the postal department on account of its inactivity, was also perhaps due to his illness, as he had naturally an amiable disposition and his manners were anything but disagreeable. All who knew him intimately, spoke in the highest terms of his amiability, and it was this amiable disposition which won for him the many friends who look upon his death as a personal bereavement.

(*Frankfurter Zeitung.*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*"

Continued from Vol. 10, page 164.

1886.—*Postal-cards for sanitary service.*

We have already described the official pneumatic cards of July, 1884, which originated in the necessity of immediately centralizing sanitary notices. The creation of postal-cards for service at the time of the cholera epidemics which broke out in neighboring countries during the period between 1884 and 1892 originated in the same way.

The following is an extract from the circular on this subject which appeared in the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et Télégraphes*:

"Free circulation through the post is allowed to the notice-cards sent open by the directors of the sanitary posts of the frontier departments, addressed to the mayors in any part of the Republic to inform them of the arrival in their towns of persons who had undergone medical examination in France. These notice-cards will circulate openly like postal-cards. The front will contain the address of the mayor for whom the card is intended, and the back will be used for the notice, which will be partly in print, and signed by the Director of the sanitary post."

All travelers, on entering France, provided the condition of their health appeared satisfactory, received a sanitary pass-port, and the mayors of the various localities to which they were going were advised of their arrival by these notice-cards.

1892.—At the time of the cholera panic in 1892, cards were manufactured similar to those of 1886, and were countersigned by the directors of the sanitary posts. We have before us one of these cards addressed to the mayor of the community to which the traveler was going. It is printed in black on blue paper. Cards which were intended for Paris, bore the following: Monsieur le Préfet de Police, Paris.

In pursuance of the law of Nov. 30th, 1892, commanding physicians to make a declaration to the public authorities of epidemic diseases coming under their observation, the Administration caused to be manufactured books containing twenty double cards, one of which was intended for the mayor of the community in which the diseased person lived, and the other for the sub-prefect of the district. These cards are perforated so that they may be detached one from the other as well as from the stub of the book, and are printed in black on pale brown paper. They have this peculiarity, viz. that they circulate free of charge, *without necessity of counter-signature*, in conformity with the decree of the 8th of February, 1894, of which the following is a copy:

“The President of the French Republic, etc.

“DECREES

“Art. 1st—The decree of November 29th, 1893, is modified as follows:

“The prefects, sub-prefects and mayors are authorized to receive free of charge, without condition of counter signature, the notices which will be addressed to them in cases of epidemic diseases in localities situated in the department of the place of destination or in the neighboring departments.

Signed; CARNOT.”

A new decree on the 23rd of June, 1894, authorizes moreover the forwarding of the above-mentioned declarations either in the form of letter-cards or in closed envelopes, provided such cards or envelopes bear conspicuously the following printed statement:

SERVICE DES MALADIES ÉPIDÉMIQUES

LOI DU 30 NOVEMBRE, 1892.

1888.—*Official service postal-card.*

It was only in 1888 that the permission to extend to the correspondence of officials the use, so simple and practical, of postal-cards, was definitely granted by the decree of the 1st of December, 1888, the principal parts of which we give herewith. The chief provision is that relating to the addition of the counter-signature of the official sending the card.

“Public officials are authorized, in their official correspondence sent free of charge, to make use of simple cards for open circulation, which are to be furnished or manufactured by the various ministerial departments or by the officials themselves.

“These cards must be at least 9 cm. in width and 6 cm. in length, the maximum size being 14 cm. in width and 9 cm. in length. Their weight must not exceed 5 grams nor be less than 1½ grams.

“The front of these cards is reserved for the address of the parties for whom they are intended, and for the counter-signature of the official transmitting them, and also, if necessary, for the designation of the service

"or administration to which the counter-signer belongs. All these indications may be either written or printed. The official correspondence is to be contained on the back.

"It is forbidden to join, fasten or attach to these cards any object whatsoever.

"All cards sent in violation of these provisions will be subjected to the tax for ordinary letters."

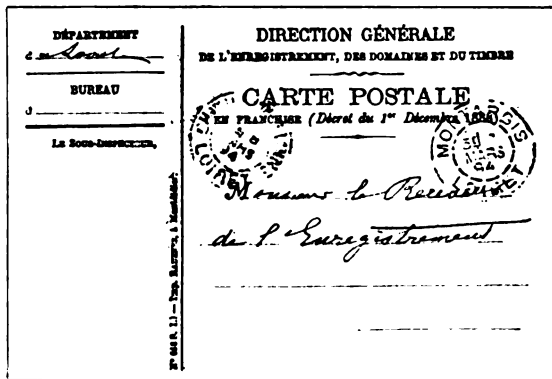
The administrations which, to our knowledge, took advantage of this permission and had formulas printed, are not very numerous.

The following is a list of the service postal cards which we have seen :

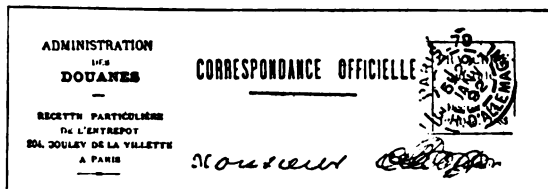
Administration of the Direct Contributions; printed in black on white-brown paper.

Registration, Domains and Stamping; lithographed in black on white paper.

General Management of Registration, of Domains and of Stamping;



lithographed in black on pale brown.



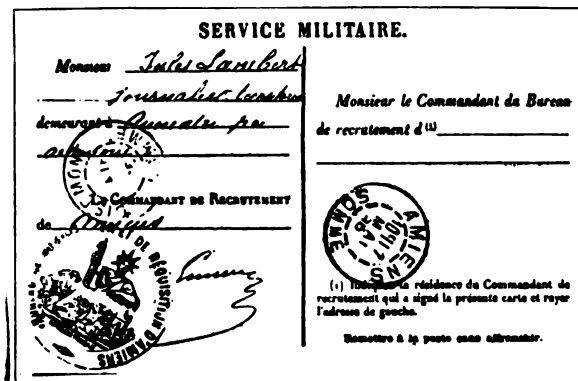
typographed in black on white paper.

We have seen many types of these cards corresponding to the different receipts.

Administration of Public Works and Management of Railroads; lithographed in black on white paper.

Military service.

We referred in No. 176 of the *Collectionneur*, page 469, to the military postal cards introduced in 1895 as the result of an understanding between the Minister of War and the Minister of Post and Telegraphs. Here is



found the recruiting service card in a reduced form. We know of others of the same kind, in which the words "Military Service" are replaced by "Gouvernement Mre de Paris. Direction du service de Santé. Recrutement et Personnel." They are like the preceding, printed in black on white paper.

There probably exist other service postal cards, but we have not deemed it advisable to describe them all, owing to the slight interest that collectors take in them.

CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS.



We publish herewith an extract from a Canadian newspaper, showing the reply offered by the Government in response to inquiries made in the House of Commons in regard to the projected issue of Jubilee stamps.

We notice with extreme regret, that our neighbors are lending themselves to so reprehensible a scheme, which, on the face of it, would appear to be more a question of speculation than of patriotism.

There could of course be no objection to a special issue of stamps in commemoration of so important an event in the history of England and its colonies, but it may fairly be demanded by the stamp collecting fraternity that the quantity of stamps to be issued should be limited only by the demand, and that they should retain their currency or availability for postal purposes forever.

We notice that only 150,000 ½c stamps are to be issued, and it does not require a very wise prophet to foresee that this will lead to wild speculation in this value. We sincerely hope that philatelists in general will rank this issue with the other unnecessary and speculative issues that have been black-listed for several years past, as this is the only means of protest that remains against such action on the part of Governments of standing :

THE ISSUE OF THE JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS EXPLAINED BY THE P. M. G.

Questions by members was the first order of the day after routine. To a question put by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Mulock replied that Mr. James Shannon, postmaster at Kingston, had been superannuated for the purpose of "improving the efficiency" of the Kingston office, Mr. Shannon being a gentleman of advanced age and feeble health. His successor is Mr. Gunn, formerly a member of the House, whose age was not made known to the department.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper observed that the new appointee's age must have been made known to the department.

"Then," said Mr. Mulock, "I presume it will be made known, but I have given the answer as communicated to me by the secretary of the department."

JUBILEE STAMPS.

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. Gibson respecting the issue of jubilee stamps, the Postmaster General answered as follows:

"It is the intention of the government to issue a set of jubilee stamps.

"Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale to the public in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold.

"There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of jubilee stamps and the total number of such stamp to be issued are as follows: 150,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamps, 8,000,000 1 cent stamps, 2,500,000 2 cent stamps, 20,000,000 3 cent stamps, 750,000 5 cent stamps, 75,000 6 cent stamps, 200,000 8 cent stamps, 150,000 10 cent stamps, 100,000 15 cent stamps, 100,000 20 cent stamps, 100,000 50 cent stamps, 25,000 \$1 stamps, 25,000 \$2 stamps, 25,000 \$3 stamps, 25,000 \$4 stamps, 25,000 \$5 stamps, 7,000,000 1 cent postal cards. Total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16.21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

"As soon as the total number of stamps mentioned in the foregoing schedule is issued, the plates from which they will have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of the head and two officers of the department. On June 10th the Post Office Department will proceed to supply jubilee postage stamps to the principal post offices in Canada and through them the minor post offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. If this jubilee issue were to wholly displace the ordinary postage stamps it would supply the ordinary wants of the country for between two and three months, but as the use of the ordinary postage stamps will proceed concurrently with that of the jubilee stamps, it is expected that the jubilee stamp supply will last beyond the three months.

"Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after June 19th, 1897."

Mr. Foster—Where are these stamps being printed?

Mr. Mulack—They are not at present being printed. They will be printed in the city of Ottawa.

IMPERIAL CHINESE POST.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION NO. 37.

The following Regulations are published.

By Command.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 30th January, 1897.

REGULATIONS.

Made by the Governor under Section 10 of "The Post Office Ordinance, 1887."

TRANSMISSION OF CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

1—From the 1st February, 1897 all ordinary mail matter collected by Chinese hongts for the following ports in China must be taken to the General Post Office for transmission to such ports, viz.:—

Peking, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Lungchow, Mengtsz, and Macao.

2—All such mail matter must be placed in bags properly fastened and addressed, and no such bags shall exceed 25lb in weight.

3—Postage will be charged at the rate of 4 cents per oz. on correspondence to Canton, and 10 cents per oz. on correspondence to other places, a deduction being made on account of the weight of the bag.

4—Payment shall be made by affixing postage stamps to the back of the address label.

Note.—Correspondence received under these Regulations will be delivered by the Imperial Chinese Post Office to the various agents of the establishments at the ports to which the bags are addressed.

POSTAL.

ORDINANCE NO. 15.

1.—The Regulations for the new Imperial Postal Service, established by China under Imperial Decree of the 20th March, 1896, having come into force ;

Considering that it will be to the interest of this Colony that its Government should within its sphere of action co-operate with China and take necessary measures to ensure the proper and regular functioning between the new Post Office and that in this Colony ;

Considering that, to ensure the efficiency of her new Service, China agrees to pay the transit tax on all correspondence exchanged between the Macao and the Imperial Post Office ;

In conformity with the report handed over to me by the Postmaster of Macao, and following the procedure adopted in Hongkong :

Having secured the unanimous vote of the Legislative Council, I hereby provisionally, and subject to the approval of H.M.'s Government, decree as follows:—

- 1°. From the 8th instant the Macao Post Office will receive all mail bags and loose correspondence coming from any Chinese Imperial Post Office Bureau and distribute them without collecting any further tax from the addressees, except any such penalty tax as may be indicated on the correspondence by the Imperial Post Office.
- 2°. The Macao Post Office will forward all mail bags or loose correspondence through the Post Office at Hongkong to the following points :—
Peking, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo. Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Lungchow, and Mengtsh.
- The correspondence to Canton shall be transmitted daily and direct to that port by the Macao Post Office.
- 3°. All correspondence sent from Macao, whether loose or in closed bags, franked with the stamps of the Macao Post Office, in destination of the above-named ports, shall be distributed there without any further tax, as agreed above, by the Imperial Chinese Post.
- 4°. All closed mail bags forwarded to or from Macao to any of the above-mentioned points in China shall be packed in accordance with the Universal Postal Union rules of Vienna of 1891.
- 5°. The forwarding of correspondence by the Macao Post Office to the various Imperial Post Offices in China is restricted to letters, post-cards, newspapers, or printed matter, samples and manuscripts, whether registered or ordinary, according to the rules of the Postal Union.
- 6°. The forwarding or reception of mail bags or loose letters by any other means than through the Macao Post Office is expressly prohibited.
- 7°. The Administrator of Chinese Office, the Harbour Master, and the various Police authorities will extend to the Director of the Post Office any aid he may require to put into force Article 6°.
etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) JOSE M. DE S. HORTA E COSTA,
Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *5th February, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 54.

The following is published.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, *10th February, 1897.*

REGULATIONS.

Made by the Governor under Section 10 of "The Post Office Ordinance, 1887."

TRANSMISSION OF CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

Addendum to Regulation No. 3

3.—(a.) Newspapers, samples, and parcels, which must not be enclosed in the same bag as letters but in bags bearing the distinguishing mark "Newspapers" on the address label, will be charged postage at the rate of 2 cents per 2 oz.

IMPERIAL CHINESE POST.

NOTIFICATION NO. 21.

The procedure embodied in the three rules that follow having been arranged and approved of for guidance in handling Union Post Offices' interport Mails on and after the 20th February is now published for general information :—

- 1°. Closed Mails delivered to the Imperial Post Office for transmission by a Union Office will be accepted and forwarded to the corresponding Office in China.

N. B.—Information regarding dimensions, weight, packing, etc., to be obtained from, and particulars regarding receipts to be procured and returned, etc., to be arranged with, the Imperial Post Office concerned.

- 2°. For Domestic Correspondence thus transmitted in Union Office Mails—that is to say, mail matter which is not to leave China,—only Chinese postage stamps are to be used.
- 3°. For the transit of closed Mails thus transmitted the amount payable by the Union Office to the Imperial Post Office will be ^{two}/_{one} dollars for each separate package ^{Interport}/_{overland} by ^{steamer}/_{courier} not exceeding regulation weight and dimensions.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
POSTAL DEPARTMENT,
SHANGHAI, 20th, March, 1897.

IMPERIAL CHINESE POST.

NOTIFICATION NO. 22.

1.—Correspondence prepaid with Chinese postage stamps at the domestic rate will be received for the following places on the Peking-Kiakhta line :—

Kagan (Chang-chia-k'ou),
Ouraga (K'u-lun), and
Mai-mai-chên (Chinese Kiakhta).

2.—Correspondence marked to be sent to Russia by the Peking Kiakhta line can be posted at the Imperial Post Office franked with Russian stamps at the rate of 7 kopeck per half ounce for letters.

3.—Correspondence arriving from Russia by the Kiakhta-Peking line and franked with Russian postage according to the 7 kopeck rate will be forwarded and distributed without further charge.

4.—These rules are provisional and subject to revision.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

H. KOPSCH,
Postal Secretary.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
POSTAL DEPARTMENTS,
SHANGHAI, 29th March, 1897.

NOTES.

Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez has shown us the 2 centavos, deep red on rose, of the 1883 issue of the Colombian Republic with DE LOS in very small caps,

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen the current 10 centimes of the Congo with vignette inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Weekly Stamp News* mentions the 1 real yellow of the 1856 issue of Mexico, cut vertically in two, each half being used as a ½ real, and the 100 centavos brown on brown cut horizontally in two, each half having been used as a 50 centavos.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a horizontal pair of the 3 centavos Salvador, 1895, without surcharge, imperforate between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The current unpaid letter stamps of Chili are now printed on straw instead of on yellow paper.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a vertical pair of the 8 cents North Borneo 1893, imperforate between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The 16 cents Seychelles exists with tablet and inscription in ultramarine and in blue; the provisional 12c on 16 cents also occurs in these two shades.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen the 100 reis envelope of the 1892 issue of Brazil with double impression, the second one without color.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the San Marino unpaid letter stamps chronicled last month; we notice that in our chronicle the denomination of value was given as being printed in "black," this should read "deep brown."



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Monthly Journal* mentions the 1c green, official, of the 1894 issue of Peru, with both the head of Bermudez and the word "GOBIERNO" inverted,

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre Poste mentions the 2½ centavos brown and the 3 centavos olive of the current series of Antioquia imperforate horizontally.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that the current 1 peso of Paraguay will shortly be replaced by another bearing the portrait of General Egusquiza, President of the Republic.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We read in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that on each sheet of the lately issued surcharged provisional Turkish stamps, one stamp has the word "Cinq" spelled "Cniq."

We have seen a vertical pair of the 1 paisa green of the 1888 issue of Faridkot imperforate between

* * * * *

Mr. Henry A. Pocklington sends us the following clipping from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of April 2d :

PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

When the Premier returns to Sydney, and the Chief Secretary is once more comfortably settled in his chair at the Colonial Secretary's Office steps will, no doubt, be taken to arrange for some celebration commemorative of the 60 years' reign. Meanwhile, the Postmaster General has an idea. Mr. Cook has noticed that it has been the practice in older lands on the occasion of some national event to issue postage stamps of more or less suitable design. Precedent, indeed, has been afforded in our colony of recent years, when the centenary celebrations were carried out. The set of stamps struck on that occasion is still in use, and though they appear to meet present requirements, it will, the Postmaster General believes, be possible to improve upon them. It has been suggested that a similar course should be adopted as the one followed in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, when for a certain period during the currency of the exhibition a special set of postage stamps was struck of an historical and pictorial character. Mr. Cook is inclined to favor this class of stamp in connection with the Queen's reign, and also, as may be supposed suitably associating Australia with the occasion. Much revenue was obtained by the postal authorities in the United States through limiting the issue to the time the exhibition was open, as enterprising stamp collectors purchased large quantities for future disposal. It is quite possible that the proposed issue here may be restricted to a certain period, in which case a similar demand from some quarters would no doubt be made. The whole matter is only at present in the "consideration" stage, but in any case it is thought that the present stamps might with advantage be replaced by others of a more artistic character. The difficulty that is felt is whether sufficient talent is likely to be found in the colony to design a set of historical and pictorial stamps worthy of the event.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* mentions the 3 soldi black of the 1858 issue of Lombardy Venice perforated 15x16 and 16x15, both uncatalogued varieties.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* states that the Official stamps of Gwalior exist with the last two characters of the surcharge transposed, making the word read "Sersiv" instead of "Servis."

* * * * *

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* notes the following varieties of the 1 and 2l of the 1891-92 issue of Greece :

- 1 lepton with additional vertical perforation across the stamp ;
- 1 lepton with additional horizontal perforation across the stamp ;
- 2 lepta with additional vertical perforation across the stamp ;
- 2 lepta with additional horizontal perforation across the stamp.

* * * * *

We have seen a horizontal pair of the 10 centavos black of the 1874 issue of Mexico on white wove paper, imperforate between.

* * * * *

We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* :

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.—Bhopal.—We are shown three varieties which are quite new to us, and which may be new issues, or may be bogus altogether.

At any rate, as all three bear the same value, and two of them are identical in design but not in color we cannot recommend them as necessary, though all three are obliterated.

Two of them are of the type with "B L C I" in the corners, and differ from previous editions of that design in having the letters much further away from the upper and lower margins of the stamps than in any of the numerous varieties of this what we have previously seen ; there is more solid ground altogether surrounding the inscribed oval. This we have in *green* and in *black*, but the value is $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in both cases. The third stamp is of the type with curved lines in the spandrels, but even more roughly drawn than the 1895 edition of that design, the curved lines being very wide apart. This again is in black and of the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. All three are on wove paper and imperf. Can any of our readers show us sheets corresponding with the above descriptions ?



We copy the following from the *London Philatelist* :

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.—Again we are indebted to Mr. J. F. Jones for being able to describe the new designs, which have been engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, for the Company's new issue of stamps. These are two in number, consisting of one design for all values up to and including the sixpence, and the other for the one shilling and higher values. Both are of upright rectangular shape, measuring 23x19 mm., and in the case of the former the Arms of the Company appear in the center, the value in figures on square tablets in the upper corners, and in words on a straight tablet at the base, "British" "South Africa Company" in two curved lines of Roman capitals above the Arms. The design for the higher values contains the Arms in the center, figures at top and words at base, as already described ; but the words "British South Africa" above the Arms are in Roman capitals on a semi-circular tablet, supported by pillars, the word "Company" being inserted within the inner curve. Although these stamps are being printed, they will not be put into use until the stock of the re-engraved stamps is exhausted. When printed, four panes of sixty stamps each will form a sheet of 240 stamps, and the values will be : First design, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 6d ; second design, 1s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—*The Philatelic Monthly and World* chronicles a newly discovered variety of the Harris City Despatch Post of Philadelphia, it is similar to our type L 149 but has the words "DESPATCH POST" at top and "PAID" in the centre.

Local stamps.

G. S. Harris.

black

AUSTRIA.—*The Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Portzegelkunde* states that one or more sheets of the current 5 kreuzer stamp have by error been printed on light bluish paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5 kr red, bluish

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—In addition to the stamps on watermarked paper, chronicled in April, the *London Philatelist* mentions the following.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C.C.

3sh black and yellow

5sh black and olive

1 £ black and ultramarine

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

1p black

2p black and green

4p black and buff

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—To the list of provisionals on the Zanzibar stamps chronicled by us in April, the *Monthly Journal* adds the 1 anna adhesive; the same contemporary chronicles the 2a 6p envelope of India with surcharge "British East Africa."

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

1a blue and red, black surcharge

Envelope.

Provisional issue.

White laid paper.

2a 6p orange, blue surcharge

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current 4 pence stamp in new colors, the Arms being in ultramarine instead of blue and the value in lilac.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

4p ultramarine and lilac

CANADA.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp on thick paper and the 1 cent envelope printed in ultramarine.

Adhesive stamp.

Thick paper.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c black

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 138x80 mm.

1c ultramarine

CHINA.—To the series of provisional stamps with numeral of value surcharged in large type, chronicled last month, we can add a 10 cent stamp surcharged on the 9 candareens of 1894; as no stock of this stamp was available, a new lot was reprinted in order to be surcharged; the 2c on 3 cents Revenue, is now issued with the figure of value above the word "Cents" instead of to the left of this word.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Shell.

Perforated 12.

10cts on 9 cand. emerald green, black surcharge

10cts on 9 cand. yellow green " "

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14 to 15.

2cts on 3cts red, black surcharge

CONGO.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the single 15 centimes Postal Card of the same type as the reply card of this value, chronicled in April.

Postal card.

15c yellow brown, buff

ECUADOR.—Mr. Offner informs us that the 1895 series of official stamps exists, although not catalogued by us. The provisional 10 centavos on 50c dark blue, is now issued with horizontal instead of diagonal surcharge. *The Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c and 1 sucre stamps of last years' commemorative issue as having been surcharged 1897-98 in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

Horizontal surcharge.

10c on 50c dark blue, carmine surcharge



Surcharged "1897-1898."

Perforated 11½.

2c blue, black surcharge

5c green " "

10c ochre " "

20c red, black surcharge

50c lilac " "

1s orange " "

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1c gray, carmine surcharge

2c gray " "

5c gray " "

10c gray " "

20c gray, carmine surcharge

50c gray " "

1s gray " "

5s gray " "

FINLAND.—The 3½ roubles stamp has been discovered printed in the colors of the 7 roubles; the 5 pennia on laid paper of 1866 exists with compound serpentine perforation, the horizontal having the teeth 1¼ mm. in depth and the vertical with teeth of 1¾ mm.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated 13.

3½r black and orange, error

FRENCH GUIANA.—*L'Ami des Timbres* states that since last year this colony has been supplied with a 5 centimes envelope of large size on buff paper.

Envelope.

Buff wove paper.

5c green

INDIA.—The 1 anna adhesives regular issue and official are now printed in maroon instead of violet brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

1 a maroon

Official stamp.

Surcharged On. H. S. M. in black.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

1a maroon

Nabha.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the ½ anna wrapper of India, surcharged NABHA STATE in two lines and with the Arms below the stamp.

Wrapper.

Buff paper.

½a green, black surcharge

Patiala.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions the current 1 and 2 annas surcharged SERVICE; the same contemporary states that these and also the ½ anna exist with the word SERVICE inverted.

Official stamps.

PATIALA

Surcharged STATE

SERVICE.

Watermarked star.

Perforated 15.

1a brown, black surcharge

2a blue " "

ITALY.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we gather that the current 5 centesimi Letter Card is now issued with stamp of the new type.

Letter card.

5c green, gray

NIGER COAST.—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the 1 penny is now issued on paper watermarked Crown and CA.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated.

1p vermilion

PORTO RICO.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the new 3 centavos issued on May 7th and which supersedes the 3 centavos blue, which clashed in color with the current 5 centavos ; it now clashes with the current 2 centavos.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

3c claret brown

QUEENSLAND.—Mr. Edw. Cooper sends us a new one penny wrapper with stamp of the same type as the 1 penny adhesive but with figure of value in the four corners ; the same correspondent informs us that the 2 penny adhesive has also been issued in this type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown & Q.

Perforated 12½.

2p blue

Wrapper.



Manila paper, glazed on face.

Size 123x290 mm.

1p dull red

SIERRA LEONE.—From the *Philatelic Record* we learn that the 1 shilling revenue stamp has been surcharged in a similar manner to the 3 and 6 penny stamps chronicled last month. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, states that the 1½ and 5 penny adhesives of the new type have been issued; the label on the 1½ penny is lined and on the 5 penny plain.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

2½p on 1sh lilac and green, black surcharge, type I

2½p on 1sh lilac and green “ “ type II

2½p on 1sh lilac and green “ “ type III

Regular issue.

Perforated 14.

1½p lilac and ?

5p lilac and ?

UGANDA.—We have received specimens of another issue for this territory, the postal arrangements in which have met with such success that the missionary's type-writer has been supplanted by the Government Printing Press as a means of producing the stamps. They are now type-set, and have the name "UGANDA" at the top and "PROTECTORATE" at foot; large letters "V. R." in the center, separated by an asterisk or a dagger, and with an asterisk at each side of them; with "POSTAGE" above the "V. R." and U.C value (1 anna, 2, 3, 4 or 8 annas, or one rupee) below. The 1a has a dagger, thus "†," between the letters, the 2a and 3a an inverted dagger "‡," the 4a and 8a a double dagger "‡," and the 1 rupee an asterisk at the foot of the letters. The asterisks at the sides are also ingeniously varied in position, being at the foot of the letters in the 1a, 3a and 1 rupee, at the top in the 2a, at the upper right and lower left in the 4a, and at the upper left and lower right in the 8a.

The specimens we have seen have a large letter "L" struck upon them in *black*, indicating local use; but we understand that there are also stamps without the "L," for use on letters to the coast.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

Adhesive stamps.

White wove paper.

- 1a black
- 2a black
- 3a black
- 4a black

Thin yellowish wove paper, ruled with faint lines.

- 8a black
- 1r black

THE MARKET.

Auction Sale of Cheveley & Co., April 14th, 1897.

Great Britain, V. R., 1d black, trial cancellation, rather poor,	\$ 33.75
Naples, cross, ½tor blue, fine specimen on piece of newspaper,	19.37
Switzerland, double Geneva on entire letter, exceedingly fine,	107.50
— Winterthur, matchless pair on entire envelope,	32.50
— Basle, a most desirable specimen,	20.00
Saxony, 3pf. brilliant color, large margins and on entire letter, with L. P. S. Expert Committee's opinion,	28.75
Victoria, (1862) beaded oval, 6d orange, good specimen, fine color,	18.12
— 5sh blue on yellow, fair specimen,	11.00
Barbados, 5sh rose, unused and very fine (without gum),	11.50
Bolivia, eleven stars 500c, black, unused and very fine,	16.25
British Columbia, 1 dollar, perf. 12 ½, used and fine,	14.00
Montserrat, CA, 4d blue, very fine,	15.00
Nevis, CA, 6d green, unused, very fine,	32.50
New Brunswick, 1sh mauve, not much margin but very fine,	53.75
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange, unused and with original gum,	21.50
St. Vincent, CA 12, 4d blue, unused and in mint state,	15.00
Virgin Islands, 1sh brown, used, on entire envelope, very fine,	16.50

Auction sale of Mess. Cheveley & Co., April 26th, 1897.

Saxony, 3pf. very fine (with L. P. S. Expert Committee's opinion),	\$25.00
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock error, 4d red, repaired at one corner, lightly postmarked, fair specimen of this rarity,	77.50
British Columbia, 10c perf. 12½, unused and very fine,	13.50
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos green, trifle thin in one or two spots, but a fine specimen,	15.75
Canada, 6d perf., one perf. gone, but fine specimen,	12.00
— 7½d green, very fine,	11.50
Dominica, CA., 1sh unused, and in mint state,	14.00
Nevis, 6d green, unused and in mint state,	40.00
New Brunswick, 6d yellow, unused, good margins, no gum,	40.00
— 1sh bright mauve, beautiful color, good margins except at one corner, very fine specimen,	75.00
Newfoundland, 6½d carmine, unused and very fine,	37.50
St. Lucia, Star, 4d blue, unused and very fine,	14.00
— perf. 12½, 1sh orange, unused and fine,	11.50
— (1885) 6d lilac, unused and in mint state,	16.87
— another, equally fine,	12.50
Afghanistan, (1871-72) 6 shahi purple, superb unused specimen of this great rarity,	28.75
— (1875) 1 shahi, mauve, (Scott 24),	22.50
— — 1 sunar, black, (Scott 20), unused,	20.00
— — ½ rupee, mauve, (Scott 27), unused,	18.75
— — value in tablet, 1r purple, unused and very fine,	18.75

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, April 27th & 28th, 1897.

Great Britain : Octagonal 10d brown, die No. 3, unused and fine, with gum,	\$ 11.00
— Octagonal 10d brown, die No. 4, unused, with full gum, superb, . . .	32.50
— Octagonal 1sh green, unused, with gum, superb color, good margins all round, very fine,	51.25
— 1d black, V. R., a magnificent block of 4, full gum, in brilliant condition,	265.00
— another block of 4 in similar condition, from corner of sheet, with margins and inscription,	340.00
— 1d red brown, die 11, imperf, wmk. large crown on bleuté, unused and very fine, but no gum.	10.50
— 1d red brown with Archer roulette, unused with full gum, and very fine,	11.25
— 3d carmine plate 3, with secret dot, unused, in mint state,	27.50
— 4d carmine, medium garter on white, fine unused copy in mint condition,	50.00
— another copy in similar condition,	37.50
— 5sh rose, plate 4, wmk. anchor on bluish, unused and very fine, with part gum,	55.00
— £1 purple brown, orbs, unused, in mint state, but slightly creased,	18.75
— £1 purple brown, crowns, unused, in mint state,	15.00
Switzerland : Neuchatel, 5c., very fine, on piece of original,	13.00
Wurtemberg : 1st issue, 6kr. green, unused but no gum, trifle thinned, but fine,	11.00

Ceylon : 1/9 green, superb copy with fine margins all round,	28.12
Hong Kong : Wmk. C C., 96c yellow brown, unused and fine, but no gum,	18.00
Cape of Good Hope : Woodblock 4d blue, very fine,	12.50
Mauritius : Post paid, 1d orange, medium early state of plate, deep color, good margins on 3 sides, on entire original, very fine,	42.50
— Large fillet, 2d blue, nice copy but skilfully repaired,	45.00
British Columbia : Wmk. C.C., Perf. 12 1/2, 10c pink, a pair unused, in mint state,	35.00
Canada : Imperf. 6d grey lilac, unused and fine, with part gum,	63.00
— 10d blue on thick paper, unused, in mint state and very fine,	63.00
— Perf. 6d purple brown, superb copy, unused, in mint state, very scarce shade ; has a slight crease down the centre which is not perceptible on face,	75.00
New Brunswick : 1sh mauve, very fine, bright copy, with good even margins all round, very lightly cancelled, slightly thinned in 2 small places,	103.75
Newfoundland : 2d orange, unused and fine, but no gum,	5.25
— ditto,	5.00
— 2d lake, unused and fine, but no gum,	4.25
— another ditto, large margins,	4.00
Nova Scotia : 1sh cold violet, very fine, lightly postmarked copy, small margins on 3 sides, very slightly cut into at one corner,	77.50
Barbados : Wmk. large star, 1sh black, rough perf. unused, in mint state, very scarce,	13.00
Dominica : Wmk. CA., 1sh mauve, used and very fine,	15.75
— ditto, another unused, in mint state,	13.00
Montserrat : Wmk. CA., 4d blue, very fine,	15.50
St. Christopher : Wmk. C. A., 4d blue, unused, in mint state, very fine, well centered copy,	26.87
St. Lucia : Wmk. star, 6d green, unused and fine, but no gum,	14.50
— wmk. C C., perf. 12 1/2, 1sh orange, unused and fine, but no gum,	10.50
— wmk. C A., 1sh orange brown, used, fine,	13.00
St. Vincent : Wmk. star, 4d dark blue, unused, in mint state,	25.00
— wmk. C A., 4d red brown, unused, in mint state,	33.75
Victoria : 1865, 10d slate unused, in mint state,	10.00
Western Australia : 1st issue, 2d brown on red, very fine,	11.00

43d auction sale of Albrecht & Co., April 28th & 29th, 1897.

General Issues, United States.

10c black, unused and fine but no gum,	\$ 10.25
Vertical right half of 10c black, used as 5c, entire, (from New Haven to Birmingham), magnificent copy,	25.00
First Perf. Series (1857-60).	
5c brick red, unused, original gum and very fine,	48.00
90c blue, unused, original gum and fine,	17.25
— — same stamp used, very fine and rare,	22.00
Reprints of First Perf. Issue.	
12c gray black, unused and fine,	12.50
24c lilac, unused and fine,	10.25

30c orange, unused and fine,	16.50
90c blue, unused and fine,	18.25
Second Perf. Issue, (1861-66)	
3c pink, unused, original gum,	16.00
5c red brown, unused, original gum and fine,	12.25
Reprints of the Second Perf. Issue.	
3c brown red, unused, original gum and fine,	16.10
10c green, unused, original gum and fine,	10.25
12c black, unused, original gum and fine,	13.75
24c deep violet, unused, original gum and fine,	20.00
30c brownish orange, unused, fine,	21.00
90c blue, unused, fine,	23.00
Issue of 1868 (First Grilled Series).	
90c blue, unused, original gum and very fine,	34.00
United States, 1869.	
90c unused, no gum but fine,	19.00
— same stamp used and fine.	12.75
Reprints of the 1869 issue (without embossing).	
90c black and carmine unused, original gum and fine,	20.00
90c used and very fine,	19.50
Grilled Issue of 1870.	
10c brown, unused, original gum and fine,	20.00
30c black used and fine,	15.10
90c carmine unused, original gum and fine,	17.00
Department Stamps.	
Justice, 9cc unused and very fine,	29.50
State, \$2. beautiful unused well centered copy,	15.25
“ \$5. beautiful unused well centered copy,	106.50
“ \$10. beautiful unused well centered copy,	58.00
“ \$20. beautiful unused well centered copy,	34.00
Grenada.	
1891 1d on 2sh orange (No. 32) unused original gum and fine,	24.50
— — same stamp used,	20.50
St. Christopher.	
1882 crown CA., 4d blue unused, fine copy, slight tear at W side,	25.50
St. Lucia.	
Revenues : 1sh orange “Shilling Stamp,” Stanley Gibbons No.	
106, error “Shilding,” unused and fine,	21.00

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., May 15th, 1897.

United States, 1855-60, 90c o. g., magnificent copy,	\$ 14.25
— Newspapers, on soft paper, \$12, unused o. g., very fine and very desirable,	10.00
Roumania, 1858 Moldavia, 27 paras black on rose, magnificent copy, lightly cancelled in blue and red,	155.00
Trinidad, O. S. 5sh, unused,	13.30
Victoria, registered 1861, 1sh, rouletted, magnificent copy,	25.00

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

169th meeting held at the Philatelic Society's room, Collectors' Club, 351 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City, on April 22d, 1897.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P. M. with the following members present : President August Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, E. R. Carter, A. C. Carstanjen, Oscar Dejonge, R. S. Lehman, A. Richter and Moriz Loewy.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership :

By R. S. Lehman, Mr. P. G. Tessier, of St. Johns, N. F.

By R. F. Abrecht, Mr. C. L. Moreau ; New York.

By C. Witt, Mr. Paul Kohl, of Chemitz Gy.

These proposals were referred to the Executive Committee for report at next meeting.

Mr. Lehman moved that Mr. Chas. Grevning be reinstated as a member of the Society. Carried.

The Bogert & Durbin Co., presents the 77th and 81st priced Auction Catalogue.

Messrs. Fiacre and Albrecht present counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, accepted with thanks.

The Nomination Committee reports the following ticket :

President, August Dejonge ; Vice-President, R. F. Albrecht ; Treasurer, Henry Clotz ; Secretary, R. S. Lehman ; Exchange Manager, E. R. Carter ; Librarian, A. Lienhardt ; Executive Committee, C. Witt, Oscar Dejonge, A. R. Richter. Adjournment followed at 9.45 P. M. after which Mr. Carter exhibited a lot of fine exchange circuits just received.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Sec'y.*

170th Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held May 20th, 1897.

The meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M. with the following members present : President August Dejonge in the chair. Messrs Henry Clotz R. F. Albrecht, Dr. R. Rochre, Oscar Dejonge, A. R. Richter, Adolph Lienhardt, Moritz Loewy, A. C. Carstanjen, E. R. Carter and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nominations of Messrs. P. G. Tessier, C. L. Moreau and Paul Kohl for membership, these candidates were balloted for and the gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Letters were received from the Internationaler Briefmarkenhändler Verein, and Mr. Ernst Waske of Berlin, acknowledging the receipt of the 50 marks donated by the Society for the benefit of the family of an unfortunate old German Philatelist.

The Exchange Manager makes the following report for the year ending May 20th, 1897 :

To the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society :

During the year just closed, the Exchange Department has received for circulation among the members of our Society 218 circuits comprising 302 books or sheets. Fully 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of our membership have participated in the department and we have received a number of good circuits from kind friends outside of the Society.

The unusual number of circuits received during the last three months has somewhat puzzled the Exchange Manager at times as to where to place them and possibly a few members may have received books in which they are not interested, but so far no complaints have been received.

As far as the Department is concerned not the slightest ill feeling has been manifested, but on the contrary everything has worked smoothly and your Manager has received a number of kind letters which go a great way to level the rough path which an Exchange Manager sometimes has to tread.

The sales of the past year have been somewhat affected by the general business depression, but your manager takes pleasure in announcing that the amount of sales has exceeded that of the preceding year.

In our last report \$210 had been sold from 50 circuits then out.

I herewith report sales for the year as follows :

Additional sales from the 50 circuits out at last report,	\$149.85
168 circuits since last report,	1,467.47

Total sales for the year,	\$1,607.32
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As against last report, total sales were	1,455.79
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During the year 116 circuits have been retired from which sales amounting to \$1,515.32 were made, and there are now in circulation 92 circuits from which sales amounting to \$302 have been made.

The supply of blank exchange books has been exhausted, and the profit on these has been handed over to our Treasurer.

The rules of the Department should be revised, and your Manager would be glad to receive suggestions from the members of the Society at this time, as a new order is about to be placed for blank books.

The Manager would suggest the opening of an insurance fund as a protection to participating members against fire or any loss from their collections while in the possession of the Department.

A tax of 1 per cent. could be deducted from the value of all circuits in the Exchange Department and on all future circuits received. If a surplus is found at the end of our next year the tax could be reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In conclusion the Exchange Manager wishes to express his thanks to all the members of the S. I. P. S. for the hearty co-operation given him during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR R. CARTER,
Exchange Manager,
S. I. P. S.

The report was received with applause and Mr. Clotz moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Exchange Manager for his report and the successful management of his department, which was carried unanimously.

The President discharged the committee appointed to nominate the board of officers 1897-1898 with thanks.

The President reported that he saw in the "*Madrid Filatélico*" No. 3, March 1st 1897, a black list published by the Count Tscherniadiëff of Barcelona, containing the names of two of our most prominent members, Messrs. E. Doebelin of Pittsburg, Pa., and W. F. Lambert of Alexandria, Va. Upon

investigation it was found that the above named Count sent unsolicited sheets containing mainly counterfeits, changelings, and fraudulent cancellations on approval.

In the case of Mr. Doeblin, this gentlemen offered to return the stamps upon receipt of postage, to which proposition the Count never replied. The stamps and correspondence were sent to the President into whose hands the entire matter was placed and he therefore wrote to the Count asking an explanation and retraction. He also wrote to the Editor of the "*Madrid Filatélico*" calling his attention to the character of the advertiser.

The result was a postal card from the Count couched in language that bordered on indecency, and a threat to keep on issuing black lists, until his stamps were returned.

The Editor of the *Madrid Filatélico* on the other hand acted in a very gentlemanly manner, for a full retraction appears in No. 4 of his journal, and besides he wrote a very polite letter in which he stated that he was taken by surprise by the Count being unaware of the true state of affairs.

Upon motion of Mr. Clotz it was decided to ask some prominent philatelist of Barcelona to settle the matter by delivering the sheet against payment of the outlays and a receipt in full.

An invitation from Mr. Doeblin was read inviting all the members to participate in a philatelic house-warming to take place on May 27th, 1897, at his new residence 5440 Claybourne St., S. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. Upon motion of Mr. Albrecht it was decided to accept the invitation and send our President as the Society's delegate.

The Society's thanks are tendered for the following donations :

By Mr. Emil Gutzkow, Stuttgart, a priced catalogue. By Mr. Stone, Nos. 38 and 39 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society. By Mr. Francis Deloche Lyon, the statutes of the Société Philatelique Lyonnaise. By Mr. Loewy and "A Friend," counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album.

The balloting for Officers of the Society for 1897-1898 was proceeded with, and resulted in the election of the ticket nominated by the Nomination Committee, viz.:

President, August Dejonge ; Vice-President, R. F. Albrecht ; Treasurer, Henry Clotz ; Secretary, Robert S. Lehman ; Exchange Manager, Edgar R. Carter ; Librarian, Adolph Rienhardt. Executive Committee: C. Witt, Oscar Dejonge and A. R. Richter.

The President made a neat speech in which he dwelt on the early days of the Society when it was still in its infancy, and compared those times to the present in which the Society is in so flourishing a condition.

He especially complimented the Exchange Manager for the successful management of his department to which he ascribes in great measure the increase in membership.

The President especially called the attention of all members to the three Society Albums, namely the Stamp, Photograph and Counterfeit albums and desires that they will do their utmost toward filling at least the two first ones, if not all.

Mr. Richter replied to the President saying that the success of the society is due to Mr. Dejonge's occupying the chair since the early days of the same, and hoped that he would continue to do so many years longer. In conclusion he proposed three cheers for the President, which were vociferously given.

Adjournment followed at 9.50 P. M. after which, exhibition of stamps took place.

Next meeting, June 17th, 1897.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Sec'y.*

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President*.CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President*.J. M. ANDRINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 75th Street.JOHN N. LUFF,
F. E. P. LYNDE.JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

HIRAM E. DEATS,
FREDERICK A. NAST.*Committees.**Executive*.—H. L. CALMAN, *Chairman*. J. N. T. LEVICK, J. W. GEORGE.*House*.—F. E. P. LYNDE, *Chairman*, H. F. DEATS, JOHN N. LUFF, ALBERT PERRIN, W. S. SCOTT.*Amusements*.—JOHN N. LUFF, *Chairman*; J. B. BREVOORT, J. OAKLEY HOBBY, P. F. BRUNER,
C. L. MONEAU.*Auditing*.—F. A. NAST, *Chairman*; HENRY CLOTZ, ALVAH DAVISON.*Literary*.—H. E. DEATS, *Chairman*; JOS. J. CASEY, JOS. S. RICH.*Membership*.—CHAS. GREGORY, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. COLLIN, H. CLOTZ, H. N. TERRETT.*Furnishing*.—J. W. SCOTT, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. L. CALMAN.*Directory.**First Floor*.—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor*.—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society,
front.—Room of National Society, *rear*.—*Third Floor*.—Guests Chambers.—*Basement*.—Billiard Room.*Admittance by Membership Card.*Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards.
For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Tenth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, 351 Fourth Avenue, May 10th, 1897, Vice-President Chas. Gregory in the chair. Present Messrs, Luff, Lynde, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8.15 p. m.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read letters from the Chairman of Literary Committee; from Mr. C. H. Mead, which was laid on the table; from Mr. J. S. Dionian, handing his resignation which was accepted, and from the Secretary of the National Philatelic Society requesting that the name of the Manhattan Philatelic Society be placed on bulletin board and upon the outside door—and upon motion the request was granted so far as it related to placing the name of the M. P. S. on bulletin board at the cost of the latter society.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay for shares of Mr. J. S. Dionian, resigned, and Mr. W. Theo. Curtis, deceased, when certificates are legally surrendered.

The Chairmen of House and Amusement Committee then made their reports, which were received.

The Treasurer made his monthly report showing \$988.04 in bank and the report was accepted.

The following applications for membership were reported:

(25). Henry S. Fleek, Newark, Ohio, proposed by John N. Luff, seconded by Henry L. Calman.

(26). Chas. E. Green, Pittsburg, Pa., proposed by Walter S. Scott, seconded by Chas. D. W. Drew.

(27). F. M. Heilihey, Boston, Mass., proposed by John N. Luff, seconded by F. E. P. Lynde, and the two last were ordered to be posted according to the Constitution.

Upon ballot Mr. Henry S. Fleek, whose application had been posted over thirty days, was unanimously elected a subscribing member.

The Secretary reported having issued a two week's ticket to Mr. Ad. Strauss, of St. Louis, Mo.

The Treasurer was instructed to collect from members elected after April 1, half a years dues only.

Adjourned at 9.25 p. m.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 23rd Street, New York. Secretary, JOS. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMMEL, 85 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { H. GREMMEL,
CHAS. D. W. DREW,
M. C. BERLEPSCH.

Finance { WALTER S. SCOTT
W. F. GREGORY.
R. R. BOBERT.

House { R. L. COURSEN,
J. N. T. LRVICK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE.
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE, 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

Membership { H. COLLIN,
A. PERRIN,
F. E. P. LYNDE.
Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie
Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

April 13th, 1897.

The 323d Regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order by the President at 8.20 P. M.

Present : Messrs Andreini, Bruner, Eberhardt, Drew, Gregory, Hayden, Luff, Lynde, Parker, Perrin, W. S. Scott, Williams and the Secretary. Mr. Knudson was also present as visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

A request from the Manhattan Philatelic Society that their name be placed on the door and bulletin board was read.

Mr. Perrin exhibited the collection of United States stamps, the property of Mrs. Perrin, and which is very complete in unused stamps, cardboard proofs, India proofs, etc.

A unanimous vote of thanks was voted to Mrs. Perrin.

Adjourned 9.30 P. M.

JOS. S. RICH, *Sec'y.*

April 27th, 1897.

The 324th regular meeting was called to order at 8.45 p.m., by President Luff.

Present: Mess. Andreini, George, Gregory, Krassa, Luff, Lynde and W. S. Scott.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Scott was appointed to act in his place.

The Trustees reported the election of Mr. John D. Miner, Jr., to active membership.

Adjourned 9.30 p.m.

W. S. SCOTT, *Sec'y pro tem.*

May 11th, 1897

The 325th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order at 8.20 P. M. with the President in the chair.

Present : Mess. Andreini, Doane, George, Gregory, Luff, Lynde, Perrin, Rich, Tuttle and Williams.

The minutes of the 324th meeting were approved as read.

A letter from Mr. A. K. Beard relative to coin prices was read.

A communication from Mr. Andreini Secretary of the Collector's club in answer to a request from this Society for the privilege of placing the name of the Manhattan Society on the door and Bulletin was read. It was moved that the secretary communicate the contents of the letter to the Manhattan Society.

Mr. Gregory moved that the National Philatelic Society extend the hospitalities of its room to Branch 2 A. P. A. for its future meetings. Seconded by Mr. George and carried.

Adjourned 9 P. M.

Jos. S. Rich, *Secretary*.

May 25th, 1897.

The 326th Regular Meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order at 8.30 P. M. by President Luff.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Coursen, George, Gregory, Gremmel, Hayden, Krassa, Luff, Lynde, Perrin, Rich, W. S. Scott and Williams.

Minutes of the 325th meeting were read, and on motion were approved.

The Trustees reported that they had accepted the resignation of Messrs. A. L. Baird and Jacob Ulman with regrets, also that the name of J. H. Petersen had been dropped from the roll.

A vacancy in the Board of Trustees having been created by the resignation of Mr. A. L. Baird, the Secretary nominated Mr. Gregory for Trustee. Mr. Gregory was unanimously elected.

Mr. Lynde moved the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting vote :

Whereas the National Philatelic Society has heard of the seizure of certain United States Periodical stamps from The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co. by certain officials of the Post Office Department this day on the ground "that said stamps were stolen, embezzled and purloined from the Government, that they were prepared and printed for the Government and were and have ever since the time they were printed continued to be the property of the Government, and it has never lawfully and voluntarily parted with the possession thereof nor have any of its officers, employees or agents had lawful authority to part with title and possession thereto."

Whereas it is well known that large quantities of said stamps were openly sold by the Government to the public for about ten years, notably under the terms of a circular issued by the Post Office Department and dated March 27th, 1875, and that the Third Ass't. P. M. G. gave receipts for money paid for same, and

Whereas, over seven hundred sets of these stamps were furnished to the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, most of which have long since passed into the hands of the collectors. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that this society most earnestly protests against this unjust, offensive and unlawful proceeding."

It was moved by Mr. Gremmel, seconded by Mr. Gregory and carried, that the secretary send a copy of the resolutions to the Postmaster General, U. S. District Attorney, Chairman of Committee on the Post Office of both Houses of Congress and to the public press.

Adjourned 9.30 p. m.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.



Jubilee Issue.

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, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c. JULY 1, 1897

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TRINIDAD.—Continued.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of any of the stamps of Trinidad; there are however some pretty good imitations of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ penny wrapper, a counterfeit surcharge having been placed on the stamps of the 1 penny wrapper; the following measurements of the genuine surcharge, will be of a great assistance to collectors in detecting the forgeries:

- Length of HALF PENNY including period, $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- Length of HALF PENNY without period, bottom of surcharge, 14 mm.
- Length of HALF PENNY without period, top of surcharge, $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- Length of first printed line, $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- " second " " 20 mm.
- " third " " $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- " fourth " " $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- " fifth " " $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- Distance between HALF PENNY and printed lines, $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- Total height of surcharge with four printed lines, $11\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- Total height of surcharge with five printed lines, $12\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- Thickness of letters, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Lady McLeod.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

April 16th, 1847.

Engraved in *taille douce* on stout yellowish white wove paper. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamp, but the stamps were sold at five cents each or four dollars per hundred. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm.



1 5c dark blue

This stamp, which was of a private character was issued by the owner of the steamer Lady McLeod for the prepayment of letters carried between San Fernando and Port of Spain, the two principal ports of the Island of Trinidad.

TUNIS.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES=1 FRANC=10 CENTS, U. S. Currency.
ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1888.
Typographed on tinted white wove paper.
Size 18x21½mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 1 1c black on deep blue
- 2 2c purple brown on yellow
- 3 5c green on greenish
- 4 15c dark blue on grayish
- 5 25c black on rose
- 6 40c red on straw
- 7 75c carmine on rose
- 8 5fr gray violet on grayish

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 9 1c black on deep blue
- 10 2c purple brown on yellow
- 11 5c green on greenish
- 12 15c dark blue on grayish
- 13 25c black on rose
- 14 40c red on straw
- 15 75c carmine on rose
- 16 5fr gray violet on grayish

Re-issues.

1892.

Tinted wove paper.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 18 1c black on gray blue
- 19 2c claret on bistre
- 20 5c dark green on pale greenish
- 21 15c dull blue on pale grayish
- 22 25c black on pale rose
- 23 40c red on amber
- 24 75c carmine on pale rose
- 25 5fr reddish violet on lilac

These re-issues were available for postage.

October, 1888.

Same type as preceding issue, but background dotted; typographed on tinted wove paper.



Perforated 14x13½.

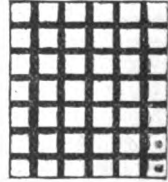


- 26 1c black on deep blue
- 27 1c black on gray blue
- 28 2c red brown on yellow
- 29 2c claret on bistre
- 30 2c purple brown on buff
- 31 5c dark green on greenish
- 32 5c green on greenish
- 33 15c blue on gray
- 34 25c black on rose
- 35 25c black on pale rose
- 36 40c red on straw
- 37 75c carmine on rose
- 38 75c carmine on pale rose
- 39 1fr bis re olive on pale bistre
- 40 1fr olive on pale olive
- 41 1fr pale yellow green on olive
- 42 1fr deep olive green on olive
- 43 5fr red lilac on pale lavender

1893.

Same type impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.



A. Watermarked

44 15c blue on gray

B. Unwatermarked.

- 45 10c black on lavender
- 46 10c black on gray lilac
- 47 75c black on orange

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

July 1st, 1888.

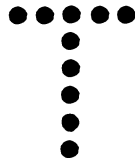
A. Regular adhesives of corresponding date surcharged "A PERCEVOIR" in black.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 101 5c green on greenish, black surch'ge
- 102 15c dark blue on grayish " "

We catalogue these two stamps on the authority of Mr. J. B. Moens.

B. Regular adhesive of corresponding



date, punched a

straight,

sideways or inverted.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 103 1c black on deep blue
- 104 2c purple brown on yellow
- 105 5c green on greenish
- 106 15c dark blue on grayish
- 107 25c black on rose
- 108 40c red on straw

- 109 75c carmine on rose
 110 5fr gray violet on grayish
 October, 1888.
 Regular adhesives of corresponding date,
 punched a large T as in preceding issue.
 Perforated 14x13½.
- 111 1c black on deep blue
 112 1c black on gray blue
 113 2c red brown on yellow
 114 2c claret on bistre
 115 5c green on greenish
 116 15c blue on gray
 117 25c black on rose
 118 25c black on pale rose
 119 40c red on straw
 120 75c carmine on rose
 121 1fr bistre olive on pale bistre
 122 1fr olive on pale olive
 123 5fr red lilac on pale lavender

1893.

Regular adhesives of corresponding date,
 punched a large T as in preceding issues.

A. Watermarked a quadrille design.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 124 15c blue on gray

B. Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 125 10c black on lavender
 126 10c black on gray lilac
 127 75c black on orange

ENVELOPES.

July 1st, 1888.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding date typographed in upper right corner, on white or blue wove paper.

I. White wove paper.

Size 116x76mm.

- 301 5c green

II. Blue wove paper.

Size 122x96 mm.

- 302 15c blue

October, 1888.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on white or blue wove paper.

I. White wove paper.

Size 116x76mm.

- 303 5c green

II. Blue wove paper.

Size 122x96mm.

- 304 15c blue

III. Deep blue wove paper.

Size 122x96mm.

- 305 15c blue

1893.

Stamps of the same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner, on deep blue wove paper.

Size 122x96 mm.

- 306 10c black

COUNTERFEITS.

We have never seen any good forgeries of the stamps of Tunis.

TURKEY.

Currency: 40 PARAS—1 PIASTRE—5 CENTS
 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1863.

Lithographed in two processes on thin, grayish, white wove paper. By the first process, the color was applied to the entire surface of the sheet, and by the second, the design, inscriptions and frame were printed in black on this colored ground. The central design represents the *thougra* (signature of Sultan), and below it a crescent, bearing Arabic inscriptions. The denomination of value is in Arabic figures in a circle or oval between the crescent and the frame below it. There are two plates of each of the values, both composed of 100 stamps in 10 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The first plate has these rows placed in the normal position, viz., the bottom of the stamps in the upper row adjoining the top of those in the row below. Below each row was printed a control band, inscribed: "Deer Saadet, Alié, Neza-reti Malié" (Treasury and Imperial Ottoman Post office, Constantinople). This control band measures about 6 mm. in width. It was printed in blue on the 5 piastre stamps and in red on the other values. Owing to careless printing, the stamps printed from the first plate are often found either without this control band, or with the control band across the top, or even with two or more bands on the stamp. On the second plate, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th & 10th horizontal rows are inverted, forming *tête-bêches* with the preceding row. The distance between any one of these rows and the one above it is about 6 mm., and in this space the control band was printed. On this plate the rows were divided vertically and horizontally by black lines, the distance between the vertical rows varying from ¼ to 2 mm. and from 2 to 5 mm.

Sizes; 20 paras and 5 piastres, 20x25 mm., 1 pia, 18¾x25¾ mm., 2 pia, 19x24½ mm.





- 1 20 par yellow and black, red band
 2 20 par pale yellow and black, red band
 3 20 par amber and black, red band
 4 20 par straw and black, red band
 5 1 pia violet and black, red band
 6 1 pia gray and black, red band
 7 1 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 8 1 pia slate and black, red band
 9 1 pia mauve and black, red band
 10 2 pia blue and black, red band
 11 2 pia light blue and black, red band
 12 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 13 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 14 2 pia bluish green & black, red band
 15 2 pia indigo and black, red band
 16 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 17 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band
 18 5 pia currant and black, blue band
- Varieties:*
 a. Error in color.
 19 1 pia yellow and black, red band
 b. Paper not colored.
 20 5 pia black, blue band
 c. With control band at top instead of at bottom of stamp.
 21 20 par yellow and black, red band
 22 1 pia violet and black, red band
 23 2 pia dark blue and black, red band
 24 2 pia light blue and black, red band
 25 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 26 2 pia indigo and black, red band
 27 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 d. With control band at top and bottom of stamp.
 28 20 par yellow and black, red band
 29 1 pia gray and black, red band
 30 1 pia violet and black, red band
 31 1 pia yellow & black, red band (error)
 32 2 pia dark blue and black, red band
 33 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 34 2 pia indigo and black, red band
 35 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 36 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band
 e. Control band printed on back of stamp, at bottom.
 37 20 par yellow and black, red band
 38 1 pia violet and black, red band
 39 2 pia blue and black, red band
 40 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 f. Control band printed on back of stamp, at top.
 41 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 g. Without control band.
 42 20 par yellow and black

- 43 20 par pale yellow and black
 44 1 pia lilac and black
 45 1 pia violet and black
 46 1 pia gray and black
 47 2 pia blue and black
 48 2 pia dark blue and black
 49 2 pia indigo and black
 50 2 pia bluish green and black
 51 2 pia greenish blue and black
 52 5 pia carmine and black
 53 5 pia currant and black
 54 5 pia dull pink and black
 h. Gummed on the face of the stamp.
 55 20 par yellow and black, red band
 56 1 pia lilac and black, red band
 57 2 pia blue and black, red band
 58 2 pia dark blue and black, red band
 59 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 60 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 i. *Tête-bêche*, the stamps being joined at top, and control band at each extremity.
 61 20 par yellow and black, red band
 62 20 par straw and black, red band
 63 1 pia lilac and black, red band
 64 1 pia violet and black, red band
 65 1 pia mauve and black, red band
 66 2 pia blue and black, red band
 67 2 pia bluish green & black, red band
 68 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 69 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 70 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band
 71 5 pia currant and black, blue band
 k. *Tête-bêche*, stamps being joined at bottom, and control band in centre.
 72 20 par yellow and black, red band
 73 20 par straw and black, red band
 74 1 pia lilac and black, red band
 75 1 pia violet and black, red band
 76 1 pia mauve and black, red band
 77 2 pia blue and black, red band
 78 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band
 79 2 pia bluish green and black, red band
 80 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
 81 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band
- Varieties:* c, d, e, f, g and h, also occur in the *tête-bêche*.
 Stamps with the control band printed in various colors: green, yellow, purple, gold etc., are merely essays.
 Dec. 1st, 1863.
 Same type and impression as plate II of preceding issue; thick, white wove paper.
 82 20 par yellow and black, red band
 83 20 par pale yellow and black, red band
 84 20 par straw and black, red band
 85 1 pia violet and black red band
 86 1 pia lilac and black, red band
 87 1 pia slate and black, red band
 88 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
 89 1 pia blue gray and black, red band
 90 1 pia greenish gray & black, red band
 91 1 pia buff & black, red band
 92 1 pia pale yellow and black, red band
 93 1 pia pale green and black, red band

94 5 pia pink and black, blue band
The last one we catalogue on the authority of Mr. E. von Neulinger.

Varieties :

- a. Thick grayish paper.
- 95 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- b. Horizontally laid paper.
- 96 1 pia slate and black, red band
- c. Paper colored on both sides.
- 97 20 par pale yellow and black, red band
- d. Thougra inverted.
- 98 20 par yellow and black, red band
- e. Design inverted.
- 99 20 par yellow and black, red band
- 100 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- 101 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
- f. Colored and black impression on both sides, control band on one side only.
- 102 20 par yellow and black, red band
- g. Colored impression on one side, black impression on both sides; control band on face only.
- 103 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- h. With control band at top instead of at bottom of stamp.
- 104 20 par yellow and black, red band
- 105 20 par pale yellow & black, red band
- 105a 20 par straw and black, red band
- 106 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- 107 1 pia lilac and black, red band
- 108 1 pia violet and black, red band
- i. With control band at top and at bottom of stamp.
- 109 20 par yellow and black, red band
- 110 20 par pale yellow and black, red band
- 111 1 pia lilac and black, red band
- 112 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- k. Without control band.
- 113 20 par yellow and black
- 114 20 par pale yellow and black
- 115 20 par straw and black
- 116 1 pia lilac and black
- 117 1 pia gray lilac and black
- 118 1 pia greenish gray and black
- l. *Tête-bêche*, stamps joined at the top, and control band at each extremity.
- 119 20 par yellow and black, red band
- 120 20 par pale yellow & black, red band
- 121 20 par straw and black, red band
- 122 1 pia lilac and black, red band
- 123 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- 124 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
- m. *Tête-bêche*, stamps joined at bottom, and control band in centre.
- 125 20 par yellow and black, red band
- 126 20 par pale yellow and black, red band
- 127 20 par straw and black, red band
- 128 20 par lilac and black, red band
- 129 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band
- 130 5 pia carmine and black, blue band
- n. Same as "e," but *tête-bêche*, stamps joined at bottom.
- 131 1 pia gray lilac and black, red band

1865.

Typographed in color on white wove paper,

varying in texture, with inscriptions in Turkish printed in black. This inscription reads: (1) right side, "posta"; (2) at top, "devlète"; (3) at the left, "osmanîé", or, translated, "Post of the Government of Turkey." The inscription at the bottom expresses the denomination of value, and varies on each of the different values. The star above the crescent is surrounded by many rays. Size, 18½x21¾ mm.

دولت پاشا

پاشا
پاشا

پاشا

دولت پاشا

On Para
(10 paras)

پاشا پاشا

Jirmi Para
(20 paras)

پاشا

Bir Grush
(1 piastre)

پاشا

Iki Grush
(2 piastres)

پاشا

Besh Grush
(5 piastres)

پاشا

Jirmi-besh Grush
(25 piastres)



Perforated 12½.

- 132 10 par bronze green and black
- 133 10 par deep bronze green and black
- 134 20 par yellow and black
- 135 20 par orange yellow and black
- 136 1 pia pearl gray and black
- 137 1 pia lilac and black
- 138 2 pia dark blue and black
- 139 2 pia pale blue and black
- 140 5 pia carmine and black
- 141 5 pia carmine rose and black
- 142 25 pia red orange and black
- 143 25 pia yellow orange and black

Varieties :

- a. Star surrounded by few rays.
- 144 10 par bronze green and black
- 145 10 par deep bronze green and black
- 146 20 par yellow and black
- 147 20 par orange yellow and black
- 148 1 pia pearl gray and black

- 149 1 pia lilac and black
 150 2 pia dark blue and black
 151 2 pia pale blue and black
 152 5 pia carmine and black
 153 5 pia carmine rose and black
 154 25 pia red orange and black
 155 25 pia yellow orange and black
- b. Star without rays.
 156 10 par bronze green and black
 157 10 par deep bronze green and black
 158 20 par yellow and black
 159 20 par orange yellow and black
 160 1 pia pearl gray and black
 161 1 pia lilac and black
 162 2 pia dark blue and black
 163 2 pia pale blue and black
 164 5 pia carmine and black
 165 5 pia carmine rose and black
 166 25 pia red orange and black
 167 25 pia yellow orange and black
- c. Imperforate, star with rays,
 168 10 par bronze green and black
 169 20 par orange yellow and black
 170 1 pia lilac and black
 171 2 pia dark blue and black
 172 5 pia carmine and black
 173 25 pia red orange and black
- d. Imperforate, star without rays.
 174 1 pia lilac and black
- e. Horizontal pair imperforate between.
 175 25 pia red orange and black
- f. Impression on both sides.
 176 20 par orange yellow and black
 177 5 pia carmine and black
- g. Error of color.
 178 1 pia yellow and black
- h. Turkish inscriptions reversed.
 179 20 par orange yellow and black
- i. Without Turkish inscriptions.
 180 1 pia lilac
 181 5 pia carmine
- k. 20 para stamps divided in two, diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.
 182 10 par yellow and black (half of 20 par)
- l. 1 piastre stamp divided in two, diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 20 para stamp.
 183 20 par lilac and black (half of 1 piastre)
- m. 2 piastre stamps divided in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 1 piastre stamp.
 184 1 pia blue and black (half of 2 piastres)
- n. 5 piastre stamps divided in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 2½ piastre stamp.
 185 2½ pia carmine and black (half of 5 piastres.)

January 1st, 1867.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. The Turkish inscriptions are smaller.

دولت

۱۰ پار

۱۰ پار

۱۰ پار

۱۰ پار

On Para

Jirmi Para

۵ پار

۵ پار

Bir Grush

Iki Grush

۵ پار

۵ پار

Besh Grush

Jirmi-besh Grush

Perforated 12½.

- 186 10 par bronze green and black
 187 10 par gray green and black
 188 20 par yellow and black
 189 20 par straw and black
 190 20 par orange yellow and black
 191 1 pia lilac and black
 192 1 pia pearl gray and black
 193 2 pia blue and black
 194 2 pia ultramarine and black
 195 5 pia carmine and black
 196 5 pia carmine rose and black
 197 25 pia red orange and black

Varieties:

- a. Star surrounded by few rays.
 198 10 par gray green and black
 199 20 par yellow and black
 200 20 par orange yellow and black
 201 1 pia lilac and black
 202 1 pia pearl gray and black
 203 2 pia ultramarine and black
 204 5 pia carmine and black
 205 5 pia carmine rose and black
 206 25 pia red orange and black
- b. Imperforate.
 207 10 par bronze green and black
 208 20 par orange yellow and black
 209 1 pia lilac and black
 210 2 pia ultramarine and black
 211 5 pia carmine rose and black
- c. Imperforate, and the Turkish inscription at bottom reads "Besh Grush" (5 piastres) instead of "Bir Grush" (1 piastre).
 212 1 pia lilac and black
 213 1 pia pearl gray and black
- d. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.
 214 1 pia ultramarine (half of 2 piastres)
- e. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 2½ piastres.

- 215 2½ pia carmine rose and black (half of 5 piastres)
 f. Two-thirds of 2 piastre stamps used as one and a half piastre.
 216 1½ pia ultramarine and black (two-thirds of 2 piastres)

The 2 and 5 piastres stamps only, were placed in use.

January 1st, 1869,

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue; Turkish inscriptions similar.

دولت

اوپارا

On Para

برغوش

Bir Grush

بش غروش

Besh Grush

جیرمی

جیرمی پارا

Jirmi Para

اکی غروش

Iki Grush

جیرمی بش غروش

Jirmi-besh Grush

Perforated 13½.

- 217 10 par violet and black
 218 10 par brown violet and black
 219 10 par brown lilac and black
 220 20 par pale green and black
 221 20 par dark green and black
 222 20 par blue green and black
 223 20 par gray green and black
 224 20 par bronze green and black
 225 1 pia lemon yellow and black
 226 1 pia bright yellow and black
 227 1 pia dull yellow and black
 228 2 pia orange red and black
 229 2 pia brown red and black
 230 2 pia vermilion and black
 231 2 pia brick red and black
 232 5 pia sky blue and black
 233 5 pia greenish blue and black
 234 5 pia gray and black
 235 5 pia slate blue and black
 236 25 pia dull red and black
 237 25 pia flesh and black

Varieties:

- a. Star surrounded by few rays only.
 238 10 par violet and black
 239 10 par brown lilac and black
 240 20 par pale green and black
 241 20 par dark green and black
 242 20 par gray green and black
 243 1 pia lemon yellow and black
 244 1 pia bright yellow and black

- 245 2 pia orange red and black
 246 2 pia brick red and black
 247 5 pia sky blue and black
 248 5 pia greenish blue and black
 249 5 pia slate blue and black
 250 5 pia gray blue and black
 251 25 pia flesh and black

b. Without rays around star.

- 252 10 par violet and black
 253 10 par deep violet and black
 254 20 par pale green and black
 255 20 par dark green and black
 256 1 pia lemon yellow and black
 257 1 pia bright yellow and black
 258 2 pia brown red and black
 259 2 pia vermilion and black
 260 2 pia brick red and black
 261 5 pia sky blue and black
 262 5 pia greenish blue and black
 263 25 pia flesh and black

c. Without Turkish inscriptions.

- 264 20 par pale green
 265 1 pia dark yellow
 266 2 pia brick red
 267 5 pia deep blue
 268 25 pia dull rose

d. With double impression of Turkish inscriptions.

- 269 1 pia yellow and black
 270 5 pia blue and black

e. Turkish inscriptions inverted.

- 271 10 par dark violet and black
 272 20 par pale green and black
 273 1 pia lemon yellow and black
 274 2 pia brick red and black
 275 5 pia dark blue and black
 276 25 pia flesh and black

f. Turkish inscriptions inverted; star surrounded by few rays only.

- 277 10 par dark violet and black

g. Turkish inscriptions inverted; star without rays.

- 278 10 par dark violet and black
 279 2 pia brown red and black
 280 5 pia dark blue and black

h. Imperforate.

- 281 10 par violet and black
 282 20 par green and black
 283 20 par blue green and black
 284 2 pia brick red and black
 285 2 pia vermilion and black
 286 5 pia blue and black
 287 25 pia flesh and black

i. Imperforate; Turkish inscriptions inverted.

- 288 10 par violet and black

k. Imperforate vertically.

- 289 2 pia vermilion and black

l. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as half piastre.

- 290 ½ pia yellow and black (half of 1 piastre)

m. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.

291 1 pia vermilion and black (half of 2 piastres)

n. Oily, blurred impression.

292 10 par violet and black

293 20 par pale green and black

294 1 pia dark yellow and black

295 2 pia orange red and black

296 5 pia dark blue and black

297 25 pia flesh and black

o. Same as "n" but star without rays.

298 10 par dark violet and black

p. 2 piastre stamp No. 295 cut in two, diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.

299 1 pia orange red and black (half of 2 piastre)

q. Turkish inscriptions printed on back instead of on the face of the stamp.

299a 1 pia yellow and black

January, 1871.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions are also the same.

Pin-perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

300 10 par brown lilac and black

301 10 par light lilac and black

302 10 par brown violet and black

303 10 par brown and black

304 20 par pale green and black

305 20 par dark green and black

306 20 par bronze green and black

307 20 par yellow green and black

308 20 par gray green and black

309 1 pia pale yellow and black

310 1 pia yellow buff and black

311 2 pia orange red and black

312 2 pia brown red and black

313 2 pia vermilion and black

314 2 pia pale red and black

315 5 pia dark blue and black

316 5 pia slate blue and black

317 5 pia green blue and black

318 5 pia gray and black

319 5 pia bistre gray and black

320 5 pia pearl gray and black

321 25 pia dull rose and black

322 25 pia flesh and black

Varieties:

a. Star surrounded by few rays only.

323 10 par brown lilac and black

324 10 par brown violet and black

325 20 par blue green and black

326 20 par bronze green and black

327 20 par yellow green and black

328 1 pia yellow buff and black

329 2 pia brick red and black

330 2 pia vermilion and black

331 5 pia chalky blue and black

332 5 pia slate blue and black

333 5 pia gray and black

334 25 pia dull rose and black

b. Without rays around star.

335 10 par brown lilac and black

336 10 par brown violet and black

337 20 par yellow green and black

338 20 par blue green and black

339 1 pia yellow buff and black

340 2 pia brick red and black

341 2 pia orange red and black

342 2 pia vermilion and black

343 2 pia dull red and black

344 5 pia pale blue and black

345 5 pia greenish blue and black

346 5 pia slate blue and black

347 5 pia gray and black

c. Oily, blurred impression.

348 10 par brown lilac and black

349 10 par brown and black

350 20 par green and black

351 20 par deep green and black

352 20 par gray green and black

353 20 par pale green and black

354 1 pia yellow and black

355 1 pia dull yellow and black

356 1 pia bistre yellow and black

357 1 pia orange yellow and black

358 1 pia brown orange and black

359 2 pia vermilion and black

360 2 pia brick red and black

361 2 pia dull rose and black

362 5 pia blue and black

363 5 pia dark blue and black

364 5 pia gray and black

365 5 pia bistre gray and black

366 25 pia dull rose and black

d. Without Turkish inscriptions.

367 1 pia dark yellow

e. Double impression of Turkish inscriptions.

368 20 par blue green and black

369 5 pia blue and black

f. Double impression of Turkish inscriptions, second one inverted.

370 1 pia dark yellow and black

371 2 pia brick red and black

g. Turkish inscriptions inverted.

372 10 par lilac and black

373 10 par brown lilac and black

374 20 par blue green and black

375 1 pia yellow and black

376 2 pia orange red and black

377 2 pia vermilion and black

378 5 pia dark blue and black

379 5 pia slate blue and black

380 5 pia gray and black

h. 20 para stamps with a Turkish inscription, reading "On Para" (10 paras) instead of "Jirmi Para" (20 paras).

381 20 par blue green and black

i. 1 piastre stamp with Turkish inscription "Iki Grush" (2 piastres) instead of "Bir Grush" (1 piastre).

382 1 pia yellow and black

383 1 pia dark yellow and black

k. Horizontal pairs imperforate between.

384 10 par brown lilac and black

- 385 10 par gray lilac and black
- 386 20 par blue green and black
- 387 1 pia dull yellow and black
- 388 2 pia brick red and black
- 389 5 pia ultramarine and black
- l. Imperforate vertically.
- 390 10 par brown lilac and black
- 391 10 par gray lilac and black
- 392 20 par blue green and black
- 393 20 par pale green and black
- 394 1 pia dull yellow and black
- 395 2 pia brick red and black
- 396 5 pia ultramarine and black
- m. Imperforate horizontally.
- 397 2 pia orange red and black
- n. Pin perforated horizontally; clean cut perforation vertically.
- 398 20 par blue green and black
- 399 1 pia dull yellow and black
- 400 2 pia lemon yellow and black
- o. Clean cut perforation horizontally, pin perforated vertically.
- 401 20 par green and black
- 402 1 pia dull yellow and black
- 403 2 pia orange red and black
- p. Embossed on back with grill formed of dots placed in vertical and horizontal rows.
- 404 10 par brown violet and black
- 405 10 par brown and black
- 406 20 par blue green and black
- 407 20 par gray green and black
- 408 1 pia dull yellow and black
- 409 1 pia yellow buff and black
- 410 2 pia orange red and black
- 411 2 pia brick red and black
- 412 5 pia blue and black
- 413 5 pia ultramarine and black
- 414 25 pia flesh and black
- q. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 20 paras.
- 415 20 par yellow and black (half of 1 piastre)

1873.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions also the same as in preceding issue.

Perforated 12, 12½.

- 419 10 par dark lilac and black
- 420 10 par rose lilac and black
- 421 10 par brown lilac and black
- 422 10 par dark violet and black
- 423 10 par yellow brown and black
- 424 10 par brown and black
- 425 10 par bistre and black
- 426 10 par gray and black
- 427 2 pia brick red and black
- 428 2 pia vermilion and black

Varieties :

a. Star surrounded by few rays only.

- 429 10 par brown lilac and black
- 430 10 par dark lilac and black

- 431 10 par rose lilac and black
- 432 10 par yellow brown and black
- 433 10 par gray and black
- b. Without rays around star.
- 434 10 par yellow brown and black
- 435 10 par gray and black
- c. Turkish inscriptions inverted.
- 436 10 par brown violet and black
- 437 10 par rose lilac and black
- d. 10 para stamps with Turkish inscription reading: "Jirmi Para" (20 paras) instead of "On Para" (10 paras).
- 438 10 par yellow brown and black
- e. 1 piastre stamp with Turkish inscription reading "Iki Grush" (2 piastres) instead of "Bir Grush" (1 piastre); imperforate.
- 439 1 pia lemon yellow and black
- f. Same as "e," with inscriptions inverted.
- 440 1 pia lemon yellow and black
- g. Imperforate.
- 441 10 par yellow brown and black
- 442 10 par gray and black
- h. Oily impression.
- 443 10 par dark lilac and black
- 444 2 pia vermilion and black
- i. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.
- 445 1 pia brick red and black (half of 2 piastres)

Nov. 15th, 1874, and Jan., 1875.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions similar to those of preceding issue.

رولت

اون پارچه

جیرمی پارچه

اون پارچه

جیرمی پارچه

On Para

Jirmi Para

I. Imperforate. (Nov. 15th, 1874.)

- 446 10 par red violet and black
- 447 10 par pale red violet and black
- 448 1 pia yellow and black
- Variety: Turkish inscriptions inverted.
- 449 10 par red violet and black

II. Perforated 13½. (January, 1875.)

- 450 10 par red violet and black
- 451 10 par pale red violet and black
- 452 10 par lilac and black
- 453 20 par green and black
- 454 20 par dark green and black

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

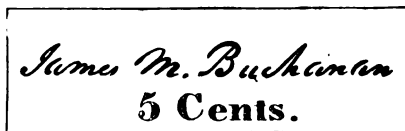
BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 253.)

BALTIMORE, MD.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



- 1846 5 cents black on white, (ten varieties)
 5 cents black on bluish, (ten varieties)
 10 cents black on white, (three varieties)
 10 cents black on bluish, (three varieties)

Issued by James Madison Buchanan, who was postmaster at Baltimore from 1845 to 1849. The earliest cancellation which I have seen is March 18th, 1846 and the latest March 27th, 1847, but I am told the stamps were in use as late as 1849.

The stamps were printed from an engraved plate, probably of copper. The surface of the plate was divided by thin vertical and horizontal lines into rectangles, about 53 to 54 mm. long by 16 to 17 mm. high. The design is very simple, being merely a fac-simile of the postmaster's signature with the value below it. The signature is from 47 to 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in length, the "5 Cents" from 20 to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. and the "10 Cents" from 24 to 25 mm. As in the case of all hand-engraved plates, each stamp differs from the others. The number of stamps on the plate is not known, nor whether there was a separate plate for each value. So far I have found ten varieties of the 5 cents and three of the 10 cents. The differences consist in the lengths of the two lines, their relative positions, the shape and shading of the figures and the periods. Photogravures of these varieties will accompany these articles when published in book form. Several of the copies which I have seen may be located on the plate by their margins. Mr. H. E. Deats has also shown me an unsevered pair. Beyond this I have made little progress toward restoring the arrangement of the original plate. It may reasonably be assumed that a plate, produced in the manner employed for this one, would not be large. I offer the suggestion that the plate was composed of 15 stamps, in five horizontal rows of three stamps each, the lower row being of the ten cents and the balance of the plate of the 5 cents value. Certain copies of the 5 cents with margins preclude the possibility that the 10 cent stamps composed the top or side rows. Therefore, if they were on the same plate as the 5 cents, they must have been at the bottom. The fact that but three copies of the 10 cents are known is confirmative of its proportionately restricted production. A sheet of stamps, arranged as I have suggested, would have a face value of 90 cents. If the Postmaster at Baltimore followed the example of some of his fellow-officials in other cities and charged a small premium over the face value of his stamps, to offset the cost of the plate and printing, a sheet of the

value suggested would probably have been sold for the convenient sum of one dollar.

The covers bearing the Baltimore stamps have usually the regular dated cancellation mark of the city, the word "PAID" and a large figure "5" or "10" in an oval. These marks are all hand-stamped in blue and frequently one or more of them touches the stamp. In addition the stamps are usually cancelled by pen strokes.



1848? 10 (cents) black on bluish white.

Concerning this stamp we have but scant information. It is believed to have been issued by the Baltimore postmaster about 1848.

The only known copy is on the original cover, addressed to Mr. Samuel Lynch, Jeweller, Hillsboro, N. C. It was found by Mr. F. W. Hunter in examining the correspondence of the addressee, and now adorns a celebrated collection in Paris. The envelope bears the regular cancellation mark of the city of Baltimore. The date is somewhat indistinct but appears to be April 12. The year, as usual, is not given. There are also the cancellation "PAID" and figure 10 in an oval, as previously described for this city. None of these, however, touch the stamp, which is cancelled by two pen strokes. The word "paid" is also written on the envelope.

Mr. Hunter believes the date of the enclosure was 1848, but he has, unfortunately, lost his memoranda.

The use of the postmaster's stamps after the appearance of the Government issue of 1847 is not unknown; both the Baltimore and the St. Louis stamps have been reported as used after that date.

ENVELOPES.

James M. Buchanan
PAID



1845	5 (cents) blue on white	Signature printed
	5x5 (cents) blue on white	" "
	5 (cents) blue on buff	" "
	5x5 (cents) blue on buff	" "
	5 (cents) blue on manila	" written
	10 (cents) red on white	" printed
	10 (cents) red on buff	" "

These envelopes are simple affairs, being ordinary envelopes of the period, bearing the written signature of the postmaster, or a hand-stamped fac-simile of it, in the upper right corner; below this are the word "PAID"

and the large numeral in an oval, which latter marks were in regular use in the post office to indicate prepayment of postage. The impression is in blue for the 5 cents and red for the 10 cents.

The single envelopes each bear one accountant's check mark, while those with the double impression of the "5" have two checks.

I have seen only one copy of the envelope with written signature. It is dated Sept. 22, 1845. The signature is in black ink.

Of the envelopes with printed signature the only date of use which I have been able to secure is Nov. 24. The year is not given but is, presumably, 1845.

All the Baltimore envelopes are of a high degree of rarity and I believe only one specimen of each variety of the ten cents has been discovered.

BOSCAWEN, N. H.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

PAID
5
CENTS

18— 5 cents dull blue on white

This stamp is believed to have been issued in 1846 by the Postmaster of Boscawen, N. H. The postmaster from 1845 to 1851 was Worcester Webster, a relative of the celebrated Daniel Webster.

The stamp is of the most primitive nature. It appears to have been produced from a few carelessly set type and is hand-stamped in dull blue ink on thin, yellowish white, handmade paper, in quality like coarse tissue paper. The word "PAID" measures $13\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm., "CENTS" is 18×3 mm. and the numeral is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and 6 mm. wide. The only copy known is in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats. It is on a small white envelope, addressed to Concord, N. H. The stamp is uncanceled. In the upper left corner is written—presumably by the postmaster, as was the custom of the period—"Boscawen, N. H., Dec. 13," in two lines.

The following letter accompanies this cover :

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 28, 1894.

MR. H. E. DEATS,

DEAR SIR ;—Permit me to enclose for your inspection a few philatelic gems. * *

The old and very curious envelope I have owned for the past 29 years and came into possession of it at the general post-office in Washington, D. C. through Mr. Wm. M. Ireland, who was then chief clerk and the Third Asst. P. M. General. As you will see, the mailing office, Boscawen, was written on the corner, as was the custom of P. Ms. in those days, when no cancellation stamp was used. It performed its duty as a postal envelope and I do not doubt but it is as genuine as any of the provisional issues of the period before stamps were issued. * * *

Yours truly,

H. H. LOWRIE, A. P. A.

Inquiries made in Boscawen have failed to supply any further information.

It will perhaps not be amiss to remind ourselves at this point that, at the period which we are considering, the salaries of the postmasters depended on the cash receipts of their offices. They were, therefore, anxious to have as many letters as possible sent prepaid. This may explain the issue of stamps in comparatively small towns, as well as the quite expensive designs provided by some of the postmasters.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



1846. 5 cents black on buff, (10 varieties)

Issued by Frederick N. Palmer, postmaster of Brattleboro from July, 1845 to Nov. 1848. The issue probably took place in the latter part of 1846. The earliest cancellation of which I have heard is Oct. 10th, of that year.

Engraved on copper and printed in black on thick buff paper. The plate contained ten stamps, in two horizontal rows of five, each differing slightly from the other. Below the middle stamp in the bottom row was engraved in small script letters: "Eng. by Thos. Chubbuck, Bratt'o." The autographic initials in the octagon are, of course, those of the postmaster. There was but one printing of these stamps, consisting of 500 sheets or 5,000 stamps. Mr. Palmer is said to have himself applied the gum to the sheets, using a camel's hair brush for the purpose.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for April, 1867, says of the Brattleboro stamp: "The occasion for its emission being the exhaustion of the stock of government 5 cent stamps, and the postmaster's preference for an adhesive label, of some sort or other, over the handstamped words PAID FIVE CENTS, as evidence of prepayment."

In a letter from Dr. Palmer, published in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for Jan. 1869, he says: "I retained the office during the balance of Mr. Polk's term, and used the stamps more or less during my connection with the office." In view of these two statements I think it possible that, after being retired from use on the appearance of the Government issue of 1847, the Brattleboro stamp may have supplied a temporary shortage in 1848 or 1849. But I am more inclined to accept the statement of Mr. Chubbuck (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1870) that he "distinctly recollects that the postmaster burned all the unsold stamps in his possession immediately on the appearance of the 5 and 10 cent U. S. post office stamps, issued under authority of the Act of March 3, 1847." It is probable that not over 500 of the stamps were ever used.

Dr. Palmer has admitted that he issued the stamps with the hope of lessening his labor and increasing his revenue but was disappointed with the result.

The usual cancellation is the word "PAID" stamped in red. A few copies are known cancelled by a red pen-stroke across one corner, these probably formed at one time part of a block described by Mr. L. H. Bagg in

the *Stamp Collectors Magazine* for Nov. 1, 1870. Mr. Bagg relates an interview with Mr. Thos. Chubbuck, the engraver of the plate, and gives this account of the block : " Now on the day when the engraver delivered these 500 stamps, together with the eight-faced plate, to the postmaster, he be-thought himself that he should like to preserve a specimen copy of his work, and so, with the postmaster's consent, he laid aside a sheet of eight and after-wards stuck the same, with red wafers, into his general scrap-book. Before removing the stamps from the office, however, though his friend protested against the formal security against fraud, he took the latter's pen and obliterated them, by drawing a red-ink stroke through the left upper corner of each stamp on the sheet. Seven of these stamps, on the afternoon of my visit to Mr. Chubbuck, were found lying loosely among his other scraps and specimens, and were quickly transferred to me. The fate of the eighth is uncertain, the engraver having the impression that he had laid it away by it-self as a specimen."

It will be noticed that at the time this was written the plate was believed to have contained eight stamps.

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for Jan. 20, 1871, Mr. J. W. Scott describes his purchase of this block, his reasons for thinking the sheet had once contained more than eight stamps, the securing of the miss-ing specimens and restoration of the sheet to its original form. From this restored sheet photographs were taken, which are occasionally seen in the possession of old collectors. But time has not been kind to them and they are now much faded. I am endeavoring to secure the necessary photo-graphs to make up a new sheet.

Though diligent search has been made for the original plate it has not been discovered and we may conclude it has been destroyed.

MILLBURY, MASS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



1846. 5 cents black on gray-blue

Asa H. Waters was postmaster at Millbury, from Jan. 18th, 1836, to Nov. 10th, 1848. During that period the stamp illustrated above was issued. The earliest cancellation known is July 18th, 1846. The stamps were made from a roughly cut wood block and printed one at a time on a hand-press. The portrait was apparently intended to represent Washington. It has been claimed that there are two varieties of this stamp, but I have failed to discover more than one, though I have examined either the stamps or photo-graphs of nearly every copy known.

Col. Waters was, at the time of his postmastership, largely interested in manufactures and left the work of the post office in the hands of his deputies. To one of them, Henry Waterman, we owe the stamp.

Seeing the stamps of the New York Post Office he perceived their utility and, in order that his own town might enjoy a similar convenience, had the block cut in Boston and a supply of stamps printed from it.

The usual cancellation of the Millbury stamp is the word "PAID" in red. The letters bear in addition a large figure "5" in a circle and the dated cancellation of the city. It is interesting to note that in the cancellation the name is spelled "Milbury."

The first copy of this stamp was discovered in a bound volume of letters in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass. For a long time only three copies were known, but in recent years several more have been found, including a perfect unused copy with full gum, which is now in the La Renotière (Ferrary) collection.

The following letter, which I reproduce by permission of Mr. H. E. Deats, may interest philatelists :

MILLBURY, Jan. 24, 1885.

MR. PAINE,

DEAR SIR :—On referring to my commission as P. M. at Millbury I find it dated Jan. 18th, 1836, and signed by Amos. Kendall, P. M. General.

It has this endorsement : "Resigned to Henry Waterman, Nov. 10, 1848, A. H. W."

In all the years I held the office I never had much to do with the details but relied mostly on my deputies. Waterman was the last and best and I got him appointed in my place. He was a jeweller by trade, quite ingenious, and I have an impression he did get up some kind of P. M. stamp, but too slight to state positively. He came from Providence, R. I., whither he returned many years ago and I believe is living there still. If so, he could probably give you more satisfactory information than I can.

Turning to my file of letters—some of which date back sixty odd years—I find postage marked from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 25 cents according to distance, up to 1845. I find on the letters a "5" in a circle and I find several in years following stamped in the same way "5" or "10." The first affixed stamp I have found is on a letter dated "Grafton, March 21, 1849." Being P. M. most of my letters came "FREE."

I wish to enquire why this eager pursuit of a 5 cent Millbury P. O. stamp of 1845—for which several advertisements have appeared in papers. What's up?

Very Respectfully yours,

ASA H. WATERS.

NEW HAVEN, CT.

ENVELOPES.



- 1845 5 (cents) deep carmine on white, signature in violet-red
 5 (cents) deep carmine on white, signature in dull blue
 5 (cents) deep carmine on pale blue, signature in black
 5 (cents) gray-blue on orange-buff, signature in black

REPRINTS.

- 1871 5 (cents) dull blue on white, signature in lilac-rose
 5 (cents) dull blue on white, signature and "copy" in lilac-rose
 5 (cents) carmine-red on brownish-buff, signature in dark blue
 5 (cents) carmine-red on white, signature in dark blue
 5 (cents) carmine-red on white, without signature
 5 (cents) red on yellowish-white, without signature

E. A. Mitchell was postmaster at New Haven from Sept. 12th, 1844. until 1852. About 1845 he had a brass hand-stamp of the above design cut by F. P. Gorham, at that date the principal engraver of New Haven. With this he stamped envelopes for his customers, that they might be able to use them on Sundays and after business hours.

Nearly all the envelopes were supplied by the customers. Most of them were white, though other colors are known. They were stamped in red or blue and signed in ink of a contrasting color, either blue, red or black. The design is 31mm high and 26mm wide.

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for May 20th, 1871, there appeared an interesting account of these envelopes and a letter from Mr. Mitchell. In this letter he stated that he made no profit on the envelopes, charging only the regular amount of postage, 5 cents. Mr. Mitchell also stated that not over 2000 of the envelopes were made, that he signed each one—as a preventive of forgery or of objection by the P. O. Department—and that he intended to present the original hand stamp to the New Haven Colonial Historical Society.

The New Haven envelope was first described by Mr. Wm. Brown in the *Curiosity Cabinet* for May, 1871. Mr. Brown had found a copy, cut square, in a collection which he purchased and which afterwards proved to have been stolen from a prominent lawyer of New Haven. The rightful owner presented Mr. Brown with the stamp. In describing these envelopes and their history he wrote: "Some of the post offices refused to recognize them and reported the facts to the Department. As, however, the stamps could only be used at the New Haven office and were sent as prepaid matter, properly entered on the New Haven post bill, there could be no loss to the Government, and the Department, taking a liberal view of the subject, authorized their continuance." I very much doubt that these envelopes were ever "authorized" and would suggest that "allowed" would probably be the more correct word.

A second copy of the envelope was found in 1886 by Mr. R. C. Fagan, of Middletown, Conn. This was entire but the stamp was badly faded. It passed into the hands of Mr. C. H. Mekeel who, by the advice of a friend, treated it with sulphate of iron, which effectually obliterated all of it but the signature. A third copy was purchased by Mr. E. B. Sterling in June, 1892, at a sale of autographs. For this copy Mr. Sterling paid the very moderate sum of ten cents. These are all the copies of which we have any published accounts. But several other copies are known to exist in collections.

The reprints were made on several occasions. The first lot, about twenty impressions, was made in 1871 for Mr. W. P. Brown. They were in dull blue, with the signature and word "copy" written in lilac-rose ink. One

specimen is known without the word "copy." Shortly after the first reprinting a second lot was struck off for Dr. J. A. Petrie. There were about thirty in this lot. The impressions were in carmine-red, slightly paler than the originals, and most of them were signed in dark blue ink. The paper is usually very white and hard. At a later period a third and larger lot were printed in dull red on soft yellowish white paper. None of this reprinting were signed. The reprints were not made on envelopes but only on pieces of paper. They may be known from the originals by the colors and by slight differences in the signature.

Accepting Mr. Mitchell's expressed intention, collectors have for many years believed the original die to be in the possession of the New Haven Colonial Historical Society. But Mr. H. E. Deats has proven this to be incorrect and has definitely located the die. From correspondence, kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Deats, I reproduce the following letter :

April 13th, 1897.

H. E. DEATS, Esq.,

FLEMINGTON, N. J.,

DEAR SIR :—Referring further to the matter of the "New Haven Stamp" I find that the original die, together with some signed reprints, are in the possession of Mr. Edward Mitchell, the only grandson of the Mr. Mitchell, formerly postmaster here.

The die and reprints were handed down to the present Mr. Mitchell on the death of his father, the only son of postmaster Mitchell, and are regarded by the family as sort of an heirloom which money would not tempt them to part with.

Mr. Peats, a friend of mine, who for many years prior to the death of Postmaster Mitchell, was his confidential man, having the care of his most important matters, tells me that for a long time he himself had the care of this die, and did at the time the reprints were printed and signed in 1872, and that he knows that the die in Mr. Mitchell's possession now is the original.

Resp. yours,

J. ENGLISH.

It is to be hoped, should this die ever pass from the possession of Mr. Mitchell's family, it will be into the care of some Society which will guard it from any further use for reprinting.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he request philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carrier's of types A14, A16, A16a and A17 (57th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

To be continued.

NEW LIGHT ON COCHIN CHINA UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

For some time, Mr. George Carion, of San Francisco, has been selling unpaid letter stamps of the French Colonies, surcharged "Cochinchine," diagonally, and a number of philatelists in San Francisco have taken up the cudgel in his behalf, not only in regard to this matter, but also in regard to other allegations advanced against him.

Some months ago, Mr. Carion published a letter from one of the postmasters in Cochin China, recognizing the authenticity of certain stamps which had been submitted to him, and on the strength of this Mr. Carion expected us to recognize his surcharges in the 57th edition of our catalogue. We wrote him at the time that we considered the certificate of no value. Investigations on the part of the Société Française de Timbrologie in Paris, have resulted in throwing some interesting light upon the subject, and as the matter stands at present, the burden of proof is certainly thrown upon Mr. Carion. We publish herewith an article from the *Revue Philatelique* including a letter received by the Secretary of the Society in question, from the Inspector General of the Colonies.

THE FALSE SURCHARGES OF MR. GEORGE CARION.

The *Philatelic Californian* of October, 1896, published the following article :

"Last year, grave doubts were expressed as to the genuineness of the "Unpaid Letter Stamps of Cochin China, many holding them to be forgeries. "Owing to the remoteness of the country, it is only recently that the following letters have been received from the postal authorities in Cochin China, "that set at rest all doubts as to their authenticity.

"Below are given fac-similes of the original letters, together with their translations :

1st.—*Letter of Inquiry sent to the Postmasters.*

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th, 1896.

"TO THE POSTMASTER,

"Baclieu, Cochin China.

"Mr. Postmaster :—I have the honor to submit to you herewith different unpaid letter stamps about which a contention has been raised, and I have recourse to your kindness to beg of you to let me know if these stamps have really been in use at your office, as the cancellations seem to show.

"Please return me these stamps by registered letter in the enclosed stamped envelope.

"Thanking you in advance, I remain,

"Yours truly,

"GEO. CARION.

2d.—*Answer from the Postmaster at Baclieu, Cochin China.*

"The two unpaid letter stamps in the margin, cancelled at Baclieu (Cochin China) on the 12th of March, 1894, are perfectly genuine in all respects.

"Baclieu, May 11th, 1896,

"The Postmaster at Baclieu,

"J. MILLAVET."

N. B.—Under that letter, is the photo-engraving showing the registered envelope in which it was sent.

3d.—*Answer from the Postmaster at Tay-Ninh, Cochin China.*

"SIR :—In answer to your favor of March 24th, I have the honor to inform you that the four unpaid letter-stamps annexed, are absolutely genuine, and that they still have legal circulation in Indo China.

"Yours truly,

"FRAMS."

N. B.—Under that letter, is the photo-engraving showing the registered envelope in which it was sent.

This article, with its indisputably authentic documents, would seem to have terminated the discussion in favor of Mr. Carion. Many of our contemporaries have reproduced it; among others, the *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, and, this month, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. These two journals even give the quantity of unpaid letter stamps thus surcharged, as follows:

400	stamps of	5	centimes.
400	"	"	10 "
150	"	"	15 "
200	"	"	20 "
200	"	"	30 "
200	"	"	40 "
150	"	"	60 "
100	"	"	1 franc
100	"	"	2 "
100	"	"	5 "

It is now our turn to speak. First, let us call attention to the following point:

On the unpaid letter stamps in question, *the surcharge alone was disputed.*

In the letter of Mr. Carion *all that is asked for is an opinion as to the stamps and the cancellation marks.* Not a word is said about the surcharge, for the very good reason that, although so-called fac-similes were sent to the postmasters for their opinion, *the unpaid letter stamps really sent, were not surcharged.*

We are now going to expose this fraud, and to give proof in support of our contention.

The "Société Française de Timbrologie," knowing well what it should be guided by in the matter of these surcharges, notwithstanding the proofs which Mr. Carion had given in support of their authenticity, requested Mr. A. Schoeller, the secretary, to ask the Minister of the colonies what was the official act authorizing this surcharge "Cochinchine." Mr. Schoeller complied with this request, and at the same time furnished the Minister of the Colonies with the fac-similes of the statements of the postmasters and of the unpaid letter stamps in dispute, which he had cut out of the *Philatelic Californian*.

The following is a translation of the answer received from the Minister of the Colonies:

"Paris, 5—5 (May 5th), 1897.

"SIR:—With your letter of the 16th of January, you furnished me "with a reproduction of the photo-engraving of the acknowledgements made "by the Postmasters of Baclieu and of Tay-Ninh, with respect to the authentic- "city of unpaid letter stamps bearing the diagonal surcharge 'Cochinchine,' "and you asked me what was the official act which sanctioned this modifica- "tion introduced in the unpaid letter stamps of this colonial office.

"I have the honor to inform you, on the one hand, that, according to "the results of a most careful investigation made in Cochinchina, the "acknowledgements of the Postmasters were made with regard to unpaid "letter stamps not bearing the surcharge 'Cochinchine,' and on the other "hand, that the office of Cochinchina has never surcharged unpaid letter "stamps with the name of the Colony.

"Yours, etc.,

"Le Ministre des Colonies,

"L'Inspecteur Général des Colonies,

"Secrétaire Général du Ministre p. i.

"Signed: (Illegible).

"Mr. Schoeller, Secretary of the Société Française de Timbrologie, 12, Rue de Grammont."

Nothing could be clearer or more precise than this answer.

The Postmasters have not acknowledged the authenticity of the surcharge "Cochinchine."

No unpaid letter stamps have ever been officially surcharged with the name of the Colony.

The consequence of all this, is that the unpaid letter stamps surcharged "Cochinchine," offered by Mr. George Carion of San Francisco and other places, are not only *false*, but have *never existed*.

GEORGE P. GRIGNARD.

NOTES ON THE BELGIAN EXPRESS STAMPS.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued.)

It was after the fourth congress of the Universal Postal Union, opened at Vienna on the 20th of May, 1891, and closed on the 4th of the following July, that the Belgian postal administration introduced into its service the postage stamp of the value of 35 centimes, which was to be used especially for registered and express consignments. A comparative statistical statement of the postal operations in the Belgian service during the years 1888 to 1890, had shown that, exclusive of registered consignments bearing a single tax for the interior of the country, amounting to 35c., more than 500,000 express letters had, up to that time, required the use of two postage stamps, representing the fixed and proportional taxes combined. This state of affairs came to an end on the appearance of the decree which we reproduce herewith :

"In view of the royal decree of the 2nd of June, 1884, creating a new type of postage stamp, and authorizing the Minister of Railroads, and of the Postal and Telegraphic systems, to determine the values, colors, and dates of issue of the postal marks and formulas in general,

Decree : A new postage stamp of 0.35c., color, brown red on chocolate, will be issued on the 1st of July, 1891.

BRUSSELS, June 20th, 1891.

(Signed) J. VANDENPEREBOOM."



There were at first issued 5,000 sheets of this value, or 1,500,000 stamps, color brown red on chocolate. Then, on the 1st of October, 1892, there was a second supply of the same value, consisting of 3,000 sheets, or 900,000 stamps, the shade of which was slightly modified, being changed from brown red to lilac brown, and the impression being made on rose colored paper.

The first supply did not present anything peculiar, but on many stamps of the first sheets of the second supply, defects or irregularities were noticed in the impression, the result either of an incomplete reproduction of the engraving, or of the used condition of the galvano-plate of the first supply,

4° Nos. 53, 219, and 283, we find BELGIGUE instead of BELGIQUE.

5° Nos. 68 and 173, we find BELGIOUE instead of BELGIQUE.

6° Nos. 147, 194 and 242, the star above the border surrounding the medallion is defective.

7° Nos. 19, 122 and 272, we find POSTEIJEN instead of POSTERIJEN in the border surrounding the medallion.

The plate having been inspected and repaired after the supply of the 1,600 sheets above mentioned, the sheets which were subsequently printed showed only one error, on the stamp corresponding to No 122. This error consists in the letter R being transformed into P, in the word "POSTERIJEN," which surrounds the medallion on the lower right side.

The first issue of the stamp of 0.35c was but of short duration, as the decree of the 15th of March, 1893, creating the Sabbath stamps, gave rise also to a stamp of 0.35c with label. The same shade was preserved in this stamp, but it was printed on a white instead of a rose colored background.

According to the statement of the postal operations for the period 1891 to 1895, the 0.35c stamp of the two issues were used as follows :

Years.	Number of stamps at 0.35c of the first issue.		Totals.	Number of stamps at 0.35c of the second issue.		Totals.
	1st supply (brown red on rose)	2nd supply (lilac brown on rose)		used with the Sabbathical label	used without the Sabbathical label	
1891	380.737	—	380.737	—	—	—
1892	654.646	103.540	758.186	—	—	—
1893	452.680	216.460	669.140	11.845	120.098	131.943
1894	11.937	281.778	293.715	56.412	575.649	632.061
1895	—	208.612	208.612	61.814	717.242	779.056
Totals.	1.500.000	810.390	2.310.390	130.071	1.412.989	1.543.060

It appears from this table, that on the 1st of January 1896, there still remained to be sold 89,610 stamps out of the 900,000 of the second supply of the first issue, and to day, the supply of this value is not yet completely exhausted in certain offices of little importance, where it is still even possible to find parts of the sheets containing the errors which we have indicated.

It should be noticed here also, that on the occasion of the issue of Sabbath stamps, the Belgian Postal Administration passed a resolution to the effect that the new stamps should be sold concurrently with stamps of equal value then in use, but that the latter could no longer be delivered to the public unless expressly asked for, and only until the consumption of the quantity manufactured.

In order to hasten the consumption of the stamps of the old type, they were used to represent the taxes on official documents, savings bank payments, and fees on postal notes. After the issuance of this decree, only a very limited number of stamps of the old issue were seen in circulation. This, however, did not apply to the 0.35c stamp, which was intended especially for the payment of express consignment, for with regard to this stamp, the use of the Sabbathical label had, so to speak, no "raison d'être." It must be borne in mind that these consignments, from their very nature, could not be transmitted slowly on Sundays and feast days.

We find a confirmation of the foregoing, in columns five and six of the statement given above concerning the 0.35c Sabbath stamp. It will be observed, that the number of stamps used with the label does not amount to

one-tenth of the total number used, and that in 1895, the proportion was still further diminished. This circumstance naturally tends to enhance the value of the 0.35c stamp with the label, and it is to this that we must attribute the recent increase in the price of this stamp, which seems to be at present in greater demand with collectors.

It will also be of some interest to indicate here the decisions which were arrived at on the subject of express communications by the Postal Conference of Vienna, which was alluded to at the commencement of this article. The international convention provides as follows, in article 13, for the transmission of express postal correspondence :

1st.—Articles of correspondence, of every kind, are, at the request of the sender, delivered to residence by a special carrier, immediately on arrival in those countries of the Union which consent to undertake this service in their reciprocal relations.

2nd.—Those consignments designated "express" are subject to a special tax for delivery to residence. This tax is fixed at 30c, and must be paid in full, in advance, by the sender, in addition to the ordinary postage. This goes to the administration of the country whence the article proceeds.

3rd.—When the article is destined to some place which does not possess a post office, the authorities at the receiving end may impose a complementary tax corresponding to the price fixed for express delivery in the interior service, deduction to be made of the fixed tax paid by the sender, or of its equivalent in the money of the country which collects the complement.

4th.—Expressed articles on which the advance charges have not been fully paid, are distributed in the ordinary manner.

With regard to the application of the stamps, the convention decreed, in article VI, that consignments sent by express, are to be impressed with a stamp, bearing, in large letters, the word "Expres."

The authorities are however authorized to replace this stamp by a printed slip, or by a written inscription underscored with colored pencil.

The countries of the postal union which undertake the forwarding of express communications, are : Germany, Argentine Republic, (for the offices of Buenos Aires, La Plata and Rosario only), Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina (for localities possessing a post-office), Chile, Denmark (for consignments, the receivers of which are served by city carriers), Great Britain (except Ireland and the Fero Islands), Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Belgium, Paraguay (service restricted to Asuncion), Portugal, Salvador (Salvador only), Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

Of all these countries, Belgium alone has permitted, since 1887, the payment of express consignments by means of the telegraph stamp, when such consignments are placed in the letter-boxes. The telegraph stamps used are those of 5c black, 5c bistre, 10c violet, 25c dark green, 25c yellow green, and 25c pale green. These stamps, cancelled on letters through the mail, have to-day reached the following values for amateurs :

5c black, Frs. 2.50	25c dark green (1st type), Frs. 6.00
5c bistre " 1.50	25c yellow green (2nd type) " 5.00
10c violet " 2.50	25c pale green (3rd type) " 4.50

With the exception of the 10c violet, of which 1200 sheets of 200 stamps, or 240,000 stamps were produced on glazed paper, all the values were printed on ordinary paper.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 14 June, 1897.

Once more, and without any apology, I resume my rambling narratives in the pages of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. I am conscious of all my shortcomings, of editorial reminders, of readers' hints that I have been conspicuous by my absence, and of many a pressing desire to be strongly in evidence. But, alas, time and the powers of a working journalist are very limited, and too many of my spare moments have had to be devoted to the task I have undertaken of developing the *Philatelic Record*. However, I have pretty well settled the form of the *Record*, and may now filch a little of my time for some more of those monthly chats about stamp matters in which we take a common interest.

Just at present we are engrossed in our preparations for our jubilee, and in this connection we have all reason to be thankful that this country has not, a second time, led the way with the Jubilee issue. Considering the great temptations for so doing we may well congratulate ourselves that Jubilee stamp issuing had been confined to the harmless issue of a Jubilee Hospital Receipt Stamp, which is in no way a postage stamp. I hear that some album publishers think of making spaces in their albums for these stamps. Anything more really childish it would be difficult to imagine. The destination of the money received from the sale of these stamps is beyond all cavil, but, after all, they are merely souvenirs of small gifts to a great national charity.

Some say the S. S. S. S. is defunct. Of that more later on. But that the power of its spirit of revolt lives as an actuality this Hospital Stamp is a piece of unquestionable evidence. It was only the fear of Philatelic revolt that saved us from the issue of a big Jubilee series. There is no doubt that other objections would have been overcome. Therefore, I claim that the S. S. S. S. influence lives, and that it will live on, whatever may befall the Society itself, for it has demonstrated the one necessary fact that philatelists are capable of effective revolt. Those who may feel inclined to take advantage of its present somnolent attitude will do well to remember that that power is not dead, that any undue recrudescence may again call it into life in a much more active and efficient form. In fact it only needs some such recrudescence to give it the support which will ensure world wide power and durability. The cause of its present do-nothing policy I will discuss later on.

Every sensible philatelist will heartily agree with your reasonable strictures on the Canadian Jubilee issue, for anything more absolutely contemptible than the Canadian three months' speculation in stamps as a show of cheap, but profitable, patriotism it would be difficult to imagine. As a permanent issue it would have been singularly well timed, and, I should say, very popular; but, as evidence that the Canadian Postal Department is not above the very meanest shifts of petty speculation, it may seriously endanger the popularity of Canadian issues. Nevertheless I believe the issue will be immensely popular for a time. It is just as well to be candid, and to admit that no society can effectually stem the popularity of the most unnecessary issue of a powerful and prominent Colony like that of the Dominion of Canada. It will be swallowed up in no time, and no doubt, despite the great

numbers issued, will run up to a premium, more's the pity. Still the issue will be a nail in the coffin of the eventual popularity of Canadian issues. Philatelists will feel less confidence than before in the permanent value of their investment in that direction. They cannot rid themselves of the feeling that speculation with the postal issues, having once begun, may have more serious developments, and then, like the stamps of Ceylon, they may fall from their high estate. What could have been more popular than the issues of Ceylon up to the time of the swindling surcharging, but who now cares a button for the current issues of Ceylon. Of all the fine works issued by the Philatelic Society of London that on the Stamps of Ceylon alone has fallen flat.

Of course we are all as busy as bees preparing for our great Philatelic Exhibition here in London. Unfortunately some very fine collections are in the hands of busy men who are hard placed to find the time necessary to arrange their stamps for the Exhibition. Magnificent as the show will be, it will by no means exhaust the wealth of stamp collectors of this side. I know of many grand collections of which only representative selections can be shown. It is true their wealth consists of pages of the same rare stamp varying little in shade, from which pages just a row will be set out to show the strongest shades. I know of collections with page after page of stamps, all over 20 to 30 dollars each, with a dozen to twenty stamps on a page, in rows of shades, commencing with a row of the lightest shade in gradations, and deepening in each row till the darkest shade is reached in the bottom row. From such pages a representative from each row will be the choice. But the stamps chosen will be the pick of picked copies. No one who has not seen a big specialist's collection can have any idea of the wealth of some of our great collections.

English stamps, in an unused condition, in splendid array, I believe, will be a notable feature in the Exhibition. We have some very wealthy English specialists, and it does require an unusually long pocket to bulk up an unused collection of English.

That the Exhibition will be a success there is not a shadow of doubt. It is being managed by a shrewd financial committee and a shrewd lawyer as its Secretary. In the mapping out of the expenses every item has been allowed for on a liberal scale, and in the actual work those estimates are all coming out under the mark. The Dealers' Stalls have been let at a substantial premium over the estimate of a profitable margin, and the advertisements are coming in for the Catalogue at a very satisfactory and profitable pace. Centrally situated as the Exhibition will be, it cannot fail to be a success from the attendance point of view. So that you will see we are very hopeful of having, not only a grand philatelic show, but also one which will even more than clear its own expenses, and when I tell you that it was the great financial loss entailed upon a few leading collectors by the previous International Exhibition which stood so long in the way of another exhibition, you will understand what such a favorable result will mean to the future of Exhibitions in this country.

We are all looking forward to still better times for stamp collecting as the final and net result of the show business. Just now things are a bit dull, except for those firms that hold a good stock of rare stamps and can help

specialists to fill up gaps in their exhibition sheets. Even the ordinary dealer will come in for a fair turn bye-and-bye, for ordinary stamps, such as recent issues, will be wanted more than anything else, as the specialist is most neglectful of current issues, and as he must complete with them for show purposes, he will be a buyer in that direction. I was surprised to find how much I was lacking in recent issues of the Transvaal when I was going through my collection the other day, and some of these I shall have to pay pretty smartly for now, whereas I might have had them at the time almost for the asking. Serve you right, some one will be sure to say. So it does, for I am personally ever preaching to others the wisdom of securing new issues while they are current and therefore common and cheap. Still, I am lucky enough to have secured some of the rarer sorts. I shall not have to pay a fancy price for the 1s, two shafts, a stamp, the rarity of which is a matter for solution. That it is rare no one doubts, though how rare it is difficult to say. I saw it priced in one dealers' stock book at £8, unused. That I think must be too stiff altogether, but I believe few, if any, copies are to be had under £2 each. I was fortunate enough to get a pair and a single from my friend, Mr. Whitfield King at 1s 6d per stamp, and now he thinks he let me have a bargain. I certainly do not complain. A hint to the wise while about it. Those who collect Transvaal should lose no time in completing their sets of both single and double shafts, for it looks as if the 6d single pole is going to be somewhat scarce. Anyway, there are not many to be had.

Talking about stamps to pick up, I am reminded of the price that has been charged for the British South Africa 2d and 4d, perf. 12½, on thick paper. In a former letter I explained that those stamps had been all despatched to British South Africa for use, and that as none were retained at the London office, dealers who had always looked to the London office of the Company for a supply would not have had an opportunity of stocking it, and that, therefore, it would probably be a rare stamp in an unused condition. The troubles in Rhodesia intervened, and it seems that some of the thick paper stamps were not used up, as a consequence, with the result that one sharp dealer ultimately managed to get quite a liberal supply. He at once offered them at a low price and quickly sold out his stock of the 4d, but I believe he still has some of the 2d value. On the chance that these stamps would be rare, Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. catalogued them at 25s each, which seemed to me to be very high, seeing that they were, as I explained at the time, some 30,000 of each value printed. Still, I believe these stamps will be well worth a great deal more than the 3s or 4s at present charged for them, unused.

While on B. S. A. stamps let me advise collectors to complete the two sets of the current type, that is to say, the Perkins Bacon printing and design, and the redrawn type of the same design. The redrawn type is not yet put into circulation, but will be shortly. It may be distinguished from the Perkins Bacon crude work by better printing, but more particularly by the fact that the ribbon in the lower part of the design does not in the redrawn design cross the leg of the animal, designated a supporter, on the left. As soon as the new stock is used up an entirely new design will be put into use of a smaller size and better engraving. It will also be well to keep an eye open for shades in the Perkins Bacon type.

Truly B. S. A. from being a most prosaic country has suddenly develop-

ed into a very interesting philatelic study, and nobody knows what may yet be in store.

The new Gambias are not yet to hand, but they may arrive any day. Meanwhile, the current embossed series is being snapped up, but more particularly the CC series. The CC series will certainly show a very decided rise in the next catalogues, for they are not to be had at current catalogue prices. One dealer wrote me some time since that he had cleared his whole stock at double catalogue rates, and his stock was a good one. I had just been shading up from it at current catalogue price, in sheets, and think I was rather fortunate. The 4d CC is apparently the rarity. It is priced at 7s 6d, in Gibbons, but it is not to be had for love or money all the same at Gibbons', or anywhere else in London, at that price. Probably Gibbons was immediately cleared out. Since then Bright's catalogue has come out and priced the stamp at 6s or nearly double the price of the imperf. CC, which seems very absurd. Why this stamp should be so rare I cannot imagine, but it is a fact that in the CC series the 4d, 6d and 1s are all more or less difficult to get unused or used and will probably rise considerably.

Not a few good folks were somewhat annoyed at my blurting out the truth in a former letter and daring to say that such universal favorites as Australians were having a slump, and, as you will remember, Mr. Castle tried to take the sharp edge off my announcement by attempting to show that there was no slump in mint copies of the rarities, which no one ever questioned. Now, however, I may call attention to a breeze in another direction which, if it continues favorable, is likely to more than restore the old favorites to their former positions. I refer, of course, to the now very evident approach of the federation of the Australian colonies, and the consequent retirement of all the current issues in favor of one stamp common to all. Should this come about Australians will be in the running with a rush, and there is now very much more likelihood of federation than there ever has been. The *Australian Philatelist* says it has been definitely decided to place the entire control of the postal and telegraph systems in the hands of the Commonwealth, and Sir Philip Fysh (Tasmania), stated that a uniform series of postage stamps for the United States of Australia would be a necessary result of the union. It appears that one of the South Australian delegates wished to retain the administration of the local postal matters within the States, leaving the International branch to the Federal Government, but the proposal was rejected by a large majority. So that if the scheme of federation goes through there is certain to be a retirement of all current issues in favor of one common stamp for Australia, or whatever the new federation may be designated.

As it is, Mr. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons) reports that Australians are already buying back the stamps they were obliged to sell in this country during the Bank crisis which mainly brought about the slump.

The battle of the Catalogues has not come off. Some busy bodies talked loudly about actions at law and so on. But the said actions at law have not come off and apparently are not likely to come off. Gibbons' Catalogue has given the most unqualified satisfaction. The second Part is admittedly a splendid performance, putting everything else in this country into the shade.

The Nova Scotia fizzle is also played out. The 2s 6d. set bunkum has deceived only the simplest fools to be found in every community. Sauerkraut alley continues to provide much amusement, but it is only amusement. One paragraph announced that yours truly had been reproved for his unfavorable notice of some of the work of the Philatelic Society of London, and sauerkraut attempted a little bootlicking by suggesting that the writer of this letter should resign his place in the Society if he wished to criticise its work. He will do nothing of the sort. As a public writer of over 20 years experience of editorial work on the daily press of London he is not likely to require advice as to how he shall trim his literary sails to catch the passing breeze of bootlickers and cliques. He has never yet trimmed his sails to such a breeze, and is not likely to do so.

Once more the question of illustrating postage stamps has cropped up. This time it assumes the form of an official notice to stamp dealers and the public, and it is said that the Post Office authorities are determined to put down illustrations, if possible, and at all hazards. Consequently the stamp trade in this country will have to combine in its own interests to protect business. The question will probably be raised in Parliament, and when that time comes the Post Office authorities will find that the interests of stamp collectors are not so easily quashed as they could wish, for very influential members of the House of Commons will champion the privilege of illustration. As a matter of fact, there is too much at stake from a purely business point of view for the matter to be sniffed out of existence by a wooden headed lot of permanent officials. In order that your readers may properly understand the struggle that is about to assume an acute form I give you the Official Notice in full :

NOTICE TO STAMP DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.

IMITATIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue direct attention to the case of *Dickins v. Gill*, reported in the Law Reports (1896) 2 Q. B. 311. This was a special case stated by Sir John Bridge, Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, by way of Appeal from a Judgment given by him upon a prosecution for recovery of the penalty imposed by Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884. (47 and 48 Vict. c. 76).

The Section is as follows :—

“A person shall not—

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

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

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

“Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable “on summary conviction on a prosecution, by order of the Commissioners of “Inland Revenue, to a fine not exceeding £20, subject to the like right of “appeal as in the case of a penalty under the Acts relating to the Excise.

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

“For the purpose of this section ‘fictitious stamp’ means any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty’s colonies, or of any foreign country.”

The facts relating to the prosecution were as under :

The proprietor of a newspaper circulating among stamp collectors and others caused a die to be made for him abroad from which imitations or representations of a current colonial postage stamp could be produced. The only purpose for which the die was ordered by him, and was subsequently kept in his possession, was for making upon the pages of an illustrated stamp catalogue, called “The Philatelist’s Supplement,” illustrations in black and white and not in colors of the colonial stamp in question, this special supplement being intended for sale as part of his newspaper.

The Court held that the possession of a die for making a false stamp, known to be such to its possessor, was, however innocent the use that he intended to make of it, a possession without lawful excuse within the meaning of the above section.

It is obvious, therefore, that the possession of dies from which representations of postage stamps can be produced and the issue of representations of stamps from dies of this description are contraventions of the section above mentioned. and all persons are cautioned accordingly.

What the stamp trade will probably do will be to propose, as was suggested in this letter long ago, a licensing of the privilege to responsible parties. Meanwhile, though it may be risky to use blocks in the text, we can have plates made abroad and printed off for insertion with impunity, for the law only puts dies under a ban.

THE “PERIODICAL” SEIZURE.

As a direct consequence of the miserable swindling transaction in perforated proofs of the bureau prints of Periodical stamps, our Government has investigated the entire matter of the sale of Periodical stamps, and some of its officers have arrived at the conclusion that the sale or possession of these stamps is illegal. In order to make a test as to the correctness of their present position, they seized from the Walter S. Scott Stamp Co. a set of these stamps, which were to have been sold at public auction on May 26th and 27th, and they have instituted a suit for 12 cents damages against the above mentioned corporation, for the conversion of Government property. The present suit is, of course, only a test ; but should it be decided in favor of the Government, this would result in the confiscation of all Periodical stamps held by dealers and collectors, to the manifest injury of all who possess anything in that line.

The stamp fraternity, as a whole, has deemed it advisable to fight the present suit, and the matter has been taken actively in hand by the Collectors Club in New York, which has appointed a Committee with power to collect subscriptions from stamp collectors and dealers, and to employ competent attorneys for the defence of the case. At this moment, we are not in possession of information as to the amount of money that has been subscribed, but we believe it is somewhat between seven and eight hundred dollars. We earnestly appeal to all collectors, to subscribe as liberally as possible to the fund in question, as the expenses incident to the defence of the suit, in

the first instance, and finally perhaps on appeal, are estimated to be anywhere between one and two thousand dollars. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. J. W. Scott, 40 John Street, New York City, to whom all subscriptions should be addressed.

The attorneys employed by the Committee, are Mr. Leo G. Rosenblatt, as attorney, and the celebrated lawyer, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, as counsel.

It is to be hoped that the Government will be defeated in its attempt to seize property which has come legitimately into the hands of collectors and dealers, as the postmaster general in Washington, openly and by means of circulars, sold Periodical stamps to any one who might apply for them, from 1875 until 1884.

DUTY ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

After a long struggle, and after many disappointments, postage stamps were finally placed on the free list in the Wilson Tariff Bill, which was passed in 1894, and stamp collectors and dealers have been spared the endless annoyance incident to the imposition of a duty on importations of postage stamps.

In the draft of the Dingley Tariff Bill, as presented to the House, as well as as amended by the Senate Committee on finance, the specific provision, placing postage stamps on the free list, has been omitted, and it is likely that, under previous interpretations of the tariff, customs officers would levy a duty of 35 per cent. on all importations, under the classification of "Manufactures of paper not otherwise specified."

After all that has been written during the past five years on this subject, it seems scarcely necessary to repeat any of the reasons why such an imposition would be unjust, inequitable, and impossible of collection, and we appeal to the stamp collecting fraternity to put its shoulder to the wheel, for the purpose of having a provision for the free importation of postage stamps inserted in the pending bill.

We give herewith a copy of a letter addressed by us to the Finance Committee of the Senate, and, in order to prove to senators and members of Congress that the matter is one that interests a large number of our people, we would earnestly request each one of our readers to address a copy of the letter in question, or else a similar letter, embodying the main objections to the duty, to the member of the House of Representatives of his district, as well as to one or both of the senators representing his State.

The matter is really of vital importance, and should be attended to immediately, as the Tariff Bill will probably be finally voted upon early in July. It would probably be too late to secure any modification while the bill is in the hands of the Senate, but the Conference Committee, and debate on the report of this Committee, both in the Senate and the House, will consume considerable time, so that appeals addressed to members of either House will still reach in time to affect any final action that may be taken.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES :

Gentlemen :—On the perusal of your revision of the Dingley Tariff Bill, we find that postage stamps, which for the past three years were placed on the free list, have been omitted from the free list of the present bill, which will probably result in having them classed as manufactures of paper. We take the liberty of pointing out to you a few reasons why the imposition of

such a duty would be undesirable, and why the collection of any amount of revenue from this source would be absolutely out of the question.

The greater part of the business done between the United States and foreign countries consists in exchanging United States and other American stamps for European, Asiatic, African and Australian stamps ; and if a duty, such as is proposed, were to be levied on the goods received in exchange, all such business would have to be absolutely stopped, as the duty would more than consume any possible profit. Again, a large part of the business done by dealers and collectors in the United States with others interested in postage stamps in foreign countries, is by the submission of duplicates for selection, the stamps that are selected to be paid for by other similar stamps. In the usual course, about 90 to 95 per cent. of the stamps thus sent out from this country, for exchange or for sale, are returned by the parties to whom they have been sent, and it is plainly apparent that the imposition of a duty on the goods thus returned would place an absolute embargo on future transactions in this direction.

We also beg to point out to you the fact that, while it would be comparatively easy for the revenue officers at the post-office to stop and inspect the mails containing stamps which are addressed to dealers in postage stamps, this would be absolutely impossible in the case of consignments addressed to collectors, as no suspicion would ever attach to letters addressed to them. Some of our most prominent bankers, merchants and professional men are in the habit of receiving consignments on approval from dealers in all parts of the world, and, as registered letters would be delivered to them in the ordinary course of business, without being stopped at the post-office with a view to the collection of duty, the only result would be that dealers in the United States would be estopped from securing their supplies and distributing them in this country, whereas the foreign dealer would have the enormous advantage of being able to send his mail to collectors in the United States, without any danger of its being stopped for the collection of duty.

The only stamps from which any revenue could possibly be obtained, are those which are shipped here in bulk. The average value of these stamps is about 10 cents per thousand, and the total importation into the United States in one year, would not be over ten million stamps, at the outside. On the basis of these figures, the total value of importations through the Custom House, would be about \$1,000,000, yielding a revenue of about \$350,000, on the basis of 35 per cent. duty, on which the expense of collection would far exceed the income derived. It would appear to us, that the collection of so small a sum, for revenue purposes, would not warrant the imposition of such onerous burdens, as have been referred to in a previous part of this letter, upon all dealers in postage stamps, and upon those particular collectors who may be well known to the post-office authorities as interested in collections in this branch.

Again, postage stamps are used to a large extent in all parts of the world as a convenient means of remittance, as the sending of money orders is, in many instances, a cumbersome process, and remittances of money by mail are considered unsafe. It would be manifestly unfair if a duty were to be levied on postage stamps which are sent in this way, and of course no discrimination could be made between these shipments and postage stamps sent for other purposes.

•We also beg to point out to you the fact that postage stamps circulate as money in many countries in the world, and are redeemable at the post-offices, notably in Great Britain, Canada and Belgium, all of which recognize that

they are a security or issue of the respective Governments, equivalent to the issues of paper money.

We sincerely hope that you will give this petition due attention, and we feel certain that a careful weighing of the arguments advanced herein, will convince you that it would be wise to place postage stamps upon the free list of the current Tariff Bill. If left unprovided for by a specific enactment placing them on the free list, the officers of the Treasury Department, as already indicated, would probably classify them as manufactures of paper not otherwise provided for. The assessment of duty on such importations would be a serious injury to every dealer and well known collector in the United States, without any corresponding benefit to any individual, or even to the United States Government, in the direction of revenue to be derived.

CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS.

These stamps have now finally made their appearance, and, as was to be expected from the small quantity printed of two or three values, there has been a wild scramble for the $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 6c in particular, resulting in the inability of the majority of collectors who applied for sets or for small supplies of these values, to secure what they asked for.

The fact of these stamps having been issued by so prominent a government as that of Canada, will probably result in their being generally accepted by collectors, and we fear that the S. S. S. S. will not have the courage to black-list or taboo them.

If there has ever been any set of stamps that should be black-listed it is this particular set, as the very fact of the quantities issued being so extremely limited, justifies the conclusion that the issue is purely a speculative one, and made, in great measure, for the purpose of revenue, and not to supply the legitimate postal needs.

We feel that many of our customers will demand these sets from us, and as soon as we can obtain a supply, we shall be prepared to offer them at a small commission over face value; but our advice is, to leave these stamps severely alone.

We have said about as much as we can say on this subject, and the policy to be pursued by any collector must now be determined by himself.

A NEW FORGERY OF THE MEXICAN 3 CENTAVOS 1864.

Among the stamps sent us this month for examination, we have met with a very clever forgery of the 3 centavos brown of the 1864 issue; our first impression when we saw it was to take it for a reprint, but comparison showed the following differences between it and a genuine copy.

GENUINE :

Size $19\frac{3}{4} \times 24\frac{3}{4}$ mm., color, yellow brown on white paper.

The "o" of "MEXICO" is oval.

The first wavy line below the left talon of the eagle slants a trifle upwards and does not touch the frame at its right.

The upper part of the eagle's right wing is shaded by a large number (over thirty) of small dashes.

In the space between the head and neck of the eagle and the serpent there are nine horizontal lines.

In the space below the eagle's right wing, above the tail of the serpent, there are eight horizontal lines.

The upper and lower halves of the "x" of "MEXICO" are almost of the same size.

The "i" of "MEXICO" is quite thick.

FORGERY :

Size $19\frac{1}{4} \times 25$ mm., color, bistre brown on toned paper.

The "o" of "MEXICO" is flat at bottom. The first wavy line below the left talon of the eagle is perfectly level and touches the frame at its right.

The upper part of the eagle's wing is shaded by a few (about ten) small dashes.

In the space between the head and neck of the eagle and the serpent there are eight horizontal lines.

In the space below the eagle's right wing, above the tail of the serpent, there are nine horizontal lines.

The upper half of the "x" of "MEXICO" is larger than the lower half.

The "i" of "MEXICO" is rather thin.

The ornaments in the corners also show some pronounced differences.

AN AFGHAN FAKE.



The following is an extract from "The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan" by Major Day, published in the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*:

"On examination of the reference list of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., I find the first illustrated and tabulated stamp of Afghanistan described as a mauve stamp on laid paper, issued in 1868. I have several times examined specimens of this stamp, and its appearance bears out the history I have been given of it; viz: that it was specially manufactured in Kabul in 1888 or 1889 for, and several specimens given to, an Englishman, who was then travelling in that country on a scientific quest. The date on it would lead one to suppose that it had been issued earlier, but the type of stamp, the paper used, and the pigment, an aniline die, are more modern, and correspond with what has been stated to be the real date of manufacture."

NOTES.

Our Mr. John N. Luff sailed for Europe on Thursday, June 24th, on the "Fuerst Bismarck," supplied with a splendid line of stamps, some of which, it is hoped, will find a resting place in large European collections. Mr. Luff will visit Hamburg, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris and London, and on his return will regale our readers with interesting accounts of the people and the stamps that he has seen.

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The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that the current 10 cent Unpaid Letter Stamps of Surinam are now printed from a new plate composed of 14 stamps of type I, 1 of type II and 85 of type III. We have received the 5 cent, also in a new setting, the plate being composed as follows: 4 stamps of type I, 1 of type II and 95 of type III. The same paper states that the 50 cent adhesive has been seen perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and also $11\frac{1}{2}$.

* * * * *

The *Revista Philatelica do Brazil* describes a retouch of the 100 reis of the 1882 issue of Brazil; the retouch has the groundwork formed of diagonal and vertical lines, while the original has the groundwork formed of diagonal and horizontal lines; the retouch has the forehead, cheek and neck more heavily shaded.

* * * * *

According to *Der Philatelist*, Portugal and its colonies are soon to have unpaid letter stamps; the design will represent a large figure of value with arms above and locomotive and steamer below.

* * * * *

Mr. Alf. O. Pearce informs us that the New South Wales Government are arranging for a new issue in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The issue will comprise a new series of 1, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamps.

* * * * *

A ministerial decree of the 31st of March, 1897, has changed the color of the Belgian 0.50c postage stamp at present in use. This stamp, which was formerly bistre, will be henceforth printed in gray.

A ministerial decree of the 27th of February, has also provided for the creation of a new telegraph stamp of the value of 80 centimes, in black. The engraving is the same as that of the one franc stamp. The 1st of April has been fixed upon as the date of issue of this stamp.

The Belgian Railroad Administration will shortly put in use advice cards, for the purpose of notifying shippers of parcels of the date of delivery to the receiver. These cards will be provided with a fixed stamp of 10 centimes, and will be stamped with the date by the post office which receives them.

* * * * *

One of the consequences of the occupation of Crete by the powers was the establishment of four French post offices upon the Island; they are located at Canea, Retimno, Candia and Sitia. At present the French Levant stamps are employed but it is rumored that French stamps similar to the "Cavalle" issue, but with the surcharge "Crete" are being prepared. —(*The Philatelic Monthly and World.*)

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Der Philatelist mentions the Great Britain 6 pence lilac without hyphen of the 1867-69 issue, watermarked Spray of Rose with plate number 10.

The *Monthly Journal* states that Dr. Diena has seen in the official collection at Rome a vertical strip of three of the British Levant "40 paras" on $\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, the centre stamp of which has the surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Monthly and World* publishes the following clipping from an Ecuador paper :

"We have seen the samples of the coming stamps of Ecuador. The designs as well as the impression are of the finest and we beg to state, it is certainly the best ever had by the Republic. They bear the national Coat of Arms and are similar to those of 1881." The colors and denominations are as follows : 1c green, 2c orange, 5c red, 10c bistre, 20c yellow, 50c ultramarine, 1s cream, 5s lilac ; letter sheets, 2c yellow, 3c blue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

In what we said in our February number in regard to the forged surcharge "2 Cents" on the 4c lilac rose and 8c orange of Ceylon, *we did mean* that no genuine surcharge "2 Cents" (Scott A30) exists on the 4c lilac rose ; the reason we feel so sure about this is that this particular surcharge was not catalogued until the end of 1895, although supposed to have been issued in 1890, its omission from the catalogues having been called to our attention by Mr. E. G. Rusbridge, who sometime afterwards sold us a certain quantity of these, both cancelled and uncanceled ; when this same Mr. Rusbridge sent us, at the beginning of this year, the 2c on 8c, our suspicions were aroused and we went carefully through our stock and discovered that all that we had left of the 2 cents on 4c lilac rose had the same surcharge as on the spurious 2c on 8c.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

A correspondent of *The Weekly Stamp News* calls attention to a variety of type of the 1 kreuzer Newspaper Tax Stamps of Hungary, which does not appear to have been previously described. In the type commonly known the second stroke of the "κ" is on a level with the top of the "κ," in the new variety this stroke is longer, the letter, as described, being apparently more like a capital "κ." The figure "1" is stated also to be redrawn.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have been shown by a correspondent, in whom we have full confidence, a specimen of the British Guiana 3c card of 1879, and one of the 3x3c cards, surcharged "2" in a different type from that of the usual overprint of 1892. The figure "2" is 4 mm. high instead of 5 mm. ; the whole surcharge measures 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height instead of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and there is a larger space between the "2" and "CENTS," and a smaller space between "CENTS" and the lines below the word, than in the ordinary type. The word itself is in the same type. Possibly this is a trial overprint, which was not adopted.—(*Monthly Journal*.)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the Uganda stamp chronicled last month.



 CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We have seen the Postal Telegraph Co.'s frank for 1896; it is of the same type as the preceding issue, except that the inscription in the centre reads "Postal Telegraph-Cable Company" instead of "Postal Telegraph Co."

Telegraph Stamps.

Postal Telegraph Co.

Perforated.

no value, slate (dated 1896)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Sr. Jose M. Sechen sends us a new stamp of the value of \$1.20 to be used specially for prepayment of postage on packets weighing from 2 to 5 kilogrammes.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Sun.

Perforated 11 ½.

1p 20c black

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Record*: When this Colony was annexed to the Cape, the remaining stock of stamps was sent to Cape Town. They have now been brought again into use, not in British Bechuanaland Protectorate, which is the country to the north of Bechuanaland, extending to the British South Africa Company's boundary. We have received letters from Palapye (Khamas Town), franked with the stamps overprinted on English; but we believe as these are exhausted they will be replaced by others overprinted on the current Cape. The first of these has already appeared—the ½p green, a specimen of which we enclose.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated

½p bright green, black surcharge

BOLIVIA.—We have received the 1 and 5 centavos of the new series; the 50 centavos 1 and 2 boliviano were to be issued on April 15th; the 50 centavos is printed in orange and bears the portrait of Gen. Sucre, the 1 boliviano is in violet on bluish paper and has the portrait of Bolivar, the 2 bolivianos is in black and the design represents the National Coat of Arms.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 12.
 1c pale yellow green
 5c dark blue green
 50c orange
 1b violet on bluish
 2b black

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the new series of adhesives, heralded some time ago; the design is somewhat similar to the preceding issue bearing the same coat of arms, but on white ground, above, on semi-curved label, "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, at sides, "POSTAGE" "REVENUE" and below, the denomination of value.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated 14.
 Watermarked Crown and CA.
 1p ultramarine, arms black
 2p orange " "
 4p carmine " "
 6p green " "
 1sh gray lilac " "
 Watermarked Crown and CC.
 2sh 6p ultramarine, arms black
 3sh gray green " "
 4sh carmine " "
 1£ deep lilac " "
 10£ orange " "

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have seen an uncatalogued variety of the 2c on 6p rose; in the variety in question the "2" is slanting and has the bottom part curved **2** instead of straight; **2** The general appearance of the surcharge is as if it had been hand-stamped instead of printed on a press. This stamp was purchased some time ago from Messrs. Winch Bros., who in response to our inquiry informed us that "it was received when they were first issued and obtained by them direct from the officials at face value."

Adhesive stamp.

- Provisional issue.
 Watermarked Crown and CC.
 Perforated 14.
 2c on 6p rose, black surcharge

CANADA.—We have received the Jubilee stamps heralded last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Jubilee issue.

Perforated 12.

- ½c black
- 1c orange
- 2c green
- 3c bright rose
- 5c deep blue
- 6c rich brown
- 8c violet
- 10c brown violet
- 15c steel blue
- 20c vermilion
- 50c ultramarine
- \$1.00 red
- \$2.00 dark purple
- \$3.00 yellow brown
- \$4.00 purple
- \$5.00 olive

Postal card.

1c black, buff

At the last minute we received official information that the 8 cent stamps have been recalled on account of their similarity in color to the 10 cent stamps.

CHINA.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we gather that the 3 cent revenue stamp has been surcharged "4 cents" with a small figure "4." It is said only 200 copies were surcharged with the small figure (4), the remainder of the issue having the large (4).

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 15.

4c on 3c red, black surcharge

ECUADOR.—The provisional 5 centavos on 20c orange now comes to hand with horizontal instead of diagonal surcharge; we have also seen the 2c of 1895 surcharged 1897-1898 in large type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

5c on 20c orange, black surcharge

Surcharged 1897-98 reading downward from left to right.

2c yellow brown, black surcharge

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have had an opportunity of examining a set of the stamped forms employed for Admiralty Pensioners, which seemed to be but little known to collectors, though the ½d. stamps (Wrapper type) cut from them are occasionally met with, and usually looked upon as somewhat

mysterious. These forms are of a similar nature, from a philatelic point of view, to the forms of Vaccination Certificate bearing the same stamp, and not less collectible. The form is of large size, 17x13½ inches when open, and contains elaborate formulæ, which must greatly puzzle the pensioner who has to fill them up. As he is obliged, however, to send in one of these every quarter, we presume he gets used to it in time.

The entire sheet, of which we have given the size, consists of two forms, which are detached from one another when used; the Life Certificate being forwarded to the Admiralty, and the other part, which seems to be termed the Enrolment Form, to the District Officer nearest to the pensioner's place of residence.

There are seven varieties differing in the color of the paper on which they were printed, and six of these differ also in the Class of Pensioner for which they are employed. All bear an impression of the ½p stamp, in red-brown, struck upon the back of the Enrolment Form, on which are also lines for the address, and some rather contradictory instructions, at the foot of the page being "Not to be fastened, sealed, or enclosed in an envelope," whilst half way up the page, where the edges would overlap when the form is folded, is the direction "Seal here." (Monthly Journal).

ADMIRALTY PENSIONERS' ENROLMENT FORMS.



- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ½p | red brown, <i>white wove</i> | } Executive and Navigating Class. |
| ½p | " <i>azure laid</i> | |
| ½p | " <i>green wove</i> | ; Engine-room Class. |
| ½p | " <i>yellow wove</i> | ; Marines. |
| ½p | " <i>rose wove</i> | ; Artificer Class. |
| ½p | " <i>pale blue wove</i> | ; Sick Berth Class and Miscellaneous. |
| ½p | " <i>pink wove</i> | ; Coastguard. |

MAURITIUS.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that 1, 2, 4 and 18 cent adhesives of the same type as the current 3 cent have just been issued, also envelopes of 18 and 36 cents, and postal cards of 8 cents, single and reply, all of them with stamp of the same design; the inscriptions on the postal card are the same as on the 6 cent card of 1896. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 2 cent card has also been issued with stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

1c lilac and ultramarine

2c lilac and orange

4c lilac and green

18c gray green and ultramarine

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size 140x78 mm.

18c blue

36c brown

Size 133x106 mm.

18c blue

36c brown

Postal cards.

2c brown, *buff*

8c carmine "

8x8c carmine "

NEWFOUNDLAND.—At the time of going to press we received the promised new series; they make a very handsome set, some of the designs being quite novel.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c green

2c claret

3c light ultramarine

4c olive

5c reddish purple

6c red brown

8c brown orange

10c slate brown

12c dark ultramarine

15c red

24c bluish purple

30c slate

35c salmon

60c black

NEW HEBRIDES.—As mentioned elsewhere the Australasian New Hebrides Company has issued two stamps for prepayment of postage on letters carried between the Islands by their steamer.

Adhesive stamps.



Rouletted.

1p deep rose lilac, vignette black

2p orange brown, vignette blue

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., May 21st, 1897.

Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d bright red, fine and lightly post-marked	\$15.00
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d blue, fine specimen, with large margins	11.00
Gambia, 1sh green, unused and mint state	9.50
— 1sh green, fine used specimen	10.50
Gold Coast, 20sh green and red, unused, with gum	23.12
Lagos, CA., 5sh blue, superb, very lightly postmarked specimen	35.00
Mauritius, post paid, 2d blue, early state, large margins, light blue postmark, very fine	46.25
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow, superb, very lightly cancelled, perfect specimen	23.75

COMMUNICATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 20th, 1897.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'T'D., NEW YORK CITY.

Gentlemen: Will you allow us to correct one little mistake that we happened to find? In Samoa under 45a you say $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1sh stamp used for 6d rose. This is not quite correct. This cut Provisional is probably unique in its kind as it has been used for no special value. We have seen quite a few pieces of printed matter that cost only 1d arrive in San Francisco with this stamp, and we know of very heavy letters going through this port to Germany, that were franked with one of these cut Provisionals. The matter was simply this: A fire destroyed a large part of Apia and all postage stamps with the exception of a few sheets of the 1sh value. The Postmaster waiting for the arrival of a new supply from Auckland used these 1sh cut in half to indicate that postage has been paid in full on every piece of mail matter. Therefore this stamp stands for no special value but was used for $\frac{1}{2}$ d up to the highest postage necessary on any one letter. It was only used on two and perhaps only on one mail arriving at this port, and we do not know on how many going the other way.

Very respectfully yours,

W. SELLSCHOPP & Co.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

May 6th, 1897.

Messrs. F. Neck (London), G. E. D. Morey (Tasmania), J. Esterellas y Carbnell (Spain), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave his Display. The stamps of Great Britain were taken first. They included a Special Official Collection of Imperforates—one from every plate that has been printed from. They were specially interesting as showing the fine colors and beautiful engraving of the early stamps before the plates became worn. Many of the copies, although they had never been gummed showed very fine "ivory heads," showing most con-

clusively that the oft repeated nonsense about the action of the gum causing this appearance is absolutely wrong. Then came the general collection of Great Britain containing all the rarities *unused*, among them being such trifles as a block of 23 V. R., 1d black; 9d watermarked "emblems" plate 5; the 2½d error; complete panes of 3d with white dot (plate 3), 1/- with hair line (plate 3), and most values on trial safety paper.

Africa was shown next including several pages of shades of Cape wood-blocks—one page being devoted to the errors singles and pairs; Boer Republic complete; several grand pages of Post Paid Mauritius followed by profuse display of the rarities of the subsequent issues; Sierra Leone and Lagos were very fine. Indeed in all countries it was noted that in almost every case the rarer the stamp the greater was the number shown, the finer the range of shade and generally speaking the greater attention evidently paid to it.

British Asia followed with a very fine lot of Ceylons which included, with one or two exceptions, full range of shades in used and unused. The rarities of India and Straits had also been well looked after.

German states then received the attention of the members and some who were endeavoring with difficulty to fill up space with unused were surprised to see such stamps as the early issues of Baden, etc., shown by the half sheet (2 panes) of each value. With the exception of two of the rare Wurtembergs all varieties were shown used and unused by shades.

Spain and the Colonies came next. In these again there were far more of the unused rarities of the early issues than the common varieties. The early issues of Spain and Philippine were exceptionally fine and can only have been obtained by patient search and waiting in addition to the other necessities for such a display. The inverted frames were shown used and unused; the errors in the original blocks and used on part of original envelopes along with others. Many of the medium varieties were shown in half sheets.

Then came two fine volumes of the stamps of Greece—most carefully arranged and containing varieties of printing, misprints, etc., that were new to most of the members present.

South America followed. This included a grand lot of Buenos Ayres with a profusion of fine shades and many pairs. As the evening was now getting late and carriages had long since been announced there was only just time for a hasty glance at one of the divisions of West Indies—Nevis to Virgin Isles. If the members had seen nothing else, there were enough rarities displayed in this section to satisfy for many a day. In Nevis unused sheets were shown of all varieties except 1sh yellow green, and 1sh on laid: Reconstructed sheets of used stamps were shown of nearly all varieties. Altogether there were 3 complete sheets of the rare 6d litho.

The early issues of St. Vincent with their fine range of shade occupied some time.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Avery for so kindly bringing his stamps and explaining them to the members. His very kind response terminated one of the most enjoyable and instructive meetings we have had.

May 20th. Messrs. W. T. Willet, (Oxon), J. Siewert, (Russia), H. Hawkins, (Surrey), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Schreuders & Co., (for postmarks of Holland) H. C. Beardsley, (address book), E. F. Wurtele, (a large number of U. S. A. journals).

Mr. Lundchlad then gave an interesting paper on the stamps of Austria carefully explaining the various settings, types, and minor varieties.

THE BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

717 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

G. E. BOYNTON, *President*, J. M. CRAIGHILL, M. D. *Vice-President*, F. G. SWEET, *Secretary*,
W. N. WYETH, *Treasurer*, HUGH JENKINS, *Auction Manager*, J. J. CARROLL, *Exchange Supt.*

At its fourth annual meeting held April 8, 1897 the Baltimore Philatelic Society decided to inaugurate a sales department conducted on the circuit approval book plan. The main features of the system adopted are similar to those in vogue in the sales department of other societies and include:

1. Annual dues (including entrance fee) of one dollar to circuit members.
2. Circuit members have the privilege of circulating books of their own duplicates on the same terms as resident members of the society.
3. The commission on stamps sold is ten per cent.
4. Members so desiring may insure their books on payment of a premium of one per cent. of their value.

The success of the Sales Department seems already assured as several circuits have been arranged and stamps sent out from which the sales have been very gratifying.

The Baltimore Society invites the co-operation of earnest collectors in its new department and promises the same high standard for its Approval Sales Department as has characterized its Auction Department in past years. The auction sales, it may be added, will continue to be a prominent feature of the Society's work.

Stamp collectors desiring to become circuit members are cordially invited to send for application blanks or further information.

F. G. SWEET, *Secretary*.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President*.CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President*.J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 75th Street.

JOHN N. LUFF.

F. E. P. LYNDE.

JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street.

HENRY L. CALMAN,

HIRAM E. DEATS,

FREDERICK A. NAST.

*Committees.**Executive.*—H. L. CALMAN, *Chairman*. J. N. T. LEVICK, J. W. GEORGE.*House.*—F. E. P. LYNDE, *Chairman*; H. E. DEATS, JOHN N. LUFF, ALBERT PERRIN, W. S. SCOTT.*Amusements.*—JOHN N. LUFF, *Chairman*; J. B. BREVOORT, J. OAKLEY HOBBY, P. F. BRUNER,

C. L. MOREAU.

Auditing.—F. A. NAST, *Chairman*; HENRY CLOTZ, ALVAH DAVISON.*Literary.*—H. E. DEATS, *Chairman*; JOS. J. CASEY, JOS. S. RICH.*Membership.*—CHAS. GREGORY, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. COLLIN, H. CLOTZ, H. N. TERRETT.*Furnishing.*—J. W. SCOTT, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. L. CALMAN.*Directory.**First Floor.*—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor.*—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—*Third Floor.*—Guests Chambers.—*Basement.*—Billiard Room.*Admittance by Membership Card.*

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards.
For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Eleventh meeting of the Board of Governors held at 351 Fourth Avenue
June 7th, 1897.

Present: Messrs. Calman, Deats, Luff, Lynde, Nast, Scott and the
Secretary.

Mr. H. E. Deats was elected Chairman in the absence of President and Vice-President.

Called to order at 7.15 P. M.

The reading of the minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with.

Treasurer's report was accepted, showing \$923.37 cash in bank.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Charles Gregory, Vice-President, urging the Governors to take action in the matter of the seizure of United States periodical stamps.

Upon ballot Mr. F. M. Herlihey was unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

The following applications for membership were reported and posted on Club bulletin.

(28). McCoy S. King, 36 Gramercy Park, New York.

Proposed by John N. Luff.

Seconded by F. E. P. Lynde.

(29). Captain S. Baker, U. S. A., New York.

Proposed by W. S. Scott.

Seconded by Dr. Paul Allen.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas the Governors of the Collectors Club have heard of the seizure of certain United States periodical stamps from the Walter S. Scott Stamp Company, L'd., by Post Office Department officials on the alleged ground that said stamps had been "stolen, embezzled and purloined" from the government ;

Whereas, it is a well known fact that large quantities of said periodical stamps were openly sold to dealers and collectors by the government for about ten years, as it is evidenced by circulars issued by the Post Office Department, specially by circular dated March 27, 1875, and by receipts given by the Third Assistant Postmaster General for money paid for said periodical stamps, and

Whereas, it is also a well known fact that over seven hundred sets of these periodical stamps were furnished by the United States government to the officials of the Universal Postal Union, at Berne, Switzerland, and that most said sets have long since passed into the hands of collectors ; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Governors of the Collectors Club most earnestly protest in behalf of its members against this unjust, oppressive and unlawful proceeding,

The question of defending the suit of "U. S. vs. The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., L'd." was next discussed and it was the sense of of the Governors that the Club, as the leading organization of stamp collectors and dealers, should undertake it.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Club contribute \$100 toward expenses of the suit, and that Mr. John W. Scott be appointed a committee of one with power to associate others with him in the management of said defense.

The Secretary was directed to furnish copies of resolutions to the government officials, and to the daily and philatelic press.

Adjourned at 8.20 p.m.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 990, N. Y. City.

171st Meeting of the society was held at Stapleton June 17th, 1897, the President in the chair and the following members present: Messrs A. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, O. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, A. Lienhardt, J. W. Scott and E. R. Carter.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the last meeting with the addition of the report of the Treasurer for the year were read and adopted, a vote of thanks being tendered Mr. Clotz our Treasurer.

Report of our delegate to the house warming of Mr. E. Doebelin at Pittsburgh on May 27th was received and warmly approved.

President Dejonge tendered to the society from Mr. C. P. Krauth of Pittsburgh a copy of his paper on "Practical Hints," which was read at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club, held on the evening of the house warming at which our delegate attended, also copies of labor saving tools and apparatus used by Mr. Krauth in his inspection of stamps. At this meeting our worthy President was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the Pittsburgh Club. A communication was received from Mr. Geo. W. Rode, Sect'y-Treas., of the Pittsburgh Club extending greetings to our society which were heartily reciprocated by all our members present.

A letter was received from our old friend and fellow member, Mr. E. Doebelin expressing his pleasure at our action in sending an official delegate to his house-warming, all the above were received with sincere appreciation and our thanks extended to our Pittsburgh friends for the cordial manner in which our delegate was taken care of.

The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., presented the Society with priced catalogue of their ninth auction sale.

Messrs. C. Witt and Henry Clotz presented Krötzsch's Catalogue of Prussia, Oldenburg and Bergedorf bound in three volumes. Stanley Gibbons Co., L't'd., presents vol. 2 of their new catalogue, and Mr. Henry Fiacre presents a Bremen counterfeit.

All the above were accepted with the thanks of the Society.

Communications were received from the Collectors Club, the National Philatelic Society and the J. W. Scott Co., regarding the seizure of Periodical stamps from The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., by the officials of the U. S. government.

It was moved and seconded that the S. I. P. S. endorses the resolutions passed by the National Philatelic Society and at the meeting of the Directors of the Collectors Club held June 8th, 1897.

It was moved by Mr. Albrecht and seconded by Mr. Clotz, that the society donate the sum of \$50 towards the defence of the above suit, with the request that the individual members subscribe to the fund.

Our fellow member Mr. Julius Niedermeyer, now on his way to China, sends greeting to the society.

The President reported that the Tscherniadiëff matter had been placed in the hands of a member of the Dresden Society at Barcelona, Spain, for settlement and the thanks and approval of our member Mr. E. Doebelin had been received for the prompt action taken by our Society.

The following proposals for membership were handed to the Executive Committee, Dr. Chas. Diena, of Florence, Italy proposed by Mr. C. Witt; Mr. G. E. Boynton of Baltimore, proposed by Dr. Jas. M. Craighill; Mr. Eugene Angell, of N. Y. City, proposed by, Mr. A. Richter.

A fine display of United States postals and revenues was shown by Mr. Oscar Dejonge, all in fine condition.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 23rd Street, New York. *Secretary*, JOS. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMMEL, 85 Nassau Street, New York.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { H. GREMMEL,
CHAS. D. W. DREW.
M. C. BERLEPSCH.

Finance { WALTER S. SCOTT
W. F. GREGORY.
R. R. BOGERT.

House { R. L. COURSEN,
J. N. T. LEVICK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE.
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE, 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

Membership { H. COLLIN,
A. PERRIN,
F. E. P. LYNDE.
Exchange Manager, M. C. BERLEPSCH, Nathalie
Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

June 8th, 1897.

The 327th Regular Meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order by the President at 8.10 P. M.

Present: Messrs. G. B. Calman, Doane, Gregory, Krassa, Luff, Miner, Perrin, Rich, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, Tuttle, Williams.

The minutes of the 326th meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Scott, Chairman of a Committee of the Collectors' Club, relating to the matter of a suit brought by the United States Government against the W. S. Scott Stamp Company, for offering for sale United States Newspaper Stamps. Mr. Scott spoke at length on the advisability of the National Philatelic Society contributing to the funds for the defense of this suit, and moved that the National Philatelic Society make an appropriation of \$50.00 which was carried.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., presented Part II of their Catalogue, and on motion a vote of thanks was tendered them.

Adjourned 9 P. M.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary.*

EXTRA.

Since writing the article on "Duty on postage stamps" which is contained in this number, we find, at the moment of going to press, that the Senate has finally inserted a provision for the inclusion of postage stamps and kindred articles in the free list of the Tariff Bill.

We are indeed pleased at the success of the efforts which we made in this direction, and congratulate both collectors and dealers upon the avoidance of the annoyance which would be incident to the collection of duty on all importations of stamps.

Immediately after the publication of the Tariff Bill, as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, we employed an Attorney in Washington, to impress upon representatives and members of the Finance Committee of the Senate the justice of our contention, the expense incident to these efforts on our part, approximating \$250.00. Also, about two weeks ago we enlisted the co-operation of Mr. F. F. Olney, the President of the A. P. A., and his efforts have certainly contributed, in large measure, to the final success.

We think it no more than fair that all dealers who import stamps from foreign countries, and who, through our efforts, will now be enabled to continue their importations unhampered, should contribute their fair share towards the fees paid to our Attorney, and we solicit subscriptions in such amounts as each individual may feel justified in contributing.

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, The Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

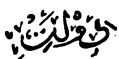
BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TURKEY.—Continued.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------|---|
| 455 | 20 par blue green and black | 478 | 20 par pale green and black |
| 456 | 20 par yellow green and black | h. | Imperforate, and without surcharge. |
| 457 | 20 par pale green and black | 479 | 1 pia orange yellow and black |
| 458 | 1 pia yellow and black | i. | 20 para stamps divided in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 10 para stamp. |
| 459 | 1 pia orange yellow and black | 480 | 10 par green & black (half of 20 paras) |
| 460 | 1 pia brown orange and black | k. | 1 piastre stamps divided in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 20 para stamp. |
| 461 | 1 pia dull yellow and black | 481 | 20 par orange yellow & black (half of 1 piastre) |
| 462 | 1 pia red brown and black | l. | $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 piastre stamps used as 30 paras. |
| <i>Varieties:</i> | | 482 | 30 par orange yellow & black (three-fourths of 1 piastre) |
| a. | Star surrounded by few rays only. | m. | In the inscription at the left, the Turkish character of the top in the shape of a "y," has a diagonal stroke at the right. |
| 463 | 10 par dark red violet and black | 483 | 1 pia yellow and black |
| 464 | 10 par pale red violet and black | 484 | 1 pia orange and black |
| 465 | 20 par yellow green and black | III. | Perforated 12. |
| b. | Star without rays. | 485 | 10 par lilac and black |
| 466 | 10 par red violet and black | IV. | Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| c. | Inscriptions inverted. | 486 | 10 par lilac and black |
| 467 | 10 par red lilac and black | | January, 1876. |
| 468 | 20 par pale green and black | | Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. The Turkish inscriptions are more elaborate, and, in addition, the value has been surcharged in French in the centre of the stamp, also in black. |
| 469 | 1 pia orange yellow and black | | |
| d. | Without surcharge. | | |
| 470 | 1 pia orange yellow | | |
| e. | Imperforate. | | |
| 471 | 20 par pale green and black | | |
| 472 | 20 par blue green and black | | |
| 473 | 1 pia orange yellow and black | | |
| 474 | 1 pia brown orange and black | | |
| f. | Horizontal pairs, imperforate vertically. | | |
| 475 | 10 par red violet and black | | |
| 476 | 20 par pale green and black | | |
| g. | Imperforate vertically. | | |
| 477 | 10 par red violet and black | | |



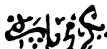
On Para



Eli Para
(50 paras)



Besh Grush



Bir Grush



Jirmi Besh Grush



Perforated 13 1/2.

- 487 1/4 pia lilac and black
- 488 1/4 pia rose lilac and black
- 489 1/4 pia dark lilac and black
- 490 1/4 pia violet and black
- 491 1/2 pia green and black
- 492 1/2 pia blue green and black
- 493 1/2 pia yellow green and black
- 494 1/2 pia pale green and black
- 495 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- 496 1 1/4 pia flesh and black
- 497 2 pia reddish brown and black
- 498 2 pia yellow brown and black
- 499 5 pia ultramarine and black
- 500 5 pia gray blue and black
- 501 5 pia dull blue and black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 502 1/4 pia lilac and black
- 503 1/4 pia rose lilac and black
- 504 1/2 pia green and black
- 505 1/2 pia dark green and black
- 506 1/2 pia yellow green and black
- 507 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- 508 1 1/4 pia carmine and black
- 509 1 1/4 pia flesh and black

- 510 2 pia reddish brown and black
- 511 2 pia orange brown and black
- 512 5 pia ultramarine and black
- 513 5 pia gray blue and black
- 514 5 pia dull blue and black
- b. *Tête-bêche.*
- 515 1/2 pia green and black
- 516 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- c. Same as "b," imperforate.
- 517 1/2 pia green and black
- 518 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- d. Turkish and French inscriptions inverted.
- 519 1/4 pia rose lilac and black
- 520 1/2 pia green and black
- 521 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- 522 2 pia reddish brown and black
- 523 5 pia ultramarine and black
- e. Same as "d," imperforate.
- 524 1/4 pia rose lilac and black
- 525 1/2 pia green and black
- 526 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- 527 2 pia reddish brown and black
- 528 5 pia ultramarine and black
- f. "Prc" instead of "Pre."
- 529 1/2 pia green and black
- 530 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- g. "Pr" instead of "Pre."
- 531 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- h. Same as "g," imperforate.
- 532 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- i. "Prs" instead of "Pres."
- 533 2 pia reddish yellow and black
- 534 5 pia ultramarine and black
- k. "Pie" instead of "Pre."
- 535 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- l. "Pies" instead of "Pres."
- 536 2 pia reddish yellow and black
- m. "Pro" instead of "Pre."
- 537 1/2 pia green and black
- 538 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- n. Same as "m," imperforate.
- 539 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- o. "P.e" instead of "Pre."
- 540 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- p. Same as "o," imperforate.
- 541 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- q. The "r" of "1/4" inverted.
- 542 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- r. Pair, one without value in French.
- 543 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- s. Same as "r," imperforate.
- 544 1 1/4 pia rose and black
- t. The Turkish inscription reads: "Jirmi Para" (20 paras) instead of "Besh Grush" (5 piastres).
- 545 5 pia ultramarine and black
- u. Same as "t," imperforate.
- 546 5 pia ultramarine and black
- v. "Pres" with fancy "P."
- 547 5 pia ultramarine and black
- w. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.

- 548 1 pia reddish brown & black (half of 2 piastres)
 549 1 pia yellow brown & black (half of 2 piastres)
 x. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 2 piastre stamps used as $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastres.
 550 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pia reddish brown and black ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 2 piastres)
 551 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pia yellow brown and black ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 2 piastres)

April 20th, 1876.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, but without the value in French.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 552 10 par lilac and black
 553 10 par pale lilac and black
 554 10 par violet and black
 555 10 par dark violet and black
 556 20 par green and black
 557 20 par pale green and black
 558 20 par dark green and black
 559 20 par yellow green and black
 560 20 par blue green and black
 561 1 pia yellow and black
 562 1 pia pale yellow and black
 563 1 pia dull yellow and black
 564 1 pia orange yellow and black
 565 1 pia brown orange and black
 566 50 par rose and black
 567 5 pia gray blue and black
 568 25 pia dull rose and black

The last three values were never put in use.

Varieties :

- a. Star surrounded by few rays only.
 569 10 par lilac and black
 570 20 par pale green and black
 b. Star without rays.
 571 10 par lilac and black
 c. Imperforate.
 572 10 par pale lilac and black
 573 10 par dark lilac and black
 574 20 par pale green and black
 575 20 par blue green and black
 576 1 pia lemon yellow and black
 577 1 pia orange yellow and black
 578 1 pia dull yellow and black
 579 50 par rose and black
 580 50 par dark rose and black
 581 5 pia gray blue and black
 582 5 pia ultramarine and black
 583 25 pia dull rose and black
 584 25 pia flesh and black
 d. Surcharge inverted.
 585 10 par lilac and black
 586 10 par red lilac and black
 587 20 par blue green and black
 588 20 par yellow green and black
 589 1 pia orange yellow and black
 590 1 pia lemon yellow and black
 591 50 par dark rose and black
 592 25 pia flesh and black
 e. Same as "d," imperforate.
 593 10 par red lilac and black

- 594 20 par yellow green and black
 595 1 pia yellow and black
 596 50 par dark rose and black
 597 25 pia flesh and black
 f. *Tête-bêche*.
 598 10 par violet and black
 g. Imperforate vertically.
 599 10 par violet and black
 600 20 par green and black
 601 1 pia yellow and black
 h. Printed without color, the Turkish inscription alone being printed.
 602 1 pia black
 603 25 pia black
 i. Same as "h," imperforate.
 604 20 par black
 605 1 pia black
 Mr. Ed. von Neuling states positively that varieties "h" and "i" were in use two or three days before being called in.
 k. Without Turkish inscriptions.
 606 20 par pale green
 607 1 pia pale yellow
 608 25 pia dull rose
 l. Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$.
 609 10 par lilac and black
 610 20 par blue green and black
 m. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 611 10 par lilac and black
 612 20 par blue green and black
 613 1 pia yellow and black
 614 25 pia flesh and black
 n. Horizontal pair, imperforate vertically.
 615 10 par lilac and black
 616 20 par dull green and black
 617 1 pia orange yellow and black
 o. Imperforate vertically.
 618 10 par lilac and black
 619 20 par pale green and black
 620 1 pia orange yellow and black
 p. Imperforate horizontally.
 621 1 pia orange yellow and black
 q. 20 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 10 paras.
 622 10 par green and black (half of 20 paras)
 r. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as 20 paras.
 623 20 par orange yellow and black (half of 1 piastre).

September 15th, 1876.

Typographed in black or color, on white wove paper. The background is formed of Turkish inscriptions in white on colored ground. Size, 19x23 mm.



- Perforated 13½.
- 624 10 par black and lilac
 625 10 par black and rose lilac
 626 20 par red violet and pale green
 627 20 par brown violet and pale green
 628 20 par brown violet and green
 629 50 par blue and yellow
 630 50 par blue and dark yellow
 631 2 pia black and reddish brown
 632 2 pia black and yellow brown
 633 5 pia red and light blue
 634 5 pia brick red and light blue
 635 25 pia claret and rose
- Varieties :*
- a. Imperforate.
- 636 10 par black and lilac
 637 10 par black and rose lilac
 638 20 par red violet and green
 639 20 par brown violet and green
 640 50 par blue and yellow
 641 50 par blue and pale yellow
 642 2 pia black and reddish brown
 643 2 pia black and yellow brown
 644 5 pia red and light blue
 645 5 pia brick red and light blue
 646 25 pia claret and rose
- b. Perforated 11½.
- 647 10 par black and lilac
 648 20 par brown violet and pale green
 649 50 par blue and yellow
 650 2 pia black and reddish brown
 651 5 pia red and pale blue
 652 25 pia claret and rose
- c. *Tête-bêche.*
- 653 10 par black and lilac
 654 20 par brown violet and pale green
 655 50 par blue and yellow
 656 2 pia black and reddish brown
 657 5 pia red and pale blue
 658 25 pia claret and rose
- d. Same as "c," imperforate.
- 659 10 par black and lilac
 660 20 par brown violet and pale green
 661 50 par blue and yellow
 662 2 pia black and reddish brown
 663 5 pia red and pale blue
 664 25 pia claret and rose
- e. Same as "c," perforated 11½.
- 665 10 par black and lilac
 666 20 par brown violet and pale green
 667 50 par blue and yellow
 668 2 pia black and reddish brown
 669 5 pia red and pale blue
 670 25 pia claret and rose
- f. Turkish inscriptions of the background inverted.
- 671 10 par black and lilac
 672 20 par brown violet and pale green
 673 50 par blue and yellow
 674 2 pia black and reddish brown
 675 5 pia red and pale blue
 676 25 pia claret and rose
- g. Same as "f," *tête-bêche.*
- 677 10 par black and lilac
- 678 20 par brown violet and pale green
 679 50 par blue and yellow
 680 2 pia black and reddish brown
 681 5 pia red and pale blue
 682 25 pia claret and rose
- h. Same as "f," imperforate.
- 683 10 par black and lilac
 684 20 par brown violet and pale green
 685 50 par blue and yellow
 686 2 pia black and reddish brown
 687 5 pia red and pale blue
 688 25 pia claret and rose
- i. Sheet of 5 piastres contains, by error, a cliché of the 25 piastres.
- 689 25 pia red and pale blue
 k. Same as "i," imperforate.
 690 25 pia red and pale blue
- l. Same as "i," with inscriptions of background inverted.
- 691 25 pia red and pale blue
- m. 20 para stamps printed in the color of the 10 para stamps.
- 692 20 par black and lilac
- n. Perforated 12½.
- 693 25 pia claret and rose
- o. Perforated 15.
- 694 25 pia claret and rose
- p. Imperforate vertically.
- 695 2 pia black and reddish brown
- q. Imperforate horizontally.
- 696 5 pia red and pale blue
- r. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as a 1 piastre stamp.
- 697 1 pia black and reddish brown (half of 2 piastres)
- s. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as a 2½ piastre stamp.
- 698 2½ pia red and pale blue (half of 5 piastres)
- 1880.
- Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. The 1 piastre has the word "piastres" in the plural.
- Perforated 13½.
- 699 20 par black and rose
 700 20 par black and pale rose
 701 20 par black and blue
 702 1 pia black and blue
 703 1 pia black and dark blue
 704 1 pia black and gray blue
- Varieties :*
- a. Imperforate.
- 705 20 par black and rose
 706 20 par black and pale rose
 707 1 pia black and blue
 708 1 pia black and dark blue
 709 1 pia black and gray blue
- b. Perforated 10½.
- 710 20 par black and rose
 711 1 pia black and blue

- c. Perforated 11½.
- 712 20 par black and rose
- d. Perforated 11½ horizontally, imperforate vertically.
- 713 20 par black and rose
- e. *Tête-bêche*
- 714 20 par black and rose
- 715 1 pia black and blue
- f. Same as "e," imperforate.
- 716 20 par black and rose
- 717 1 pia black and blue
- g. Inscriptions of background inverted.
- 718 20 par black and rose
- 719 1 pia black and blue
- h. Same as "g," perforated 11½.
- 720 1 pia black and blue
- i. Same as "g," *tête-bêche*.
- 721 20 par black and rose
- 722 1 pia black and blue
- k. Same as "g," imperforate.
- 723 20 par black and rose
- 724 1 pia black and blue
- l. Perforated 12½.
- 725 20 par black and rose
- m. Same as "l," *tête-bêche*.
- 726 20 par black and rose
- n. Same as "c," *tête-bêche*.
- 727 1 pia black and blue
- o. Colored impression on both sides.
- 728 20 par black and rose
- p. Impressions inverted; the groundwork being printed in black, and the design and inscriptions in red.
- 729 20 par rose and black
- q. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 20 para stamp.
- 730 20 par black and blue (half of one piastre.)

April, 1881.

Same as 1 piastre stamps of preceding issue, but error in spelling corrected.

Perforated 13½.

- 731 1 pia black and blue
- 732 1 pia black and dark blue
- 733 1 pia black and greenish blue
- 734 1 pia black and gray blue

Varieties :

- a. Perforated 10½.
- 735 1 pia black and blue
- b. Perforated 11½.
- 736 1 pia black and blue
- c. Imperforate horizontally.
- 737 1 pia black and blue
- d. Imperforate.
- 738 1 pia black and blue
- e. Inscriptions of background inverted.
- 739 1 pia black and blue
- f. Same as "c," perforated 11½.
- 740 1 pia black and blue
- g. Same as "e," perforated 10½.
- 741 1 pia black and blue
- h. Same as "e," imperforate.
- 742 1 pia black and blue

- i. *Tête-bêche*.
- 743 1 pia black and blue
- k. Same as "e," *tête-bêche*.
- 744 1 pia black and blue
- l. *Tête-bêche*, imperforate.
- 745 1 pia black and blue
- m. *Tête-bêche*, perforated 10½.
- 746 1 pia black and blue
- n. *Tête-bêche*, perforated 13½.
- 747 1 pia black and blue
- o. "PIASTRI" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 748 1 pia black and blue
- p. Same as "o," imperforate.
- 749 1 pia black and blue
- q. "PIASTRF" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 750 1 pia black and blue
- r. Same as "q," imperforate.
- 751 1 pia black and blue
- s. "PIASTR" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 752 1 pia black and blue
- t. Same as "s," imperforate.
- 753 1 pia black and blue
- u. "PIAST." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 754 1 pia black and blue
- v. Same as "u," imperforate.
- 755 1 pia black and blue
- w. "PIASRE." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 756 1 pia black and blue
- x. Same as "w," imperforate.
- 757 1 pia black and blue
- y. "PI. STRE." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 758 1 pia black and blue
- z. Same as "y," imperforate.
- 759 1 pia black and blue
- aa. "PIASTL" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 760 1 pia black and blue
- ab. Same as "aa," imperforate.
- 761 1 pia black and blue
- ac. "PIASTR." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 762 1 pia black and blue
- ad. Same as "ac," imperforate.
- 763 1 pia black and blue
- ae. "PIASTF." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 764 1 pia black and blue
- af. "PIASTRE;" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 765 1 pia black and blue
- ag. Same as "af," imperforate.
- 766 1 pia black and blue
- ah. "PIASTRE.." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 767 1 pia black and blue
- ai. Same as "ah," imperforate.
- 768 1 pia black and blue
- ak. "PIASTRE :." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 769 1 pia black and blue
- al. "PIASTRE—" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 770 1 pia black and blue
- am. "PIASTRE!" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 771 1 pia black and blue
- an. Same as "am," imperforate.
- 772 1 pia black and blue
- ao. "OTTOMA" instead of "OTTOMAN."
- 773 1 pia black and blue
- ap. "CTTOMAN" instead of "OTTOMAN."
- 774 1 pia black and blue
- aq. "ZMP" instead of "EMP."
- 775 1 pia black and blue.

ar. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either vertically, diagonally or horizontally, each half being used as a 20 para stamp.

776 20 par black and blue (half of 1 piastre).

May 1st, 1881.

I. Same type impression and paper as issue of April 20th, 1876.



Iki Grush

Perforated 13½.

777 2 pia flesh and black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 778 2 pia flesh and black
- b. Perforated 11½.
- 779 2 pia flesh and black
- c. Without Turkish inscriptions.
- 780 2 pia flesh
- d. Same as "c," imperforate.
- 781 2 pia flesh
- e. Turkish inscriptions inverted.
- 782 2 pia flesh and black
- f. Black inscriptions only.
- 783 2 pia black
- g. Same as "f," imperforate.
- 784 2 pia black
- h. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.
- 785 1 pia flesh and black (half of 2 piastres.)

II. Same type, paper and impression as issue of September 15th, 1876.

Perforated 13½.

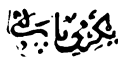
786 5 par black and olive yellow

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 787 5 par black and olive yellow
- b. Inscriptions of background inverted.
- 788 5 par black and olive yellow
- c. Same as "b," imperforate.
- 789 5 par black and olive yellow
- d. *Tête-bêche.*
- 790 5 par black and olive yellow
- e. Same as "d," imperforate.
- 791 5 par black and olive yellow
- f. Impression of background only.
- 792 5 par olive yellow
- g. With additional impression on reverse of stamp.
- 793 5 par black and olive yellow

1882.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of April 20th, 1876.



Jirmi Para

Perforated 13½.

794 20 par gray and black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 795 20 par gray and black
- b. Laid paper.
- 796 20 par gray and black
- c. Turkish inscriptions inverted.
- 797 20 par gray and black
- d. Same as "c," imperforate.
- 798 20 par gray and black
- e. Additional impression of Turkish inscriptions on reverse.
- 799 20 par gray and black

1883.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September 15th, 1876.

Perforated 13½.

- 800 10 par black and blue green
- 801 10 par black and dark blue green
- 802 10 par black and gray green

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 803 10 par black and blue green
- b. Perforated 10½.
- 804 10 par black and blue green
- c. Perforated 11½.
- 805 10 par black and blue green
- d. Perforated 12½.
- 806 10 par black and blue green
- e. Background inverted.
- 807 10 par black and blue green
- f. Same as "e," perforated 11½.
- 808 10 par black and blue green
- g. Same as "e," imperforate.
- 809 10 par black and blue green
- h. *Tête-bêche.*
- 810 10 par black and blue green
- i. Same as "h," imperforate.
- 811 10 par black and blue green
- k. Same as "h," perforated 11½.
- 812 10 par black and blue green
- l. Same as "h," perforated 10½.
- 813 10 par black and blue green
- m. "1 PARAS" instead of "10 PARAS."
- 814 10 par black and blue green

July, 1884.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½.

- 815 10 par dark green and pale green
- 816 10 par dark green and gray green
- 817 10 par sap green and pale green
- 818 20 par carmine and rose
- 819 20 par carmine and pale rose
- 820 1 pia dark blue and light blue
- 821 1 pia dark blue and dull blue
- 822 1 pia ultramarine and dull blue
- 823 2 pia ochre and pale ochre
- 824 2 pia brown yellow and bistre
- 825 5 pia red brown and pale brown
- 826 5 pia dark brown and pale brown
- 827 25 pia black and gray

Varieties:

- a. Perforated 12½.
- 828 10 par sap green and pale green

- 829 20 par carmine and pale rose
 830 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 b. Perforated 14.
 831 10 par dark green and pale green
 c. Horizontal pair, imperforate vertically.
 832 20 par carmine and pale rose
 833 2 pia brown yellow and bistre
 834 25 pia black and gray
 d. Imperforate vertically.
 835 20 par carmine and pale rose
 836 2 pia brown yellow and bistre
 837 25 pia black and gray
 e. Error of impression.
 838 5 pia brown yellow and bistre
 f. Cliché of 5 para stamp in plate of 1 piastre.
 839 5 par ultramarine and dull blue
 g. Imperforate.
 840 10 par dark green and pale green
 841 10 par sap green and pale green
 842 20 par carmine and rose
 843 20 par carmine and pale rose
 844 1 pia dark blue and dull blue
 845 1 pia dark blue and gray blue
 846 2 pia ochre and pale ochre
 847 5 pia red brown and pale brown
 848 5 pia dark red brown and pale brown
 849 25 pia black and gray
 h. "LMP" instead of "EMP."
 850 20 par carmine and rose
 i. "ZMP."
 851 20 par carmine and rose
 k. "FMP."
 852 20 par carmine and rose
 l. "CTTOMAN."
 853 20 par carmine and rose
 m. "GTTOMAN"
 854 20 par carmine and rose
 n. "OTTOHAN."
 855 20 par carmine and rose
 o. "OTTOMAN."
 856 20 par carmine and rose
 p. "PIASTRF."
 857 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 q. "PIASTRF.."
 858 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 r. "PIASTR.."
 859 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 s. "PIASTRE."
 860 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 t. "PIASTRE.."
 861 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 u. "PIASTR—"
 862 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 v. "PIASTRI."
 863 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 w. "PIASTRL."
 864 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 x. "PIASTRE :."
 865 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 y. "PIASTREI"
 866 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 z. "PIASTREI"
 867 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 aa. "PIASTRE.—"
 868 1 pia dark blue and pale blue

- ab. "PIASTRE :."
 869 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 ac. "PIASTRE"
 870 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 ad. "PIASPRES."
 871 5 pia dark red brown and pale brown
 ae. "FIASTRES."
 872 5 pia dark red brown and pale brown
 af. Same as "ae," imperforate.
 873 5 pia dark red brown and pale brown
 ag. 20 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.
 874 10 par carmine and pale rose (half of 20 paras)
 ah. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 20 para stamp.
 875 20 par dark blue and pale blue (half of 1 piastre)
 ai. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 2½ piastre stamp.
 876 2½ pia dark red brown and pale brown (half of 5 piastres)
 ak. ¾ of 5 piastre stamps used as a 3¾ piastre stamp.
 877 3¾ pia dark red brown and pale brown (three-fourths of 5 piastres)

February 1st, 1886.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue; white wove paper, varying from very thin to thick.

Perforated 13½.

- 878 5 par dark lilac and pale lilac
 879 5 par dull lilac and gray lilac
 880 10 par dark green and pale green
 881 10 par sap green and pale green
 882 20 par carmine and pale rose
 883 20 par dull red and pale rose
 884 1 pia dark blue and pale blue
 885 1 pia ultramarine and gray blue
 886 1 pia blue and gray blue
 887 25 pia black and pale gray

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
 888 5 par dark lilac and pale lilac
 b. Perforated 11½.
 889 5 par dark lilac and pale lilac
 c. Perforated 12½.
 890 5 par dark lilac and pale lilac
 d. Perforated 14.
 891 5 par dark lilac and pale lilac
 e. Imperforate vertically.
 892 25 pia black and pale gray
 f. "FIASTRE"
 893 1 pia blue and gray blue
 g. Same as "f," imperforate.
 894 1 pia blue and gray blue
 h. "PIASTRI"
 895 1 pia blue and gray blue
 i. Same as "h," imperforate.
 896 1 pia blue and gray blue
 k. "PIASTRE."
 897 1 pia blue and gray blue

- l. Same as "k," imperforate.
 898 1 pia blue and gray blue
 m. "PIASTRE :"
 899 1 pia blue and gray blue
 n. Same as "m," imperforate.
 900 1 pia blue and gray blue
 o. "PIASTRE."
 901 1 pia blue and gray blue
 p. Same as "o," imperforate.
 902 1 pia blue and gray blue
 q. "PIASTRE—"
 903 1 pia blue and gray blue
 r. Same as "q," imperforate.
 904 1 pia blue and gray blue
 s. "PIASTREI"
 905 1 pia blue and gray blue
 t. Same as "s," imperforate.
 906 1 pia blue and gray blue

March 20th, 1886.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½.

- 907 5 par black and pale gray
 908 5 par grayish black and pale gray
 909 2 pia orange and light blue
 910 2 pia deep orange and light blue
 911 5 pia green and pale green
 912 5 pia dark green and pale green
 913 25 pia bistre and pale bistre
 914 25 pia dark brown and pale brown

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

- 915 5 par black and pale gray
 916 2 pia orange and light blue
 917 2 pia deep orange and light blue
 918 5 pia green and pale green
 919 5 pia dark green and pale green
 920 25 pia bistre and pale bistre
 921 25 pia dark brown and pale bistre

b. Without impression of background.

- 922 25 pia dark brown

c. With inverted impression on reverse of stamp.

- 923 5 par black and pale gray

d. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.

- 924 1 pia orange and light blue (half of 2 piastres).

e. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 2½ piastres.

- 925 2½ pia dark green and pale green (half of 5 piastres).

September, 1887.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1886 cut diagonally in two, and each half surcharged with a new value.



1° Surcharged with numerals of value only.

Perforated 13½.

- 926 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, red surcharge, upper half
 927 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green, and pale green, red surcharge, lower half

Varieties : Surcharge inverted.

- 928 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, red surcharge, upper half

- 929 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, red surcharge, lower half

2° Surcharged with numerals of value and the word "PARAS" or "PIASTRES."

Perforated 13½.

- 930 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, upper half

- 931 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, lower half

- 932 20 par on half of 1 pia blue and gray blue, black surcharge, upper half

- 933 20 par on half of 1 pia blue and gray blue, black surcharge, lower half

- 934 1 pia on half of 2 pia orange and light blue, black surcharge, upper half

- 935 1 pia on half of 2 pia orange and light blue, black surcharge, lower half

- 936 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, black surcharge, upper half

- 937 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, black surcharge, lower half

Varieties : Surcharge inverted.

- 938 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, black surcharge, upper half

- 939 2 pia on half of 5 pia dark green and pale green, black surcharge, lower half

According to Ed. von Neulinger, Nos. 930 to 939 were made unofficially by postal clerks, and are of no value.

March 13th, 1888.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issue.

Perforated 13½.

- 940 5 par green and yellow
 941 5 par dark green and yellow
 942 5 par yellow green and yellow

- 943 2 pia lilac and pale blue
- 944 2 pia dull magenta and pale blue
- 945 5 pia brown and gray
- 946 5 pia dark brown and gray
- 947 25 pia red and yellow
- 948 25 pia red and deep yellow

Varieties :

- a. Imperforate.
 - 949 5 par green and yellow
 - 950 5 par dark green and yellow
 - 951 5 par yellow green and yellow
 - 952 2 pia lilac and pale blue
 - 953 2 pia dull magenta and pale blue
 - 954 5 pia brown and gray
 - 955 5 pia dark brown and gray
 - 956 25 pia red and yellow
 - 957 25 pia red and deep yellow
- b. Without background.
 - 958 5 par green
 - 959 2 pia lilac
 - 960 5 pia dark brown
 - 961 25 pia red
- c. Same as "b," imperforate.
 - 962 5 par green
 - 963 2 pia lilac
 - 964 5 pia dark brown
 - 965 25 pia red
- d. 5 para stamps printed in the color of the 5 piastre stamps.
- e. 10 para stamps printed in the color of the 5 para stamps.
- f. 10 par green and yellow
- f. 25 piastre stamps printed in the color of the 2 piastre stamps, without background.
- 968 25 pia lilac

1889.

Provisional Issue.

2 piastre stamps of preceding issue cut diagonally in two, and each half surcharged in black, with Turkish inscriptions in circle or triangle.

I. Surcharged



Perforated 13½.

- 969 1 pia on half of 2 pia lilac and pale blue, black surcharge, upper half
- 970 1 pia on half of 2 pia lilac and pale blue, black surcharge, lower half

II. Surcharged



Perforated 13½.

- 971 1 pia on half of 2 pia lilac and pale blue, black surcharge, upper half
- 972 1 pia on half of 2 pia lilac and pale blue, black surcharge, lower half

1890.

Same type, paper and impression as pre

ceding regular issue. The background on all the values is printed in gray.

I. Perforated 13½.

- 973 10 par dull green and gray
- 974 10 par bluish green and gray
- 975 20 par rose and gray
- 976 20 par deep rose and gray
- 977 1 pia gray blue and gray
- 978 2 pia dull yellow and gray
- 979 2 pia bright yellow and gray
- 980 2 pia greenish yellow and gray
- 981 5 pia yellow brown and gray
- 982 5 pia orange and gray

Varieties :

- a. Imperforate.
 - 983 10 par dull green and gray
 - 984 10 par bluish green and gray
 - 985 20 par rose and gray
 - 986 20 par deep rose and gray
 - 987 1 pia gray blue and gray
 - 988 2 pia dull yellow and gray
 - 989 2 pia bright yellow and gray
 - 990 2 pia greenish yellow and gray
 - 991 5 pia yellow brown and gray
 - 992 5 pia orange and gray
- b. "PIASTRI" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 993 1 pia gray blue and gray
- c. 20 para stamps printed in the color of the 5 piastre stamps.
- 994 20 par yellow brown and gray
- d. 1 piastre stamps printed in the color of the 10 para stamps.
- 995 1 pia dull green and gray
- e. 2 piastre stamps printed in the color of 5 piastre.
 - 996 2 pia yellow brown and gray
 - f. 5 piastre stamps printed in the color of the 2 piastre and imperforate.
 - 997 5 pia bright yellow and gray
 - 998 5 pia greenish yellow and gray
 - g. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 1 piastre stamp.
 - 999 1 pia greenish yellow and gray (half of 2 piastres)

II. Perforated 11½.

- 1000 10 par dull green and gray
- 1001 20 par rose and gray
- 1002 1 pia gray blue and gray
- 1003 2 pia greenish yellow and gray
- 1004 5 pia orange and gray

Varieties :

- a. Pair, imperforate vertically.
- 1005 10 par dark green and gray
- b. Imperforate vertically.
- 1006 10 par dark green and gray
- c. 5 piastre stamps printed in the color of the 2 piastre.
- 1007 5 pia greenish yellow and gray
- d. "PIASTRE" instead of "PIASTRE."
- 1008 1 pia gray blue and gray
- e. "PIASTRE.." instead of "PIASTRE."
- 1009 1 pia gray blue and gray

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 303)

NEW YORK, N. Y.
ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 12, 1845 5 cents black on bluish
 5 cents black on gray-blue
 5 cents black on white
 5 cents black on yellowish-white

REPRINTS.

5 cents black on deep blue
 5 cents black on white

These stamps were issued during the postmastership of Robert H. Morris, which extended from May 21st, 1845 until 1849. They rightly stand at the head of the provisional issues by postmasters.

The stamps were printed from a steel plate made by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. The plate contained one hundred stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten. There are a number of minor varieties, caused by touching up the plate and by defective transfers. The most prominent variety is known as the "double line at the bottom," the engraver having drawn an extra frame line on that side. This variety occurs three times on the sheet. Another prominent variety is caused by a misplaced transfer and shows the outlines of "FIVE CENTS" repeated across the face of the letters. An interesting account of these varieties will be found in an article by Mr. F. W. Hunter, published in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for March, 1894.



The stamps are usually endorsed with the initials of the postmaster or his assistants. It is said that at first the stamps were sold unsigned, but, on the appearance of a counterfeit, it was decided to authenticate the genuine stamps by the endorsement of the postmaster. Mr. Morris undertook to do this but soon found that it required too much of his time and delegated the

work to his assistants. It is believed that he signed only two sheets, on two succeeding days. On one sheet the initials "R. H. M." (i) read from top to bottom of the stamp in a slightly diagonal line. On the other sheet the direction of the endorsement is reversed and reads from bottom to top. The majority of the stamps are signed "A. C. M." (ii, iii, iv) horizontally across the face. These are the initials of Alonzo Castle Monson, brother-in-law of Robert H. Morris. A similar endorsement (v) was made by Marciana Monson, brother of A. C. Monson. It is possible that W. C. R. Engrist, Mr. Morris' private secretary, and other clerks may have endorsed some of the stamps. The endorsements were always in red ink.

The stamps were cancelled in various ways: with pen strokes in blue or red ink, the word "PAID," the circular date marks of the office, a circle crossed by parallel lines, and the letters "U. S." in an octagon. All the hand-stamped cancellations were in red.

It is not known what became of the original plate. The records of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch and their successors, the American Bank Note Co., are silent in regard to its making and destruction. The original die is understood to be in the custody of the latter company. About 1862 a new plate was made from this die for George A. Hussey, of Hussey's Post. He was an obliging gentleman who supplied large quantities of locals and other stamps to the trade. When originals were not obtainable he made good the deficiency with reprints, or, rather than disappoint his customers, had new plates and stones made, that he might furnish the stamps required. These productions have been called by harsh names in late years, but perhaps the critics fail to appreciate the gentleman's intentions.

Sheets from the new plate have nine stamps, arranged in three rows of three. Each differs very slightly from the others, the most prominent variety being the middle stamp in the bottom row, which has the white stock shaded by crossed diagonal lines. From this plate reprints were struck in black on deep blue and white papers. Owing to irregular contraction of the paper after printing the reprints differ in size and also fail to agree with the originals. The originals measure $20\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm. The reprints on blue paper measure $20\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and those on white paper $20 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The stamps on the original plate are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, while those on the reprint plate are separated by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Other impressions were struck in blue, green, red and brown on white paper. As there were no originals in these colors these impressions are, at best, only proofs.

From the copy book of Mr. R. H. Morris—kindly loaned me by Mr. Monson Morris—I quote the following interesting letter:

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 12, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR:—

I have adopted a stamp which I sell at 5 cents each. The accompanying is one. I prefer losing the cost of making them to having it insinuated that I am speculating out of the public. Your office of course will not officially notice my stamp, but will be governed only by the post office stamp of prepayment. Should there by any accident be deposited in your office a letter directed to the City of New York with one of my stamps upon it, you will mark the letter unpaid the same as though no stamp was upon it, though when it reaches my office I shall deliver it as a paid letter. In this manner the accounts of the offices will be kept as now, there can be no confusion, and as each office is the judge of its own stamps there will be no danger from counterfeits.

ROBT. H. MORRIS, P. M.

P. M. Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Washington.

This shows plainly the expectations and intentions of the New York postmaster. But on referring to a quotation on page 251, it will be seen that

sometime in the next year the New York stamps were sent, by order of the Postmaster-General, to the above cities, to be used as a test of the practicability of postage stamps.

ENVELOPES.

July 7, 1845 5 cents——on——

The design of the envelopes is uncertain, since no copy is known to have been preserved. The only description we have of the envelopes is given in the *New York Express*. On July 7th, 1845, its Washington correspondent, writing under date of the 2nd, says :

"It was suggested in New York to Mr. Morris, your postmaster, that he might accommodate the public very much by selling stamped envelopes, as the law does not authorize the sale of stamps on the English plan. When he was here he laid the subject before the Postmaster-General, who has to-day decided that the postmaster can do this. The envelopes are to be marked with the amount of postage thereon, say 5 or 10 or more cents, as the case may be, and the initials of the postmaster are to be superadded, and then the envelopes can be sold. The object is to facilitate the payment of prepaid letters. Postmasters can interchange envelopes whenever they can agree to do so among themselves."

In the same journal for July 8th, 1845, we find the following editorial :

FREE STAMPED ENVELOPES.—When the bill for cheap postage was before Congress, it contained a clause authorizing the sale of stamps on the plan of the English system. The provision was, however, stricken out, leaving the public only the old method of prepaying letters during the business hours of the post office. A suggestion was made to our new postmaster, Mr. Morris, that the public convenience would be very much promoted if he would sell envelopes which would pass free through his office. By this measure letters could be sent at any hour of the night to the post-office, and the postage paid, where the writer desired it, by enclosing it in a free envelope. The postmaster proposed to sell stamps at five cents each, but this not having been sanctioned by Congress, we should think would not be the best way ; and as the public convenience demands something of the kind, we are glad to learn that he has prepared envelopes of the kind referred to, some of which we have seen. They are marked FIVE CENTS and under these words is the name R. H. MORRIS. For letters over one ounce they will be marked according to the post-office rates, in the same way. These envelopes will be sold by the postmaster at six and a quarter cents each, or sixteen for a dollar of the common kind and the common size. This will be as cheap or cheaper than they can be bought in small quantities at the stationers. A thin envelope will contain two letters and be subject only to a single postage. Envelopes of various sizes will also be furnished, and of fine quality when desired by the purchaser. The plan, we hear, has also been adopted by the postmaster at Washington, D. C. and has met the approval of the Postmaster-General. We think it is one not only of convenience to the public, but that it will add to the revenue of the department very considerably.

Again I quote from Mr. Morris' copy book :

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 30, 1845.

My Dear Sir :

Yours of the 28th, marked "private," was duly received.

I at first contemplated issuing envelopes with my name on them and selling them at the usual cost of the envelope and the postage upon it, and indeed, at the earnest solicitation of one or two friends, I prepared some, of which I sold in all about two dollars worth. I afterwards, upon mature reflection, determined I would not continue to do so, for the reason, among others, that I was unwilling to expose myself to the imputation that, while ostensibly I was selling them for the accommodation of the public, I was in reality doing it for the pecuniary profit of the difference between what envelopes could be purchased for by the quantity and what I should sell them for at retail. I therefore adopted instead of the envelope a stamp, one of which is on the envelope herewith. These stamps I dispose of at their face. I make nothing by them except such as may be lost or destroyed, but, on the contrary, have to pay for the plate and the impressions.

I have adopted this plan first for the accommodation of the public and second to enable me practically to judge of the benefits of it, that you might make a representation to the next Congress, and procure, if desirable, a law authorizing government stamps and, I hope, a system of prepayment of letters. I intended to have made this explanation to you before

this. I have, however, been so occupied that I have neglected to do so and your letter reminded me of my duty.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,

ROBT. H. MORRIS, P. M.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON,
P. M. Genl., Washington.

In view of the foregoing statements it cannot be doubted that envelopes were issued by the postmaster at New York. The quantity was very limited, not exceeding forty. They were marked "FIVE CENTS" and possibly "TEN CENTS" and "R. H. Morris." Beyond this we have no information. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for Jan. 1888 lists them as "5 cents black." I have been unable to find any authority for calling the color black and should, on the contrary, expect them to be stamped in red, as that was the color in use in the New York post office at that date for cancellations and other hand stamps. The signature of the postmaster may have been in red or black ink, as both colors were in use in the office. The former was the color used in signing the stamps. The *Express* speaks of the envelopes as of "the common kind and the common size," from which we may infer they were the ordinary buff envelopes of the period.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The claim that stamps were issued by George F. Lehman, postmaster at Philadelphia from 1845 to 1849, is based on nothing more substantial than tradition. No copy of anything which might have served as a postmaster's stamp, or which was in use at the date of the provisional issues by the postmasters of other cities, is known to day. The carriers stamps are, of course, excepted from these remarks.

The claim that something in the nature of stamps was used in Philadelphia was first made in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for Nov. 20th, 1871. In an article by "Cosmopolitan," on page 125, we find the following :

"Another discovery, no less important than the last, has been made lately, viz.: a provisional stamp for the City of Philadelphia. For particulars of the emanation of this stamp, I am indebted to a gentleman occupying a prominent position in the General Post Office, who was engaged in the Philadelphia Post Office at the time the stamp was first issued. The exact date of its issue cannot be definitely ascertained, but it was during the administration of Dr. Geo. F. Lehman, postmaster of Philadelphia, between 1845 and 1849. It can hardly be called a stamp proper, as Dr. Lehman had simply an arrangement by which parties, who might be compelled to mail letters after the close of the office, could have the necessary stamps placed on them by the clerks and charged to their accounts or collected by the carriers. In most cases this was a band in which the letters were enclosed and endorsed by the parties. But in other cases there were small slips *printed* and pasted on one corner of the letters. There were several varieties of them used, but, unfortunately, the most careful search has revealed no specimens as yet. There is no possible doubt but that they were actually used and in numbers, as my informant recollects them from 1845 until 1849 and even afterwards."

So far as I am aware, subsequent research has not added to our knowledge of or revealed the existence of a Philadelphia postmaster's stamp.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Again we have no positive proof in the shape of existing stamps, though the postmaster is credited with having issued them.

Tiffany's *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States* says on this subject :

"A short notice published in one of the Springfield, Mass., papers, in the summer of 1874, asserts that in overhauling the vaults of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsfield, a number of stamps were found that were issued by the Pittsfield postmaster, in 1846-7. Phineas Allen was postmaster of Pittsfield at the time. No further information concerning these stamps has rewarded inquiry."

"A short notice published in one of the Springfield, Mass., papers, in the summer of 1874, asserts that in overhauling the vaults of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsfield, a number of stamps were found that were issued by the Pittsfield postmaster, in 1846-7. Phineas Allen was postmaster of Pittsfield at the time. No further information concerning these stamps has rewarded inquiry."

At my request Mr. W. C. Stone has very kindly searched the files of the various Springfield papers for the summer of 1874 but has failed to find the article referred to by Mr. Tiffany. It would appear that there was a mistake in the date given or that the article was in some Pittsfield or Berkshire County paper. Mr. Stone, however, found mention of the Insurance Co. having moved into new quarters in July 1874, and it is probable that the stamps were found at the time of this removal.

Further efforts to secure information about the Pittsfield stamps have been unrewarded.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



1846

5 cents black on white
10 cents black on white

Issued in 1846 by Welcome B. Sayles,* who was postmaster at Providence from

Engraved on copper by George W. Babcock and printed by Henry A. Hidden & Co. The engraving of the plate has hitherto been credited to Henry A. Hidden, though the statement has occasionally been questioned. Mr. J. Frank Read of Providence talked with Mr. Babcock some years ago about the Providence stamps and learned the facts, as here given. From about 1835 to 1865 Mr. Babcock did most of the fine plate work and engraving in Providence. Neither Henry A. Hidden nor his brother James did engraving of this quality, but they had the largest printing establishment in the city, and printed the majority of the bills for the state banks and copper and steel plate work for corporations, manufacturers, etc.

The stamps are printed on hard, yellowish-white, hand-made paper. The paper is usually quite thin, but Mr. H. E. Deats has a sheet on decidedly thick paper, though of the same quality and making as the ordinary sheets. Variation in thickness is not at all unusual in the hand-made papers of fifty years ago, the stipulation usually being for a certain weight to the ream, any excess or shortage being corrected by the use of sheets purposely made very thin or very thick.

As will be seen from the illustration, the plate contained twelve stamps, arranged in four rows of three stamps each. The stamp in the upper right corner had a face value of ten cents, all the others being five cents. From rulings on the plate it is evident that the intention was to make it larger, but this was abandoned and only the twelve stamps were engraved.

For many years the plate was believed to be in the custody of the State Treasury or of the Rhode Island Historical Society and statements to this effect were repeatedly made in philatelic publications. That these statements were incorrect was shown in September, 1893, by the sale of the plate to the Bogert & Durbin Co. by Lycurgus Sayles of Providence. With the plate were sold 32 complete sheets, and 61 single copies of the five cents and 18 of the ten cents stamps. The price paid has been stated at \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Lycurgus Sayles was a nephew of the former postmaster, Welcome B. Sayles. After the latter retired from the postmastership he practiced law. One day in 1854 he was having a sort of house cleaning in his office, examining and destroying many packages of old letters and papers. One package he handed to his nephew with the remark: "Here, you had better take this. It is some of my old postmaster's stamps and the plate they were made from." Mr. Sayles placed the package in a pigeon hole in the top of an old-fashioned desk he was then using, and there it remained until, in 1893, he was shown one of the stamps by a Providence collector, and learned that they were of value and the plate much sought for. Whereupon he searched for and found the plate and afterwards sold it, as has been stated.

The original printing of the Providence stamps appears to have been quite large, since at various times large numbers of the sheet have been held by stamp dealers. But the gradual destruction, which is always going on among philatelic treasures, has had its effect and to-day the number of sheets is comparatively limited. Most of the unused stamps may be traced to one source of supply. They came from John Hagan, one of the three letter carriers of the city under postmaster Sayles.

On this subject Mr. E. B. Hanes writes me: "About 1850 the Providence post office was removed from Westminster St., to Market Square.

* NOTE.—The postmaster's name has been given by various writers as Welcome P. Sayles and H. B. Sayles, but the above is correct.

At that time it required only a very few carriers to serve the city. One of them, named John Hagan, whom I afterwards well knew, told me that Mr. Sayles, the postmaster, had a very large quantity of the stamps printed, as he had no doubt of their general use. There were, at the time of the removal, several square packages of full sheets, which the postmaster told Hagan he could have. So Hagan carried them home as playthings for his children. I knew these young Hagans and was their play-fellow and, before the days of stamp collecting, these bundles of Providence stamps were used as foot balls and other implements of play."

Mrs. Hagan afterwards used the majority of these sheets to paper a small room in the attic of their house. Such sheets as remained were gradually dispersed and, when a demand arose for more, many were removed from the attic walls and sold.

The sheets were originally gummed with a very thin gum which was almost white and quite smooth. It did not extend to the edges of the sheets nor discolor the paper. Mr. Deats' sheet on thick paper has this gum. The sheets occasionally seen without gum may probably be assigned to those removed from the walls of the Hagan attic. It is said that Fred Hagan, son of John Hagan, brought a quantity of these sheets to New York about 1890 and had them regummed. This gum is yellowish, crackly and full of spots of thicker gum. It usually does not extend to the edges of the sheet and, as a rule, turns the paper quite yellowish.

Used copies of the five cents stamps are quite rare and, so far as I am aware, the ten cents is not known in this condition. It has even been asserted that those stamps were never in use. But cancelled copies on the original covers are not unknown and it must be remembered that of the loose stamps, which had remained in the postmaster's hands and were sold with the plate, there were 61 five cents and 18 ten cents, which would indicate that a number of sheets had been cut up, the majority of the five cent stamps sold, and the ten cents left on hand. All the used copies which I have seen were cancelled by a "v" shaped mark, made with a pen and black ink. The covers also bear the dated postmark of the city, the word "PAID" and a figure "5." All these are hand-stamped in red.

Much has been said on the subject of reprints of the Providence stamps but I have been unable to find conclusive evidence that any have been made. Probably many of the assertions are founded on the report that persistent search was made, about the time the plate was sold, for paper used for the state bank bills and similar securities, which was the same as that on which the postage stamps were printed. It is not known whether any of this paper was secured by the parties interested but it is certain that a limited quantity is yet in existence. In contradiction of the report of reprints I have the assurance of all members of the Bogert & Durbin Co., gentlemen whose word has never been questioned, that no reprints has been made, or will be, unless marked in some unmistakable way.

After the purchase of the plate it was carefully cleaned from dirt and corrosion by Livermore & Knight of Providence and proofs on thick card board struck from it, in blue, red, green, brown and black. The plate is today in perfect condition.

There are a number of counterfeits of these stamps. Many of them come to us from Europe but the most dangerous were made in this country. Concerning these counterfeits Mr. C. W. Bowen, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information about the Providence stamps, writes me: "About forty years ago (the exact date cannot be given) Mr. C. A. Pabodie of this

city was asked by some one—he cannot now remember who—to make an engraving similar to that from which two stamps, which the applicant gave him, were printed. This he did. The party took the plate and the only record remaining in the hands of Mr. P. is a proof which was made before the plate was delivered.”

Mr. Pabodie was a member of the firm of Pabodie & Thompson. The proof shows that the counterfeit die—for such it was, rather than a plate—was made in imitation of the first and second stamps in the right hand vertical row of the original plate. This die was undoubtedly made for George A. Hussey, who had at least two lithographic stones made by transfers from it. One stone contained one hundred reproductions of the five cents, in ten rows of ten. The other stone contained ninety reproductions in ten rows of nine. On this there were an equal number of transfers of the five and ten cents, but they were arranged without any regularity and one of the ten cents was placed tête bêche. Some of these counterfeits were printed on a thin yellowish white paper, quite like that of the originals. There were also impressions on a variety of colored and fancy papers. These and much other trash were printed for Hussey by Thomas Wood, 2½ Murray Street, New York.

The counterfeits are not such as need deceive any one at all careful or who compares them with a reproduction of an original sheet. The originals measure 28x20 mm., the counterfeits are usually a trifle larger or smaller, according to the paper on which they are printed.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he request philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carrier's of types A14, A16, A16a and A17 (57th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE FIRST PERSIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

In Persia, as in most other countries, the post, in very early times, was an institution whose management was confided by the Shah to a lord of his kingdom. We find here a sort of Persian “Prince of Thurn and Taxis,” possessor of a great privilege, from which he derived the greatest possible benefit, without the least idea of applying any portion of the profits to the improvement or development of the institution.

It was in 1870, (and not in 1868, as has often been supposed), that the first Persian postage stamps were created, on the proposition of a Khan, who was at that time the controller of the postal department, and also chief of a cavalry brigade of the royal guard, and proprietor of the horses of the Tschaparchenée at Teheran. These stamps, quite primitive in form, imperforate, and bearing no indication of value, were manufactured at Teheran, by means of a hand press, from rather rudely cut dies. They represented the arms of Persia, composed of the Lion of the Ivan, on a verdant field, holding in its right paw a sabre of the Khorassan, and half surrounding with its tail the sun of Darnis, shining in the rear.



There were printed 22,000 of these stamps in four colors. They appeared, however, in various shades, owing to imperfections, or to carelessness in the inking of the press. There were :

- 3,000 pale violet and dark violet,
- 5,000 yellow green, dark green and light green,
- 8,000 light blue and dark blue,
- 6,000 carmine and vermillion.

At first, yellowish white, ribbed and rough paper was used for the impression ; afterwards, a gray-white paper, slightly ribbed, and also rough, and finally, bluish wove paper. It is said that this last quality of paper was employed exclusively for the printing of the light blue and dark blue stamps ; but we also find stamps of other colors printed on this paper.

Of these 22,000 stamps, hardly one quarter were used, as it was soon discovered that they would not be cancelled, and consequently could be used several times. On the other hand, the existing postal administration did not permit these stamps to control the taxes. Indeed, although communications were transmitted by government carriers, the proceeds of the taxes were divided in different ways. On the principal road, that from Tauris to Teheran, the Tschapar Beshi of Teheran and his colleague of Tauris shared the receipts equally. On the less important roads, the goulanes had the right to collect and distribute the letters, and they exacted payment in advance from the senders, without applying the stamps to the letters. As the controller usually rented all the large roads for this purpose to the Najales, who, in their turn, had others working under them, it was realized how useless the postage stamps were, and they were therefore withdrawn in 1871.

The foregoing considerations, with which the majority of philatelists are not familiar, have given rise to the supposition, (an erroneous one), that this first issue of stamps was but a trial. Maury, the great French philatelist, was one of the first to consider it as such, in his catalogue. At the time of the withdrawal of these stamps, a traveller, who had journeyed through Persia, brought back with him to Europe a supply of these values, which came into the possession of some collectors. These stamps, it is affirmed, were made use of in the reproduction of a plate, from which other stamps were carefully printed. These however differ essentially from the originals, which it is difficult to obtain at the present day.

It was not until the month of August, 1875, when Mr. Riederer, adviser of the Austrian Postal Department, aided by many officials of the Austro-Hungarian service, was entrusted with the organization in Persia of the European postal system, that the Persian postage stamps reappeared.

As a result of a note of Mr. Riederer, which was translated into Persian and read by the Minister of Requests, (a young man of from 25 to 28 years of age, who was destined to become, later on, the omnipotent general of the Post of the Persian Empire), the Minister confided to him the rude cuts manufactured at Teheran, which had been used for the printing of the first stamps, and then showed him the quantities of these stamps which had been produced by means of these cuts, and which had subsequently been withdrawn from service. The Austrian adviser was then requested to manu-

facture, in the shortest possible time, new stamps by means of these cuts, and to issue them as soon as possible. Mr. Riederer went to work with a will, and on the 16th of August, 1875, issued 120,000 stamps, the value of which, for the purpose of facilitating changes, he had printed in Arabic figures under the lion's belly.

These were, like the preceding, at first printed in four values, in the following colors and quantities :

40,000 stamps	1 shahi	black
30,000	" 2	blue
20,000	" 4	vermilion
20,000	" 8	green

A yellowish brown thick wove paper was used for the printing of these four values, but, as in the former case this left much to be desired, although it continued to be used for the entire payment of the service tax from the time this service was inaugurated, in August, 1875, until the latter part of 1876, when the second issue of postage stamps, proceeding from the National Press of Austria, made its appearance.

Immediately after the manufacture of these postage stamps, Mr. Riederer occupied himself with the organization of the service. In six weeks' time a small number of Persian students, able, when necessary, to spell out an address written in French, were selected for the postal service. In a short time, this service operated with entire success between Teheran and the villages of Schamiran, situated, as is well known, at a height of from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea.

There was also established at the same time, a distribution service, which was conducted by a carrier on horseback, who left Teheran at the rising of the sun. His first destination was the residence of the Shah, situated one league from the town, after which he made a further round of three leagues. At noon, after remaining for two hours in the village of Djajer Abad, he returned to Teheran by the same road. He distributed the letters at all houses on his way, and at the same time collected those for Teheran and the other localities situated within his district.

This carrier was supplied with postage stamps for sale, although postage stamp stores, owned by merchants, were to be found on the road.

On the first of October, 1875, regular carrier services were established as far as the Russian frontier at Rescht and Djulfa, and then as far as the Turkish frontier at Bagadziz.

The first post office was established in a caravansary at Sultaned Abad, not far from the residence of the Shah. A second office, in charge of a Persian telegraph operator, was established in December, 1875, in the military camp, this also being not far distant from Sultaned Abad ; and in February, 1876, the offices of Rescht, Tauris, Kasoin and Zudjan went into operation. The management of the first of these was given to a European, agent of the Ziegler firm, and the others were in charge of natives able to speak and write French. From that time forward, Persian letters destined for Europe, were franked at the five above mentioned offices, by means of Persian postage stamps. They were transmitted thence to Djulfa by carriers who were employed for the purpose of bearing the despatches to the other side of the Araxe, as far as the Russian office, the latter then taking charge of the re-forwarding.

The high tax of 5 shahi, ($3\frac{3}{4}$ cents), which was at first imposed upon letters circulating in the small region lying between Teheran and the villages of the Shamiram, was reduced to a fixed rate of 2 shahi, such reduction

going into effect after the month of June, 1876, at which time the rural service around Teheran was completely organized.

The first stamped envelopes, and the new issue of postage stamps which were printed at the national press of Austria, appeared at this time. These values were used until the month of September, 1877, the date of the admission of Persia into the Postal Union, which event, so to speak, was a suitable crowning of the work undertaken by Mr. Riederer.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*"

Continued from Vol. 10, page 262.

1882-83.—Envelopes and stamped wrappers.—Our readers will doubtless remember that from 1856 to 1862, various artists and inventors, including Mr. Barre, had submitted to the French Government designs for stamped envelopes, illustrations of which appeared in our number 123, (page 194). In 1863 the statement of the condition of the empire contained a passage relative to the creation of stamped envelopes: "The minister," it is therein stated, "has decided that the public will be allowed to provide their envelopes with a stamp analogous to the postage stamp. The means of execution are in preparation, and there is ground for hope that the measure will be soon applied." But this promise was not realized. In June 1866, (see *Collectionneur* of that date), Mr. Renard devoted himself to the study of a machine for printing stamped envelopes, with the hope of being intrusted with the superintendence of the manufacture of these envelopes.

We meet with all these proofs in all advanced collections of French postage stamps, and they are all that remains of Mr. Renard's enterprise. The opposition and bad will of Mr. Hulot, who at this time was directing for his own account the French postage stamp shop, were the cause of the failure of this inventor.

If we examine the catalogues, we shall find that stamped envelopes, so convenient in a great number of cases, have existed for a long time in foreign countries. Omitting the dry envelope stamps of Sardinia, dating as far back as 1818, we discover in Great Britain, as early as 1840, the famous vignettes of Mulready, followed, in 1841, by the stamped envelopes of the type of Queen Victoria, which are still in use at the present day, having had an existence of more than 55 years, Russia and Finland in 1845, Prussia in 1851, the United States in 1853, and finally the various German states in 1851 to 1860, followed the example that had been set and made regular issues of stamped envelopes, either officially, or at the request of individuals.

In France, the law of the 20th of April, 1882, (due to the energetic intervention of Mr. Cochery,) finally authorized the manufacture of stamped envelopes and wrappers.

We extract from the text of this law the only paragraphs that are likely to be of interest to our readers:

Article I.—The Government is authorized to sell envelopes and wrappers provided with a postage stamp covering the fixed tax.

Article II.—The Government shall have the power to have the postage stamps printed on envelopes and wrappers presented by the public.

Article III.—Decrees will determine the prices to be charged for the value of the paper, in addition to the price of the postage stamp, as well as

the prices and conditions of stamping the envelopes and wrappers presented by the public.

In consequence of this law, a decree of the 10th of August, 1882, provided :

1°,—That the price of the envelopes and wrappers put on sale by the State, is fixed at one centime per envelope, and one centime per three wrappers.

2°,—That the stamping of envelopes presented by the public, will be charged for at the rate of 2 francs per 1,000 envelopes, and 1 Fr. 25 per 1,000 wrappers. The envelopes must not be folded, and the wrappers were to be presented in sheets.

Finally, a decree of the 8th of September, 1882, determines the values to be issued : "The envelopes will be in three different forms. They will bear, uniformly, a frankage tax of 15 centimes of the current type. There will be two classes of wrappers, of a single size, bearing the impression of a postage stamp either of 1 or of 2 centimes."

This decree determines also the conditions necessary for obtaining the stamping of envelopes and wrappers on order :

"The envelopes that the public may wish to have stamped, must be either cut, or in sheets. In the former case, they must be presented flat not folded.

The smallest cut envelopes must not be less than 7 by 10 centimètres, and the largest not more than 24 by 35 centimètres. As to the wrappers, they must be delivered in sheets, and the size may vary between a minimum of 35 millimètres in width and 15 centimètres in length, and a maximum of 6 centimètres by 40. Each sheet must contain at least 10 wrappers. The dimensions of the sheets of paper to be made into envelopes and wrappers, must not exceed 55 by 70 centimètres. A place for the postage stamp is to be reserved at the upper right angle of each set of envelopes.

The cut envelopes, or the sheets of envelopes and wrappers, must be delivered in packets containing 1,000 envelopes or 1,000 wrappers. Each package must contain only such sheets as are to be made into envelopes or wrappers of like dimension, which are to receive the impression of postage stamps of like value. The paper must be of a light color, the quality being at least equal to that of the paper used in the manufacture of envelopes and wrappers of the State."

The same decree enacts that the postage stamps cut from the stamped envelopes and wrappers will not be available for postage ; that not less than 15 wrappers may be sold at a time;—but the envelopes will be sold at 16 centimes each, and for this purpose the receivers must be provided with pieces of money of 1 and 2 centimes.

The issue took place in October, 1882, and comprises the following values :

Envelopes.

15 centimes	blue on greenish blue paper,	size	115x75 mm.
15	" blue	"	" 122x95 mm.
15	" blue	"	" 145x112 mm.

Envelopes made to order.

15 centimes blue on paper desired.

Wrappers.

1 centime black on pale brownish white paper, size 55x317 mm.
 2 centimes red brown " " " " 55x317 mm.

Wrappers made to order.

1 centime black on paper desired.
 2 centimes red brown on paper desired.

The official wrappers of this issue are bordered by two parallel horizontal lines, 50 mill. apart, printed in the color of the stamp.

A decree of the 7th of December of the same year provided for the creation of envelopes of 5 centimes, to be sold at 5½ centimes. These small sized envelopes, (the size of visiting cards), have no gum on the flap, and they are printed on green paper.

Envelope.

5 centimes green on green paper, size 115x75 mm.

Envelope made to order.

5 centimes green on paper desired.

In 1883, a value of 3 centimes red was issued in the type of the wrappers described above

Wrapper.

3 centimes red on brownish white paper, size 55x317 mm.

Wrapper made to order.

3 centimes red on paper desired.

Let us note here the peculiarities that may be met with in this issue. The paper of these envelopes has often varied from greenish blue to white with a faint blue tinge. The shades are very numerous for the envelopes of 15 centimes. The stamps have been, successively, deep ultramarine and dull blue. As to the wrappers, we have before us some printed on brownish white, dark brownish white and buff. Finally, the envelope of 5 centimes green on green paper has existed with and without gummed flap.

Observant collectors have ascertained that a special cut must have served for a certain number of these envelopes of 5 centimes green. Indeed, some of these stamped envelopes exist, in which the microscopic letters "A. Sage Inv.," found on the left of the stamp under "République," are entirely omitted.

Envelope.

5 centimes green on green, the stamp being without microscopic letters.

From the time of their issue until 1893, the stamped envelopes of the State, as those of private issue, were taken by the post offices in exchange for postage stamps, when, by some means or other they were soiled, torn, or rendered unfit for use. This arrangement, extended to the printed matter of the pneumatic post, has recently been set aside in consequence of certain abuses.

In 1884, we find a modification in the color of the paper of the visiting card envelopes.

Envelope.

5 centimes green on white paper, with ungummed flap.

A subsequent decree, (June 1889), provided for the creation of special envelopes for the forwarding of invoices and printed matter. These stamped envelopes of 5 centimes are sold at 5½ centimes. The size is 152x117 mm.

Envelope.

5 centimes green on deep brownish white, ungummed flap.

The sale of envelopes and wrappers did not develop to the extent expected by the legislature of 1882. This was doubtless due to the saving which resulted from the use of wrappers franked in advance by a postage stamp, as was explained in the *Collectionneur*, No. 195, (pages 16 and 17), in regard to the complementary journal tax of ½ centime. The formalities which surround the stamping of envelopes and wrappers made to order, and the price of this stamping, have perhaps restricted this mode of franking.

To conclude the subject of this chapter, we shall say that the horizontal lines in the border of the wrappers were suppressed in 1892. In 1896, the manufacture of the envelopes of 5 centimes green on white, was improved. The paper is laid, the long and ungummed flap permitting an easy and rapid closing, and the size, 107x70 mm., (instead of 115x75 mm.) is more convenient in view of the purpose for which these envelopes were intended. We know of two types of these envelopes, which differ greatly in the form of the flap.

In order to diminish the amount of writing at the post offices, and also on account of the small demand, a recent decree has suppressed the smallest size of envelopes of 15 centimes, also the envelope of 5 centimes for printed matter, green on brownish white, and the wrappers of 3 centimes.

The stamping of these envelopes presents certain difficulties. The printed stamps, before the cutting on a smooth sheet, must fall exactly in the upper corner of the envelope. In order that this may be accomplished, the plate of the machine, at the same time that it prints the stamps (12 or 20, according to the size of the envelopes), prints also a certain number of marks. The edge of the cutter must be placed on these points, in order that, after the stroke of the machine, the stamp may be in its place.

The gumming of the envelopes was done by hand until 1890. A skilful man could gum 18,000 envelopes a day. To-day the work is done by machine, two men gumming 100,000 envelopes in that time.

(To be Continued)

PHILATELIC INTERVIEWS.

(Extract from a great morning Journal. Translated from the *Revue Philatélique*.)

The creation and the success of the immense Philatelic Association of the Members of the Touring Club of France, has once more attracted the attention of the press to the subject of philately, and to those from whom the science derives some of its importance.

We thought it would not be without interest to our readers, to impart to them the result of an investigation which we have made on this subject.

First of all, let us hear the opinion of prominent men, who, while they are not collectors, are nevertheless greatly interested in this science, which,

sooner or later, will necessitate the creation of a special chair in our universities.

Mr. Bèrepger, at the very first word that we address to him, exclaims : " But, sir, philately is the last refuge of virtue,—it is the tranquillity of families ! The man who dotes on stamps, will be completely absorbed by this one affection ; and while others waste their time and ruin their health at immoral resorts, the collector whiles away the happy hours in detaching, classifying and exchanging hundreds, nay thousands, of little square pieces of paper, which, perhaps, will subsequently constitute the dowry of his daughter."

Mr. Zola considers the question from a naturalistic-philosophical point of view : " In future ages, our great-grandchildren will read in postage stamps the intimate history of our times, just as we decipher upon the ruins of Thebes the exploits of Sesostris. Look, for example, at the series of Newfoundland stamps. Do you suppose that it is by mere chance, that, in the same series, we find the Prince of Wales in company with a codfish ? It is not chance, by any means. Future generations might suppose, judging from the immutable effigies of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria, that she had discovered the secret of perpetual youth. But look at the watermarks ; and read, not between the lines, but across the paper. First we have a young and slender queen ; notice *the small garter*. Then comes age, when the limbs have developed to their full size ; observe *the medium garter*. Finally, age has transformed the women into a tobacco pouch, and we have *the large garter*.

Mr. Déroulède seeks to discover in stamps the philosophy of history ; but he takes things from a higher standpoint.

" Now sir," he explains, with magnificent gestures which threaten to relieve him of his light coat, " consider, for example, the stamps of Germany : In 1871, the eagle is still lean. Hitherto, it has subsisted entirely upon chick peas. In 1872, it has devoured our five thousand millions, and we have the pot-bellied, arrogant eagle with wings pointing to the sky. Sooner or later we are bound to make it disgorge, and then we shall see a poor, displumed animal. With its last feather, we shall force it to sign the annulment of the treaty of Frankfurt!"

We leave Mr. Déroulède upon hearing these consoling words, and knock at the door of Mr. Mesureur.

" Don't talk to me about stamps," he exclaims in his familiar language. " During my ministry, I brought about a convention for the purpose of creating a new vignette. Our cousin Léopold, by his insistence, came near making us adopt a Republic head, with the features of Cléo de Mérode. Méline wept for a symbolical leek. General Mercier wanted cannons, as in Hayti and Tunis. It was a manifestation of his old love for gunpowder."

Finally, Félix upset everything. He declared that we could never have a suitable stamp without his portrait at the foot, in the uniform of a Peruvian general, with gaiters and eye glass. I spoke of all this recently to my old chum Li-Hung-Chang. He is a great lover of stamps of the Leeward Islands and of Vancouver. As for me, I prefer those of the local post of Jman-Fou.

Mr. Arthur Meyer, whom we meet on the boulevard, informs us confidentially, that his highness the prince Gamelle, on his accession to the throne of France, would adopt stamps in imitation of those of Cochin, on account of the umbrella,—that umbrella dear to his great-grandfather, Louis Philippe.

He also communicates to us a letter which he has received from Abyssinia, announcing a jubilee issue. The principal feature is to be a plate of macaroni about to move off.

On the mention of jubilee stamps, Portugal at once suggests itself to our minds. We betake ourselves to the ambassador of that country. A young diplomat, Señor Ribeiro O Rastaquero receives us with charming good grace. "I am going to give you," says he, at the same time offering us an excellent cigar, "the first news of a surprise which we have in store for philatelists. Next year we shall issue a special series, running from 2½ to 10,000 reis, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the invention of the string for cutting butter.

The subject, as you see, gives rise to very artistic interpretations. You have already convinced yourself of the high value of our engravings. You may be sure that they have master-pieces in reserve for us "

Here is an ingenious means of balancing the budget, thanks to the inexhaustible equanimity of collectors. Greece and Turkey would do well to have recourse to this expedient to replenish their meagre resources, which have been entirely consumed in battle smoke.

Speaking of Eastern matters, let us relate, in conclusion, an incident which has been communicated to us by one of the reporters whom we sent to the scene of the struggle. It was the 21st of April, about four in the afternoon, in the vicinity of Ellassona. Ever since the morning the fight had been raging, shells were falling all around, and the Greeks had charged with the bayonet the left wing of the Turks. In the yard of a peasant's house the ground was strewn with dead and dying. An Evzone and a Turkish foot soldier were the only ones still able to stand. With eyes bulging from his head, panting and struggling, each tried to pierce the other's body. Suddenly, the bayonet of the Greek rips up the Turk's musette, and out falls—a Turkish catalogue. The Greek ceases his attack as if by enchantment. The Turk picks up his catalogue, and the following conversation takes place: "Why you're not a collector are you?" "Certainly! and you?" "Of course. You should have told me before. Have you got the complete set of Olympic Games? I am short of a few. If you have any duplicates, I have my exchange book in my sac." A few minutes afterwards, quietly seated side by side behind a wall, the noise of the cannons and muskets dinning in their ears, the enemies of a short time ago were absorbed in the pleasures of exchange *at catalogue prices*.

It is said that music softens the manners; but philately will solve the problem of universal peace.

P. R.

(Member of the Phil. Asso. of the T. C. F.)

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 26 June, 1897.

Now for a few plain words as to the position of affairs concerning the S. S. S. The S. S. S. is in a state of suspended animation. There is no denying that fact. It is not safe to say that it has collapsed, or that it is dead; for any such statement might wake it into life, and such a sudden awakening might be dangerous all round, for it is possible that it might, under such circumstances, take to condemning the general universe. Therefore, it is necessary to deal gently with the S. S. S., quiescent as it may seem. Yet I do not much believe in the do-nothing policy of letting sleeping dogs lie.

What then is to be done?

Aye, there's the rub! The man who can satisfactorily answer that question will deserve well of his fellow philatelists. The immature fry of the nursery will be ready with a full programme, right off the reel. Those who are more experienced, and especially those who know something of the why and wherefore of things, are not so sure of their ground. The fact of the matter is that the question is full of difficulties. The go-as-you-please parties who wish to sell everything and anything are many, and are powerful, and they don't believe in troubling about the future. They believe in buying and selling any rubbish that any recognized government may issue. They say, with an undeniable amount of truth, so long as the stamps are issued by a recognized government and are put to postal use what have we to do with anything else. We admit that a lot of it is arrant rubbish, but what has that to do with us; we did not suggest it, or ask for it; we have in fact nothing to do with the issue of any of the stuff. We are simply in trade for the buying and selling of stamps issued by recognized governments.

Such arguments are posers. They are genuine difficulties. But after all they are only difficulties, as I have contended from the start, in your pages.

One after another certain dealers have kicked against the S. S. S. S. from the first. And I say without hesitation that the position would not have been half so difficult as it is if those dealers had kicked openly instead of pretending to fall in with the movement. It is the black sheep that gets into the fold that does the mischief. You can deal with an open candid enemy of any movement, but you cannot turn round and go for the man who takes a seat in your midst with a smiling face. You cannot pitch into him openly. That would be dissension in the ranks

What then is to be done? Must the movement be allowed to collapse?

Certainly not. What is necessary is a reconsideration of the position, a more open and free discussion of the limitations of condemnation, and a more businesslike method of procedure all round. It is better for us to agree upon a limited range of condemnation than to divide on the matter and have no condemnation. Few I presume will deny that stamp collecting will be all the more popular the nearer we get to the ideal of limiting postal issues to postal necessities. But so long as stamp collectors are silly enough to buy all sorts of pretty pictures that may be manufactured for them by poverty stricken or swindling governments, the market will be flooded with rubbish that must, in the nature of things, eventually choke the life out of stamp collecting, or compel collectors to confine themselves to *old issues* exclusively.

Here, then, is the alternative which our friends who are dealing almost exclusively with new issues will have to face—a limited but efficient condemnation of rubbish, or, a limitation of collecting to the safer range of old issues. They have led the revolt. They have broken away from the society and they protest that the society interferes with legitimate trade. Collectors on the other hand say, you are encouraging the growth of weeds that are sooner or later bound to choke stamp collecting. If you don't help us to keep down the weeds we shall be compelled to eschew new issues altogether. It will be

much better for you to join us and let us work together than for you to face the inevitable result of encouraging the continued growth of the numberless weeds that are springing up. Some may be inclined to doubt the possibility of their having to face this alternative, but I can assure them that I know of large numbers who are already limiting their collecting. They differ only in the year at which they stop short. Some cut all issues since 1887—the year when Jubilee issues had their birth, others stop short where the devotees of new issues have decided to start the new collector, in 1890.

A great writer has said that life is made up of compromises. Certainly it is made more endurable by compromises. If dealers in new issues are wise they will bargain for a compromise in this matter. Of one thing I would remind them, and that is, that though the S. S. S. S. may have been reduced to the wisdom of inaction by their withdrawals, the Standing Committee of the Philatelic Society of London has to be reckoned with, and if it takes up the work of condemnation it may not deal so gingerly with certain issues as a Dealers' Committee of a Dealers' Society.

THE ISSUING OF POSTAGE STAMPS AS A REMEDY FOR POVERTY.

We publish herewith a translation from the Philatelic Journal of Brazil. The postal necessity for the set which is here suggested is instantly apparent from the following question and answer in the translation: "But where, in such hard times as these, are we to procure the money for this purpose? is the question that will be asked by prudent and economical persons."

"The proposition for an issue of commemorative stamps furnishes a satisfactory answer to the above question."

It is evident that the only idea in proposing such a set, is the provision of revenue for a depleted treasury; and if the set should ever make its appearance, we sincerely hope that collectors will leave it severely alone.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL.

The traveller, as he journeys on a long and difficult road, stops for a while on reaching the summit of a hill, and looks back over the road that he has traversed. Upon seeing the distance that he has covered, the obstacles that he has overcome, he recovers breath and courage, his weary, worn out body receives new vigor from the magic touch of hope, and he is encouraged to make new and still stronger efforts.

So it is with nations. In the difficult but glorious road of civilization, they also must make occasional pauses in their journey, and, from an elevation, review all the progress that has been made, all the joys that have been experienced, all the sufferings undergone, so as to recover power and energy for new undertakings and for new triumphs.

This is the advantage and purpose of anniversary feasts, etc., which enable nations to take in their whole life at a single glance, and give them knowledge of their power and worth.

Worthy, therefore, of all praise and support, is the idea of celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of Brazil by means of a national exposition and other festivities.

"But where, in such hard times as these, are we to procure the money

for this purpose?" is the question that will be asked by prudent and economical persons.

The proposition for an issue of commemorative stamps furnishes a satisfactory answer to the above question. As has been shown, the commemorative issues of Columbus, Don Henrique etc. stamps, covered the expenses, and even left a large surplus to be expended in exhibitions and magnificent festivals. Indeed, an issue of postage stamps would be the most indispensable and the safest basis for the realization of projected festivals.

In addition to this advantage, an issue of artistic stamps, carefully designed, would in itself suffice to celebrate in an effective manner the date of the first appearance of western civilization in Brazilian territory.

The stamp, by reason of its extensive and inevitable circulation, and of the love and affection of which it is the object, becomes a precious vehicle of instruction in the interior, and of universal diffusion abroad. Many countries have already appreciated this fact, among which may be mentioned the United States, England, Argentina, etc., which have commemorated by this means the notable events of their history. Brazil, which needs so much to educate the people, and make its progress known, will certainly not despise this expedient.

Trusting, therefore, that our statesmen, administrators, artists and philatelists will be interested in so useful and patriotic an enterprise, we take the liberty of offering, as a basis for study, the following plan of an issue of postage stamps, summarizing perfectly the social evolution of Brazil during the four centuries of its existence in communion with the nations of the West.

PLAN OF COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE.

- 10 reis.—A savage, representing the first inhabitants of Brazil.
- 20 reis.—Effigy of Pedro Alvares Cabral, representing the bearers of western civilization.
- 50 reis.—Effigy of Tiradentes, representing the martyrs of the country.
- 100 reis.—Effigy of Jose Bonifacio, representing the heroes of independence.
- 200 reis.—Effigy of D. Pedro de Alcantara, representing the imperial epoch.
- 300 reis.—Effigy of Benjamin Constant, representing the apostles of the Republic.
- 500 reis.—Effigy of Deodoro da Fonseca, representing the heroic liberators.
- 700 reis.—Effigy of Floriano Peixoto, representing the soldiers of the Republic.
- 1000 reis.—The first mass in Brazil.
- 2000 reis.—The cry of Ypiranga.
- 5000 reis.—Proclamation of the Republic.
- 10000 reis.—Allegory of civilization.

P. R. P.
(*Jornal Philatelico.*)

THE 58th EDITION OF OUR STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

We are now actively at work on the 1898 or 58th edition of our Catalogue, and unless some unforeseen hindrances should be thrown in our way, we feel certain that we shall be able to distribute the work between the 1st and 15th of November. The general character and get up will, of course, be like the previous editions, but many improvements will be found, par-

ticularly in a more consistent nomenclature of colors and in the addition of all important minor varieties. It has been deemed advisable to omit the postal cards from the regular edition of the Catalogue, and these will be published in a separate work at about the same time as the Catalogue itself makes its appearance.

Following our practice of the past few years we shall distribute Advance Sheets of the Catalogue in forms, as they are delivered to us by the printer, the charge being \$5 00 to everybody. The first forms, containing the United States portion, will be distributed on September 1st.

THE LITHOGRAPHED 20 PESOS OF ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Translated from *La Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*, May, 1897.

BY J. M. ANDREINI.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY has seen the \$20 stamp of Argentine in two printings. One engraved and perforated 16½, and another lithographed and perforated 11½*.

Inasmuch as various philatelic publications have quoted this news, we think it is our duty to reproduce here some paragraphs from an article published by J. M. P. in *La Revista* (No. 6), regarding a certain counterfeit of this stamp.

"The principal difference between the bogus and genuine stamps consists in the printing which is from a lithograph in the former and from a steel engraving in the latter.

As a consequence of this difference the ornaments, letters and lines are finer and neater in the originals. The row of seven pearls below the bust is confused and irregular in the bogus, but quite regular and well formed in the originals.

The measurement of the bogus stamp is 18¼x31 mm. while that of the original is 18¼x30 mm. This difference in size can be observed in all the details; for instance, the rectangles enclosing the words *Republica* and *Argentina* are 16½ mm. long instead of 16 mm. as in the originals.

All the letters forming the words *Republica* and *Argentina* touch each other except the *I* and the *C*, while in the bogus stamp every letter stands by itself owing to the fact that the horizontal end lines, both top and bottom, are shorter than in the originals.

In the latter the *U* of *Republica* is accented, while it is unaccented in the bogus. The paper is thin and unglazed in the originals while thick and glazed in the bogus. The color is bluish green in the former and dark yellow green in the latter. The perforation is 11½ in both."

The \$20 stamp therefore exists *only* engraved, and the lithographed specimen seen by THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY is nothing but a simple counterfeit.

On the other hand we are not surprised that one or more counterfeits should exist, as the genuine stamp is a rarity indeed, only 2,263 specimens having been issued.

It is very easily possible that we have sold some of these stamps, as specimens of the counterfeits were found in our stock, and may have been received by us a long time ago. We, of course, shall cheerfully refund the money for any of these stamps sold by us.

* This is evidently an error. The April number of the JOURNAL states the correct perforations, 11¾ and 16¾ respectively.

THE RETIREMENT OF HENRY COLLIN.

We beg to announce, with sincere regret, the retirement of Mr. Henry Collin from connection with the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L't'd, of which he has been one of the leading spirits ever since the formation of the corporation.

A number of years ago Mr. Collin determined upon this step but partial ill health has hastened it by somewhat over a year. He will return to Belgium, his native country, and will leave behind him a host of friends in America, where he has been known as the best general expert in postage stamps.

He has erected an imperishable monument to himself in the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which has long been recognized as the finest work of its kind that has ever been undertaken, and almost all the credit of which is due to him. He will complete the work abroad and when the end of the alphabet has been reached, we shall publish an addenda, prepared by him, which will bring the Catalogue fully up to date.

NOTES.

We have seen a vertical pair of the 5 sueres of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, imperforate between.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The color of the 1 shilling revenue stamp of Sierra Leone, surcharged "2½d," should be lilac only, and not lilac and green as chronicled in June.

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E. Stanley Gibbons in "From Occident to Orient," published in the *Monthly Journal*, states that he has seen the 1 sen blue wove paper of the 1874 issue of Japan with syllabic character "15," and the 20 sen violet on laid paper of the same issue with syllabic character "1."

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that the denomination of value of the postage stamps of Indo China will shortly be changed from centimes and francs into cents and dollars (Mexican), the currency of the colony.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

L'Echo de la Timbrologie notes that the Swiss unpaid letter stamps of 2 and 3 centimes have been withdrawn from use.

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We have seen the 1 centavo of the official stamps of Nicaragua of the 1893 issue, with double surcharge.

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From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* we learn that Sarawak has entered the Union Postal Universal under the name of British Protectorate of Sarawak.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* says the 100, 150 and 300 reis of Angola have been printed on paper of slightly different shades from those used previously. The 100 reis is on *pale fawn* instead of *yellow buff*, the 150 reis on a *redder* shade of *rose*, and the 300 reis on *salmon* instead of *orange buff*.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen a vertical pair of the ½ cent Chinkiang, imperforate between, and a horizontal pair of the 6 cents also imperforate between.

Dr. F. Penichet informs us that the Cuban 3 centavo reply card of 1882 has again been placed in use, the stock of 4 cent cards of the 1896 issue, being exhausted.



Mr. C. Sayers informs us that the Leeward Islands, not to be outdone by Canada and Newfoundland, issued on the 22nd of June a Jubilee set consisting of the current series surcharged VR in a circle; they were to be issued for one week, and only in a limited quantities. No French colony ever led collectors such a dance as the Colonial possessions of Great Britain are doing at present. Zanzibar, British East Africa, Sierra Leone, Canada and etc, may justly be placed at the head of philatelic freebooters.



In the chronicle of last month in the paragraph relating to British Protectorate the second sentence should read: "They have now been brought again into use, not in British Bechuanaland, *but in the Bechuanaland Protectorate* which is the country north of Bechuanaland, etc.," the words in italics having been omitted in the previous chronicle.



Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., inform us that the old issue of British Central Africa on watermarked paper were called in and all remainders burnt last December; the watermarked remainders were to have been burnt in April, on the issue of the new stamps.



We copy the following from the *London Philatelist* :

"P. O. BOX 230,

SALISBURY, RHODESIA, April 19th, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the official name of this country is now "RHODESIA," under which name should be placed all references to the stamps of the British South Africa Company, instead of placing them under the latter name. This, of course, also applies equally to list prices and catalogues.

Trusting you will see your way to make the above alteration in all your future publications,

Yours faithfully,

D. MONTAGUE JACOBS."



We copy the following from the *Australian Philatelist* :

"The preparation of the Jubilee New South Wales stamps is progressing apace. The advisory committee completed their examination of the designs sent in for competition, and made a selection of twelve which were considered suitable. Photographic copies of these, reduced to the required size, were made at the Government Printing Office, and from these two were finally selected and awarded first and second prizes respectively. Upon opening the sealed envelopes accompanying the designs, it was found that both designs were the work of the same artist, Mr. D. H. Souter, artist in the employ of Mr. John Sands, Sydney. The first prize design is of simple construction, but is very striking and effective. From a philatelic point of view it is remarkable, owing to its being unlike any other known stamp. It is a plain, transverse oblong with a large profile portrait of Her Majesty occupying the right half. The five stars of the Southern Cross are disposed in their natural position about the profile, and the inscription "NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE"



and value occupy the other half. The background is in solid color, and two fine lines form the outer frame. As originally drawn, this design bore the value "ONE PENNY," but it has been decided to adopt it for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp, the value being expressed in figures.

When printed for issue the value ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d) will be expressed in figures.



The second prize design is more conventional in general appearance, and contains a similar profile portrait in a square enclosed in a shield-shaped frame inscribed "New South Wales Postage" above, and the value in figures on a tablet below the portrait. This shield is superimposed on the cross of the colonial ensign, and four of the five stars appear on the cross, partially obscured by the shield. As originally drawn, the outer frame of the shield was filled in with filigree work, but in the process of engraving, this space will be ornamented with a waratah flower, from which sprays of the native rose will spring.

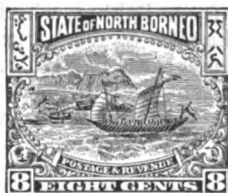
It was originally intended to select one design only for the three values to be issued on the 22nd. prox., but now this intention has been abandoned in favor of three separate designs. The 2d and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d having been selected from the competitive designs, a drawing made by one of the officials of the Government printing office was selected for the 1d stamp. This design differs entirely from the others in that it consists of a shield bearing the cross charged with four stars, one on each arm, and the British lion in the center. A royal crown is placed above the shield. The name of the colony and "Postage" are in two lines beneath the shield, and figures of value are placed in ovals in the lower angles. Ornamental shaded spandrels complete the design.

There will thus be three different classes of design: (1) The artistic and unconventional competitive design, (2) the conventional competitive design, and (3) the officially produced heraldic design.

The government printer is now engaged on the production of the dies and plates, preparatory to the issue on the 22nd June.



We illustrate below the 50 centavos Bolivia chronicled last month and the North Borneo stamps chronicled in June.



The following is the translation of a decree of the Uruguay Post Office Department :

By order of the Directory on the 21st. inst., a new emission of Postage Stamps will be put into circulation, say, of one cent, same design as of 5th October, 1895, printed in blue ink. Of two cents, same as on 5th December, 1895, but violet. Of five cents, same as on 5th October, 1895, but green.

Ninety days from that date is given to retire those of same value now in use and these can be exchanged for new ones during the last 30 days. After that time the old stamps will be of no value for franking.

Montevideo, 19th June, 1897.

 CHRONICLE.

BRAZIL—From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the 100 and 1000 reis adhesives are now issued with the word REIS at each side of the figure of value.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

100r carmine and black
1000r green and violet

CHINA—Rev. Ch. Beals informs us that in the first printings of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ c on 3c yellow (small surcharge), the stamp in the upper left corner has the fraction line and the "2" of $\frac{1}{2}$ omitted, making the surcharge read "1c."

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1, 2 and 5 candarin of the 1885 issue, surcharged with large figures of value of which only 1,000 of each were issued. When the provisionals were first made, all postmasters were ordered to return to Shanghai all the unsurcharged stamps in stock, in order that they might be surcharged and returned. The returns thus received included almost 43,000 sets of the 1885 issue, and these received the small type of surcharge. But the returns from Pakhoi, which is a distant port, did not arrive at Shanghai until after the type of surcharge had been altered, and the figures of value made larger, hence these belated 1,000 sets received the later type of surcharge, and were all sent back to Pakhoi and there issued in the usual way. Pakhoi is therefore the only place in China where this variety could be obtained.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Small numerals.

1c on 3c orange yellow, error

Large numerals.

1c on 1c green

2c on 3c red lilac

5c on 5c greenish yellow

CUBA.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us two adhesives of 40 and 80 centavos of the same type as the remainder of the current series.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

40c orange brown

80c lilac brown

ECUADOR.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the 2, 5 and 10 centavos of last year's jubilee issue, surcharged "Coat of Arms and Correos Provisionales in circle," also the 10 centavos of the same issue surcharged diagonally 1897-1898 in small type. The *Monthly Circular* announces that the 20 centavos of 1896 has been surcharged ^{DIEZ}CENTAVOS in two lines and 1897-1898 at the top in a straight line. At the time of going to press we received the first of the new series heralded last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 11 1/2.

Surcharged 1897-1898.

10c ochre, black surcharge

Surcharged



2c blue, black surcharge

5c green " "

10c ochre " "

Surcharged DIEZ CENTAVOS

Perforated 14.

10c on 20c orange, black surcharge

Regular issue.



Perforated 15 1/2.
5c lake

EGYPT—Soudan.—The current 2 mil, 2, 5 and 10 piastre stamps have also been surcharged **السودان SOUDAN** According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* the unpaid letter stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., have also received the same surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crescent and Star.

Perforated 14.

2 m green, black surcharge

2 pia orange brown, black surcharge

5 pia gray, black surcharge

10 pia violet " "

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Watermark Crescent and Star.

Perforated 14.

2 m green, black surcharge

4 m carmine " "

1 pia blue, black surcharge

2 pia orange " "

Envelopes.

Blue paper.

Size, 145x112 mm.

5 m carmine, black surcharge

1 pia blue, black surcharge

Letter sheets.

5 m carmine, buff, black surcharge
 1 pia blue, blue, "

Postal cards.

3 m maroon, buff, black surcharge
 5 m carmine " "
 5x5 m carmine " "

FERNANDO PO.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the current 2

centavos adhesive has been surcharged in blue and *L'Echo de la*



Timbrologie states that the 10 centavos is now printed in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

5c on 2c rose, blue surcharge

Regular issue.

Perforated 14.

10c red

INDIA—Holkar.—The *London Philatelist* announces the issue of three new adhesives of the current type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

2a green

4a violet

8a ultramarine

Las Bela.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we gather that this state has issued a half anna stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

½a black

Sirmoor.—According to the *Monthly Journal* the stamps with the portrait of the Sultan have been surcharged "On S. S. S." in a fresh variety of type, the word "On" in particular being in considerably larger letters than before.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

3p orange, black surcharge
6p green " "

1a blue, black surcharge
2a carmine " "

MOROCCO—Mazagan-Marakech.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a series of unpaid letter stamps.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated.

5c blue and black
10c yellow green and black
20c blue green and black
30c rose and black
40c brown and black
50c lilac and black
1p violet and black

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 1 centavo is now printed in carmine, and two stamps of 40 and 80 centavos have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

1c carmine
40c violet
80c carmine

PORTO RICO—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that this colony has also completed its current series by the issue of an 80 centavos stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

80c black

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* announces the issue of the remainder of the new issue.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and Crown C.A.

Perforated 14.

2c yellow and green

3c violet and orange
 4c pale green
 8c carmine and green
 10c blue and black
 12c olive brown and green
 16c red brown and blue

SIERRA LEONE.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 2 shilling Revenue stamps was also surcharged "2 ½d" but that only 240 copies were thus disfigured. The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the issue of the 4 and 6 pence of the current series. We have just received the ½ penny of the current type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2 ½p on 2sh lilac, black surcharge, type I
 2 ½p on 2sh lilac " " type II
 2 ½p on 2sh lilac " " type III

Regular issue.

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

½p lilac and green
 4p lilac and carmine lilac
 6p lilac

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, May 25 and 26th.

Gibraltar : 1st issue, 1sh bistre, unused, in mint state,	\$10.50
Great Britain : V. R., 1d black, unused and very fine, with part gum,	42.50
" Another, ditto,	38.75
" Octagonal, 10d brown, die 4, unused, with gum and very fine, large margins all round,	27.50
" 2sh red brown, very fine,	11.50
Lagos : Wmk. C.A. 2s 6d olive black, unused and very fine, no gum,	15.75
Ditto, 5sh blue, ditto,	31.25
" Ditto, 10sh lilac brown, ditto,	63.00
Mauritius : Large fillet 2d blue, slightly damaged in two places, but very nice, bright copy,	35.00
Canada : Perf. 6d purple brown, unused and fine, no gum, perfs. cut a little short at right side,	25.00
Barbados : Wmk. small star, 5sh rose, unused and fine, with gum,	15.75
Montserrat : Wmk. C.A. 4d blue, unused, in mint state, brilliant, well centred copy,	32.50
" Wmk. C.A., another, used, superb,	13.50
St. Christopher : Wmk. C.A., 1d lilac rose, unused, in mint state, very fine, well centred copy,	15.00
" Wmk. C.A., 4d blue, unused, in mint state, very fine copy,	23.75
Tobago : Wmk. C.A., 6d bistre, unused and very fine, but no gum,	30.00
" Wmk. C.A., another, used and fine, but corner perf. missing,	30.00

Turks Islands : Wmk. C.A., ½d on 4d gray, unused, in mint state,	14.50
British Honduras : Wmk. C.C., Perf. 14, 6d rose, unused, in mint state,	15.75
New South Wales : Laureated, 3d green, watermarked 2, fine and very scarce,	52.50
Tasmania : 1st issue, 1d blue, fine, unused copy, full gum and good margins,	21.86

Auction sale of Walter S. Scott Stamp Co , May 26th and 27th.

UNITED STATES :

New York, 1843, 3c on blue wove paper, magnificent copy on original cover,	\$ 20 00
Providence, complete sheet, perfect,	46.75

GENERAL ISSUES :

1857, 90c blue, unused, evenly centred, fine,	15.50
“ “ unused with o. g., from centre of sheet, very fine,	16.60
1861, August, Première gravure, 5c chocolate, unused, full gum, no perfs. at right, but wide margin, has infinitesimal tear,	75.00
1851, August, première gravure 24c violet, unused with full gum, creased, which is invisible on face,	95.00
1861, 3c scarlet, penstroked, otherwise very fine,	29.00
1861, 90c blue, unused with o g., evenly centred,	10.20
1869, 90c black and carmine, evenly centred,	11.50

DEPARTMENTS :

Justice, 90c purple, lightly cancelled, but a little off centre,	15.40
State, \$2. green and black unused, fine,	13.50
“ \$5. green and black unused, full gum, very fine,	101.00
“ \$10. green and black unused, full gum, very fine,	38.00
“ \$20. green and black unused, o. g., fine,	31.00

REVENUES :

Perf. proprietary, 6c orange, rather heavily cancelled, nevertheless desirable specimen of this rarity,	17.00
— Another, has lost a few perfs. at right, good color,	14.00
Perforated \$20 Probate of Will, fine copy, date cancellation,	20.00
Perforated \$200 green and red, brilliant colors, fine,	13.00
Second issue, \$25 blue and black, unused, full gum, very fine,	15.50

CONFEDERATE STATES :

Columbia, S. C., stamped envelope 5c blue on green, uncatalogued, entire,	10.00
Lynchburg, Va., 5c blue, has a nick at bottom, used on entire cover,	12.00

FOREIGN :

Baden, 1864, 6kr blue, unused, o. g.,	10.75
British Columbia, 1868, perf. 14, \$1 green, has had some perfs. re-stored at top, which is not noticeable, unused,	25.00
“ 1868, perf. 12 ½, 10c rose pink, unused, fine,	20.00
“ 1868, perf 12 ½, \$1 green, unused, fine,	16.25
British Honduras C.A., 1sh gray, unused, fine,	16.00
Ceylon, star imperf. 1sh 9d green, unused, full gum, very fine,	12.75
“ star imperf. 2sh blue, unused, full gum, margins close, otherwise perfect,	76.00
Gambia, C.C. 1sh green, unused, fine,	10.70
Hanover, 1859, 10gr green, magnificent unused copy, with gum,	11.00

Newfoundland, 1857, 6½d scarlet vermilion, unused, full gum, very brilliant copy,	50.50
“ 1857, another unused copy with gum, very fine,	18.25
“ 1857, prov. half of 8d used as 4d on original cover cut vertically and cancellation covers same,	18.50
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, fine color and clean specimen,	55.00
New Zealand, 1858, thick white paper, unwatermarked, 1sh blue green unused, full original gum, perfect beauty,	25.75
Turks Islands, 4d on 6d, gray black No. 16, fine,	10.00
United States, 1857 reprints, 12c black, unused, very fine,	11.90
“ 1857 reprints, 30c orange unused, no perfs. at bottom, fine,	12.00
“ 1857 reprints, 90c blue unused, very fine,	16.25
“ 1869 reprints, 90c black and carmine, unused, extra fine,	21.00

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, June 15th and 16th, 1897.

Great Britain : V. R., 1d black, very fine copy, unused, in mint state, close at left, good margins on other 3 sides,	\$ 38.75
“ A precisely similar copy,	38.75
Heligoland : Perf. ¼sch error, frame in red, used and very fine, guaranteed,	16.50
Spain : 1853, 2 reales red, good margins, fine,	25.00
Switzerland : Basle : 2½ rappen blue and scarlet, superb unused copy with full gum,	30.00
“ Ditto, 2½ rappen blue and red, used and fine, but cut close,	17.50
Switzerland : Geneva : The double stamp, unsevered, superb copy,	127.50
“ “ Another, severed, very fine,	45.00
“ “ Envelope, 5c green, small size, used and entire, very rare,	35.00
“ Neufchatel : 5c, large margins and very fine,	13.00
“ Winterthur : 2½ rappen, large margins and fine,	15.00
“ Zurich : 4 rappen, vertical lines (type 1) large margins and very fine,	100.00
“ Another, horizontal lines (type 3) very fine,	75.00
“ Another, (type 4) top right hand corner cut at margin only, very fine,	65.00
Straits Settlements : Johor : 2cts on 24cts green, the rare error “CENST” postmarked, fine, ?	10.50
“ Another, ditto,	10.00
Cape of Good Hope : Woodblocks, 1d red, very fine, nice color and good margins,	25.00
“ Another, fine,	12.00
“ Ditto, 4d dark blue, fine copy, but rather cut into at bottom,	14.50
“ Ditto, 4d blue, fine,	10.00
Mauritius : Large fillet, 2d. dark blue, very fine, lightly postmarked copy, magnificent margins all round, but slightly nicked at top,	100.00
British Columbia : Perf. 12½, 10c deep pink, unused, in mint state,	15.75
“ Ditto, Idol. green, fine pair, unused, in mint state, perfs. cut a little short at left,	22.00

Canada : Imperf. 7½d green, superb unused copy in mint state, fine margins all round,	52.10
“ Perf. 6d. gray lilac, penstroked, fine,	15.00
New Brunswick : 1sh mauve, good margins all round, minute tear in margin only, very fine,	82.50
Nova Scotia : 1sh purple, large margins and fine,	72.50
“ large margins all round except over Sco of Scotia, good color very fine,	82.50
Barbados : 1d on right half of 5sh rose (variety numeral 6mm. reading upwards), used on piece of original, very fine,	50.00
Nevis : Perf. 15, 1sh yellow green, on laid paper, extremely fine, lightly postmarked copy,	225.00
“ Perf. 15, 6d. gray, very fine, unused copy, no gum,	42.50
“ Wmk. C.A., 6d green, very fine,	35.00
Sta. Lucia : Wmk. C.A., 6d lilac, unused, in mint state,	10.00
“ Ditto, 1sh orange, used and fine, on piece of original,	14.50
Tobago : Wmk. C.A., 6d bistre, little soiled, but fair copy,	35.00
Argentine Republic : 1864, imperf. 15 centavos blue, superb copy, fine margins all round,	13.00
Brazil : 2nd issue, 180 reis on yellowish, 2 corners defective in margin,	11.50
British Guiana : 4 cents blue (No 5 on plate) superb copy with part gum ; this stamp being one from the upper row on sheet, there are of course no roulettes on top,	75.00
Buenos Ayres : 1853, 3 pesos green, slightly thinned, but fine,	26.25
New Zealand : Half of 1 sh green, wmk. star on bleuté, used provisionally as 6d, on entire original envelope, dated Otago, Feb. 19th, 1858, fine and very scarce,	39.37
“ Half of 1sh green on blue paper, used similarly to above, dated Otago, Oct. 17th, 1858, very fine and scarce. The stamp has been cut out from the envelope and replaced,	30.00
New Zealand : Perf. pelure paper, 6d brown, unused, very fine and scarce,	20.00
South Australia : Imperf. 1d green, London print, strip of 4, unused, no gum, right hand stamp is cut into at top, others very fine,	180.00
“ Rouletted and perf. 11½, 6d blue, severed pair, unused, in mint state, very scarce,	35.00
“ O. S. on 1sh green, perf. 11½, 3 sides and 12½ other, printed on both sides, very fine and scarce,	15.00
“ W. on 2d orange, rouletted, printed on both sides, very fine and scarce,	15.00
“ S. M. on 4d purple, perf. 11½ by roulette, fine pair, used on piece of original, unchronicled,	27.50
Tasmania : 1st issue, 1d blue, very fine copy, on entire original,	12.00
Victoria : 1862, 6d orange, beaded oval, rather soiled,	13.75
Western Australia : Wmk. C.C., 1d ochre yellow, perf. 12x14, unused and fine, but no gum, very scarce,	18.75

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., June 26th, 1897.

United States, 1867, 3c grilled all over, used on original envelope,	\$10.00
“ State, \$2.00 unused o. g., very fine,	13.5
“ Revenues : \$200.00 U. S. I. R. perf.,	10.0

United States, Confederate States, Salem envelope "Paid 5" written in, entire, used,	12.50
Nevis, 1883, 6d green, used, fine,	33.00

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, June 29th and 30th.	
Great Britain, large crown, perf. 16, die 2, 1d red brown, unused,	\$ 16.25
" " " " 1d orange, unused, o. g.,	18.12
Baden, 3kr, perf. 13½, unused, o. g.,	25.00
Bavaria, 6kr, broken circle, unused, o. g.,	85.00
Bremen, 7gr, perf., fine postmark,	26.25
France, 1852, 10c, unsevered pair, unused, o. g.,	29.37
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 4-4sch, rouletted,	27.50
Oldenburg, 2d issue, 3gr, unused, o. g.,	36.25
" " " " ½gr, unused,	17.50
" " " " 3d issue, ½gr moss green, unused,	11.00
" " " " 3gr yellow,	10.00
Roumania, 54 paras, on part of letter,	92.50
Saxony, 3pf red, unused,	47.50
" " 1851, 2ngr dark blue, unused, o. g.,	18.75
" " 1851, " different shade,	21.25
Switzerland, Geneva, 10c severed,	27.50
" " Vaud, 4c, very fine,	102.50
" " Zurich, 4r, vertical lines,	95.00
" " " " 6r, horizontal lines, the 5 varieties,	60.00
Tuscany 6ocr, fine,	50.00
Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 6kr, unused pair, o. g.,	57.50
" " " " 7okr strip of three, unused,	53.75
" " " " perf. 13½, 1kr brown, unused,	13.75
" " " " " " 9kr rose, unused,	11.25
" " " " 2mk vermilion on yellow, unused,	28.75
Ceylon, imperf., 8d brown, very fine,	117.50
" " " " 2s blue, very fine,	23.75
Labuan, 6c on 16c, very fine, penstroked,	41.25
British Columbia and Van Couver, imperf., 5c rose,	50.00
" " " " perf. 14, 10c, horizontal pair, unused, o. g.,	57.50
Canada, 12d, laid paper, very fine,	350.00
New Brunswick, 5c Connell, folded in one corner, unused,	40.00
" " " " 1s violet, lightly cancelled, small margins,	70.00
" " " " " " fine color, unused,	115.00
" " " " " " used, very fine,	82.50
Nova Scotia, 1s violet, apparently unused, slight stain,	72.50
" " " " " " slight tear, used,	70.00
" " " " " " very fine, used,	80.00
New Foundland, 6½d carmine, very fine, used,	75.00
" " " " 1s orange, extra fine,	140.00
" " " " half of 1s carmine, on part of original letter,	60.00
British Guiana, 1d black on magenta, very fine,	30.00
" " " " " " extra fine, on full letter,	50.00
" " " " 1862, 1c rose, type 7, used,	28.75
" " " " " " 2c yellow, type 6, unused, unsigned,	17.50
" " " " " " " " type 8, used,	15.00
" " " " " " 4c blue, type 11, used,	25.00
" " " " " " " " type 9, used,	42.50

British Guiana 1875, perf. 15, 6c blue, unused, o. g.,	10.00
“ “ “ 24c green, unused, o. g., with imprint,	18 75
Buenos Aires, 4 pesos, very fine,	75.00
Bahamas, perf. 12 ½, 1s unused,	22.50
Barbados, 1d on half of 5sh,	47.50
Montserrat, C.A., 4d blue, unused, o. g.,	36.25
Nevis, 6d, lithographed, cancelled,	50.00
St. Vincent, Star, 4d dark blue, unused,	10.50
“ “ 1s brown, unused,	12 50
“ C. A., perf. 12, 4d ultramarine, unused, o. g.,	12.50
“ Star, perf. 11 ½, 4d ultramarine, unused, o. g.,	12.50
“ “ perf. 11 ½x15, 1s vermilion, unused,	10.00
“ 1d on half of 6d, unused,	12.50
“ 4d on 1s, unused,	71.20
“ 5s, star, unused, o. g.,	75.00
Tobago, C.C., £1, unused,	70.00
“ C. A., 6d brown, unused, o. g.,	35.00
Turks Islands, 2 ½ on 1d Gibbons type 10, unused,	28.70
“ 2 ½ on 1s, Gibbons type 10, unused,	36.20
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d rose, unused,	33.00
New Zealand, 1d red, pelure paper, perf., used,	45.00
South Australia, imperf., 1s violet, unused,	115.00
Tasmania, 1d blue, unused,	57.50
Western Australia, 6d deep bronze,	20.00
“ 6d golden bronze, on part of letter,	37.50
“ 2d violet, error, used,	77 50
Gold Coast, 20s green and carmine, unused,	20.00
Mauritius, 2d fillet, fine,	50.00
St. Helena, perf. 12 ½, short line, 1s green, unused,	87.50
Swazieland, 10s brown, unused, o. g.,	15.00

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 990, N. Y. City.

172nd meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Stapleton, July 15th. The President in the Chair; at roll call the following members were present, Messrs. A. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, A. Lienhardt, R. F. Albrecht and E. R. Carter.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, E. R. Carter was appointed as secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably, the following were unanimously elected to membership: Dr. Chas. Diena, Mr. G. E. Boynton and Mr. Eugene Angell.

Mr. P. G. Tessier, of St. Johns, N. F., presents a very fine lot of New Foundland stamps for the Society's Album, Mr. W. C. Stone, No. 40 and 41

of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society; the Publishers of the *Timbrophile Gaulois* present current numbers of their magazine, for which the Society extends its thanks. Upon motion the meeting adjourned at 9 P.M.
EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President.*

CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President.*

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 75th Street.

JOHN N. LUFF,
F. E. P. LYNDE.

JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street,

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HIRAM E. DEATS,

FREDERICK A. NAST.

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Furnishing.—J. W. SCOTT, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. L. CALMAN.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor.*—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society,
front.—Room of National Society, *rear.*—*Third Floor.*—Guests Chambers.—*Basement.*—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards.
For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Twelfth meeting of the Board of Governors, held at 351 Fourth Avenue, July 12th, 1897. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. John W. Scott was elected Chairman.

Called to order at 8.20 P. M.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer's report was received showing a balance of \$804.99 in bank.

The Treasurer read a list of pending house bills, and the Governors ordered that delinquents be reminded of their indebtedness.

The Chairman of House Committee made his report, which was received.

The Secretary read the following communications: letters from Mr. B. S. Pray, executor of the estate of W. T. Curtis, deceased; the written consent of the majority of Governors to assign a share of the Club stock to Dr. Lionel M. Homburger, 168 West 96th Street; and the Secretary reported having notified Dr. Homburger accordingly on July 1st; and a letter from Mr. S. T. S. Williamson, offering his resignation, which was accepted with regret, and the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Williamson that his share of stock will be placed for sale on the Club books.

An informal discussion regarding extension of billiard room was then held and the Treasurer was authorized to make inquiries of the landlord as to the feasibility of said extension and its probable increase in rental expense to the Club.

Upon ballot the following candidate was elected a subscribing member of the Club:

Captain S. Baker:

and he was thereupon duly declared elected.

Adjourned at 9.20 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

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.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries. 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TURKEY.—Continued.

III. Perforated 12½.

1010 1 pia gray blue and gray

Variety: "PIASTRF" instead of "PIASTRE"

1011 1 pia gray blue and gray

February, 1892.

Provisional issue.

2 pia-tre stamps of preceding issue cut diagonally in two, and each half surcharged in black with new value in triangle.



Perforated 13½.

1012 1 pia on half of 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge, upper half

1013 1 pia on half of 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge, lower half

1892.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 22½x26½ mm.



Perforated 13½.

1014	10 par gray green
1015	10 par dull green
1016	20 par pale rose
1017	20 par deep rose
1018	1 pia pale blue
1019	1 pia gray blue
1020	2 pia yellow brown
1021	5 pia pale violet

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

1022	10 par gray green
1023	10 par dull green
1024	20 par pale rose
1025	20 par deep rose
1026	1 pia pale blue
1027	1 pia gray blue
1028	2 pia yellow brown
1029	2 pia pale violet

b. Double perforation vertically.

1030	1 pia pale blue
------	-----------------

c. 20 para stamps printed in the color of the 2 piastres.

1031	20 par yellow brown
------	---------------------

d. 5 piastre stamps printed in the color of the 2 piastres.

1032	5 pia yellow brown
------	--------------------

e. Turkish numerals of value in upper right corner, read : ٥ (50) instead of ٥ (5)

1033	50 pia pale violet
------	--------------------

f. *Tête bêche*, joined at the top.

1034	2 pia yellow brown
------	--------------------

g. *Tête bêche*, joined at the bottom.

1035	2 pia yellow brown
------	--------------------

1897.

Provisional issue.

10 para stamps of preceding issue surcharged in red with new value.



Perforated 13½.

1036	5 par on 10 par gray green, red surcharge
------	---

Variety : " Cn q" instead of " Cinq ".

1037	5 par on 10 par gray green, red surcharge
------	---

STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

September, 1876.

Provisional issue.

10 para stamps of regular adhesives of corresponding date, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5 para stamp.

Perforated 13½.

1501	5 par black and lilac (half of 10 paras)
------	--

May, 1879.

Regular adhesive stamps of the issue of January and September 15th, 1876, surcharged



I. Blue surcharge.

Perforated 13½.

1502	¼ pia lilac and black, blue surcharge
1503	¼ pia rose lilac and black, blue surcharge
1504	5 pia red and light blue, blue surcharge
1505	5 pia brick red and light blue, blue surcharge

II. Black surcharge.

Perforated 13½.

1506	10 par black & lilac, black surcharge
1507	10 par black and rose lilac, black surcharge
1508	20 par red violet and pale green, black surcharge
1509	20 par brown violet and pale green, black surcharge
1510	50 par blue & yellow, black surcharge
1511	50 par blue and dark yellow, black surcharge
1512	2 pia black and reddish brown, black surcharge
1513	2 pia black and yellow brown, black surcharge
1514	5 pia red and light blue, black surcharge
1515	5 pia brick red and light blue, black surcharge

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

1516	10 par black & lilac, black surcharge
------	---------------------------------------

b. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1517	2 pia black and yellow brown
------	------------------------------

c. Surcharge inverted.

1518	10 par black & lilac, black surcharge
------	---------------------------------------

1519	20 par red violet and pale green, black surcharge
------	---

Some catalogues have a large number of varieties of this issue, some printed in red or blue black, also with vertical and diagonal surcharge. We however, consider these to be, at best, merely essays.

December 14th, 1886.

Provisional issue.

I. 20 para stamps of the regular adhesives of the issue of July, 1884, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.

Perforated 13½.

1520 10 par carmine and rose (half of 10 paras)

II. Same as I, but surcharged "10."



1° Black surcharge.

Perforated 13½.

1521 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, upper half

1522 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, lower half

Varieties:

a. SurchARGE inverted.

1523 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, upper half

1524 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, lower half

b. Perforated instead of cut by scissors.

1525 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, upper half

1526 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, black surcharge, lower half

2° Blue surcharge.

Perforated 13½.

1527 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, blue surcharge, upper half

1528 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, blue surcharge, lower half

Varieties:

a. SurchARGE inverted.

1529 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, blue surcharge, upper half

1530 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, blue surcharge, lower half

b. Perforated instead of cut by scissors.

1531 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, blue surcharge, upper half

1532 10 par on half of 20 par carmine and rose, blue surcharge, lower half

1890.

Provisional Issue.

20 para stamps, of corresponding issue of regular adhesives, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.

Perforated 13½.

1533 10 par rose and gray (half of 20 paras)

June, 1891.

Regular adhesives of the issue of 1890, surcharged in black.



I. Perforated 13½.

1534 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge

1535 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge

1536 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge

1537 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge

1538 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

1539 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge

1540 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge

1541 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge

1542 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge

1543 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

b. SurchARGE inverted.

1544 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge

1545 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge

1546 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge

1547 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge

1548 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

c. SurchARGE sideways.

1549 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge

1550 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge

1551 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge

1552 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge

1553 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

d. SurchARGE sideways, inverted.

1554 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge

1555 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge

1556 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge

1557 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge

1558 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

e. 20 para stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.

1559 10 par rose and gray (half of 20 paras)

f. Same as "b," Imperforate.
1560 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge

II. Perforated 11½.
1561 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge
1562 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge
1563 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge
1564 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge
1565 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.
1566 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge
1567 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge
1568 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge
1569 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge
1570 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

b. Surcharge sideways.
1571 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge
1572 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge
1573 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge
1574 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge
1575 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

c. Surcharge sideways, inverted.
1576 10 par dull green and gray, black surcharge
1577 20 par rose and gray, black surcharge
1578 1 pia gray blue and gray, black surcharge
1579 2 pia greenish yellow and gray, black surcharge
1580 5 pia yellow brown and gray, black surcharge

These stamps are also given in various catalogues as being surcharged in red or blue. We have never seen any genuine surcharged in any color but black, all colored surcharges which we have seen being forgeries.

1892.

Regular adhesive stamps of corresponding date surcharged in black, as in preceding issue.

Perforated 13½.
1581 10 par gray green, black surcharge
1582 20 par rose " "
1583 1 pia pale blue " "
1584 2 pia yellow brown " "
1585 5 pia pale violet " "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.
1586 10 par gray green, black surcharge

1587 20 par rose, black surcharge
1588 1 pia pale blue " "
1589 2 pia yellow brown " "
1590 5 pia pale violet " "

b. Surcharge sideways.
1591 10 par gray green, black surcharge
1592 20 par rose " "
1593 1 pia pale blue " "
1594 2 pia yellow brown " "
1595 5 pia pale violet " "

c. Surcharge sideways, inverted.
1596 10 par gray green, black surcharge
1597 20 par rose " "
1598 1 pia pale blue " "
1599 2 pia yellow brown " "
1600 5 pia pale violet " "

d. Turkish numerals of value in upper right corner, reading (٥, 50) instead of (5)
1601 50 pia pale violet, black surcharge

1893.

Regular adhesives of corresponding issue surcharged horizontally in black مطبوعه

Perforated 13½.
1602 10 par gray green, black surcharge
1603 10 par dull green " "
1604 20 par rose " "
1605 20 par deep rose " "
1606 1 pia pale blue " "
1607 1 pia gray blue " "
1608 2 pia yellow brown " "
1609 5 pia pale violet " "

Variety: Turkish numerals of value in upper right corner reading "50" instead of "5."
1610 50 pia pale violet, black surcharge

1897.

Provisional Issue.
10 para stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black, with new value.



Perforated 13½.
1611 5 par on 10 par gray green, black surcharge

Variety: "Cniq" instead of "Cir q."
1612 5 par on 10 par pale green, black surcharge

The stamps illustrated below are merely a fiscal tax on printed matter, (newspapers, advertisements, circulars, etc.)



UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1863.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding issue of regular adhesive stamps. The control band is printed in blue. Size, 20 par and 5 pia 20x25 mm.; 1 pia 18¼x 25¾ mm.; 2 pia 19x24½ mm.



2001 20 par light brown and black, blue band

- 2002 20 par brown and black, blue band
 - 2003 20 par dark brown and black, blue band
 - 2004 20 par red brown and black, blue band
 - 2005 20 par dark red brown and black, blue band
 - 2006 20 par dull red and black, blue band
 - 2007 1 pia light brown and black, blue band
 - 2008 1 pia brown and black, blue band
 - 2009 1 pia dark brown and black, blue band
 - 2010 1 pia red brown and black, blue band
 - 2011 1 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
 - 2012 1 pia dull red and black, blue band
 - 2013 2 pia light brown and black, blue band
 - 2014 2 pia brown and black, blue band
 - 2015 2 pia dark brown and black, blue band
 - 2016 2 pia red brown and black, blue band
 - 2017 2 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
 - 2018 2 pia dull red and black, blue band
 - 2019 5 pia light brown and black, blue band
 - 2020 5 pia brown and black, blue band
 - 2021 5 pia dark brown and black, blue band
 - 2022 5 pia red brown and black, blue band
 - 2023 5 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
 - 2024 5 pia dull red and black, blue band
- According to Mr. Ed. von Neulinger, the series in brown and red brown were issued at the same time for the following purpose: If, for example, 2½ pia-tres were to be paid on one letter, unpaid letter stamps in two shades were always used, as, for instance, 2 pia brown and 20 par red brown, or vice versa, so that the difference in value might at once be clear to the carrier when delivering.
- Varieties:*
- a. *Tête-bêche*, stamps being joined at top, and control band at each extremity.
 - 2025 20 par light brown and black, blue band
 - 2026 20 par brown and black, blue band
 - 2027 20 par dark brown and black, blue band
 - 2028 20 par red brown and black, blue band
 - 2029 20 par dark red brown and black, blue band
 - 2030 20 par dull red and black, blue band
 - 2031 1 pia light brown and black, blue band
 - 2032 1 pia brown and black, blue band
 - 2033 1 pia dark brown and black, blue band

- 2034 1 pia red brown and black, blue band
- 2035 1 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2036 1 pia dull red and black, blue band
- 2037 2 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2038 2 pia brown and black, blue band
- 2039 2 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- 2040 2 pia red brown and black, blue band
- 2041 2 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2042 2 pia dull red and black, blue band
- 2043 5 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2044 5 pia brown and black, blue band
- 2045 5 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- 2046 5 pia red brown and black, blue band
- 2047 5 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2048 5 pia dull red and black, blue band
- b. *Tête bêche*, stamps being joined at bottom, and control band in centre.
- 2049 20 par light brown and black, blue band
- 2050 20 par brown and black, blue band
- 2051 20 par dark brown and black, blue band
- 2052 20 par red brown and black, blue band
- 2053 20 par dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2054 20 par dull red and black, blue band
- 2055 1 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2056 1 pia brown and black, blue band
- 2057 1 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- 2058 1 pia red brown and black, blue band
- 2059 1 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2060 1 pia dull red and black, blue band
- 2061 2 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2062 2 pia brown and black, blue band
- 2063 2 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- 2064 2 pia red brown and black, blue band
- 2065 2 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2066 2 pia dull red and black, blue band
- 2067 5 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2068 5 pia brown and black, blue band
- 2069 5 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- 2070 5 pia brown red and black, blue band
- 2071 5 pia dark red brown and black, blue band
- 2072 5 pia dull red and black, blue band
- c. Control band at top instead of at bottom.
- 2073 20 par light brown and black, blue band
- 2074 1 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2075 2 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2076 5 pia light brown and black, blue band
- d. Control band printed on both sides, at bottom.
- 2077 20 par light brown and black, blue band
- 2078 2 pia light brown and black, blue band
- 2079 5 pia light brown and black, blue band
- e. Control band printed on back of stamp, at bottom.
- 2080 20 par light brown and black, blue band
- 2081 20 par red brown and black, blue band
- 2082 5 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- f. Control band at top and bottom.
- 2083 20 par red brown and black, blue band
- 2084 5 pia dark brown and black, blue band
- g. Without control band.
- 2085 20 par light brown and black
- 2086 20 par dark brown and black
- 2087 20 par red brown and black
- 2088 1 pia light brown and black
- 2089 1 pia dark brown and black
- 2090 1 pia red brown and black
- 2091 2 pia light brown and black
- 2092 2 pia dark brown and black
- 2093 2 pia red brown and black
- 2094 5 pia light brown and black
- 2095 5 pia dark brown and black
- 2096 5 pia red brown and black

January 13th, 1865.

Same type and inscriptions as corresponding issues of regular adhesives. Typographed in color on white wove paper, varying in texture. The star above the crescent is surrounded by many rays. Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

اول پارا

اول پارا

اول پارا

On Para
(10 paras)

بش غرش

Bir Grush
(1 piastre)

بش غرش

Besh Grush
(5 piastres)

جیرمی پارا

جیرمی پارا

Jirmi Para
(20 paras)

یکی غرش

Iki Grush
(2 piastres)

جیرمی-بش غرش

Jirmi-besh Grush
(25 piastres)



Perforated 12½.

- 2097 20 par chocolate and black
- 2098 20 par dark brown and black
- 2099 20 par red brown and black
- 2100 1 pia chocolate and black
- 2101 1 pia dark brown and black
- 2102 1 pia red brown and black
- 2103 2 pia chocolate and black
- 2104 2 pia dark brown and black
- 2105 2 pia red brown and black
- 2106 5 pia chocolate and black
- 2107 5 pia dark brown and black
- 2108 5 pia red brown and black
- 2109 25 pia chocolate and black
- 2110 25 pia dark brown and black
- 2111 25 pia red brown and black

This issue was also printed in two distinct shades, chocolate or dark brown and red brown, for the same reason as given for the issue of 1863.

Varieties :

- a. Star surrounded by few rays.
 - 2112 20 par dark brown and black
 - 2113 5 pia red brown and black
- b. Star without rays.
 - 2114 20 par chocolate and black
 - 2115 20 par dark brown and black
 - 2116 20 par red brown and black
 - 2117 1 pia chocolate and black
 - 2118 1 pia dark brown and black
 - 2119 1 pia red brown and black
 - 2120 2 pia chocolate and black
 - 2121 2 pia dark brown and black

- 2122 2 pia red brown and black
- 2123 5 pia chocolate and black
- 2124 5 pia dark brown and black
- 2125 5 pia red brown and black
- 2126 25 pia chocolate and black
- 2127 25 pia dark brown and black
- 2128 25 pia red brown and black
- c. Imperforate.
 - 2129 20 par chocolate and black
 - 2130 20 par red brown and black
 - 2131 1 pia chocolate and black
 - 2132 1 pia red brown and black
 - 2133 2 pia chocolate and black
 - 2134 2 pia red brown and black
 - 2135 5 pia chocolate and black
 - 2136 5 pia red brown and black
 - 2137 25 pia chocolate and black
 - 2138 25 pia red brown and black
 - d. Imperforate, star without rays.
 - 2139 20 par red brown and black
 - e. Pair imperforate between.
 - 2140 5 pia red brown and black
 - f. Without Turkish inscriptions.
 - 2141 25 pia chocolate
 - g. Turkish inscriptions printed on both sides.
 - 2142 20 par red brown and black
 - 2143 1 pia red brown and black
 - h. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a half piastre stamp.
 - 2144 ¼ pia dark brown and black (half of 1 piastre)
 - i. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either horizontally, vertically or diagonally, each half being used as a 1 piastre stamp.
 - 2145 1 pia dark brown and black (half of 2 piastres)
 - k. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 2½ piastres.
 - 2146 2½ pia dark brown and black (half of 5 piastres.)

January 1st, 1867.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions are smaller.

اول پارا

اول پارا

اول پارا

On Para

بش غرش

Bir Grush

بش غرش

Besh Grush

جیرمی پارا

جیرمی پارا

Jirmi Para

یکی غرش

Iki Grush

جیرمی-بش غرش

Jirmi-besh Grush

Perforated 12½.

- 2147 20 par bistre and black
- 2148 20 par fawn and black
- 2149 1 pia bistre and black
- 2150 1 pia fawn and black
- 2151 2 p a bistre and black
- 2152 2 pia fawn and black
- 2153 5 pia bistre and black
- 2154 5 pia fawn and black
- 2155 25 pia bistre and black
- 2156 25 pia fawn and black

Only the 20 para stamps of this issue were put in use.

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

- 2157 1 pia bistre and black
- 2158 2 pia bistre and black
- 2159 5 pia bistre and black

b. 1 piastre stamps with Turkish inscription reading "Besh Grush," (5 piastres) instead of "Bir Grush," (1 piastre), imperforate.

- 2160 1 pia bistre and black

January 1st, 1869.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions are similar, and are printed in red brown or black brown, and are surrounded by a colored border printed in the same color as the Turkish inscriptions.

دولت

ایران

ایران

اون پارا

On Para

یک پارا

Jirmi Para

بش غروش

Bir Grush

اکی غروش

Iki Grush

بش غروش

Besh Grush

بش غروش

Jirmi-besh Grush

Perforated 13½.

- 2161 20 par bistre brown and red brown
- 2162 20 par yellow brown and red brown
- 2163 1 pia bistre brown and red brown
- 2164 1 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2165 2 pia bistre brown and red brown
- 2166 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2167 5 pia bistre brown and red brown
- 2168 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2169 25 pia bistre brown and red brown
- 2170 20 par bistre brown and black brown
- 2171 1 pia bistre brown and black brown

- 2172 2 p a bistre brown and black brown
- 2173 5 p a bistre brown and black brown
- 2174 25 pia bistre brown and black brown

Varieties:

a. Star surrounded by a few rays.

- 2175 20 par yellow brown and red brown
- 2176 1 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2177 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2178 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2179 25 p a yellow brown and red brown
- 2180 20 par bistre brown and black brown
- 2181 1 pia bistre brown and black brown
- 2182 2 pia bistre brown and black brown
- 2183 5 pia bistre brown and black brown
- 2184 25 p a bistre brown and black brown

b. Star without rays.

- 2185 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2186 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2187 2 pia bistre brown and black brown
- 2188 5 pia bistre brown and black brown

c. Without Turkish inscriptions.

- 2189 20 p r yellow brown
- 2190 1 pia yellow brown
- 2191 5 pia yellow brown
- 2192 25 pia yellow brown

d. Turkish inscriptions inverted.

- 2193 20 par yellow brown and red brown
- 2194 20 par bistre brown and black brown
- 2195 1 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2196 1 p a bistre brown and black brown
- 2197 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2198 2 pia bistre brown and black brown
- 2199 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2200 5 p a bistre brown and black brown
- 2201 25 pia yellow brown and red brown
- 2202 25 pia bistre brown and black brown

e. Turkish inscriptions printed on reverse.

- 2203 20 par yellow brown and red brown

f. Turkish inscriptions on reverse inverted.

- 2204 20 par yellow brown and red brown

g. Turkish inscriptions on both sides.

- 2205 20 par yellow brown and red brown
- h. 20 para stamps with Turkish inscriptions reading "Iki Grush" (2 piastres) instead of "Jirmi Para" (20 paras)

- 2206 20 par yellow brown and red brown
- i. 2 para stamps with Turkish inscriptions reading "Jirmi Para," (20 paras) instead of "Iki Grush," (2 piastres).

- 2207 2 p a yellow brown and red brown

- k. 2 piastre stamps with Turkish inscriptions reading "Bir Grush," (1 piastre) instead of "Iki Grush," (2 piastres).

- 2208 2 p a yellow brown and red brown

l. Same as "h," inscription inverted.

- 2209 20 par yellow brown and red brown

m. Same as "i," inscription inverted.

- 2210 2 pia yellow brown and red brown

n. Imperforate.

- 2211 20 par yellow brown and red brown

- o. Impression on both sides, with Turkish inscription on face only.
- 2212 1 pia yellow brown and red brown

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*"

Continued from Vol. 10, page 355.

1881-82.—*Postage due Stamps.*— Apropos of the creation of the various postage-due stamps, we have indicated in our articles on the "Postage Stamps of France," the successive systems of taxation on articles of correspondence. The provision of the 28th February, 1882, modified considerably the process that was in use, which still required the inscription on due letters by hand for all values other than 30 and 60 centimes, which alone had adhesive stamps. As this provision has resulted in the issue of a complete series of postage-due stamps from 1 centime to 5 francs, and as it gives us very interesting information as to the manner of cancelling, we reproduce here the most essential parts:

"From a date hereafter to be fixed," says this enactment, "postage-due stamps will be applied on all un-franked, or insufficiently-franked articles of correspondence. Consequently, communications will cease to be taxed by the office of origin. The numeral representing the postage to be collected will be applied at the office in whose territory the letters are to be distributed. The exchange offices will indicate in red ink at the lower left hand corner of the address, on communications of foreign origin, the tax, if any, to be recovered by the office of destination. The agents of this latter office, except in cases where an error has been made, will be governed by this indication in applying the figures representing the tax due. In case of re-forwarding of taxed communications, the figures applied by the office where the communications were primarily addressed, will, at the time of re forwarding, be crossed out by two heavy dashes of the pen, in black ink, and, on the arrival of these communications at their new destination, the same method will be followed as in the case of other un-franked objects, that is to say, *other tax figures will be applied to them.*"

The ministerial instructions also provided that the letters and articles of correspondence should be taxed, "no matter how much the shortage may be, at double the value of the original tax due."

No account was therefore taken of a part of the prepayment. The tax was integral.

The creation of the complete series of postage due stamps had been preceded by the appearance of the postage-due stamp of 30 centimes, (June, 1881)



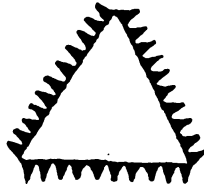
The large model of this stamp designed by Mr. Duval, the architect, was reduced by photography, and the cuts manufactured by the usual processes of photo engraving. The other values of the same type were issued in October, 1882.

The design of these stamps is too well known to our readers to render a description necessary. It is typographed. The value is indicated on an oblique label, and is followed by the words "*d Percevoir.*" The border has

the word "CHIFFRE" above, and "TAXE" below; "POSTES" at right and left, and, in two of the corners, the monogram R. F. The stamps are perforated $1\frac{3}{4}$: 14, just as postage stamps. They are printed in black on white paper, in sheets of 150 stamps. The values that have been issued are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 centimes, and 1, 2 and 5 francs.

Cancellations. As you may have noticed in the instructions of February 23rd, 1882, where communications were re-forwarded or refused, new tax figures were applied each time presentation was made to the person addressed. Collectors of postage stamps did not fail to draw profit from this method of proceeding. They refused, under all sorts of pretexts, to accept the communications which were presented to them, and did not pay the tax until the postage due stamps superposed by the office of destination seemed to them to be of sufficient number to compensate them for the tax they had to pay.

Superposed postage due stamps are very frequently met with, and we would advise our readers to make sure that the copies which they possess are not fastened upon other postage due stamps. Thus there may be agreeable surprises in store for them.



The normal cancellation of these stamps consists either of two cross dashes of the pen, in black, red or violet ink, (the two last-named colors being in violation of the ministerial instructions), or in a black triangle with teeth upon the exterior sides,—or again in a small triangle having a side of about 12 mm., printed in black or blue ink. Let us add to this the date stamps of the post offices, printed in black or blue, and we shall then have covered the various postal cancellations used on postage due stamps. We also find a round date seal, bearing the name of the town, and "RECOUVREMENTS."

Varieties: There are few varieties in these postage due stamps. Sometimes, especially for the smaller values, the paper has a bleuté tint, at others it is more ivoiré.

1884.—As the postal employees confused the 1, 2 and 5 franc stamps with those of 1, 2 and 5 centimes, a ministerial decree issued in February 1884, modified the color of the 1, 2 and 5 franc stamps. They were printed in brown red, on white paper. The perforation is identical with that of the preceding stamps.

Counterfeits.—The abrupt suppression of the black stamps of 1, 2 and 5 francs, and the substitution of stamps of other colors, caused an advance which was a source of temptation to counterfeiters. We dwelt at length, in No. 193 of the "Collectionneur," (page 283), upon the sale by a skillful manufacturer, of forged stamps printed in groups of at least 4, so as to permit the use of a perforating machine. A photograph of these forged stamps presents the following peculiarities: Underneath the word "CHIFFRE," which stands out in white letters on a black background, there is a line, which,

when seen through a magnifying-glass, is found to consist of two parallel lines.

The second line, that is the one underneath, is clear on the genuine stamps, while it is partly broken in the forged ones

1892.—The series of postage-due stamps was completed in 1892 by the value 50 centimes black on white, same type and perforation as preceding.

November, 1893.—*New issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps.*—The just claims of the public led to modifications in the method of taxation. It had indeed been decreed, in 1882, that letters and other articles of correspondence should be taxed, no matter what the shortage might be, at double the value of the original postage due. This unjust method was abolished by the law of finances of 1893, since which time the tax collected is no more than double the amount of postage short.

The number of postage-due stamps necessary under this new regulation was considerably changed. A large number of values which had become useless, were suppressed. Finally a separate color was given to each value, but the new stamps were not put into service until the existing supplies were entirely exhausted.

The type has not been modified. We give here the values, with the colors and dates of issue :

| | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 5 centimes | light blue | (December 1893). |
| 10 | “ gray brown | “ |
| 15 | “ light green | “ |
| 30 | “ pale red | “ |
| 30 | “ rose | (September 1894). |
| 50 | “ violet | (December 1893). |
| 1 franc | rose on cream | (August 1896). |

We will add here that a ministerial decree of September 1896 suppressed the unpaid letter stamps of 60 centimes and 1 franc. The stamp of 1 franc rose was current for a month in a small number of important post offices ; but the same cannot be said of the 60 centimes stamp, which was never issued. Those that we meet with are colonial unpaid letter stamps perforated by skilful counterfeiters, who have likewise perforated colonial unpaid-letter stamps of 1 franc. The fraud is very easy to detect, as the pale color of the paper of the colonies differs very much from the cream color of the French postage due stamps.

Varieties.—As has been seen in the list of stamps composing the issue of 1893-96, there are two stamps of 30 centimes, one pale red, the other rose. There it is a question not of variation of shade, but of a very marked difference in the color. We do not know how this difference in color originated. As to the 10 centimes gray brown, we find it both dark and light, but this difference is only one of shade.

Taxed postal-cards.—It frequently happened that, where a postal-card was taxed, the person to whom it was addressed rapidly acquainted himself with its contents, and then returned it to the carrier, without paying the tax. The postal authorities, in order to obviate frauds of this kind, introduced special envelopes of brownish white paper, in which taxed postal-cards are placed. The envelope, in addition to various indications of service, bears the address of the person who is to receive it, as well as the adhesive postage-due stamps.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

The London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897 has passed into history. The delights of this life are transient. More's the pity. Yet, after all, it may not be a pity. Too much cake is not healthy for children and too much philatelic exhibition is calculated to produce mental and physical dyspepsia.

But while it lasted it was a most emphatic success and a continued delight to all who attended it.

When the Queen of Sheba came in barbaric state to the court of Solomon the magnificent, and saw its regal splendors, she was forced to admit the half had not been told her. And we who visited this exhibition could but repeat the old admission. Great as were our expectations, the results exceeded them. The list of promoters and exhibitors included many of the best known names in philately and led us to expect much but their efforts surpassed their promises. When we paused to consider how much thought, labor, patience and sacrifice of personal convenience must have been involved, we could better appreciate the result and felt that too much praise could not be awarded. Where the efforts of so many were concerned it would be invidious to attempt to praise individually. I can only say that the unanimous sentiment of those who attended the banquet of the London Philatelic Society, in awarding the heartiest thanks to the Honorary Secretary of the Society and the Exhibition, Mr J. A. Tilleard, was beyond doubt sincere and deserved.

The exhibition was favored by the patronage and presence of royalty. Its patrons were H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K. G. H. R. H. the Duke of York, K. G. and His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K. G. (Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.)

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 22nd, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at the exhibition rooms and, after the members of the Reception Committee had been presented, His Royal Highness declared the exhibition open. The distinguished visitors then made the rounds of the exhibition under the guidance of the Committee, the honor of conducting the Duchess of York falling to Mr. M. P. Castle, President of the Exhibition Committee and Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society. With such an earnest and able philatelist as a guide it is not to be doubted that Her Royal Highness left the exhibition with an increased knowledge of and respects for philately.

The next morning their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, paid the exhibition a quite informal and unexpected visit somewhat to the consternation, I fear, of my good friend Castle who was not dressed in his "best bib and tucker", but for his labors as President of the Judges.

On a third occasion the Duke of York visited the exhibition and spent some hours studying the stamps. At this time the judges were presented to His Royal Highness who displayed special courtesy to the foreign judges, speaking with each for some time in his own language.

The social side of the exhibition was an undoubted success. The smile of the Learned J. P. and Head-keeper of the Philatelic Zoo had not been forgotten and thoughtful ones remembered that animals must be fed. So at frequent intervals the ravening wolves of philatelists and the dear little baa lambs of dealers (as the J. P. did *not* remark but as his words were construed)

were gathered together and given to eat and drink. It was very agreeable at the time, but as a preparation for an ocean voyage it is not to be commended.

The first of the festivities was an excursion to Oakley Court, Mr. W. B. Avery's delightful place on the banks of the Thames. The party, which included most of the prominent philatelists attending the exhibition, went first by railway to Taplow. There we took a steam launch for a trip up the river as far as the beautiful Clevedon Reach, and, turning, proceeded to Oakley Court. Here we were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Avery and Miss Castle. An elaborate luncheon was served in a marquee on the lawn, while an orchestra discoursed choice music. After luncheon we strolled about the beautiful grounds and the more active indulged in tennis, bowling, etc., being assisted in their efforts by the kind suggestions of some of the party who felt that they were best fitted by nature to lie in the shade and criticise.

Five o'clock tea having been served we took reluctant leave of our hosts and returned to London by way of Windsor.

On the evening of July 26th, Mr. C. J. Phillips gave a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, to sixteen of the philatelic fraternity. The menu was of the choicest and the decorations and music were in keeping. After dinner some of the guests gave an exhibition of billiard playing which was quite startling and out of the run of ordinary playing.

The next evening the annual dinner of the London Philatelic Society was given at the Café Monico. Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair and about eighty members and guests sat around the board. The toasts and responses were received with much applause and the entertainment passed off very successfully.

On the 28th, Mr. M. P. Castle entertained the judges and a few other friends at dinner at the Sports Club. The material feast was followed by one for the eyes, Mr. F. Breitfuss having kindly brought his collection of Swiss stamps and Mr. Castle a few trifles from Russia, Finland, etc.

On the 29th a concert and conversation took place at St. Martin's Town Hall. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered and stereopticon pictures of rare stamps and their counterfeits were shown on a screen and their differences explained by members of the Society.

There were numerous other entertainments and dinners of a private and semi-private nature during the time of the exhibition, one of the most pleasing of which was an afternoon and evening spent by a large party as guests of Mr. C. J. Phillips at his charming home at Twickenham and on the Thames near there.

The exhibition was an embarrassment of riches and it is difficult to determine what shall have mention and where to stop when once mention is begun. It will be impossible, within the limits of a magazine article, to do more than notice some special features of the more prominent displays. Many meritorious exhibits must be passed by. Doubtless fuller details will be published in the journal of the Philatelic Society and a careful perusal of the catalogue will repay both generalists and specialists. At the same time it must be said that no description can do justice to the superb accumulation of philatelic rarities displayed on this occasion. It is impossible to convey in words a satisfactory idea of the beauties of arrangement, the exquisite shades and the luxurious massing of numbers there shown. The possibilities of specialism and the great difference between the modern style of advanced collecting and the old generalism were emphasised in a manner almost overpowering.

It was not a display to be viewed in a few hours but to be studied slowly and seriously for days. The philatelist who examined the exhibits with

the aid of their owners—as was frequently my good fortune—was to be envied, for in countries so viewed he received an education. It is indeed a treat to hear an enthusiast in the advanced school of collecting describe the beauties of his favorite country or group. Then no minor variety, no nuance of color and no richness of accumulation is allowed to escape your attention, and you turn from the display with mingled feelings of delight at its perfection, envy at its success, determination to do something equally meritorious and wonder where you shall begin.

The arduous task of judging the exhibits was admirably performed by the distinguished philatelists to whom it was intrusted.

The decisions seem to have given general satisfaction and to have been accepted without dissent by the exhibitors and visitors.

In their work two points are deserving of notice. They favored collections showing evidence of philatelic knowledge and study when contrasted with those representing merely a large expenditure of money. And they desired, so far as consistent with just decisions, that the prizes should fall to foreign exhibitors rather than English, to show their appreciation of the efforts of Continental and American collectors to aid the international character of the exhibition. I very much regret the apathy of American collectors, and that the collections in this country were so scantily represented.

Many of the finest exhibits were not entered for competition, notably those of H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H. R. H. the Duke of York, Mr. M. P. Castle, Mr. W. B. Avery and Major E. B. Evans.

In describing the exhibition those not entered for competition will be marked *.

Class I., Division I. Adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain, unused. The exhibit, *par excellence*, of this class and of the exhibition, was that of Mr. H. J. White, winning the special gold medal—the grand prize of the exhibition—the gold medal for the division and the gold medal given by Mr. W. H. Peckitt. This was a truly marvelous display and one which surprised even English collectors. It did not seem possible, even to those best informed, that such a surpassing exhibit could be gathered together or even that the material existed.

The collection was especially strong in blocks with marginal imprints and in entire panes.

The stamps were arranged according to their numerical values. There were of the ½d rose red a pair of plate 9; 1d black V. R. a block of four with imprint (there were *only* about forty copies of this rarity in the exhibition); 1d black, six blocks with plate numbers, one of them containing 36 stamps; 1½d plate 1 in both lilac rose and rose red with errors in the corner letters; 2d, without lines, a strip of three and two pairs; the same, small crown, perf. 16, a block of six, and perf. 14 a block of ten; large crown, perf. 16, two copies of plate 5 and one of plate 6. Of the octagonal stamps there were, 6d a block of six, 1cd two blocks of four, 1sh a block of eight, besides pairs of each value and many single copies in choice shades; 3d, small letters, blocks of four and nine; the same with large letters, pairs and blocks of all plates, except 7 and 8, and complete panes of plates 4, 5, 6, 11, 18, 19 and 20; 4d small garter, a pair (the only one known) and two single copies; medium garter, three copies on blue paper and two strips of three on white paper; large garter, blocks of four and eight; 6d, pairs, blocks or panes of all plates; 9d, a perfect copy of plate 5 (hair lines); 1cd, a copy of plate 2 (probably unique in unused condition); 1sh, pairs and blocks of all plates and eight panes with various watermarks; 2sh blue, very fine shades and a pane of the

same stamp in brown; 5sh, watermarked Maltese Cross, plate 1, pair and three singles; plate 2, three copies; plate 4 (anchor), single and block of four on blued paper and two copies on white paper; 10sh, Maltese Cross, pair and two singles; anchor, copies on blued and white papers; 10sh ultramarine, seven copies, cobalt five copies; £1, Maltese Cross, three; anchor, one each on blued and white papers; £5, a copy on blued paper without "Specimen."

The "I. R. Official," "O. W. Official" and "Govt. Parcels" were complete.

There were numerous essays, trial colors, die proofs in black and a complete set of imperforate specimens of all values and all plates from the *imprimatur* sheets.

Displays in this class by Mr. W. T. Willett (silver medal) and Mr. E. H. Selby (bronze medal) contained many rare and interesting things which would fully merit description were it not to repeat so much already described in Mr. White's collection.

Class II., Division I., British Empire, British Guiana. Mr. W. B. Avery* showed the issues of 1850 to 1862 inclusive. Of the 1850 issue there were 13 specimens, including a 2c and a 4c on pelure paper; 1852 issue unused and used; 1856 eight copies of the 4c, including two on blue surface paper; 1853, an unused copy of the 4c with corner blocks framed; 1862 issue both single copies and complete sheets.

Mr. H. J. Duveen's exhibit of the same country was awarded the silver medal for this section. Issue 1850-51 contained a pair of 2c rose, the 4c on pelure paper and the 4 and 8c used together, all on original covers, and four copies of the 12c including one on "sugar" paper; 1852, 1c magenta and 4c blue unused, a pair of the 1c used and four copies of the 4c; 1856 three copies of the 4c magenta and two of the 4c blue; 1862 provisional issue, fine unused and used copies; the later issues were complete unused.

New South Wales. The exhibit of Mr. W. W. Blest (gold medal) was remarkable for the unused specimens. Of the Sydney Views there were shown, 1d, plate 1 (seven) and plate 2 (six); 2d, plate 1 (three), plate 2 (nine), plate 3 (one), plate 4 (four) and plate 5 (three); 3d (four). The unused Laureated included, 1d, two copies on laid paper; 2d, three copies with stars in the corners; 6d, two copies each of the plates 1 and 2; 8d, one; and a copy of the 3d watermarked 2. 1855 issue, three copies of the 5d, also the 6d and 1sh watermarked 8. There were many very fine copies and pairs of all the early issues used. The registration stamps included a fine unused block of ten imperforate.

New South Wales was also shown by Mr. W. B. Avery.* Of the Sydney Views unused there were: 1d, plate 1 (three); plate 2 (five); 2d, plate 2 (two). There were of reconstructed plates four of the 1d, nine of the 2d and two of the 3d. Among the unused Laureated were a strip of ten of the 2d, plate 1, a block of six of the 3d and a block of ten of the 6d, coarse background. Among the reconstructed plates of this was one of the 2d, watermarked, unused except one copy, and containing a block of thirty, also a plate of the 2d with stars in the corners and one of the 8d. In the 1853 issue were three pairs of of the 8d and an unused block of four of the 1sh. watermarked 8. In the 1856 was a pair of the 3d watermarked 2.

The display of Mauritius by Mr. W. B. Avery* naturally attracted much attention because it contained unused copies of the very rare 1d and 2d "Post Office."

In addition there were a number of the 1d and 2d "Post Paid" unused and numerous used copies, including a reconstructed plate of the 2d. Of the

"large fillet" eleven specimens were shown, one being unused. Succeeding issues were well represented, and included three unused copies of the surcharged 4d and one of the 1sh green perforated.

Mr Avery's* exhibit of Victoria was remarkable for the fine shades and the number of unused copies, especially in the early issues. Of the 6d beaded oval there were one unused and six used copies.

One of the finest of the exhibits was that of Baron A. de Worms' unrivalled collection of Ceylon. To this was awarded the gold medal for its section and the special gold medal given by the City of London Philatelic Club. Among the unused stamps were: First issue, 1d, block of twelve; 5d, 1d and 1sh 9d, a pair of each; two each of the 4d, 8d and 9d; and several 6d, 1sh and 2sh. Of the perforated stamps with star watermark there were pairs of the 4d, 6d and 8d, two copies of the 9d lilac brown and a block of four of the 1sh. The issue without watermark included pairs of the 1d, 5d, 6d and 1sh. In the issue watermarked CC were three copies of the 2d in the color of the star issue (four used copies were also shown). Of the CA watermark there were two specimens of the 16c lilac and one of the 24c brown violet. In addition there were numerous unused copies of the stamps of all issues in very fine shades. The display of used stamps was equally extensive, and included many blocks, pairs and strips, notably pairs of the 4d, 1sh 9d and 2sh of the first issue.

In the group of New Brunswick, New Foundland and Nova Scotia Mr. W. B. Avery* showed of the first country two unused and seven used specimens of the 1sh, a number of bisected stamps and three copies of the "Connell." In New Foundland were shown of the scarlet-vermilion series unused two 2d, three 4d, two 6d, seven 6½d and one 1sh. The issue in orange was liberally displayed and many cancelled copies of both issues.

In Nova Scotia the fine assortment of the pence issue included five unused and five used copies of the 1sh.

The same countries were exhibited by Mr. H. J. Duveen. In New Brunswick 1851 issue were seven 6d unused, four fine shades of the 1sh unused and five used, a "Connell" and several bisected stamps. In New Foundland the scarlet-vermilion series was complete unused, and the 2d and 4d were in duplicate. Of the orange vermilion series there were two each of the 2d, 4d and 6d and specimens of the 6½ and 1sh and the 1sh on laid paper, all unused. In Nova Scotia were shown five unused and seven used copies of the 1sh.

It may be interesting to know that in all sixty-three specimens of the 1sh of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were shown.

Mr. W. W. Blest's display of New Zealand was awarded the silver medal for the section. Of the first issue, London print, there were three copies each of the 1d, 2d and 1sh unused and six of the 1d used. Of the *bleute* paper unused there were a 2d and two 1sh. On blue paper there were five 1d, a pair and strips of three and four 2d and two 1sh, all unused, and of used copies a strip of five 1d and a copy with value omitted of the 2d. The issue on thick white unwatermarked paper was represented by several unused copies of the 6d and 1sh, and one of the 2d with serrate perforation. On pelure paper a number of unused copies of the 1d, 2d and 1sh imperforate and the 2d, 6d and 1sh perforated. Of the the issue with N. Z. watermark there were two copies of the 1d brown. The rouletted and serrate perforation, both on pelure and star papers were well represented.

Queensland was also shown by Mr. W. W. Blest and was awarded the special silver medal presented by Mr. W. Hadlow. The first issue imperforate included four copies of the 1d, a single and strip of three of the 2d and

four of the 6d, all unused, and also two pairs each of the 2d and 6d used. The issue watermarked with truncated star contained an unused strip of three of the 6d dark green.

Mr. Gordon Smith's display of South Australia won the silver medal for its section. Among the unused stamps were: first issue, London print, 1d (two and a pair), 6d (a pair and block of four), 1sh (one); Colonial print, 2d (two), 6d (a pair) and 1sh (two pairs). The rouletted issue included blocks of the 1d, 2d and 6d, a strip of three of the 4d, the 10d with blue surcharge, the six types both on yellow and orange, and two copies each of the 6d Prussian blue and 1sh yellow. In the series perforated by rouletted were shown 4d (single and used pair), 6d (three pairs and five singles), 10d (three) and 1sh (four). A very complete showing was made of all subsequent issues.

Mr. W. Harrison exhibited the South Australian stamps surcharged for Departmental use. The collection was very complete and included numerous rarities. The special silver medal given by Mr. Gordon Smith was awarded to this exhibit.

Western Australia was shown by Mr. W. B. Avery.* In the first issue unused were eight 2d, three 6d and a block of fifty 1sh. There were also used pairs of all values and a specimen of the 4d with center inverted. A large number of the rouletted stamps of the first and second issues were shown. There were seven unused copies of the 6d on *bleuté* paper and eleven of the 2d lilac error.

Cape of Good Hope was also shown by Mr. W. B. Avery.* Of the first issues there were very fine unused blocks of the 1d, 4d and 6d and a pair of the 1sh dark green. The wood blocks were shown singly and in pairs and blocks. Among the unused was a copy of the 4d dark blue. The 1d blue, error, was shown singly and *se tenant* with a 4d, and there were two copies of the 4d red, error.

To the collection of Nevis exhibited by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld was awarded the silver medal of the section and the special silver medal presented by the City of London Philatelic Club. The following reconstructed plates were shown: First issue on gray paper, 1d, 4d, 6d and 1sh, both unused and used; second issue engraved, 1d, 4d and 1sh blue green unused and used, the 1sh yellow green used and ten types unused; lithographed issue, the 1d, 4d, 6d and 1sh unused, the 1d and 4d used, nine types of the 6d, ten of the 1sh light green and seven of the 1sh dark green used; the 1d, perf. 11½, complete unused and used.

The same country as shown by Mr. W. T. Willett was also awarded a silver medal. There were shown reconstructed plates of all values on gray paper unused. Entire sheets of the 4d and 1sh blue green of the second issue and eight types of the 1sh yellow green unused and a used specimen of the 1sh on laid paper. Among the lithographed stamps were entire sheets of the 1d, 4d and 1sh, both light and dark green, and a reconstructed sheet of the 6d, all unused.

Mr. Vernon Roberts' superb exhibit of St. Lucia (bronze medal) included many very fine copies of all issues, blocks of the first issue unused, twelve copies of the 1883 1sh and six of the 4d, perf. 12.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton showed a very complete collection of Straits Settlements, including nearly all the minor varieties, settings and errors. Also many large blocks and complete panes. The special silver medal presented by Messrs. Brown and Skipton was awarded.

A silver medal was given to Baron A. Reuterskiöld for Turks Islands. Among the gems were an unused copy of the 1sh prune, copies of the 2½ on

6d gray with small fraction, three varieties of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ with square based "2" on the same stamp, ten varieties of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 1sh blue, fifteen of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 1sh prune and a block of thirteen of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 1d red. There were many blocks of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 4d surcharges and twenty varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 4d gray, 1893.

Division II., Europe.

The gold medal for section A., and the special gold medal presented by Mr. M. P. Castle were awarded to Mr. R. Ehrenbach's exhibit of Austria, Austrian Italy, Hungary and Bosnia. It will be sufficient to say that every possible shade, perforation and variety of paper was presented and included five copies of the 2kr orange, 1868, of Austria.

Mr. Adolf Rosenberg showed a most elaborate collection of Heligoland, unused, used and on covers. Also all known cancellations, blocks of four of the first issue unused and the 5 marks perf. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. To this exhibit were awarded the silver medal of the section and the special silver medal given by Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

Mr. M. P. Castle* displayed very fine and complete collections of Thurn and Taxis, Hanover, Oldenburg and Wurtemberg. In Hanover were shown four copies of the 1sg blue, 1851 and three of the one-tenth, 1856. Very beautiful copies and blocks of the first issue Thurn and Taxis. In Wurtemberg were shown of the first issue 3kr orange (two), 6kr. (seven), 9kr. (three). The issue without silk threads included copies of the 6kr. in pale green and yellow green. The 1859 issue perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ was represented by twenty two copies. All the stamps mentioned were unused. Mr. W. B. Avery* showed of the first issue of Roumania 8rp (two) and 108p (three), unused; 27p (three and a pair), 54p (six) 8rp (two) and 108p (five), used.

Of Switzerland there were four remarkable displays. Mr. M. P. Castle* showed only Cantonal issues unused. In Zurich with vertical lines two of the 4r and four of the 6r. With horizontal lines, four of the 4r and twenty-two of the 6r, the latter including two strips of the five types unsevered, one of which showed the retouched variety. Winterthur five copies of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ r; Double Geneva, 10c, four pairs, one wrongly divided; 5c Geneva, fine blocks of all varieties; Vaud 4c (two), 5c (fourteen); Neuchatel 5c (six); Basle seven.

Mr. W. B. Avery* showed an unused block with marginal inscription of the double Geneva, containing six pairs and three halves, also nine used pairs; a block of twenty of the 5c large eagle of 1847 with full marginal inscription; a pair on cover of the 4c Vaud; a number of reconstructed sheets of the Federal issue, including one of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ r Orts Post without frame to the cross.

Greece, as exhibited by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, was a wonderful accumulation of sheets, blocks, shades and varieties. It gave evidence of careful study and a thorough understanding of the subject, and was awarded the gold medal of the section and a special silver medal presented by Mr. M. P. Castle.

Another collection replete with blocks and shades was Mr. Hubert Buckley's Norway, and was deservedly rewarded with a silver medal.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach's collection of Sweden was made on his usual lines, plenty of everything. This, too, had its reward in silver.

Division III.—Asia and Africa.

Capt. F. H. Hancock exhibited a very interesting collection of Afghanistan, including sheets of the four plates of 1288, nine specimens of the 1289 issue, a nearly complete plate of the 1293 "tablet" issue and a large number

of single copies of all issues. The silver medal for the section was awarded this exhibition.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones carried off the gold medal for the section with his Japan.

Of the first issue were shown an entire sheet of the 500 mons on wove paper and nine sheets of various values on laid paper, and a block of twenty-five of the 500 mons in the pale yellow green shade. Of the 6 sen of Jan. 1874 there were fifty-eight specimens on laid paper, including a number unused. The various plate numbers were shown almost complete used and many copies unused.

To the same gentleman were awarded in Section B. the silver medal and a special gold medal presented by Mr. David Benjamin for his collection of Shanghai. This is one of the few great collections of that country, and contains nearly everything unused and used. A large number of the stamps of the first issue were shown, including nine specimens of the 4 cands with error "mace" and five of the 8 cands with the same error.

To Mr. R. Pearce's fine display of Transvaal stamps was awarded a silver medal and a special gold medal given by Mr. W. S. Lincoln. The display was extensive, covering a wide range of shades and varieties in all issues. The various local printings of the first type, large and small roulettes, tête-bêche stamps and varieties of paper were fully represented. The same may be said of the stamps issued during the British occupancy, with the addition of all varieties and errors of surcharge and several of the rare stamps on colored paper with the surcharge omitted. The later issues were equally complete.

An illustration of what may be done with a comparatively small and unconsidered country was given by the exhibit of Egypt by Henri Cantel, Bey, (silver medal). The quality and quantity of this collection were quite surprising. In the 1866 issue were unused and used copies of the 5 piastres rose with the surcharge of the 10pi. and the 2pi bisected. In the 1872 issue were tête bêche stamps and inverted surcharges. Nearly all stamps were shown in imperforate condition. All four values of the Suez Canal stamps were also shown unused and used.

In Division IV, America, was found one of the finest displays of the exhibition. This was Mr. H. J. Duveen's superb collection of United States stamps, which well deserved the gold medal awarded it.

Included in this exhibit were: Baltimore, 5c on blue and white paper, Brattleboro on original cover, Millbury, and two reconstructed sheets of St. Louis stamps, one containing two copies of the 20c. The regular issues were shown unused only unless otherwise noted. The 1847 issue included three blocks of four of the 5c and a strip of four 10c. The 1851 issue were in blocks of four up to the 12c and a single copy of the 24c. The 1857 issue were also shown in blocks, including the 5c red brown and 24c red lilac. The premieres gravures of the 1861 issue were complete except the 1c and 90c and the second type of this issue complete in blocks of four, except the 12c and including the 3c pink and 5c yellow. The 1868 grills were well represented, many values being in blocks. The 1869 set were in blocks of six, except the 15c with diamond, which was a block of four. Used copies of the three values with inverted centres and an unused set (except the 6c) of originals without grill were among the gems.

Many of the 1870 grilled issue were in blocks.

The reprints and reissues were shown complete to and including the 1869 set. The reissues of the 1873 set by the Continental Bank Note Co., was represented by four values. By some mistake only the same four values

were shown of this set as reissued by the American Bank Note Co., though Mr. Duveen is the happy possessor of one of the four complete sets known.

Mr. F. R. Ginn had also a fine exhibit of United States stamps. While not as many blocks were shown as by Mr. Duveen, the collection was replete in shades and fine copies. All the reprints and reissues up to 1870 and four of the 1870 set, the department stamps complete, the 15c and 24c of 1869 with inverted centres (used copies) and the 1c, 3c, 1cc, 24c and 30c premieres gravures. This exhibit received the silver medal.

The Confederate States were shown by Mr. W. B. Avery* and included Athens 5c (five and a pair), Baton Rouge 2c green, Columbia 5c (three), Charleston 5c (two), Canton (two), Danville (three), Fredericksburg 5c (three), 10c (one), Goliad 10c, Knoxville 5c black, 5c red (blocks), Lynchburg 5c blue (three), 10c black, 5c black, Lenoir 5c (two), Livingston 5c, Marion 2c, Madison 3c, Montgomery 5c, Macon 5c green, 5c yellow (three), Memphis 5c (two), 2c (block of forty-six), Mobile 2c, 5c, New Orleans, Nashville, Petersburg, Ringgold, Rheatown, Pleasant Shade (pair), Tellico Plains (two pairs), Raleigh and Salem.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach exhibited a wonderful accumulation of Buenos Ayres, containing 125 unused and 160 used copies of the "ship" issues.

Mr. W. T. Hall showed very complete collections of Colombian Republic and Peru. And similar exhibits were made by Mr. H. R. Oldfield in Bolivia, Mr. A. Bruck in Brazil and Mr. R. Ehrenbach in Uruguay.

Of the fifteen collections of rare stamps space only permits mention of that of Mr. W. Thorne, winner of the gold medal. A few of the rarities were Vancouver Island 5c rose, imperforate; British Guiana, 1850, 4c yellow on pelure, 1856, 4c blue surfaced paper, 4c indigo paper colored through; Canada 12d (single and pair); Reunion, first issue, 15c and 30c; Dominica 1d on 6d green; Ceylon 4d and 8d, first issue; Great Britain £1 watermarked Anchor; Hawaii 13c; Tuscany 3 lire; United States, a Battleboro, the 15c and 30c 1869 with inverted centre and a block of four of the 24c ditto; Virgin Islands 1sh with figure omitted; and many other choice specimens.

The account of this great exhibition which is contained in the article by Mr. Luff, in this number of the JOURNAL, will make it unnecessary for us to enter into any further description or details in relation to this important philatelic event. However, we think it desirable to add a tabulated list of the prize winners in each division. It will be seen that American collectors and dealers have borne off a fair share of the awards:

CLASS I., GREAT BRITAIN.

Adhesive Postage Stamps, Unused.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| The Grand Prize (Special Gold Medal), | H. J. White |
| Gold Medal, | H. J. White. |
| Silver " | W. T. Willett. |
| Bronze " | E. H. Selby. |

Adhesive Postage Stamps, Used.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Silver Medal, | F. West. |
| | Telegraph Stamps |
| Silver Medal, | Gordon Smith |
| Bronze " | W. Matthews. |

SPECIAL AWARDS.

For Unused Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain. Presented by W. H. Peckitt, Esq.

- Gold Medal, H. J. White.
 Silver " E. H. Selby.
- For the best Exhibit by an amateur not a member of the Philatelic Society, London. Presented by the Society.
- Gold Medal, W. T. Willett.
- BRITISH EMPIRE.
 Section A.
- Gold Medal, W. W. Blest, (N. S. Wales.)
 Silver " H. J. Duveen, (Br. Guiana.)
 Bronze " Dr. W. C. Bowers, (N. S. Wales.)
- Section B.
- Gold Medal, Baron A. De Worms, (Ceylon.)
 Silver " W. W. Blest, (New Zealand.)
 Silver " Gordon Smith, (South Australia.)
 Silver " F. Ransom, (Trinidad.)
 Bronze " W. Hadlow, (Queensland.)
- Section C.
- Silver Medal, W. T. Willett, (Nevis.)
 Silver " Baron A. De Reuterskiöld, (Turks Is.)
 Bronze " Leslie L. R. Hausburg, (Grenada.)
 Bronze " Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, (Grenada.)
 Bronze " Vernon Roberts, (St. Lucia)
- Section D.
- Silver Medal, Baron A. De Worms, (Gambia, Gold Coast, etc.)
 Bronze " J. W. Marsden, (Gilbraltar, Gold Coast, etc.)
 Bronze " Eliot Levy, (British South Africa, etc.)
- Special Awards
- For Collections of used British Colonial stamps. Presented by the City of London Philatelic Club.
- Gold Medal, Baron A. De Worms.
 Silver " Baron A. De Reuterskiöld.
 Bronze " W. W. Blest.
- For Collections of "Sydney Views," New South Wales. Presented by Messrs. G. Calf & Co.
- Silver Medal, Dr. W. C. Bowers.
 For the most complete collection of Queensland. Presented by W. Hadlow, Esq.
- Silver Medal, W. W. Blest.
 For Departmental stamps of South Australia. Presented by Gordon Smith, Esq.
- Silver Medal, W. Harrison.
 For Collection of Straits Settlements (including Native States.) Presented by W. Brown, Esq., and S. C. Skipton, Esq.
- Silver Medal, W. Dorning Beckton.
- EUROPE.
 Section A.
- Gold Medal, R. Ehrenbach, (Austria.)
 Silver " Adolf Rosenberg, (Heligoland.)
 Silver " Geo. F. Jackson, (Spain.)
 Silver " R. Dreyfus, (Switzerland.)
 Bronze " Julius Lossau, (Hamburg.)
 Bronze " Ernest Petri, (Parma, Tuscany, etc.)
 Bronze " Dr. Yersin, (Switzerland.)

Section B.

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Gold Medal, | W. Dorning Beckton, (Greece.) |
| Silver " | Hubert Buckley, (Norway, etc.) |
| Silver " | R. Ehrenbach, (Sweden.) |
| Bronze " | A. H. Harrison, (Norway.) |
| Bronze " | J. N. Marsden, (Portugal.) |

SPECIAL AWARDS.

For Exhibits of European stamps. Presented by M. P. Castle, Esq.

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|-------------|---------------------|
| Gold Medal, | R. Ehrenbach. |
| Silver " | W. Dorning Beckton. |

For Exhibits by Continental Collectors. Presented by R. Ehrenbach, Esq.

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| Silver Medal, | Adolf Rosenberg. |
| Bronze " | R. Dreyfus. |

ASIA AND AFRICA.

Section A.

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|-------------|---|
| Gold Medal, | T. Wickham Jones, (Japan) |
| Silver " | Capt. F. H. Hancock, (Afghanistan) |
| Silver " | R. Pearce, (Transvaal.) |
| Bronze " | Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, (Philippine Is) |
| Bronze " | Major R. Day, (Afghanistan.) |

Section B.

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|---------------|--|
| Silver Medal, | H. Cantel (Bey), (Egypt.) |
| Silver " | T. Wickham Jones, (Shanghai.) |
| Bronze " | J. Hamish Wilson, (Egypt) |
| Bronze " | C. P. L. Van Kinschot, (Dutch Indies and Orange Free State.) |

Special Awards.

For Collection of Transvaal. Presented by W. S. Lincoln, Esq.

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|-------------|------------|
| Gold Medal, | R. Pearce. |
|-------------|------------|

For Collection of Shanghai. Presented by David Benjamin, Esq.

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|-------------|-------------------|
| Gold Medal, | T. Wickham Jones. |
|-------------|-------------------|

AMERICA.

Section A.

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Gold Medal, | H. J. Duveen, (United States.) |
| Silver " | F. R. Ginn, (United States.) |
| Silver " | T. W. Hall, (Colombia.) |
| Bronze " | Dr. G. Michelsen, (Colombia.) |

Section B.

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Gold Medal, | H. R. Oldfield (Bolivia.) |
| Silver " | Alph. Bruck (Brazil.) |
| Bronze " | T. W. Hall (Peru.) |

Section C.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Silver Medal, | R. Meyer (Chili.) |
| Bronze " | E. S. Davidson (Cuba and Porto Rico.) |

SPECIAL AWARDS.

For Collection of Colombia and States. Presented by M. Giwelb, Esq.

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| Gold Medal, | T. W. Hall. |
|-------------|-------------|

For Collection of Mexico. Presented by W. T. Wilson, Esq.

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|-------------|-------------|
| Gold Medal, | R. Frenzel. |
|-------------|-------------|

For Collection of Peru. Presented by Buhl & Co., Ltd.

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|-------------|-------------|
| Gold Medal, | T. W. Hall. |
|-------------|-------------|

| | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------|
| | Collection of Rare Stamps. | |
| Gold Medal, | | W. Thorne. |
| Gold " | | Harvey R. G. Clarke. |
| Silver " | | M. Giwelb. |
| Silver " | | A. S. Tomson. |
| Bronze " | | H. R. Oldfield. |
| | Collections (without limit as to number). | |
| Gold Medal, | | W. D. Beckton. |
| Silver " | | Mrs. Hetley. |
| Bronze " | | W. Cowland. |
| Bronze " | | A. H. Dingwall. |
| Bronze " | | H. L. Hayman. |
| | Collections (not exceeding 4,000 in number). | |
| Silver Medal, | | Eliot Levy, |
| Silver " | | S. M. Castle, |
| Silver " | | F. Bang, |
| Bronze " | | Mrs. Potts. |
| | Collections (not exceeding 2,000 in number). | |
| Silver Medal, | | L. H. Walter, |
| Bronze " | | G. J. Hynes, |
| Bronze " | | G. B. Duerst, |
| Bronze " | | B. P. Rodd. |

SPECIAL AWARDS.

For Collections exhibited by Ladies. Presented by H. R. H. Duke of York.

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|-------------|--------------|
| Gold Medal, | Mrs. Hetley. |
| Silver " | Mrs. Baynes. |

For collections not exceeding 2000 varieties exhibited in albums of English Manufacture by collectors under sixteen years of age. Presented by Mess. Butler Bros.

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Bronze Medal, | C. Steele-Perkins. |
|---------------|--------------------|

For Collections in albums of British manufacture. Presented by Stanley Gibbons, L'd.

(a) Containing over 8,000 varieties.

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| Gold Medal, | H. L. Hayman, |
| Silver " | Mrs. H. L. Hayman. |

(b) Containing less than 8,000 varieties.

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| Silver Medal, | Mrs. Davidson of Tulloch, |
| Gold " | F. Reichenheim. |

Entire Envelopes and Wrappers.

Division I.

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| Silver Medal, | F. Ransom (Germany.) |
| Silver " | J. R. Heskith (Mulready envelopes and letter-sheets.) |

Division II.

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| Silver Medal, | B. Plashett Rodd (Australian Colonies.) |
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Post Cards, etc.

Division I.

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| Silver Medal, | T. Ridpath & Co. |
| Bronze " | S. C. Skipton and W. Brown. |

Division II.

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| Silver Medal, | B. Plashett Rodd. |
| Bronze " | R. Meyer. |

- Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and
Telegraph Stamps.
- | | |
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| Gold Medal, | Perkins, Bacon & Co., L'd. |
| Silver " | Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ld. |
| Silver " | Waterlow & Sons, L'd. |
| Silver " | Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.. Ld. |
- For Philatelic Literature and Works
- Division I.
- Current Philatelic Journals
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Silver Medal, | Buhl & Co., L'd. |
| Silver " | Stanley Gibbons, Ld. |
| Bronze " | W. Brown. |
- Division II.
- Philatelic Works published since October 3rd, 1890.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Silver Medal, | Dr. Emilio Diena, |
| Silver " | Hugo Kröttsch, |
| Bronze " | L. Upcott Gill, |
| Bronze " | Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd, |
| Bronze " | V. Suppantschitsch. |
- The Philatelic Society's Medals awarded to Authors of Works in this Class.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Silver Medal, | E. D. Bacon, |
| Silver " | F. H. Napier. |
- ALBUMS.
- Division I.
- Albums for Special Collections.
- | | |
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| Bronze Medal, | H. L'Estrange Ewen, |
| Bronze " | W. Brown, |
- Division II.
- Albums for General Collections.
- | | |
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| Bronze Medal, | Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd, |
| Bronze " | R. W. Stevens, |
| Bronze " | Stanley Gibbons, L'd, |
| Bronze " | Dr. Emilio Diena, |
| Bronze " | Whitfield, King & Co., |
| Bronze " | C. F. Lucke, |
| Bronze " | Hugo Kröttsch, |
| Bronze " | W. S. Lincoln. |
| Bronze " | W. T. Wilson. |
- Accessories and Appliances for Use by Collectors.
- | | |
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| Bronze Medal, | Stanley Gibbons, Ld. |
| Bronze " | Hugo Kröttsch. |
- General objects of Philatelic Interest. Special arrangements of Stamps, etc.
- | | |
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| Silver Medal, | J. R. F. Turner. |
| Silver " | W. Morley. |
| Bronze " | S. C. Skipton and W. Brown. |
| Bronze " | H. J. White. |
| Bronze " | C. F. Deady Marshall. |
| Bronze " | W. Rutley. |
| Bronze " | F. C. Smith. |
- Special Awards.
- For Exhibits in any Class by Members of the Manchester Philatelic Society. Presented by W. Dorning Beckton, Esq.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Silver Medal, | G. B. Duerst. |
| Bronze " | Vernon Roberts. |

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 10, August, 1897.

Our great Exhibition has come and gone. It has been a grand success from a philatelic point of view. Of the details of the show I shall say little. Mr. Luff, who has haunted the galleries since the opening, will tell you all about the exhibits. But I may retail the gossip of the show.

Of course the great gossiping center was the dealers room—the jungle, as it was facetiously termed—the dealers being the wild beasts, and the visiting collectors the prey. Whether the prey was as abundant as expected is a matter on which there is a little difference of opinion. Some seem to have done fairly well, others had nothing to complain of, and one or two pursed up their lips and shook their discontented heads and didn't think much of the business to be done at an exhibition. There are different ways of looking at an exhibition, even for a dealer. One assured me that the actual business to be looked for at an exhibition was not worth considering; he trusted to the after results. The last great exhibition yielded him one customer who alone was worth many times what he had paid for his Stall. In the main, the dealers, one and all, will no doubt agree that the exhibition was in the main from their point of view a huge advertisement, and as the benefits of an advertisement are mostly after results, it is early days to say what ultimate effects it will have upon the trade in postage stamps.

From the collector's point of view it has been a very great success. The best collections have been thrown open to inspection in the most lavish manner. There have been few countries that could be beaten outside of the exhibition. In a few, of course, there was an indifferent display. But it may truthfully be said that the big countries were grandly represented. Some timid ones imagine that this overpowering exhibition of the great specialist collections will quite crush the spirit out of the ordinary collector. I do not think so. There are signs that local Societies will in the future have their local shows, and the ordinary collector who cannot compete for a gold medal in an International Exhibition may take front seat in his local show.

Personally, I was shut out from participation in exhibiting. I paid the penalty of attempting, as a busy journalist, to play at stamp collecting. In the intervals of such moments as I could spare I busied myself in the special arrangement of a selection of the best unused specimens from my Transvaal collection, and completed the arrangement, by dint of the use of some mid-night oil, in time to take up the lot to be told that it was too late. Perhaps it was just as well, for the space I should have occupied would have cramped some other stamps that are better understood and appreciated than Transvaals are just yet, for, even confining it mainly to unused, I should have monopolized at least seven cases. In one way it may be a loss, for my collection will certainly never again be arranged for exhibition purposes. Such pleasures must be left for those who have more time to spare than I can boast of.

Of the stories told in the Dealers' room the best was one by Mr. T. H. Thompson, of Leeward Island fame, at his own expense. When he bought

the Leeward Island remainders he says he carefully weeded out all defective surcharges, such as misprints, errors, inverted or doubles, and returned them to the Government agent, claiming, and receiving, his money back for those defective sheets. In his own opinion he was exercising a wise discretion. He was not so wise in those days as he is now. He had not learned the wicked ways of this wicked world. Some time after he was telling a well known brother dealer what a lot of sheets he had found in the lot that were defective. The brother dealer scented good things and inquired for those sheets. To his astonishment he learned that Mr. Thompson had contemptuously returned them to the Government agent. Of course he received an eye-opener as to their value, and as a consequence he went forthwith and inquired what had become of the sheets. He expected they would have been destroyed, but the equally innocent Government agents had not so far troubled themselves about them; they were still to be had if wanted. Mr. Thompson at once secured them, and made a very profitable haul.

Mr. Morley, our English specialist dealer, told me that he had sold more fiscals than postage stamps at his stall. He is a great enthusiast in fiscals, and has lately issued a neat little pamphlet strongly advocating the collection of fiscals.

All the dealers had splendid stocks of stamps on show. Mr. Phillips had over £25,000 worth of the Ayer collection at his stall for inspection, besides a specially mounted collection of every country. Mr. Wm. Brown had some fine lots of the East Africa Protectorates, notably many of the scarcest Zanzibar and British East Africa. Indeed, he seems to be the only dealer who has been able to get any stock of these issues. And yet some people are never tired of asserting that they are made for sale. As a matter of fact, there are few stamps that are more difficult to get to-day than those same Zanzibar and British East Africa. Mr. Callf had a splendid lot of Sydney views, of which he makes a specialty; but for rarities in abundance I must mention the show at the stall of our old friend Mr. W. T. Wilson. It was enough to make any philatelist's mouth water.

There has been a good deal of criticism of the unfavorable sort over the bronze medals doled out wholesale to exhibitors of albums. It is contended that the Judges should have shown their preference for some one of the many albums shown, instead of giving bronze medals to all and sundry. But if the Judges had given one album a gold medal and left the others in the lurch there might have been—more profanity than there is. Generally speaking, we are all sixes and sevens about our likes and our dislikes in the matter of albums. It would be a very difficult matter to find two philatelists who think alike as to the best form of album. All one can say is that there is a tendency to reject the ponderous size in favor of something more portable. We are all in favor of movable leaves and little else. Possibly some of the most fastidious share the partiality of the writer for hand made paper.

The attendance at the Exhibition was not so good as it might have been, but, in the opinion of many, the holding of the exhibition in the summer has a great deal to contend with in the matter of drawbacks. In the first place, stamp collectors will not as a body give up summer games and pleasures for such a severely indoor business as stamp collecting. In the next place, lots of folks are away holidaying in July and August far more

than would be counterbalanced by the summer visitors from abroad. In other ways there is a pretty strong opinion that a winter exhibition of stamps would be much more of a success from the attendance point of view than a summer arrangement. But the most serious reason of all is that there would be infinitely less risk from exposure to a winter sun than to the blazing rays of the summer. It is no secret that, despite the great advantages afforded by the galleries of the Institute of Painters' in Water Colors in Piccadilly, in roof light, etc., some of the delicate lilac stamps suffered severely.

Dealers are in a quandary as to the value of the Transvaal 1s two shafts. It has, almost from the first, been reported to be scarce; why, I am unable to say, or even to understand. But it is unquestionably regarded as a rare stamp, and so far as the *apparent* market supply is concerned it is rare. One dealer has priced it at £8 in his book, another, I am told, got £10 for a copy, but the generally accepted market value is I believe, somewhere about £2. It is possible the engraving of two shafts instead of one was rectified while the supply of the shilling value was in process of execution, or the order to print no more two shafts might have been received in time to stop some of the printing of the 1s supply. Without some such explanation I cannot conceive its being a rare stamp, for it is a value of which a considerable number is used every year. Last year the sales of shilling stamps amounted to 1,032,292. Now, if a supply was printed off with the two shafts it cannot be a rare stamp. Therefore, we must wait for information as to the number actually printed. Meanwhile, anyone who can pick up a stray unused shilling or two at double face may probably do well to stick to them until they settle down to a fixed catalogue value. At present the stamp is certainly a sporting item. One turned up at auction a week or two since and fetched only 9s. Dealers are cautious about buying it, but they are venturesome enough in pricing any copies they may get. Of course all sorts of rumors are about. One dealer told me that he heard there had been a corner, and that there were sheets in the hands of one speculator. After the exposure in the *Monthly Journal* of one postmaster's little business operations, nothing would surprise us. But I fancy the Transvaal Postmaster General has cleared out that little nest.

We are getting very superfine in our catalogue arrangements. Dealers who make a specialty of English stamps now find it necessary to provide four columns of prices instead of the ordinary two columns for used and unused. We are in future to have four columns—1 unused with gum; 2 unused no gum; 3 fine used copies; 4 fair used copies. After all, one cannot complain very much, for almost every dealer's stock book now-a-days makes a wide distinction between a fine copy and a heavily postmarked copy, and rightly so. But there are a few old-fashioned dealers who still take no account of condition. I was going through a stock book of rarities some days since, and in a whole page, in which there were scarcely two stamps of like condition, the copies varying from torn, battered and heavily postmarked copies, to very fine copies, the price was put, at the top of the page, "20s each." That dealer is one of the good old sort. I wish they were more plentiful. His stock has been the happy hunting ground for the knowing ones from the days of Tapling till now. May his sun of apathy never sit. From the collector's point of view dealers are getting a great deal too sharp and knowing, and up-to-date.

Mr. Walter Morley has brought out a new and improved edition of his

English Catalogue. It follows the fashion of the day, largely set I believe by yourself, of being in small pocket size. It is an excellent work for those who make a speciality of English Stamps.

There is a duel going on between Mr. Castle and some Berlin writers. The Berlin writers are howling about what they term the undue and absurd inflation of the prices of rare stamps. Mr. Castle contends that there is no inflation of the prices of rare stamps and challenges his German friends to produce and sell the stamps at lower prices. The whole thing is absurd. It is ridiculous to think that dealers can, for any length of time, unduly inflate prices. If there were no competition, and if leading firms could make a ring, then all would be clear for inflation, but when there are so many dealers competing with each other and auctions into the bargain, undue inflation would simply mean loss of business to the inflating firms. As a matter of fact the cure against undue inflation is always at work. Certain dealers get an unenviable reputation for being very high priced, and as a consequence collectors search everywhere for what they want before they resort to the high priced parties. It is the same in every business; certain firms are always ten to twenty per cent above fellow traders, and the fools who pay their higher percentage have only themselves to blame.

One of the countries that is developing an interest of its own is Niger Coast Protectorate. It is only recently that it has been found to be most interestingly full of a variety of perforations and papers. The perfs. vary from 12 to 15, and the papers from thick to thin, and from gray to white. Those who are wise will do well to fill up their issues of Niger Coast without delay while they are comparatively cheap, especially the first issue of Niger Coast. Speaking generally, in the matter of perfs. anything perf. under 14 is worth picking up. 12 and 12½ are scarce. Personally I consider it is early days to call them rare. If the 12 and 12½ perfs. were only to be found in a few of the first issues only, then they might call them rare, but they are not confined to the first issue for they are to be found in the current series.

Stay, I should have written, in the series just obsolete, for I have just learned that the series of hitherto unwatermarked stamps have been displaced by a series now watermarked "Crown C.A." Therefore, we have now three series of Nigers: 1. The special design engraved for the Oil Rivers, but perceptibly altered on the design to "Niger Coast Protectorate," and, therefore, called by some a provisional, issued in 1893; 2. a fresh, but somewhat similar design, with the new name of the colony properly engraved, but the colors altered throughout, issued in the following year; and 3. the same design but watermarked Crown C.A. as a current series.

While talking about Niger Coast I may draw attention to a curious coincidence. It will be remembered that in the days of the "Oil Rivers Protectorate" there was a terrible epidemic of surcharges. The climate, we were told, was so cussedly damp that it was impossible to keep enough stamps on hand to avoid surcharging. But suddenly there was a change of authorities, and the climate thereupon got frightened, and at once dried up, with the result that there are now no surcharges. Convenient sort of climate that.

The attempt of our Postal authorities to put an end to the pictorial illustration of postage stamps has roused the printing trades of the country, which

at a recent conference of delegates condemned the action of the post office, and decided to bring the matter before the trade generally. Meanwhile I am told that steps are being taken to test the Post Office right of interference by means of a friendly action in the Law Courts. At all events, Mr. Purcell, the popular Controller General of Stamps, in his speech at the dinner of the London Philatelic Society the other day, expressed a belief that a *modus vivendi* would be found.

By the way, at the dinner of the London Philatelic Society the company was photographed by flash light. I saw a copy a few days since, and a more ghastly thing I have never set eyes on. Well known faces are guyed almost beyond recognition, in the most horrible fashion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE OF STAMPS AND OTHER POSTAL VALUES.

By JULES BOUVÈZ

About the year 1850, when the majority of postal administrations adopted the use of postage stamps to represent the taxes collected on correspondence, they had recourse, for the most part, to thoroughly equipped business houses, having renowned engravers at their disposal. However, in those countries in which the postal service developed considerably in a few years, the authorities soon realized that this state of affairs involved serious inconveniences, and, in some cases, gave rise to innumerable difficulties, especially whenever it was desired to introduce a reduction in the tax, or to adopt new rates. The delays which then occurred in the manufacture of new values compelled the postal authorities to have recourse to the application of surcharges on the existing values, thus creating complete sets of surcharged stamps. This was done even from the very beginning, when the postage stamp first made its appearance, and was continued for a considerable period, ceasing only about the year 1860, when typographical plates were introduced, for the first time, by means of the cold striking system*. Let us add, further, that economy had a great deal to do with the application of surcharges up to this time, as the cost of engravings and reproductions had hitherto been enormous.

To-day, the majority of the postal administrations possess special shops for the manufacture of their stamps, these shops being governed by special regulations, thereby permitting the exercise of an active and direct control, and constituting an adequate guaranty, such as could not possibly be secured where the manufacture was farmed out.

As the shops which produce these little labels which are the delight of stamp lovers, are not accessible to the public, we thought it would be of interest to impart to collectors some information in regard to this manufacture.

The special shops where the postage stamps are manufactured, resemble large printing establishments, very well managed.

Immense store-rooms, in which order and perfect cleanliness prevail, contain the paper which is intended for manufacture. Before this paper is used, it is made to undergo a certain preparation and glazing by means of a mechanical press. This process consists in coating, with a colorless matter (the composition of which is kept secret), the side of the paper which is to receive the impression, thereby rendering counterfeits impossible. This

*NOTE.—We do not understand the writer's meaning.—THE PUBLISHERS.

coating not only glazes the paper and gives very great delicacy to the impression, but also, on account of the extreme tenacity of the varnish, prevents all possibility of detaching the imprint from the paper by any chemical process whatsoever, and this is an additional safeguard against counterfeits.

The paper being thus prepared, the sheets are very carefully counted and stored away, to be delivered to the shop according as they are required.

Before they are handed over to the printer, the sheets are entrusted to numberers, whose duty it is to print on the border and on the upper right hand corner, the kind of stamp to be manufactured, the value, and the

TIMBRES "BRUXELLES" à 5C^{MES} N^o 049186

numerical order, running from 0 to the last sheet to be printed. When this has been done, the paper is replaced in the warehouse, where the sheets are again counted.

The employee charged with the superintendence of the warehouse must review and count all the papers, classify them by ream, by category, by origin and by date of reception. He must make an entry in a journal according as they are received and withdrawn, and he is personally responsible to the chief of the establishment.

Connected with every shop, there is an engraver, especially charged, generally by contract, with the composition and engraving of the dies necessary for the construction of the printing plates. He also directs the construction of these plates, superintends their use and renewal, and rejects such proofs as leave anything to be desired from an artistic point of view.

Whenever a postal administration, in possession of a service for the manufacture of stamps, decides upon a new issue, an order is given to the manager of the shop to prepare dies or engravings for the reproduction of the plates necessary for printing. The process for the reproduction of these plates varies in the different countries, some using dies engraved on wood, others on stone or in relief on steel. These dies serve to reproduce a limited number of copper stamps which compose the plates intended for the impression. These stamps, which must possess a perfect identity, are either struck separately under a press between matrices of tempered steel, or reproduced by the electrotype process. They are then placed in juxtaposition and welded on to a copper plate. The first system, inaugurated in Europe in 1859, and applied especially to the French and Greek stamps of 1859 and 1861, produces plates of a fine finish and of great resistance. It gives rise to less defects in the reproduction of the engraving than the electrotype system does. Here, the work is of longer duration, and requires more attention and care. The first thing to be done is to go through the various operations of moulding the engravings and leading the imprints, putting them in the bath, and watching carefully the chemical operation which takes place, and continuing the bath so as to obtain a good metallic deposit. When this deposit is sufficient and complete, then begins the work of cleaning, tinning, filling, arranging and adjusting the clichés which are to enter into the composition of the plate. It is at this point that the work demands the most careful attention, as any appearance of uncleanness in the engraving, or the least defect in the levelling or arranging, would produce defects in the impression.

When two plates, each composed of a definite number of cuts, are finished, and have passed under the hands of the engraver, they are joined side by side in a frame, having been previously cleaned with benzine, in

order to remove any substance which might stain them. They are then ready for the printing of the sheets of stamps. This work, as well as the preceding, requires special attention, more particularly as to whether the paper intended for the impression is sufficiently glazed, and if it is not, the sheets are passed under the rollers; also as to whether the presses are provided with rollers in good condition, and whether the inks which are to be used are at the temperature required for obtaining good impressions. Then everything is put in readiness, and the proofs are produced. These proof sheets are printed with an ink, the color of which is different from that of the ink used for the value of the stamps on the plate, and they are submitted to the manager, whose duty it is to decide as to whether or not they are satisfactory, and as to whether the levelling is such as to obviate any defect in the engravings. The proof sheets are ordinarily gummed, and perforated in such a manner as to render it possible to determine as to whether the adjustment of the cuts is sufficiently exact to produce a good perforation of the stamps. In case the plate should not be entirely satisfactory, it is handed in to the electrotyping department for correction.

When the printed sheets are dry, they are transferred to the gumming department. Each sheet, as soon as it has been gummed by means of the brush, is put in a drying-room, on large hurdles, the air circulating from all sides so as to promote desiccation. This operation is the one which requires the most time, as a good workman can only gum about a thousand sheets in a day. When the gum is dry, the sheets are transferred to the perforating department. This work, which, as all know, consists in surrounding each stamp with small holes, allowing separation to be made without danger of tearing, is done by means of a special apparatus. The sheets, marked off exactly five by five on iron frames, are fastened down. They then pass over a large comb, composed of a series of squares, mounted with aluminum puncheons on each of the sides which correspond exactly to the sides of the postage stamp. The comb rises and sinks automatically, while the frame is drawn along by a mechanical movement, and in less than a minute the five sheets are properly perforated.

It sometimes happens that, unnoticed by the perforators, some of the needles of the apparatus are broken, and others are dulled, thus producing irregularities or frets in the perforations of a certain number of sheets. These defects, which are found especially during the first years that the apparatus was used, and before the recent improvements were introduced, are very rare at the present day, and we may say that out of 10,000 sheets of postage stamps, hardly ten are rejected on account of irregularity or imperfection in the perforation.

The operation that we have just described, is the last one to which the postage stamps are subjected before they are put up for sale.

After having made a careful examination in order to ascertain whether all the sheets have been printed in accordance with the indications inscribed on the border, the manager of the store-room applies to each sheet the control mark, containing the word or mark agreed upon, followed by the date of the manufacture.

The values, joined together in packets of 25 sheets, are then counted and verified anew, and placed in the safe, until such time as they are sent to the post-offices which have charge of the sale.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (RHODESIA).

We have received the following clipping from a local newspaper, which may be of interest to our readers.

The designs for the B. S. A. Co.'s new issue of stamps have been engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and are two in number, consisting of one design for all values up to and including the 6d, and the other for the shilling and higher values. Both are of upright rectangular shape, and in the case of the former the Arms of the Company appear in the center, the value in figures on square tablets in the upper corners, and in words on a straight tablet at the base, "British" "South Africa Company," in two curved lines of Roman capitals above the Arms. The design for the higher values contains the Arms in the center, figures on top and words on base, but the words "British South Africa" above the Arms are in Roman capitals on a semi-circular tablet supported by pillars, the word "Company" being inserted within the inner curve. Although these stamps are being printed, they will not be put into use until the stock of the re-engraved stamps is exhausted (these have not yet arrived here for distribution), the first issue not being used up. When printed, four panes of 60 stamps each will form a sheet of 240 stamps, and the values will be: First design, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d; second design, 1s, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Since the great demand for the Cape stamps surcharged for use in this country, many forgeries of the overprint have been put into circulation, most of the counterfeits being made in London, and several dealers having been victimized with them. The type in the forged stamps is very similar, but the lettering is thinner than the genuine, and is not printed with as "fat" and glossy ink. In the genuine the ink has penetrated very deeply into the paper, and often shows through. Then again, the forged overprint has no broken types, and the A's and V's are thinner in the fork than the originals.

A few of the old £1 blue and £2 rose are still in hand, and are being used up gradually, but there are no more £5 green or £10 brown of the first issue. For the revenue purposes new oblong labels are in use, being portion of the February, 1896, issue, in values of £50, £100 and £200.

Several articles have appeared recently in the various philatelic papers on the issues of the B. S. A. Co., but they are evidently written by tyros, as they are full of mistakes, which an application to any resident stamp collector would have put right. Nothing is said about watermarks or differences in color or paper, which are numerous and interesting

NEW SOUTH WALES FALLS INTO LINE.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports that the excellent example set in England by the issue of "hospital" stamps (which should properly be called "hospital fund labels,") has been followed in New South Wales, with, however, a slight improvement.

The idea that these stamps should not be available for postage, and should be cast out by the stamp fraternity, appeared too monstrous to the authorities in the colony and they therefore adopted a scheme similar to that adopted in England in 1889 in relation to the Guildhall Postal Card. They have issued down there two hospital stamps of the values of 1sh and 2sh 6d respectively, and in order to give them some standing in the philatelic world they are to be admitted as postage stamps, at the respective rates of 1d and

2½d. Our Australian contemporary writes as follows: "The issue can hardly be described as speculative, such a term being usually reserved for stamps prepared with a view to enhancing the postal revenues. In this case, the Postal Department cannot reap more than the cost of production and distribution, and the collector who would reject a stamp issued for such a laudable and humanitarian object, because it is not strictly necessary from a postal point of view, is unworthy of the consideration of all right thinking philatelists."

We admire the patriotism of the writer of these words, but we scarcely think that philatelists, as a whole, will agree with any such view of the misuse of the existence of postage stamps for any such purpose as referred to herein. If such arguments were to be considered as valid, all that would be necessary in case of any public improvement contemplated in any part of the world, would be the issue of postage stamps of a high nominal value and of a low value for postal uses. In fact, it just occurs to us that it would be a great deal better for the Government of every country or colony in the world, to charge a registration fee of \$1.00 to every man who collects stamps, and whenever any money is required for any purpose, to levy a tax either at so much per capita, or based on a percentage of the amount of the postage stamp holdings. We might suggest some other fiscal schemes which would be of considerable advantage to impoverished treasuries in various parts of the world, but we think it best to leave this to the ingenuity of other people.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE LOCAL.



GENUINE.

GENUINE.

COUNTERFEIT.

Mr. Richard R. Brown submitted to us for opinion, a few days ago, a 5c purple Athens, on original letter, and our suspicions were immediately aroused. On a careful comparison of the specimen submitted, with the genuine copies in our possession, we find that it is a forgery, and, for any one except an expert, a dangerous forgery. In fact, Mr. Brown informs us that the stamp was submitted by him to a well-known authority on Confederate locals, as well as to another so-called authority, and both pronounced in favor of its genuineness. We present herewith a photograph of the two genuine types of the Athens, they being the two stamps at the left, and also a photograph of the counterfeit in question, it being the stamp at the right. The differences between the genuine and the counterfeit are to be found on almost every line of inscription, ornamentation, etc., and we scarcely think it necessary to enter into any detailed list of these differences. Our opinion is that this new forgery is the product of the oldest factory, for counterfeits of Confederate locals, in the United States, which has been out of operation for a few years. We hope that the early discovery of the nature of the work, will prevent the working of the factory in question at full blast.

CANADA JUBILEE STAMPS.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for August 7th, pretends to draw a parallel between the Columbus series issued by the United States in 1893, and the Jubilee issue of Canada for 1897. We quote their words verbatim :

"The *American Journal of Philately* considers, and Mr. Nankivell echoes the opinion in his letter, that the issue of Special Jubilee stamps by the Canadian Postal Authorities is 'absolutely contemptible,' and may be regarded 'as evidence that the Canadian Postal Department is not above the very meanest shifts of petty speculation. This is somewhat tall talk. We hold no brief for the Canadian Jubilee stamps, and as all our readers are aware, we are cordial haters of anything and everything in the way of philatelic speculation, but it does strike us as a trifle impudent on the part of the *American Journal of Philately* to lecture Canada for this sort of thing. The Canadian Jubilee issue is in every respect a copy of the American Jubilee issue of 1893. In the shape of the stamps, in the general scheme, and we believe in the number and denominations the two issues are practically as like as two peas. The only difference lies in the period of availability. The American Columbus stamps were available for twelve months; the Canadian are available for only three months. Thus the Stars and Stripes are nine months to the good, and if we may judge American opinion from the pages of the *A. J. of P.*, there is much virtue in the nine months.

We strongly disapprove of the Canadian Jubilee issue ourselves, but the sight of the American pot calling the Canadian kettle black merely moves us to laughter."

It seems almost unnecessary to answer any such dribble, but as some philatelists may be misled by the nonsense which has been written on the subject, we think it necessary only to state that if there were no other difference between the two issues, it would be sufficient for the purpose of differentiation, to state the fact that Columbus stamps were issued for *postal use*, and the Canadian stamps for anything but postal use. That this statement is not an exaggeration is proven by the fact that any value of the Columbian series could be purchased at any post-office in the United States from January 1st, 1893, up to December 31st of that year, whereas, for all practical purposes, the ½, 6 and 8c stamps, as well as all the dollar values, have been sold by the Canadian Postal authorities as pretty pictures, and as such alone. Any one applying at the post office for a \$1.00 stamp to prepay a letter, will be met with the reply that in order to obtain one he must buy stamps to the value of \$16.21 ½, or, as recently modified, \$2.21 ½, or \$1.21 ½. The same would be true if he desired a ½c or 6c stamp for postage, and if such pictures can be likened unto postage stamps, we are unable to find the similarity. Besides that, it is a well-known fact that stamps of a high value were absolutely necessary in the United States, where, for many years, every foreign mail leaving the country bore parcels which had to be pre paid with twenty, thirty, fifty, or even more, ninety cent stamps, whereas, as far as our knowledge has gone, the necessity for such high values has never been apparent in Canada.

We have just received a copy of a circular issued this month, authorizing the distribution to various offices of smaller sets of these stamps, including all values from ½c to 5cc and from ½c to \$1.00. We are informed by some offices that their allotment of these small sets was exhausted within a few days of their being placed on sale. We append a copy of the circular in question :

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying partial sets of Jubilee stamps. These sets consist of two kinds; one from a ½c to \$1.00

(value \$2.20½), the other from ½c to 50c (value \$1.20½). You are instructed to sell these stamps as sets, and as sets only, representations having been made to the Department that in various parts of the Dominion there is a desire to obtain such sets for souvenir purposes. You must not, under any circumstances, break a set; for, besides the disappointment that such a course would cause, you would render yourself liable to loss the Department having decided not to allow credit for any broken sets returned to it by a Postmaster, who, notwithstanding the instructions herewith given, sells any denominations of the stamps making up a set, apart from the rest.

I am also to ask you to use your best judgement in the sale of these sets, checking, as far as possible, any attempt on the part of speculators to monopolize them, and thus securing as general a distribution of such sets in your vicinity as the circumstances may permit. To enable you to make change in connection with the sale of the enclosed sets, I include a sufficient quantity of ordinary ½c postage stamps.

I may add that the accompanying supply has been based strictly upon the annual revenue of your office, and, having regard to the total number of sets available and the extent of their distribution, represents that proportion to which you are entitled.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. P. STANTON,

The Postmaster.

Superintendent.

Our E. C. will, no doubt, still contend that these stamps are issued in the same manner as the Columbian series, although we are not aware of any circular issued by our P. O. Department taking these stamps so clearly out of the realm of postage stamps issued for use.

THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

About seventy-five members of the American Philatelic Association assembled in Boston on Tuesday, Aug. 24th, for the Twelfth Annual Convention. The sessions were held in Wesleyan Hall and were marked by great harmony and the evident desire to promote the welfare of the Association. The attendance represented an unusually large number of states.

The opening address of President Olney was interesting and commendably brief. It was followed by the appointment of the usual committees, the presentation of proxies and the casting of ballots for the annual election.

A Committee from the Boston Philatelic Society were received and extended a hearty welcome to the visitors. In response the convention voted to open its sessions to all philatelists.

The report of Secretary J. F. Beard showed a falling off in membership during the past year of 170, leaving a total of 879. These losses are to be attributed to business depression and dissatisfaction with the management of certain departments of the Association.

The report of Treasurer N. W. Chandler showed the association to be in a satisfactory financial condition. The report of International Secretary Doebelin was in his usual style and much amused the members. The reports of the Librarian, the Vice-Presidents of the branches and the various standing committees were all favorable. This ended the morning session.

The afternoon session was brief, the only business being the reading of the report of the Vice-Presidents.

The plans of the Entertainment Committee were somewhat disturbed by the inclemency of the weather, but a large party visited Bunker Hill Monu-

ment and the Navy Yard and a smaller one enjoyed the artistic display in the Public Library. In the evening many of the visitors attended the theatres.

The second day of the convention was devoted to amusement. Nearly all those in attendance, as well as the ladies with them, went on a steamer trip down the harbor, past Marblehead and Beverly to Salem Willows. Salem with its historic houses, made famous in Hawthorne's tales and by connection with many of the great names of New England history, with its museums and witch houses, was thoroughly inspected and declared by all to be most interesting. Returning to the Willows the party enjoyed a fish dinner and were photographed several times. About five o'clock they returned to Boston by boat and train.

The evening was occupied by an informal caucus at one of the hotels. While not an official meeting there is no doubt that the discussion on this occasion of several important questions, helped the members to a better understanding of them and saved a day of the Convention.

Thursday the 20th, was the busy day of the Convention. At the opening, the report of the Superintendent of the Purchasing and Sales Department was received. Following this the Committee on Credentials made their report and announced the election of the following Directors for the ensuing year :

F. F. Olney of Rhode Island, W. C. Van Derlip, John Luther Kilbon and George L. Toppan of Massachusetts, Joe F. Beard of Iowa, H. B. Phillips of California, E. Doeblin of Pennsylvania, H. G. Smith of Minnesota and George R. Tuttle of New York.

The Directors subsequently met and elected Mr. Olney, President ; Messrs Van Derlip, Kilbon and Toppan, Vice-Presidents ; Mr. Beard, Secretary ; Mr. Doeblin, International Secretary ; and Mr. Smith, Treasurer. Mr. Tuttle was appointed Superintendent of Purchasing and Sales Department.

Reports were received from various standing committees, including the recommendation of the library committee, that a permanent philatelic library be established at Pittsburg, Penn. to be in charge of two Pittsburg members, to be appointed, assisted by the librarian of the association.

Invitations were received from Omaha, Detroit, New York, Put-In-Bay, O. and Providence to hold the next convention in these cities. New York was selected after considerable of a contest, 272 votes being cast in favor of that city out of 434.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Purchasing and Sales Department reported unfavorably on the report of the late Superintendent of that department and the President appointed Messrs. J. W. Scott, Geo. L. Toppan and P. M. Wolsieffer a special committee to investigate the accounts of the department.

The following officers were appointed : H. E. Deats librarian, W. C. Stone literary exchange manager, R. R. Bogert examiner of sales books, J. W. Scott counterfeit detector, J. A. Wainwright collecting agent, P. M. Wolsieffer, A. W. Bachelder and W. F. Gregory, auction and purchasing agents. All the old resident and state vice-presidents were reappointed.

The Committee on By Laws recommended a number of changes all of which were adopted. The most important were the reduction of the annual dues from \$1.80 to \$1.20 and making the Superintendent of Purchase and Sales Department an appointive instead of elective officer.

The *Weekly Philatelic Era* was made the official organ of the Association. It was voted to reject the articles of incorporation in the state of Minne-

sota, which gave the name American Philatelic Society to the organization, and the directors were instructed to incorporate the organization in the state of Minnesota with the name American Philatelic Association.

It was also voted to maintain for the present our incorporation in the State of West Virginia, but as soon as incorporation is secured in Minnesota to conduct the Association under the laws of that State.

The sum of \$100 was voted toward the defense fund in the suit of the United States vs. Walter S. Scott on the charge of illegal possession of newspaper and periodical stamps.

The convention adjourned to meet in New York City, August 23d, 1898.

NOTES.

The *Vertrauliche Korrespondenz Blatt*, communicates the bad news that some of the plates of Naples have been stolen. The thief must have been well up in the prices of the various values, as he took a whole plate of 120 clichés of the 50 Grana stamps, but only 15 clichés each of the ½, 1, 5, 10 and 20 Grana stamps. We understand a buyer has been found for these clichés, and we shall have to look out for reprints.

(*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Weekly Stamp News*, it is again reported that Zululand is to be annexed to Natal, and should this amalgamation take place, no doubt the special stamps of Zululand will cease to exist.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

In the June number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, we find an article headed "St. Seebeck," in which there is reprinted from the *Union Postale* a letter addressed by Mr. Seebeck to the Government of Bolivia, offering to supply their postage stamps under the same arrangement under which he had been supplying a number of countries in South and Central America. The editors of the paper argue from this letter, that Mr. Seebeck has not lived up to the spirit of the agreement which he entered into a year ago, and we consider it a sufficient answer to state that the letter in question was written nearly three years ago, and that Mr. Seebeck has made no such offer since he entered into the agreement referred to.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LIBERIA.—The *Philatelic Record and Stamp News* states that they have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., a new design for the 3c stamp for inland postage. They say that it is a curious-looking stamp, printed in red on a background printed in pale green. Inside a key-pattern border are the words "Republica Liberia" in a curved label, then in the centre "3" with word "cents" under, and in curved label "inland postage." We cannot make out from their description whether they have only seen the design, or the adhesive stamp itself. Until further notice, we shall not include it in the catalogue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We read in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that a series of special stamps, corresponding with the other colonial issues is soon to appear for the Great Comoro Islands. These are situated half way between Madagascar and the African Coast, and consist of four larger, and a number of smaller

islands. They came under French protection in 1886, the population being estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.



We are informed by Mess. David Benjamin and Whitfield, King & Co., that the 18 and 24c values of the new issues of Labuan and North Borneo are to be withdrawn from use, and to be replaced by new stamps of corresponding values. The change, as we are informed by Whitfield King & Co., is due to errors in the inscriptions of these two stamps. In the 18c, the inscription now reads "Postal Revenue," and in the 24c, the words "Postage and Revenue" were entirely omitted.



PORTO RICO.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* :

"We have received two curious labels, which, although of different colors, are printed upon the same piece of paper. Each is 45x40mm. in full size, as perforated, but there is a frame of fine dotted lines a little smaller. In the centre is an impression of the current adhesive, very badly printed, at the top the word 'CENTENARIO,' at foot 'SITIO DE LOS INGLISES.' (Siege by the English), at left '1797,' at right '1897.' We gather that these commemorate the centenary of an unsuccessful attempt on our part to capture Porto Rico in 1797, an event with which English philatelists can hardly be expected to sympathize; so we will only add that both labels are of the same value, 3c de peso, and that they are printed in carmine and deep blue, upon white laid paper."

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES—Mr. W. C. Eaton has sent us samples of two colors of the 8c stamp of the current issue, plate No. 249, one being in the regular puce shade, which has been in use for some time, and the other in brown violet.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

8c brown violet (shade)

BELGIUM.—The "*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*" states that the 50c stamp printed in gray has really appeared, although our correspondent in Belgium has not, up to this writing, informed us of the fact.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

50c gray

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us samples of two different printings of the recent surcharge on the Cape of Good Hope ½p emerald green, chronicled in our July number. In the first type the distance between BRITISH and BECHUANALAND measures 13½mm., whereas in the second setting it is only 10mm.



Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green, black surcharge

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—In addition to the previously listed stamps of the current issue of Zanzibar, surcharged for use in BRITISH EAST AFRICA, we understand that the 4a value has been maltreated with the surcharge "BRITISH-EAST-AFRICA 2 $\frac{1}{2}$."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4a black, green and red

CHINA.—Among a small lot of stamps, we find a surcharge which has not yet been chronicled by us, viz: 10c surcharged on 6c brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a shell.

Perforated 12.

10c on 6c brown, black surcharge

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We learn from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the 20c stamp of the current issue, which has hitherto appeared in brown on blue, is now issued in light brown on light green paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

20c light brown, green

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 2c stamp of the current issue has appeared in a new shade, being a distinct vermilion instead of rose.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

2c vermilion (shade)

ECUADOR.—In addition to the 5c value of the new type chronicled last month, we have received the 2c and 10c. The engraving is very fine, and the work appears to be of English origin.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2c vermilion
10c dark brown

In addition to the values of the Jubilee issue chronicled last month, with the surcharge of Coat-of-Arms and "CORREOS PROVISIONALES," we have now received the 1c stamp of the same issue.

Provisional Issue.

Perforated 11 ½.

Surcharged



1c rose, black surcharge

We learn from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that some additional surcharges have been made on the envelopes of the 1894 issue, the 10c having been surcharged 1895-96, to correspond with the 5c issued about a year ago, the 5c being surcharged 1897-98.

Envelopes.

5c dark green on white, surcharged "1897-98" in black

10c carmine on amber, surcharged "1895-96" in black

ERITREA.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has received the new 5c stamp of Italy, surcharged "COLONIA ERITREA," for use in that colony.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

5c green, black surcharge

FRANCE.—Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us a new 50 centimes Pneumatic Letter Card differing in the inscriptions from the previous issue. The new card reads "CARTE PNEUMATIQUE FERMÉE." We shall illustrate it next month.

Pneumatic Letter Card.

50c black, blue, perforated III

French Offices in Zanzibar.—One of our correspondents informed us some time ago that the stamps used at the French Offices in Zanzibar were to be modified by the addition of ZANZIBAR to the values in Indian currency. The *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* now states that this is an accomplished fact, and lists the entire series.

Adhesive stamps

Perforated 14x13 ½.

½a on 5c green, *greenish*

1a on 10c black, *lavender*

1 ½a on 15c blue

2a on 20c red, *green*

2 ½a on 25c black, *rose*

3a on 30c brown, *bistre*

4a on 40c red, *straw*

5a on 50c rose, *rose*

10a on 1f bronze green, *straw*

50a on 5f lilac, *lavender*

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Not to be behind some of their larger brothers the Government of the Leeward Islands celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria by a special issue of stamps. In this case, however, surcharging was resorted to, and the entire series of stamps of the current issue was defaced by a black overprint in the shape of a round garter with buckle, inscribed "SEXAGENARY—1897" in the outer and "V. R. I." in monogram in the inner circle. The quantity printed was limited, although the figures have not yet come to hand, and a pretty speculation has been the result. These stamps may be very interesting from the standpoint of loyalty, but we hope that stamp collectors will close their purse strings against them.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional Jubilee Issue.

Surcharged



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- ½p green & mauve
- 1p carmine & "
- 2½p blue & "
- 4p orange & "
- 6p brown & "
- 7p slate & "
- 1sh rose & green
- 5sh blue & "

LIBERIA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the registration envelope of the current type has appeared in a new shade.

Registration envelope.

Size, 130x80mm.

10c gray green, *white*

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has now sent us the new 2c wrappers, which correspond exactly with those of the 1c value chronicled by us in May of this year. They have the stamp of the current type, and the inscriptions are similar to those of the preceding issue, being in red on the one issued for interior use, and in green on the Postal Union wrapper. The paper is a thin manilla, highly glazed on the surface.

Wrappers.

Thin manilla paper, highly glazed on the surface.

Truncated flap at the right.

Size, 250x85 mm.

2c red, red inscription, for the interior use

2c red, green inscription, for international use

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Jubilee stamps announced some time ago, were duly placed on sale on June 26th, and of course no objection can be raised to them from any standpoint, as they are to replace the corresponding

values of the previous issue, and are to remain in use for an indefinite period. The designs are scarcely up to what we expected, considering the laudations which they received in their native land, and we must think that art has not as yet reached a very high stage in the antipodes. At the same time, the 5/- stamp of the old design has been re-issued on paper watermarked 5/- and perforated 11.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.



Perforated 11 x 11 1/2.

- 1p carmine
- 2p deep blue
- 2 1/2p royal purple
- Watermarked 5/-
- Perforated 11.
- 5s dark purple

NICARAGUA.—In examining the cases of stamps of the 1890 issue which were returned to Mr. Seebeck by the Government of Nicaragua in 1891, and which were turned over to Mr. G. B. Calman, in pursuance of a contract entered into between him and Mr. Seebeck, a number of new and interesting varieties were found. We list them herewith :

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 2c vermilion | 1p dark brown |
| 5c blue | 2p green |
| 10c slate | 10p orange |
| 50c violet | |

Imperforate vertically.

- 5c blue
- 10c slate

Official stamps without surcharge.

Perforated 12.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1c ultramarine | 50c ultramarine |
| 2c ultramarine | 1p ultramarine |
| 5c ultramarine | 2p ultramarine |
| 10c ultramarine | 5p ultramarine |
| 20c ultramarine | 10p ultramarine |
| Imperforate. | |
| 2c ultramarine | 5cc ultramarine |
| 5c ultramarine | 5p ultramarine |
| 20c ultramarine | |
| Imperforate vertically. | |
| 5c ultramarine | |

PARAGUAY.—As announced some time ago, we have now received the 10c stamp of the current type without a hole being punched into each stamp. There are two distinct shades, one being ultramarine, and the other steel blue.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

10c steel blue

10c ultramarine

ST. VINCENT.—We are informed by Mr. E. Lander, that new stamps of the values of 2½d and 5d were issued on the 13th of July, replacing the surcharged stamps issued some years ago. Mr. Berlepsch has shown us the stamps, which are of the regular St. Vincent type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p milky blue

5p slate brown

SALVADOR.—It appears that, in accordance with a recent decree, the postal rate for foreign letters has been increased to 13c, on account of the fall in silver, making the present rate about equivalent to the regular international rate of 5c. It may appear to be due to the spirit of speculation that many different values were surcharged in order to produce the stamp of the new value, but it is only fair to consider that in receiving supplies of their various issues of stamps, the governments of Central America have been in the habit of receiving an equal number of each one of the higher values, and hence, in making any new surcharge, it is but natural for them to try to avoid drawing too heavily upon any one value, and perhaps exhausting that entirely, leaving other values on hand, for which there might be less inquiry. In order to meet this contingency, the 24, 30, 50 and 100c stamps have all been surcharged with the new value, and also the 15c envelope.

Adhesive stamps,

Provisional Issue.

TRECE

Surcharged **centavos**

Perf. 12.

13c on 24c yellow, red surcharge

13c on 50c rose, black surcharge

13c on 50c purple, black surcharge

13c on 100c carmine brown, black surcharge

Envelope.

Size, 151x91 mm.

13c on 15c black, red surcharge

SERVIA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that one para stamps exist perforated 11½ all around, as well as in the regular perf. 13x13½. It is said that specimens of both perforations have been seen with cancellations early in 1896, so that it is likely that both varieties were issued simultaneously.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

1 par dull red

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 3 pence was issued in Perf. 13, on May 31st.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

3 pence deep gray green

SWITZERLAND.—We have just received a new 5c wrapper, the type being altered somewhat from the previous issue, it being now the same as the stamp on the current issue of postal cards. The chief difference is in the Coat of Arms placed above the numerals of value.



Wrapper.

Size?

5c carmine, yellow

TASMANIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the 5s stamp in the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

5s violet and red

TONGA.—We have just received an entirely new series for use in these islands, and we of course are happy to find that the postal necessities of this important division of the world have grown to such an enormous extent, that in place of a set of stamps consisting of four or five values, it has been necessary to increase the supply to fourteen, running from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5 shillings. The illustrations which we publish herewith will make a detailed description unnecessary; and we can only add that, for the first time in its history, Tonga has a set of stamps which is finely engraved and truly artistic. The paper is watermarked with a pattern of turtles swimming in different directions. We presume this is intended to indicate that the stamps are to be sent swimming to stamp collectors in all parts of the world. The 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 10p and 1s are all of one type.

Adhesive stamps.





Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- ½p blue
- 1p carmine brown and black
- 2p bistre and black
- 2½p light blue and black
- 3p emerald green and black
- 4p mauve and green
- 5p orange and black
- 6p red
- 7½p green and black
- 10p carmine and black
- 1s purple brown and black
- 2s dark ultramarine and black
- 2s 6p violet
- 5s brown red and black

TWO SICILIES—Sicily.—In an article on the postage stamps of Naples and Sicily by Dr. Emilio Diena, published in the *Timbre Poste*, we find that the doctor admits the genuineness of a ½ grano stamp printed in blue. He gives his reasons for the admission of this variety as a genuine one, and we suppose that the stamp will have to be recognized in catalogues in future.

Adhesive stamp.

Imperforate.

½grano blue, error

THE MARKET.

Auction Sale of Chevely & Co., July 9th, 1897.

EUROPE.

Prussia (1861-65) 2sgr, Prussian blue, mint condition, \$15.00

AMERICA.

Dominica. CA, 1sh carmine, unused, mint condition, 11.00
 St. Lucia, first issue, blue, unused, fine 11.87
 — same issue, green, similar, 13.75
 — CA, 6d lilac, unused, mint, 7.00
 — same issue, 1sh orange, mint, 18.75
 Nevis, 1sh yellow green, No. 2 on plate, fine, 13.75
 — another, No. 8, fine, 13.75
 — another, No. 9, fine, 14.37
 — another, No. 12, fine, 13.75
 — 6d litho, No. 11 on plate, unused, mint condition, 47.50
 — another, No. 12, similar condition, 45.00
 — CA, 6d green, mint condition, 28.75
 Virgin Islands, 1sh, with outer line, unused, mint condition, 14.37

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., July 22nd and 23rd, 1897.

EUROPE.

Switzerland. "Rayon 11," 10rap, with border to cross, \$ 11.25
 Great Britain, 10d brown, octagonal, unique block of three, in mint state. Two of the stamps have the die number (1) on the base of neck, but the third stamp shows no trace of this, 175.00

ASIA.

Ceylon, 8d, imperf., fine specimen, large margins at top and right side, others rather close, 82.50
 India, the rare ½anna red, superb unused pair, no gum, 57.50

AMERICA.

St Lucia, first issue, blue, unused, fine, 10.50
 — same issue, green, similar, 11.00
 — CA, 6d lilac, unused, mint, 10.50
 — CA, 1sh orange, unused, mint, 16.00
 Nevis, 1sh yellow-green, No. 2 on plate, fine, 12.50
 — another, No. 8, fine, 12.00
 — another, No. 9, fine, 12.00
 — another, No. 12, fine, 12.00
 — 6d litho, No. 11 on plate, unused, mint, 43.75
 — another, No. 12, similar, 43.75
 St. Christopher, CA, 4d blue unused, original gum, slight crease, 16.87
 Buenos Ayres, Steamship, 4 pesos, red, very small tear at top, otherwise good specimen, 42.50
 United States, (1861) 5c mustard, unused and very fine, but no gum, 17.50
 Turk's Islands, (1893) the extremely rare provisional ½d on 4d gray, fine unused strip of 6, mint, 80.00
 Virgin Islands, first issue, 1sh carmine and black, thin outer line, unused, mint, 15.00
 — a grand used specimen of same, 13.12
 Bahamas, no watermark, 4d rose, fine unused pair, mint condition, 72.50
 — ditto, 6d, gray lilac, similar pair, 72.50
 St. Vincent, star, 1sh lake, perf. 11 ½, unused, mint, 23.75

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, July 27th, 1897.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Brunswick: Percé, ½ gros. black on green, unused and fine, full gum,
with Expert Committee's guarantee, | \$22 50 |
| Gibraltar: first issue, 1sh brown, unused and fine, no gum, | 10.50 |
| Great Britain: V. R., 1d, black, strip of three, unused, mint state, cut
rather close at left side, but in all other respects superb, | 170.00 |
| — octagonal, 10d brown, die No. 4, unused, gum and large margins
all around, very fine, | 15.00 |
| — £5. orange on bluish, postally used and fine, | 10.00 |
| Straits Settlements, Wmk C C., Perf. 12½, 96c gray, unused, mint state, | 15.00 |
| Cape of Good Hope: Woodblock. 1d scarlet, very fine, small margins,
lightly penmarked, | 11.00 |
| — woodblock 4d blue, large margins and lightly postmarked, superb, | 10.00 |
| Nova Scotia: 6d, dark green, very fine, postmark barely perceptible. | 10.00 |
| Nevis: Perf. 15, litho. 4p orange, entire unsevered sheet, very fine
and extremely rare, | 350.00 |
| — Perf. 15, litho. 6d gray, entire reconstructed plate, all unused, and
mostly with gum, No. 4 is thinned, No. 7 is creased, and
No. 8 is slightly torn, others all fine, including a pair, | 450.00 |
| — Perf. 15, litho. 6d gray, a single, unused, mint state (No. 2 on plate), | 41.25 |
| — ditto, another, used and fine (No. 6 on plate), on entire original with
fine 4d blue, CA. | 33.75 |
| — Watermarked CA, 6d green, unused, with gum, very fine, | 27.50 |
| St. Lucia, Watermarked CA. 6d lilac, unused, mint state, | 11.50 |
| — Watermarked CA, 1sh orange. unused and fine, no gum, | 15.00 |
| British Honduras: Watermarked CC, Perf. 14, 6d rose, unused and
fine, with gum, | 12.50 |

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month,
at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal
St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.
President, AUGUST DEJONGE.
Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.
For information address the Secretary, 210 E.
35th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Depart-
ment address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkins-
ville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of
Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O.
Box 999, N. Y. City.

173d Meeting held August 19th 1897.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m. with the following members present: President Dejonge in the chair.

Messrs. Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, C. B. Corwin, R. F. Albrecht, Adolph Lienhardt, E. R. Carter, Hugo Kessler, R. S. Lehman and Chas. Horrmann.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

A Friend presents a large lot of newspapers and philatelic publications. Mr. Stone, a copy of the *Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society No 42*. Mr. P. G. Tessier, a complete set of the New Foundland Jubilee Stamps in mint state. Mr. C. B. Corwin a fine lot of counterfeits, as well as some postal curiosities and photographs of many rare stamps. Bogert & Durbin Co., priced catalogue of their 86th auction sale. Stanley Gibbons, L d., a copy each of parts II and III, of their 1897 price catalogue. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Oscar Dejonge presents the Society with a copy of the Favorite Album for United States stamps partly filled, which will be sent to any member desiring to contribute stamps in order to fill the vacant spaces, and thus complete this special collection. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr.

Dejonge for his fine gift. All members who wish to donate toward this collection are respectfully requested to communicate with the Secretary.

A letter from Mrs. Madge P. Tiffany was read, in which she thanked the Society for its resolutions of sympathy upon the decease of her husband, our late respected honorary member, John K. Tiffany.

Mr. Gustave Loescher was unanimously elected as Steward of the Society, vice Louis Loescher, deceased.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.15 P. M., whereupon exhibition of stamps followed. Mr. Carter submitted for selection a fine lot of exchange circuit books.

Next meeting will be held September 17, 1897.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*, 210 E. 35th St., N. Y.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM HERRICK, *President*.

CHARLES GREGORY, *Vice-President*.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*, 29 W. 75th Street.

JOHN N. LUFF,

F. E. P. LYNDE.

JOHN W. SCOTT, *Treasurer*, 40 John Street,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

HIRAM E. DEATS,

FREDERICK A. NAST.

Committees.

Executive—H. L. CALMAN, *Chairman*; J. N. T. LEVICK, J. W. GEORGE.

House—F. E. P. LYNDE, *Chairman*; H. E. DEATS, JOHN N. LUFF, ALBERT PERRIN, W. S. SCOTT.

Amusements—JOHN N. LUFF, *Chairman*; J. B. BREVOORT, J. OAKLEY HOBBY, P. F. BRUNER, C. L. MOREAU.

Auditing—F. A. NAST, *Chairman*; HENRY CLOTZ, ALVAH DAVISON.

Literary—H. E. DEATS, *Chairman*; JOS. J. CASBY, JOS. S. RICH.

Membership—CHAS. GREGORY, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. COLLIN, H. CLOTZ, H. N. TERRETT.

Furnishing—J. W. SCOTT, *Chairman*; R. R. BOGERT, H. L. CALMAN.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—*Second Floor*.—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—*Third Floor*.—Guests Chambers.—*Basement*.—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Thirteenth meeting of the Board of Governors held at Club House, 351 Fourth Avenue, August 9, 1897.

Present, Messrs. Scott, Nast, Lynde and the Secretary.

Mr. Nast was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman.

Called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read letter from Rev. John Luther Kilbon, Boston, for the information of Governors.

The Secretary was instructed to discontinue sending minutes to papers which do not publish them.

The report of special Committee on Expenses of addition to billiard room was then received, and the Committee was authorized to negotiate with landlord for an extension of lease for a period not longer than five years, at an increased rental of about \$100 per annum, provided the landlord built the extension at his own expense and according to such specifications as may be agreed upon.

Treasurer's report was accepted. Balance in bank, \$743.09 on August 1: House Committee report received.

The following applications for membership were posted on bulletin board.

(30). J. J. Sullivan, 441 Broadway, N. Y. Proposed by Chas. D. W. Drew. Seconded by F. E. P. Lynde.

(31). George H. Mathews, as a stockholder, 143 Passaic Avenue. Rutherford, N. J. Proposed by F. E. P. Lynde. Seconded by J. W. Scott,

(32). W. P. Todd. Morristown, N. J. Proposed by J. W. Scott. Seconded by W. S. Scott. Adjourned at 9.40 P. M. J. M. ANDREINI, *Secy.*

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.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.

HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. OCT. 1, 1897. [Single Copies, 5cts.
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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TURKEY.—Continued.

1871.

Same type, impression and paper, inscriptions and border as preceding issue.

Pin perforated 5 to 11, irregularly.

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| 2213 | 20 par yellow brown and red brown | 2238 | 20 par bistre brown and red brown |
| 2214 | 20 par bistre brown and red brown | 2239 | 1 pia yellow brown and red brown |
| 2215 | 1 pia yellow brown and red brown | 2240 | 1 pia bistre brown and red brown |
| 2216 | 1 pia bistre brown and red brown | 2241 | 2 pia yellow brown and red brown |
| 2217 | 2 pia yellow brown and red brown | 2242 | 2 pia bistre brown and red brown |
| 2218 | 2 pia bistre brown and red brown | 2243 | 5 pia yellow brown and red brown |
| 2219 | 5 pia yellow brown and red brown | 2244 | 5 pia bistre brown and red brown |
| 2220 | 5 pia bistre brown and red brown | 2245 | 25 pia yellow brown and red brown |
| 2221 | 25 pia yellow brown and red brown | 2246 | 20 par bistre brown and black brown |
| 2222 | 20 par bistre brown and black brown | 2247 | 20 par reddish brown & black brown |
| 2223 | 20 par yellow brown and black brown | 2248 | 1 pia bistre brown and black brown |
| 2224 | 20 par reddish brown and black brown | 2249 | 1 pia reddish brown & black brown |
| 2225 | 1 pia bistre brown and black brown | 2250 | 2 pia bistre brown and black brown |
| 2226 | 1 pia yellow brown and black brown | 2251 | 2 pia reddish brown & black brown |
| 2227 | 1 pia reddish brown & black brown | 2252 | 5 pia bistre brown and black brown |
| 2228 | 2 pia bistre brown and black brown | 2253 | 5 pia reddish brown & black brown |
| 2229 | 2 pia yellow brown and black brown | 2254 | 25 pia yellow brown and black brown |
| 2230 | 2 pia reddish brown & black brown | | b. Without rays around the star. |
| 2231 | 5 pia bistre brown and black brown | 2255 | 2 pia yellow brown and red brown |
| 2232 | 5 pia yellow brown and black brown | 2256 | 2 pia bistre brown and red brown |
| 2233 | 5 pia reddish brown & black brown | 2257 | 5 pia yellow brown and red brown |
| 2234 | 25 pia bistre brown and black brown | 2258 | 2 pia bistre brown and black brown |
| 2235 | 25 pia yellow brown and black brown | 2259 | 2 pia reddish brown & black brown |
| 2236 | 25 pia reddish brown & black brown | 2260 | 5 pia bistre brown and black brown |
| | <i>Varieties:</i> | 2261 | 5 pia reddish brown & black brown |
| | a. Star surrounded by few rays only. | 2262 | 25 pia bistre brown and black brown |
| 2237 | 20 par yellow brown and red brown | | c. Embossed on back with grill formed of dots placed in vertical and horizontal rows. |
| | | 2263 | 20 par bistre brown and black brown |
| | | 2264 | 20 par reddish brown & black brown |
| | | 2265 | 20 par yellow brown and black brown |

- 2266 1 pia bistre brown and black brown
 2267 1 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2268 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2269 2 pia bistre brown and black brown
 2270 2 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2271 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2272 5 pia bistre brown and black brown
 2273 5 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2274 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2275 25 pia bistre brown and black brown
 2276 25 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2277 25 pia yellow brown and black brown
 d. Turkish inscriptions inverted.
 2278 20 par yellow brown and black brown
 2279 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2280 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2281 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2282 25 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2283 20 par yellow brown and red brown
 2284 1 pia yellow brown and red brown
 2285 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
 2286 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
 e. Turkish inscriptions on both sides.
 2287 20 par yellow brown and black brown
 2288 20 par reddish brown & black brown
 2289 20 par yellow brown and red brown
 f. Turkish inscriptions on both sides, those on reverse being inverted.
 2290 20 par yellow brown and black brown
 g. Impression on both sides, Turkish inscriptions on face only.
 2291 20 par yellow brown and black brown
 2292 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2293 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2294 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 h. Same as "g," but impression on reverse inverted.
 2295 20 par yellow brown and black brown
 2296 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2297 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2298 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 i. Same as "g," but Turkish inscriptions inverted.
 2299 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 k. Same as "h," with Turkish inscriptions inverted.
 2300 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 l. 20 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 10 paras.
 2301 10 par yellow brown and black brown (half of 20 paras)
 2302 10 par reddish brown and black brown (half of 20 paras)
 m. 1 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 20 paras.
 2303 20 par yellow brown and black brown, (half of 1 piastre.)
 2304 20 par reddish brown and black brown (half of 1 piastre)
 n. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.
- 2305 1 pia yellow brown and black brown (half of 2 piastres)
 2306 1 pia reddish brown and black brown (half of 2 piastres)
 o. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 2 piastre stamps used as one and a half piastre.
 2307 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pia yellow brown and black brown ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 2 piastres)
 2308 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pia reddish brown and black brown ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 2 piastres)
 p. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres.
 2309 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pia yellow brown and black brown (half of 5 piastres)
 2310 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pia reddish brown and black brown, (half of 5 piastres)
 q. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 5 piastre stamps used as $3\frac{3}{4}$ piastres.
 2311 $3\frac{3}{4}$ pia yellow brown and black brown ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 5 piastres)
 2312 $3\frac{3}{4}$ pia reddish brown and black brown, ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 5 piastres)
 r. Vertical quarter of 1 piastre stamp used as 10 paras.
 2313 10 par yellow brown and black brown ($\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 piastre)
1873.
 Same as preceding issue, but imperforate.
 2314 20 par yellow brown and black brown
 2315 20 par reddish brown & black brown
 2316 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2317 1 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2318 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2319 2 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2320 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2321 5 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2322 20 par yellow brown and red brown
 2323 1 pia yellow brown and red brown
 2324 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
 2325 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
 According to Mr. Edw. von Neulinger, these are not varieties, but form an issue by themselves.
Varieties:
 a. Star surrounded by few rays.
 2326 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2327 1 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2328 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2329 2 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2330 5 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2331 5 pia reddish brown & black brown
 2332 1 pia yellow brown and red brown
 2333 2 pia yellow brown and red brown
 2334 5 pia yellow brown and red brown
 b. Without rays.
 2335 2 pia yellow brown and black brown
 2336 2 pia reddish brown & black brown
 c. Impression on both sides, Turkish inscriptions on face only.
 2337 1 pia yellow brown and black brown
 d. 20 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 10 paras.

- 2338 10 par yellow brown & black brown
(half of 20 paras)
2339 20 par reddish brown & black brown
(half of 20 paras)

March 13th, 1888.

Typographed in black on white wove paper, size 19x23 mm.



Perforated 13½.

- 2340 20 par black
2341 1 pia black
2342 2 pia black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
2343 20 par black
2344 1 pia black
2345 2 pia black
b. Impression on both sides.
2346 1 pia black
c. Impression on both sides, reverse inverted.
2347 20 par black
2348 1 pia black
2349 2 pia black
d. "PIASTRE" instead of "PIASTRE."
2350 1 pia black
e. "PIASTRE" instead of "PIASTRE."
2351 1 pia black
f. "PIASTRI" instead of "PIASTRE."
2352 1 pia black
g. "PIASTRE :"
2353 1 pia black
1892.

Typographed in black on white wove paper. Size 22¼x26½ mm.



- Perforated 13½.
2354 20 par black
2355 1 pia black
2356 2 pia black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
2357 20 par black
2358 1 pia black
2359 5 pia black
b. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 1 piastre.
2360 1 pia black (half of 2 piastres)

ENVELOPES.

January, 1870.

Stamp embossed, in color with black inscriptions, partly on upper and partly on lower flap, and seal embossed without color in upper right corner on face of envelope; manila paper.



SEALS.



A



B

A. Size 140x75 mm.

- 2801 1 pia yellow and black, seal A
2802 1 pia yellow and black, seal B
2803 1½ pia brown and black, seal A
2804 1½ pia brown and black, seal B

Varieties:

- a. Seal inverted in lower left corner.
2805 1 pia yellow and black, seal A
2806 1 pia yellow and black, seal B
2807 1½ pia brown and black, seal A
2808 1½ pia brown and black, seal B
b. Seal turned sideways in upper right corner.
2809 1 pia yellow and black, seal A
c. Seal in lower right corner.
2810 1½ pia brown and black, seal B
d. Stamp without black inscriptions.
2811 No value, brown, seal B
B. Size 155x92 mm.
2812 3 pia orange and black, seal A
2813 3 pia orange and black, seal B

Varieties :

- a. Seal inverted in lower left corner.
 2814 3 pia orange and black, seal A
 2815 3 pia orange and black, seal B
 b. Seal turned sideways in upper right corner.
 2816 3 pia orange and black, seal A
 c. Seal turned sideways in lower left corner.
 2817 3 pia orange and black, seal A
 d. Stamp inverted.
 2818 3 pia orange and black, seal B
 C. Size 18x117 mm.
 2819 6 pia slate violet and black, seal B
Variety: Seal inverted in lower left corner.
 2820 6 pia slate violet and black, seal B

Issues for local use in Constantinople.**A. Private issue.****ADHESIVE STAMPS.**

December 13th, 1865.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. Size, 18½x22½ mm.

**1° Imperforate.**

- 3001 5 par black on blue
 3002 5 par black on dark blue
 3003 20 par black on green
 3004 20 par black on blue green
 3005 40 par black on pink
 3006 40 par black on pinkish lilac

Varieties :

- a. 20 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, horizontally or vertically, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.
 3007 10 par black on green, (half of 20 par)
 b. 40 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, horizontally or vertically, each half being used as a 20 para stamp.
 3008 20 par black on pinkish lilac, (half of 40 par)

2° Perforated 14.

- 3009 5 par black on blue
 3010 5 par black on dark blue
 3011 20 par black on green
 3012 20 par black on blue green
 3013 40 par black on pink
 3014 40 par black on pinkish lilac
 3015 40 par black on brownish lilac

Varieties :

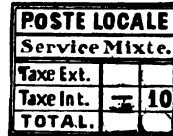
- a. 20 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally, horizontally or vertically, each half being used as a 10 para stamp.
 3016 10 par black on green (half of 20 par)
 b. 40 para stamps cut in two, either diagonally,

horizontally or vertically, each half being used as a 20 para stamp.
 3017 20 par black on pinkish lilac (half of 40 par)

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

August, 1866.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper, or in color on white wove paper.



I. Horizontal and vertical division lines; period after "Ext", "Int" and "Total".
 Size 22x17 mm.

1° Colored wove paper.

- 3101 10 par black on yellow
 3102 10 par black on buff
 3103 20 par black on rose lilac
 3104 20 par black on pink
 3105 20 par black on salmon

Variety: "SERVIE" instead of "SERVICE."

- 3106 10 par black on yellow

2° White wove paper.

- 3107 1 pia red
 3108 1 pia brown red
 3109 2 pia blue
 3110 2 pia ultramarine

II. Horizontal and vertical division lines; colon after "EXT" and "INT"; period after "TOTAL." Size, 21¼x17 mm.

1° Colored wove paper.

- 3111 10 par black on yellow
 3112 20 par black on rose lilac

Varieties: No period after "TOTAL."

- 3113 10 par black on yellow
 3114 20 par black on rose lilac

2° White wove paper.

- 3115 1 pia red
 3116 2 pia blue

Varieties: No period after "TOTAL."

- 3117 1 pia red
 3118 2 pia blue

III. Vertical division lines only; size 20¼x17½ mm. Colored wove paper.

- 3119 10 par black on straw
 3120 20 par black on salmon
 3121 20 par black on rose lilac

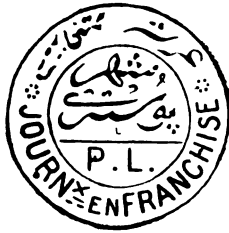
Varieties: Without division lines.

- 3122 10 par black on straw
 3123 20 par black on rose lilac

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

December, 1865.

I. Handstamped on white wove paper; the spaces for the stamps on the sheets were ruled off with pencil or pen. Size, diameter 28½ mm.



- 3201 (3½ par) black
- 3202 (3½ par) blue
- 3203 (3½ par) vermilion

II. Similar to I, but "P. L." in Roman instead of Egyptian capitals.



- 3204 (3½ par) black
- 3205 (3½ par) blue
- 3206 (3½ par) vermilion

These stamps are also found on colored paper, but at best are only fancy products.

B. Government issue.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Regular adhesive stamps of Turkey surcharged in various ways.

A. Surcharge



June, 1873.

I. On stamps of the issue of January 1st, 1869.

Perforated 13½.

- 1° Black surcharge.
- 3501 10 par violet and black, black surcharge
- 3502 10 par brown lilac and black, black surcharge
- 3503 1 pia lemon yellow and black, black surcharge
- 3504 1 pia dull yellow and black, black surcharge

Variety: Imperforate.

- 3505 10 par violet and black black surcharge

- 2° Red surcharge.
- 3506 10 par violet and black, red surcharge
- 3507 10 par brown lilac and black, red surcharge
- 3508 1 pia lemon yellow and black, red surcharge
- 3509 1 pia dull yellow and black, red surcharge

Variety: Imperforate.

- 3510 10 par violet and black, red surcharge

- 3° Blue surcharge.
- 3511 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge
- 3512 10 par brown lilac and black, blue surcharge
- 3513 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge
- 3514 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge
- 3515 1 pia lemon yellow and black, blue surcharge
- 3516 1 pia dull yellow and black, blue surcharge

Variety: Imperforate.

- 3517 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge

II. On stamps of the issue of January, 1871.

Pin perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

- 1° Black surcharge.
- 3518 10 par brown lilac and black, black surcharge
- 3519 10 par brown and black, black surcharge
- 3520 20 par pale green and black, black surcharge
- 3521 20 par dark green and black, black surcharge
- 3522 1 pia pale yellow and black, black surcharge
- 3523 1 pia yellow buff and black, black surcharge

- 2° Red surcharge.
- 3524 10 par brown lilac and black, red surcharge
- 3525 10 par brown and black, red surcharge
- 3526 20 par pale green and black, red surcharge
- 3527 20 par dark green and black, red surcharge
- 3528 1 pia dull yellow and black, red surcharge
- 3529 1 pia yellow buff and black, red surcharge

- 3° Blue surcharge.
- 3530 10 par brown lilac and black, blue surcharge
- 3531 10 par brown and black, blue surcharge
- 3532 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge
- 3533 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge

- 3534 1 pia dull yellow and black, blue surcharge
 3535 1 pia yellow buff and black, blue surcharge

III. On stamps of the issue of 1873.
 Perforated 12, 12½.

1° Black surcharge.

- 3536 10 par yellow brown and black, black surcharge
 3537 10 par dark lilac and black, black surcharge
 3538 10 par rose lilac and black, black surcharge
 3539 10 par bistre and black, black surcharge
 3540 10 par brown and black, black surcharge

Variety: Oily impression.

- 3541 10 par dark lilac and black, black surcharge

2° Red surcharge.

- 3542 10 par yellow brown and black, red surcharge
 3543 10 par dark lilac and black, red surcharge
 3544 10 par bistre and black, red surcharge

3° Blue surcharge.

- 3545 10 par yellow brown and black, blue surcharge
 3546 10 par dark lilac and black, blue surcharge
 3547 10 par bistre and black, blue surcharge

December 13th, 1874.

On stamps of the issue of November 13th, 1874.

Imperforate.

1° Black surcharge.

- 3548 10 par red violet and black, black surcharge
 3549 10 par pale red violet and black, black surcharge

2° Red surcharge.

- 3550 10 par red violet and black, red surcharge
 3551 10 par pale red violet and black, red surcharge

3° Blue surcharge.

- 3552 10 par red violet and black, blue surcharge
 3553 10 par pale violet and black, blue surcharge

January 1st, 1875.

Perforated 13½.

1° Black surcharge.

- 3554 10 par red violet and black, black surcharge
 3555 20 par green and black, black surcharge
 3556 1 pia yellow and black, black surcharge

- 3557 1 pia orange yellow and black black surcharge

2° Red surcharge.

- 3558 10 par red violet and black, red surcharge
 3559 20 par green and black, red surcharge
 3560 1 pia yellow and black, red surcharge
 3561 1 pia orange yellow and black, red surcharge

3° Blue surcharge.

- 3562 10 par red violet and black, blue surcharge
 3563 10 par green and black, blue surcharge
 3564 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge
 3565 1 pia orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

B. Surcharge



June, 1873.

I. On stamps of the issue of January 1st, 1869.

Perforated 13½.

1° Black surcharge.

- 3566 10 par violet and black, black surcharge
 3567 10 par brown lilac and black, black surcharge
 3568 20 par pale green and black, black surcharge
 3569 20 par dark green and black, black surcharge
 3570 1 pia lemon yellow and black, black surcharge
 3571 1 pia dull yellow and black, black surcharge

2° Red surcharge

- 3572 10 par violet and black, red surcharge
 3573 10 par brown lilac and black, red surcharge
 3574 20 par pale green and black, red surcharge
 3575 20 par dark green and black, red surcharge
 3576 1 pia lemon yellow and black, red surcharge
 3577 1 pia dull yellow and black, red surcharge

3° Blue surcharge.

- 3578 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge
 3579 10 par brown lilac and black, blue surcharge
 3580 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge
 3581 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge

3582 2 pia lemon yellow and black, blue surcharge

3583 1 pia dull yellow and black, blue surcharge

II. On stamps of the issue of January, 1871.

Pin perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

1° Black surcharge.

3584 10 par brown lilac and black, black surcharge

3585 10 par brown and black, black surcharge

3586 20 par pale green and black, black surcharge

3587 20 par dark green and black, black surcharge

3588 1 pia pale yellow and black, black surcharge

3589 1 pia yellow buff and black, black surcharge

2° Blue surcharge.

3590 10 par brown lilac and black, blue surcharge

3591 10 par brown and black, blue surcharge

3592 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge

3593 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge

3594 1 pia pale yellow and black, blue surcharge

3595 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

December 13th, 1874.

On stamps of the issue of November 15th, 1874.

Imperforate.

1° Black surcharge.

3596 10 par red violet and black, black surcharge

3597 10 par pale red violet and black, black surcharge

2° Red surcharge.

3598 10 par red violet and black, red surcharge

3599 10 par pale red violet and black, red surcharge

3° Blue surcharge.

3600 10 par red violet and black, blue surcharge

3601 10 par pale red violet and black, blue surcharge

4° Violet surcharge

3602 10 par red violet and black, violet surcharge

3603 10 par pale red violet and black, violet surcharge

January 1st, 1875.

Perforated 13½.

1° Black surcharge.

3604 10 par red violet and black, black surcharge

3605 20 par green and black, black surcharge

3606 1 pia yellow and black, black surcharge

3607 1 pia orange yellow and black, black surcharge

2° Red surcharge.

3608 10 par red violet and black, red surcharge

3609 20 par green and black, red surcharge

3610 1 pia yellow and black, red surcharge

3611 1 pia orange yellow and black, red surcharge

3° Blue surcharge.

3612 10 par red violet and black, blue surcharge

3613 20 par green and black, blue surcharge

3614 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

3615 1 pia orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

April 20th, 1876.

Perforated 13½.

1° Black surcharge.

3616 10 par lilac and black, black surcharge

3617 10 par pale lilac and black, black surcharge

3618 10 par violet and black, black surcharge

3619 20 par green and black, black surcharge

3620 20 par pale green and black, black surcharge

3621 1 pia yellow and black, black surcharge

3622 1 pia pale yellow and black, black surcharge

3623 1 pia orange yellow and black, black surcharge

2° Blue surcharge.

3624 10 par lilac and black, blue surcharge

3625 10 par pale lilac and black, blue surcharge

3626 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge

3627 20 par green and black, blue surcharge

3628 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge

3629 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

3630 1 pia pale yellow and black, blue surcharge

3631 1 pia orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

Variety: Imperforate.

3632 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

- 3° Red surcharge.
- 3633 10 par lilac and black, red surcharge
- 3634 10 par pale lilac and black, red surcharge
- 3635 10 par violet and black, red surcharge
- 3636 20 par green and black, red surcharge
- 3637 20 par pale green and black, red surcharge
- 3638 1 pia yellow and black, red surcharge
- 3639 1 pia pale yellow and black, red surcharge
- 3640 1 pia orange yellow and black, red surcharge
- 4° Violet surcharge.
- 3641 10 par lilac and black, violet surcharge
- 3642 10 par pale lilac and black, violet surcharge
- 3643 10 par violet and black, violet surcharge
- 3644 20 par green and black, violet surcharge
- 3645 20 par pale green and black, violet surcharge
- 3646 1 pia yellow and black, violet surcharge
- 3647 1 pia pale yellow and black, violet surcharge
- 3648 1 pia orange yellow and black, violet surcharge

1878.

Surcharged on stamps of the issue of January, 1876.

Perforated 13½.

Red surcharge.

- 3649 ¼ pia lilac and black, red surcharge
- 3650 ½ pia green and black, red surcharge

C. Surcharged



February 1st, 1881.

On stamps of the issue of April 20th, 1876.
Perforated 13½.

1° Blue surcharge.

- 3651 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge
- 3652 20 par green and black, blue surcharge
- 3653 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

2° Black surcharge.

- 3654 10 par violet and black, black surcharge
- 3655 20 par green and black, black surcharge

- 3656 1 pia yellow and black, black surcharge

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 3657 10 par violet and black, black surcharge
- 3658 20 par green and black, black surcharge
- 3659 1 pia yellow and black, black surcharge



D. Surcharged

July 3d, 1881.

On stamps of the issue of April 20th, 1876.
Perforated 13½.

1° Blue surcharge.

- 3660 10 par lilac and black, blue surcharge
- 3661 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge
- 3662 20 par green and black, blue surcharge
- 3663 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

2° Black surcharge.

- 3664 10 par lilac and black, black surcharge
- 3665 10 par violet and black, black surcharge
- 3666 20 par green and black, black surcharge
- 3667 1 pia yellow and black, black surcharge

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Unpaid Letter stamps of Turkey, surcharged in various ways.

A. Surcharged



June, 1873.

I. On stamps of the issue of January 1st, 1869.

Perforated 13½.

Black surcharge.

- 3668 20 par brown and red brown, black surcharge
- 3669 1 pia brown and red brown, black surcharge

II. On stamps of the issue of 1870.

Pin perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

1° Black surcharge.

- 3670 20 par brown and red brown, black surcharge

- 3671 1 pia brown and red brown, black surcharge
- 3672 20 par bistre brown and black brown, black surcharge
- 3673 20 par yellow brown and black brown, black surcharge
- 3674 20 par reddish brown and black brown, black surcharge
- 3675 1 pia bistre brown and black brown, black surcharge
- 3676 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, black surcharge
- 3677 1 pia reddish brown and black brown, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Imperforate.
 - 3678 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, black surcharge
- b. With embossing.
 - 3679 1 pia brown and red brown, black surcharge
- 2° Blue surcharge.
 - 3680 20 par brown and red brown, blue surcharge
 - 3681 1 pia brown and red brown, blue surcharge
 - 3682 20 par bistre brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 - 3683 20 par yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 - 3684 20 par reddish brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 - 3685 1 pia bistre brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 - 3686 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 - 3687 1 pia reddish brown and black brown, blue surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Imperforate.
 - 3688 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
- b. With embossing.
 - 3689 1 pia brown and red brown, blue surcharge

B. Surcharged



On stamps of the issue of 1870.
Pin-perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

- 1° Black surcharge.
 - 3690 20 par bistre brown and black brown, black surcharge
 - 3691 20 par yellow brown and black brown, black surcharge
 - 3692 1 pia bistre brown and black brown, black surcharge
 - 3693 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, black surcharge

2° Blue surcharge.

- 3694 20 par bistre brown and black brown, blue surcharge
- 3695 20 par yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
- 3696 1 pia bistre brown and black brown, blue surcharge
- 3697 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
- 3° Red surcharge.
 - 3698 20 par bistre brown and black brown, red surcharge
 - 3699 20 par yellow brown and black brown, red surcharge
 - 3700 1 pia bistre brown and black brown, red surcharge
 - 3701 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, red surcharge

ENVELOPES.

1879.

Envelopes of Turkey of the issue of January,

1870, with stamp surcharged



I. Blue surcharge.

- Size 140x75 mm.
- 3702 1 pia yellow and black, Seal A, blue surcharge

II. Red surcharge.

- Size 140x75 mm.
- 3703 1 pia yellow and black, Seal A, red surcharge

*Athos. **

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January, 1869.

Regular issue of Turkey of corresponding

date surcharged in blue



Perforated 13½.

- 1 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge
- 2 10 par brown violet and black, blue surcharge
- 3 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge
- 4 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge
- 5 1 pia bright yellow and black, blue surcharge
- 6 1 pia dull yellow and black, blue surcharge
- 7 2 pia brick red and black, blue surcharge
- 8 5 pia sky blue and black, blue surcharge

January 1871.

Same surcharge on Turkish adhesives of corresponding date.

Pin perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

- 9 10 par brown lilac and black, blue surcharge
 10 10 par light lilac and black, blue surcharge
 11 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge
 12 1 pia pale yellow and black, blue surcharge
 13 2 pia brick red and black, blue surcharge
 14 5 pia dark blue and black, blue surcharge
 15 5 pia slate blue and black, blue surcharge

Varieties: Oily, blurred impression.

- 16 1 pia dull yellow and black, blue surcharge
 17 2 pia vermilion and black, blue surcharge
 18 5 pia gray and black, blue surcharge
 1873.

Same surcharge on Turkish adhesives of corresponding date.

Perforated 12, 12½.

- 19 10 par brown lilac and black, blue surcharge
 20 10 par rose lilac and black, blue surcharge
 21 10 par gray and black, blue surcharge
 22 2 pia vermilion and black, blue surcharge

Variety: Oily impression.

- 23 2 pia vermilion and black, blue surcharge

1874-1875.

Same surcharge on Turkish adhesives of corresponding date.

I. Imperforate.

- 24 10 par red violet and black, blue surcharge
 25 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge

II. Perforated 13½.

- 26 10 par lilac and black, blue surcharge
 27 10 par red violet and black, blue surcharge
 28 20 par dark green and black, blue surcharge
 29 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge
 30 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge
 31 1 pia orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

April, 1876.

Same surcharge on Turkish adhesives of corresponding date.

Perforated 13½.

- 32 10 par violet and black, blue surcharge

- 33 10 par dark violet and black, blue surcharge
 34 20 par pale green and black, blue surcharge
 35 20 par blue green and black, blue surcharge
 36 1 pia yellow and black, blue surcharge
 37 1 pia orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

May, 1881.

Same surcharge on Turkish adhesives of corresponding date.

Perforated 13½.

- 38 2 pia flesh and black, blue surcharge
 June, 1882.

Same surcharge on Turkish adhesives of corresponding date.

Perforated 13½.

- 39 20 par gray and black, blue surcharge
 Most of these stamps exist with surcharge inverted or sideways.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1869.

Unpaid letter stamps of Turkey of cor-

responding date surcharged in blue



Perforated 13½.

- 51 20 par yellow brown and red brown, blue surcharge
 52 1 pia yellow brown and red brown, blue surcharge
 53 20 par pale brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 54 1 pia pale brown and black brown, blue surcharge

January, 1871.

Same surcharge on Turkish unpaid letter stamps of corresponding date.

Pin perforated 5 to 11 irregularly.

- 55 20 par bistre brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 56 20 par yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 57 20 par reddish brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 58 1 pia bistre brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 59 1 pia yellow brown and black brown, blue surcharge
 60 1 pia reddish brown and black brown, blue surcharge

*Note.—Athos (in Italian Monte Santo—the Holy Mount), is the easternmost of the three spits of land running out into the Aegean Sea from the little Peninsula between the Gulf of Salonica and the Gulf of Rentina. It is divided by the Gulf of Monte Santo from its sister headland on the

west. Ever since the ninth century it has been the seat of a unique republic of monks. At the present time it embraces twenty large monasteries, ten villages, 250 separate cells and 150 isolated hermitages with about 6000 monks and hermits. Their ranks are recruited from many parts of the world, but especially from Russia. The privileges which they enjoy under the Turks they owe in the first instance to Murat II., who in consideration of their voluntary subjection protected them even before Constantinople was taken.

The monks on this mountain of Athos form an independent republic, over which

they have control, and pay the Turkish Government a yearly tribute of 250,000 Piastres. They of course have their own postal system, but up to now they have used Turkish stamps. These are surcharged in blue, with a small triangle $9\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters high, containing in the corners the three Greek letters S-H-P, being the initials of the local Postmaster, a Greek named Sotire Hadji Petropulo.

This surcharge is merely intended to show the authorities how many stamps are used in the monastic republic itself, and to distinguish them from those bought by the Turkish officials, the latter being invalid in Athos. (The Postage Stamps of Turkey—Ed. von Neulinger).

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 349)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



Die I.



Die II.



Die III.



Die I.



Die II.



Die III.



Die I.



Die II.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Nov. 1845 | 5 (cents) | black on greenish-gray | (three varieties) |
| | 10 (cents) | " " | (three varieties) |
| 1846 | 20 (cents) | " " | (two varieties) |

| | | | |
|------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1846 | 5 (cents) | black on lilac-gray | (one variety) |
| | 10 (cents) | “ “ | (three varieties) |
| | 20 (cents) | “ “ | (two varieties) |
| 1847 | 5 (cents) | black on gray pelure | (three varieties) |
| | 10 (cents) | “ “ | (three varieties) |

Issued in November, 1845 by John M. Wimer, who received his appointment as postmaster in that year. The name has been given by various writers as Hymer and Wymer, but Wimer is correct. The exact date of issue is not known but was probably about Nov. 1st, as the *Missouri Republican* of the 5th published the following notice :

LETTER STAMPS—Mr. Wimer, the postmaster, has prepared a set of letter stamps, or rather marks, to be put upon letters, indicating that the postage has been paid. In this he has copied after the plan adopted by the postmaster of New York and other cities. These stamps are engraved to represent the Missouri Coat of Arms, and are five and ten cents. They are so prepared that they may be stuck upon a letter like a wafer and will prove a great convenience to merchants and all those having many letters to send post paid, as it saves all trouble of paying at the post-office. They will be sold as they are sold in the East, viz : sixteen five-cent stamps and eight ten-cent stamps for a dollar. We would recommend merchants and others to give them a trial.

On Nov. 13th, 1845 the same paper published a second notice, as follows :

POST-OFFICE STAMPS.—Mr. Wimer, the postmaster, requests us to say that he will furnish nine ten-cent stamps and eighteen five-cent stamps for one dollar, the difference being required to pay for the printing of the stamps.

In the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats is a copy of the ten cent stamp, cancelled Nov. 20th, 1845. This is the earliest known cancellation on any of these stamps.

The stamps were engraved on copper by J. M. Kershaw, the leading engraver in St. Louis at the date and proprietor of the Western Card and Seal Engraving Establishment. The designs, adapted from the arms of the State of Missouri, were engraved on a small thin copper plate, such as was used for visiting cards. The designs were arranged in two vertical rows, three five cents in the left row and three ten cents in the right. Being separately engraved, each differed slightly from the others. The varieties of the five cents may be readily distinguished by the ornaments in the upper corners or the position of the bears relative to the vertical frame lines. In die I the haunches of both bears touch the frame lines. In die II the bear at the right touches the frame but that at the left is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm from it. And in die III neither bear touches the frame. The most readily noted marks on the ten cents are the curved dashes below the words "Post Office." On die I there are three dashes below the words, on die II three pairs of dashes and on die III similar pairs of dashes with rows of dots between them. The first arrangement of the dies is usually called plate I, though more properly it is the first state of the plate, as only one plate was ever used.

It may be well to remark here that until 1895 the correct arrangement of the dies on the plate was not known. With the limited material at command previous to that date, philatelists had attempted to restore the arrangement and, under the circumstances, had succeeded very well, since only dies I and III of the five cents were transposed. In nearly all the articles on the St. Louis stamps, written previous to 1895, the dies of the five cents which we now call I, II and III were called C. B. and A. The dies of the ten cents were correctly arranged.

The majority of the St. Louis stamps appear to have been used by two large firms of that city or by people connected with them. These firms were Crow & McCreery, wholesale dry goods merchants, and William Nisbet & Co.,

bankers. At the date these stamps were in use the great trade and mail route between the cities of the eastern coast and New Orleans was by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Louisville, Ky., was an important point on this route and was connected with St. Louis by a line of fast steamers.

The two firms above mentioned were in the habit of sending to their correspondents in Louisville bulky letters, containing drafts, other letters to be forwarded, etc. On these heavy letters the postage was, of course, large.

In the celebrated find of St. Louis stamps which was made in Louisville in the summer of 1895, were many covers bearing stamps representing postage from twenty-five to fifty cents. We may infer that the desirability of stamps of higher face value than ten cents was early apparent. The simplest and least expensive way of providing such stamps was by altering the existing plate. Accordingly two of the five cent stamps, dies I and II, were changed to twenty cents. The stamps furnish evidence that this was accomplished in the customary way, *i. e.*, by placing the plate face downward on a hard surface and hammering on the reverse of the parts to be altered until the face was driven flush at those points. The new numerals were then engraved and any damage to the surrounding parts repaired. Evidence of damage in this driving up of the surface is seen in the broken frame lines above the numerals on the twenty cent stamps and in the missing paw of the right-hand bear on die II of that value. The latter stamp also shows a good example of retouching in the dashes under "Saint" and "Louis." Being altered from dies I and II of the five cents, the characteristic marks of those dies will serve to distinguish the twenty cent stamps. This altered or second state of the plate is usually referred to as plate II.

Apparently it was soon found that the demand for the twenty cent stamps was not as great as had been anticipated, while, on the other hand, the number of five cent stamps supplied by printings from the altered plate was disproportionate and insufficient, in view of the number required for ordinary letters. So the plate was again changed, the numerals on the twenty cent stamps being erased and fives engraved in their place. These new numerals differ somewhat from those which originally occupied the position. In die I re-engraved the 5 is fully twice as far from the top frame line as in the original state. It is correspondingly nearer the garter surrounding the arms. In the first state several fine shading lines pass between the lower part of the 5 and the garter but in the re-engraved stamp the heavy shading of the numeral almost touches the garter. In the re-engraved stamp the four dashes under "Saint" and "Louis" have disappeared except about one half of the upper dash under each word. In die II re-engraved the ornament in the flag of the 5 is a diamond instead of a triangle, the diamond in the bow is much longer than in the first state, and the ball of the numeral, originally blank, now contains a large dot. At the right of the shading of the 5 is a short curved line, which is evidently a remnant of the 0 of 20. The paw of the bear on the right, which was obliterated in making the first alteration, has now been restored. It is heavily outlined but only slightly shaded.

There are many other points of difference between the re-engraved dies and the originals but those I have indicated are the most prominent and will suffice to distinguish them.

At the time of the second alteration of the plate die III of the five cents was slightly retouched. Evidence of this retouching is most easily found in the ball of the 5, which now contains a large dot in place of the almost imperceptible one in the early state of the die.

This third and last state of the plate is commonly called plate III.

The first printing consisted of 500 impressions on greenish-gray wove paper. This printing was, of course, from the plate in its original state. The second printing took place early in 1846. Stamps from this printing are known cancelled in March of that year. Again 500 impressions were printed, this time from the plate in the second state and on paper of two colors, greenish-gray and lilac-gray. Probably only a small quantity of paper of the first color was used as only two copies of the twenty cent stamps are known on that paper. The third printing, made from the plate in the third state, is believed to have taken place in January, 1847. The earliest cancellation known on stamps of this printing is Feb. 5th, 1847. For this printing an almost pelure paper, very hard and transparent, was used. The color is a cold gray. The extreme scarcity of stamps on this paper would indicate that but few of them were used, though it is believed that, as on previous occasions, 500 sheets were printed.

What became of the remainder of the last printing, of the probable remainder of twenty cent stamps from the previous printing, and of the plate, are unsettled questions. They may have been destroyed when the Government issue of 1847 appeared or when the post-office building was demolished. The household effects of Mr. Wimer were lost in the sinking of a steamboat on the Mississippi river during the war and may have included the plate and remainders. Lastly, they may have been among his private papers, which were seized by the Government at the time of his arrest in 1865, as a suspected Confederate. Whatever their fate, there seems to be little doubt that they no longer exist.

Probably no stamps have provoked more discussion and articles in the philatelic magazines than those of St. Louis. For many years philatelists were of divided opinion regarding the twenty cent stamps, the majority holding that they were frauds, and their genuineness was not established to the satisfaction of all until the Louisville find.

The first mention of a St. Louis stamp is found in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for Nov., 1863. In "Addenda to Mount Brown's Catalogue of Postage Stamps," under the head of "United States of America" and the sub-head "Labels of Private Offices," we find this brief record:

"Saint Louis Post-Office (device supported by bears), black, imp., rect., 10c."

This description, together with an equally brief description of the New York and Providence stamps, is repeated in the number for the following month, in an article on "United States Local Postage Stamps."

The author of the article expresses the opinion that the stamps of the three cities are not private locals but issues by the Government postmasters in anticipation of the regular issues of the Post Office Department. He calls attention to their bearing the names of the cities and the words "Post Office"—which private individuals would scarcely dare usurp—to their values, which were too high for local letters but correct for the Government rates under and over 3000 miles, and to their superiority in workmanship to the local stamps.

The stamp referred to in these two articles was die II.

The five cents was known to collectors in Europe in June, 1864, as may be seen by referring to Vol. VIII., page 29 of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*. This was die III. This value is first mentioned in print in 1865, in *Kline's Manual*.

A second variety of the ten cents (die I) was discovered by Mr. L. W. Durbin and reported in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for April,

1869. In September of the same year Mr. E. L. Pemberton described die II of the five cents in the *Philatelist*.

In an article in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for January, 1870, Mr. J. W. Scott described, for the first time, die I of the five cents, die III of the ten cents and the two dies of the twenty cents, noting the fact that they were altered from dies of the five cents.

During this time the leading philatelists of the day had been carrying on in the magazines an animated discussion on the question of the genuineness of the stamps. The announcement of the twenty cent value gave new vigor to the contest.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for January, 1871, Mr. E. L. Pemberton described an investigation he had made of the St. Louis stamps. He began his study with a very unfavorable opinion of the twenty cents and of certain of the papers. But—having gotten together thirteen five cents, twelve ten cents and the three copies of the twenty cents then known—after careful study he announced his unqualified belief in their genuineness. In view of the comparatively limited number of specimens at his command, the accuracy of Mr. Pemberton's conclusions is remarkable. He placed the shades of the papers in their correct order of use, described accurately the three states of the plate, the retouching of die III of the five cents, the re-engraving of die II of that value and expressed his belief in the existence of a similar re-engraving of the die I, though he had not found a copy of the stamp. In fact, fully twenty-four years before we were ready to accept the information, he told us nearly all the technical details which we know to-day. We have only been able to add the description of die I re-engraved and to correct the positions of dies I and II, which he had transposed, a mistake most pardonable when we remember that at that time only one pair of these stamps was known and he had not the advantage of seeing it.

In spite of the ability of this article and the high repute of the author, the leading philatelists declined to accept the twenty cent stamps as genuine and paid no attention to the retouched and re-engraved fives.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. John K. Tiffany made an exhaustive study of the St. Louis stamps and published his conclusions in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for December of that year. He, like Mr. Pemberton, began in doubt and ended in belief. In this article the re-engraving of die I of the five cents is described for the first time.

But more convincing than all theories or arguments was the great find of St. Louis stamps made in the summer of 1895, and which served to put at rest any lingering doubts as to their genuineness. In this find were included a strip of two twenties and a five cents, strips of three of the five cents and ten cents, horizontal pairs of five and ten, twenty and ten, etc., etc.; thus locating positively the varieties in the several states of the plate.

Previous to 1869 very few copies of the St. Louis stamps were known, probably not more than twenty. In that year Mr. J. W. Scott purchased a lot consisting of about 50 five cents, 100 ten cents and 3 twenty cents. A few years later about 20 five and ten cents (including a pair of the former value) came from the banking house of Messrs. Riggs at Washington. About 1889 Mr. G. B. Calman purchased from the firm of J. & J. Stuart & Co., of New York some 25 specimens of the five and ten cents, most of which were on the pelure paper. A few odd copies had also been discovered in various places including a fourth copy of the twenty cents. Last of all came the Louisville find consisting of 75 five cents, 46 ten cents and 16 twenty cents. This enumeration enables us to approximate the number of St. Louis stamps in existence.

COUNTERFEITS. ·

I have seen two counterfeits of the St. Louis stamps which might readily deceive anyone who did not take the trouble to compare them with copies known to be genuine or with photographs. Both are in imitation of die III and printed on paper which reproduces fairly well the greenish-gray used for the originals.

The more dangerous of the counterfeits may be distinguished by the following points: There are three dots instead of four above the diamond in the bow of the figure 5. The curved line following the outline of the figure does not extend far enough to the left at the bottom. The lettering on the garter and the scroll below the bear is too well done (note especially the "E" of "WE"). The first curved line below the lettered scroll terminates on the right between the "I" and "C" of "OFFICE." On the originals this line stops over the "I." Also on the originals there is a mark, caused by a slip of the engravers tool, at the left of the upper curve of the "S" of "POST." There is no such mark on the counterfeit.

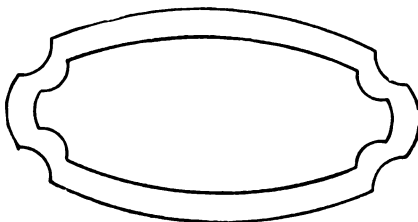
In March 1868 the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* published illustrations of the five cents (die III) and ten cents (die II). The second of the two counterfeits is made either from a careful reproduction of the illustration in that magazine or from the cut itself. The following marks will serve to distinguish this counterfeit: There is a very heavy shading at the right of the figure 5. The four dashes below "SAINT" and "LOUIS" are much too long, especially the lower three, which are little more than dots in the originals. Immediately above "LOUIS" in the originals is a long curved line, which is missing in the counterfeit. On the latter also the first curved line below the scroll on which the bears stand is much too long, beginning between the "O" and "S" of "POST" and ending between the "I" and "C" of "OFFICE," while on the originals it begins between the "S" and "T" and ends over the "I."

I anticipate that the companion illustration in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* has been used to produce counterfeits of the ten cents but I have not met with them.

The two cent St. Louis stamp, occasionally met with, is of quite different design from the regular values and is merely a fantasy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENVELOPES.



July, 1845 5 cents—on—
 10 cents—on—

Issued by Col. Charles K. Gardiner, postmaster at Washington from March 31st, 1845 to June 30th, 1849.

The *New York Express* for July 8th, 1845, in an article on the envelopes issued by the New York Postmaster, says: "The plan, we hear, has also

been adopted by the Postmaster at Washington, D. C., and has met the approval of the Postmaster-General."

Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs found in the daily papers of Washington, published on the 23rd and 25th of July, 1845, the following :

INTERESTING TO CITIZEN AND SOJOURNERS IN WASHINGTON.—Upon inquiry at the city post-office, we learn that Col. Gardiner has had franked (or rather prepaid) envelopes prepared, which do away with the necessity of personal application at the delivery window when one wishes to pay postage on sending off a letter. They are for sale at the post office at the following rates; which barely pay the cost, after deducting the sum chargeable on each for postage, viz :

| | |
|--|--------|
| 18 envelopes to enclose letters charged at 5 cents for | \$1.00 |
| 9 " " " " " " | .50 |
| 1 " " " " " " | .06¼ |
| 9 " " " " " 10 cents | 1.00 |
| 4 " " " " " 10 " } | .50 |
| 1 " " " " " 5 " } | |

This plan, it will be recollected, has been adopted in the northern cities to the great advantage of the public, and its introduction here will save our fellow citizens many a long and hitherto indispensable trudge, in this metropolis of magnificent distances.

In reply to a request for further information Mr. Rothfuchs writes me :

"On the Washington, D. C., Postmaster's stamp I have spent considerable time without success, not even locating one. I have interviewed many of the old residents but could not find any one who remembered it. I finally discovered the man who carried the mail between Washington and Alexandria, Va., during the time the stamp was in use. He said that he remembered it; that it was an envelope with printing at one corner. And he made a draft like this (see cut at head of this chapter) which he said was the design. He did not remember if Col. Gardiner's signature was on it or not. So far none have been located to my knowledge and the design above is the only information I have received."

From the shape of the design it would appear a reasonable inference that the name of the city and the value were placed between the curved lines and the signature of the postmaster in the centre.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1846 5 cents—
 10 cents—

Issued by Martin L. Fisher, postmaster at Worcester from 1839 to 1849. Again we are confronted by the fact that stamps were prepared and sold by the postmaster of a city but that none, so far as we know, are now in existence.

Our information concerning these stamps is largely supplied by the following paragraph in the *National Aegis*, published in Worcester, Sept. 2nd, 1846 :

POST OFFICE STAMPS.—The postmaster has issued postage stamps of the denomination of five and ten cents. They are very convenient, and will save the trouble of making change at the post office, and will enable people to send prepaid letters at times when the office is closed. To cover the expense of engraving and printing, these stamps are sold at five per cent. advance upon the regular rates of postage.

Postmaster Fisher and the clerks connected with the post office at that period, as well as most of the older inhabitants, are now dead. Though

friends have, at my request, made personal efforts and enlisted the public press, they have been unable to obtain any further information.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Mr. W. C. Stone kindly sends me the following extract from the *American Philatelic Magazine* for March 1888 :

THE STAMPS OF THE PITTSFIELD POSTMASTER.

The first notice that I had of the above stamps was in reading Mr. Tiffany's history and of course became very interested in them. My search through the back files of local news in the *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican* rewarded me with the following :

"While overhauling the vaults of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company a number of stamps were found which were issued by the postmaster Mr. Phineas Allen in 1846."

The stamps spoken of excited no little curiosity, for the weekly papers of the time (1874) reviewed them and the stamps passed through several hands and are still in town. I asked an old resident and a newspaper man regarding them and he said he thought the design was that of a post rider. He has promised me more news later and I hope to be able to present an illustration in an early number.

W. F. JILLSON.

Unfortunately no further numbers of the magazine were ever issued and a few years ago Mr. Jillson was drowned, thus depriving us of the benefit of any further information he may have acquired.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of types A14, A16, A16a and A17 (57th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued.)

As soon as special workshops were put into operation for the manufacture of postage stamps and other postal values, the authorities took very severe measures in order to prevent theft of the manufactured values as well as the clandestine manufacture of stamps and the temporary embezzlement of dies and plates for the purpose of facilitating fraudulent impressions.

It was to this end that orders were issued from the first, for the destruction of dies and plates that had fallen into disuse, and that decrees were issued everywhere, inflicting severe penalties upon counterfeiters of postage stamps. In this matter, the various postal administrations worked in unison, so that prosecution might be carried on according to the laws of the country in which the crime had been committed.

The convention of the Universal Postal Union expresses itself as follows, (article xxxi), in regard to the steps to be taken in order to discover the use of counterfeit postage stamps for prepayment :

a)—When the presence of a counterfeit stamp has been discovered on any consignment whatever at the place of departure, by an officer not authorized to make seizure of the article, the label is not altered in any way, and the article, enclosed in an envelope addressed to the office of destination, is forwarded by registered mail.

b)—The authorities of the country of departure and of that of destination are notified, without delay, of this formality, by means of a notice, a copy of which is also transmitted to the office of destination, in the envelope containing the article which bears the stamp supposed to be counterfeit

c)—The addressee is summoned to confirm the offence.

d)—The result of the summons is established by affidavits, in which are stated the facts which have occurred, such as non-appearance, refusal to accept the consignment or to open it and make known the sender. The document is signed by the postal employé and by the addressee of the consignment or by his attorney. If the latter refuses to sign, such refusal is stated in that part of the document intended for the signature.

The statement of the proceedings, together with the articles in evidence, is transmitted by the authorities of the country of destination to the authorities of the country of origin, who then, by the aid of these documents, prosecute the offence according to their internal legislation.

In order to acquaint our readers with the precautions taken by the administrations in the manufacture of postage stamps, it will be sufficient to reproduce here the most important parts of some factory regulations dating from 1860, which may be considered as among the most appropriate regulations that have been made on this subject.

After having outlined in detail the work to be done in the factory, the following rules are laid down governing the mode of operation and order :

“Work at the factory will begin at nine in the morning, and will cease at five in the evening.

Admission is strictly forbidden to persons not connected with the factory.

It is forbidden to bring into the factory any white paper other than that intended for the manufacture of postage stamps. The sheets of paper intended for impression must not pass from the hands of one operative into those of another, whether for glazing, gumming or perforation, without having been verified, counted and margined, so that the responsibility may always be placed.

All values, which show a tear, a bad impression, or any other defect which will render them unfit for use, must be cancelled and put aside, so as to be afterwards destroyed. The destruction will take place on the same day as the printing. The rejected impressions will be immersed in a solution of caustic soda, so as to render them unfit for use. They will then be burned in the presence of three functionaries, who will draw up a detailed statement regarding the destruction of the sheets.

A day book will be kept in each section of the shop, in order to have an exact account of what comes in and goes out, as regards cuts, plates, engravings, matrices or sheets. The type, engravings and all designs of that nature which are not to be used immediately, will be deposited in a safe having three locks, one of the keys of which will be in the possession of the manager of the factory, and the other two will be entrusted to two overseers.

All deposits and withdrawals will be declared in a statement signed by the three custodians of the keys.

The printed matter used for the accounts and writings, will consist of colored paper, which will be delivered by the manager of the factory, to whom it will be returned after use. A record will be kept of the deliveries and returns, so that no sheet can be used for any other purpose than that intended.

The colored paper will be kept by the manager of the factory, who will deliver to the superintendent only such quantity as is strictly necessary to supply the needs. The superintendent will distribute this paper to the operators of the presses, and will be held responsible for its use.

After the presses have been stripped, the manager of the factory will have the colored paper detached, and will see that it is immediately burned, in the presence of the superintendent and of the operator. This proceeding shall always be declared in a written statement.

The manager will always be present at the entrance and departure of the workmen. He will exercise great watchfulness, and if any suspicion should arise, will submit the workmen to close inspection.

At the end of each day, and at every interruption in the work, the presses used in the printing and stamping of postage stamps will be locked up by the manager, who alone will have the right to open the shops."

Evidently, such precaution as these were not likely to facilitate the embezzlement of postal values in the factories.

One point which naturally suggests itself from the foregoing considerations, is the extreme care exercised, from the very beginning, by the postal authorities, in the verification of the values manufactured. It is nevertheless true that errors and faults of printing escaped the notice of the employes at the factory, but they very rarely deceived the eye of the philatelist, for we may say that there is not a single country where errors have not been detected in one or other of the values put on sale.

After having been gummed, perforated and verified with the greatest care at the factory, the good impressions are put into sealed packets, each one of which contains ordinarily, 25 sheets of one value. Each packet is surrounded by bands crossed in such a way as to permit of the verification of the number of sheets, without it being necessary to break the seal, and a string, the two ends of which are joined and sealed, crosses one edge of the sheets of postage stamps as well as the two bands. On one of the bands are indicated the number of sheets, the order numbers, and the value of the sheets enclosed in the packet.

Although there is some variation in the method of preparing the packets, the one which we have just described is the one adopted by the majority of postal authorities.

After these remarks, it will not be without interest to give a table of the totals of the annual consumption of postage stamps in each of the principal countries composing the Postal Union. We borrow this information from some very interesting statistics published by the office of the Union established at Berne, for the year 1877. If we bear in mind that, in general, the consumption of postage stamps of the smaller values, used especially for postage on newspapers, printed matter and pamphlets, represents only one-tenth of the total amount of the general sales, it will be easy to determine, approximately, for each one of the countries mentioned, the quantity sold, and to form a conclusion as to the rarity, in so far as the values current in 1877 are concerned. The comparison made between one country and another as to

the proceeds of the sales of postage stamps, also shows the greater or lesser rarity of the stamps. Thus, for instance, in Europe, more value will be attached to the stamps of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg than to those of Greece; more value to the stamps of Greece than to those of Roumania; and so on, according to the importance of the receipts indicated in the list. Evidently, all that is treated of here is the aggregate of the postal values of one country compared with another, and not each one of the values in particular, some of which may, for some reason, have become rarities.

Amount of proceeds from the sale of postage stamps during the year 1877 in the following countries:

| Countries. | Amount of sales expressed
in French money. | Countries. | Amount of sales expressed
in French money. |
|----------------|---|------------------|---|
| Germany, | 102,393,172 59 | Switzerland, | 4,366,047 16 |
| Austria, | 23,835,392 15 | Hong Kong, | 919,884 60 |
| Belgium, | 7,583,184 93 | Seychelles, | 9,179 60 |
| Denmark, | 3,148,553 33 | Cochin China, | 90,828 36 |
| Egypt, | 694,766 23 | French Indies, | 7,979 14 |
| Spain, | 8,363,618 97 | Gabon, | 62 69 |
| United States, | 133,166,356 48 | Guadeloupe, | 93,277 90 |
| France, | 104,789,125 99 | French Guiana, | 10,547 97 |
| Greece, | 582,317 42 | Society Islands, | 9,609 49 |
| Italy, | 18,808,830 03 | Martinique, | 60,970 00 |
| Japan, | 3,278,981 39 | New Caledonia, | 30,439 80 |
| Luxemburg, | 293,749 93 | Reunion, | 79,996 88 |
| Norway, | 1,479,441 69 | St. Pierre, | 8,827 90 |
| Netherlands, | 7,337,198 62 | Curacao, | 6,392 87 |
| Persia, | 90,800 00 | Dutch Indies, | 967,984 84 |
| Roumania, | 702,211 60 | Surinam, | 12,924 66 |
| Sweden, | 6,012,787 00 | | |

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 25 August, 1897.

The all important question that will run through the coming winter season of stamp activities will be How far the great Exhibition has really benefitted the trade in stamps. I say trade in stamps, for the exhibition was mainly a response to the generally expressed wish of dealers for another exhibition. I have had no sufficient opportunity as yet of gathering any opinions on the subject, and if I had I should regard the opinions as somewhat immature. We are yet too near the event itself to form any safe opinion on the matter. But if one might speculate I should say that, on the whole, the exhibition will not have served the interests of the dealers as it might have done if run on more popular lines, that is to say, on lines more specially intended to catch the attention of the general public. There is not a shadow of doubt that it was, from the specialists' point of view, simply superb. It was, in fact, a specialists' fête. But the dealer wanted something that would act as an impetus to general collecting; something that would interest and whet the appetite of the non-collecting public. And I very much question whether the exhibition has not been somewhat of a disappointment from that point of view.

As a specialist it may be rank heresy of me to do otherwise than sing the unqualified praise of our splendid exhibition ; all the same as an exhibition it was practically got up by specialists for specialists, and the hungry dealer looked on in wonder and admiration. He has been too awe-struck to venture an idea that his real desire would have been satisfied with a much more humble general show, in some more popular place, on more popular lines

In fact, what is still wanted is a popular show. And I question even now whether it would not pay dealers to get up a show on their own account, strictly confined to themselves, at the Crystal Palace, to be held during the coming winter, say in February. In my opinion it is all bunkum and twaddle about the risk at the Palace. I believe dealers would take more money in any one day at the palace than they took all the time at the great exhibition. The dealers by arranging among themselves could make a very decent and most instructive show by making up exhibits strictly in illustration of the general catalogue, so that the general collector might see what collecting in the ordinary way, by simple catalogue, means. The ordinary collector must have been amazed at our exhibition, with minor varieties, shades, &c. galore.

Whatever the exhibition may yet prove that it has done for philately, it certainly did not answer the expectations of the auctioneers. One and all had to knock down their best lots at summer prices. The Englishman would not be enticed into taking up a winter pursuit in the middle of the summer, consequently, despite the allurements of the exhibition he would not go a step further and allow his enthusiasm to be so far awakened as to go on collecting, per auction, in the sweltering days of July. Not he.

Therefore the story of the auction prices seems to me to point to the very great probability that an exhibition would be more popular in the winter than in the summer. Of course, it would not suit our foreign visitors, but I fancy it would tell very, very much more strongly in favor of the home market.

What an awful bad lot you are getting to be on your side of the Atlantic in the matter of Jubilee issues ! First we have the Canadian juggle, then, after all, it turns out the Newfoundland Cabot issue is little better ; then there is a shady looking surcharge on Leewards, which ought to be the subject of official inquiry, and still they are to come from Brazil and elsewhere. It's no use your pointing to the emergency issues of Sierra Leone and British East Africa with the finger of scorn. And your pitching into the Canadians for their jugglery, though I agree with every word of what you have written, is much akin to the creak calling the kettle smutty. For, after all, the Canadian set is a mere imitation of your Columbian series, with the same disgraceful issue of high values, for which there was no manner of excuse. You are all a very bad lot over there. Shocking. Shocking.

But I note that one of your contemporaries is having a fling at us for recommending stamp collectors to take up the English Hospital stamp. Well, it is true we did put our tongues in our cheeks, and, in very goody-goody fashion, advise philatelists to buy, buy, whilst we winked the other eye ; but, hang it, the occasion warranted that sweet little display of hypocrisy. One or two rather overdid it in the hope that they might get a little nearer to the

Englishman's Heaven, the House of Lords; but, on the whole, it was an innocent and well meant effort to help a deserving charity, and did no harm to the cause, as the stamp was perfectly innocent from the first of postal connection. I am afraid, however, it has been more or less of a failure, for, so far as I can learn the stamps have not sold well at all. They are still plentiful in stationers shop windows.

We can all be jolly old hypocrites when we like. We are all, more or less, built on the Jekyll and Hyde principle, but for downright humbug it seems to me that our dear christian friend, Seebeck, who is so much one of us, is, if report speaks true, the chief priest of the Jekyll and Hyde fraternity. Only a year or two since he was going to be hand and glove with us in our effort to put down the weeds he was producing. Yet it seems that in May of this very year his company offered to provide the poverty stricken government of Bolivia with all its postage stamps free, gratis, and for nothing on the condition that the design of the stamps should be changed every year and that his company should be allowed to juggle with the demonetised remainders.

All right. Go on, I say. The more the merrier. It will take a definite dose to convince some people that all these weeds must, sooner or later, tell ruinously upon the collection of genuine postal issues. Happily there are signs that the few who seemed to think the S. S. S. unnecessary, are beginning to cry aloud for its resuscitation. Even the talented editor of the *Boston Stamp Book*, who has been no very great lover of the S. S. S., in his last number, cries out, in heart breaking lines, "Oh, for the S. S. S. in all its pristine vigour! Oh, for a vigorous boycott! Oh, for a popular rebuke of the Canadian post office department! But we tear our hair in vain. We suppose people will collect the stuff, but we repeat we wish they wouldn't." Just so. But if Mr. Kilbon, and others of the Laodicean spirit, had backed up the S. S. S. at the start the probability is that we should have been able to boycott even the Canadian speculation with marked success. Perhaps he will have learned by this time that it is better to throw in your lot with a genuine and honest attempt at an efficient boycott, with all the natural defects of a first attempt, than to even seem to favor the frauds who live like parasites upon our hobby.

In my last letter I threw out a hint to the wise to look out for perfs of the Niger Coast stamps. As an illustration of what may be found I may mention a curiosity that I have since secured through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Hadlow. It is a vertical strip of three of the 1s. value of the issue of 1893, unused, thick paper. It is the top strip of the last vertical row, and has the top and left hand margin paper. The first or top horizontal perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$, the other three horizontal perforations all measure 15; the left side of the top stamp is perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, but the other side is 14, and both the lower stamps are perforated 14 at the sides. So that the top stamp is perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 15 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and the lower pair 15×14 .

Our Stamp Auctioneers are already mapping out their sales for the coming season right up to next June. Mr. Hadlow announces a very fine specialist's collection of English for sale in October, and altogether it looks as if we shall have a very lively auction season, for I am told there is a promise of a good supply of desirable stuff.

The Italians evidently intend to clear out of Erytraea. That being so what will become of their colonial stamps surcharged "Colonia Eritrea"? Presumably, they will be numbered among the obsoletes, as they will scarcely be continued for use in Massowah, which it is proposed to retain.

A Reuter's telegram speaks of an universal penny postage to come into force in South Africa in Jan. next. This probably will not mean anything more than the long talked of and partially realized similar colors for similar values throughout South Africa. Natal has held aloof from the arrangement but will eventually fall into line, no doubt. That being so it may be interesting to set out in tabular style how things stand at present as to the colors of the stamps. I omit the name color of the Transvaal series, giving only the color of the stamp.

| Value. | Cape. | Natal. | Transvaal. | Orange Free State. |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| ½d. | green | green | green | brown |
| 1d. | carmine | rose | carmine | violet |
| 2d. | brown | olive | brown | mauve |
| 2½d. | blue | blue | blue | blue |
| 3d. | reddish | grey | violet | blue |
| 4d. | blue | brown | olive | blue |
| 6d. | mauve | lilac | mauve | rose |
| 1s. | yellow | orange | green | yellow |

So that it will be seen that, in the matter of colors, there is at present, except in the Transvaal series, a glorious confusion, especially in the Orange Free State. The probability is that they are all coming into line as the values are being exhausted, and that the Transvaal series may be taken as the key series to what the rest will eventually be. I have not added the Zululand series as that little colony will no doubt soon be merged in that of Natal.

I have just been reading the proofs of Mr. Harrison's series of articles on the stamps of Norway, the first instalment of which is to appear in the September issue of the *Philatelic Record*, and I have been much amused at his notice of the first issue of the 2s. and 3s. values. He writes, "About the end of 1856 the inland (town) post law necessitated the use of the other values, 2 and 3 sk; these were issued without legal authority." Now if they were issued without legal authority, however much the offence may have been condoned subsequently, they are not postage stamps—according to some dear souls who exclude the first German printings of the stamps of the Transvaal. Nevertheless, I see they are catalogued 20s and 12s. each respectively. As they are not, according to great authorities, postage stamps, no doubt those who have good specimens will be glad to get rid of such rubbish, and Mr. Harrison will probably be able to find a convenient dustbin for their reception.

I must notice a recent addition to our philatelic literature in the shape of Part I of "The Postage Stamps of Europe," by Mr. Westoby. It is written for commencing collectors, and is full of the very best advice and information. It is in fact a splendid guide written by one of the most respected and experienced writers. The introductory notes include some elementary, but nevertheless very useful information, for the beginner, concerning modes of printing, varieties of paper, impression, perforation, gum, used and unused, and reprints. What Mr. Westoby has to say about used and unused is

well worth quoting. He writes, "A great deal has been said and written about the collection of used or unused stamps, and their respective merits. The real value of some stamps is increased a hundred-fold by their being cancelled and used in due course of post; while the value of others is diminished in a like ratio. Where a collector wants to make a show of his stamps, the unused certainly present fairer pages; but even he cannot make a complete collection of unused specimens. Were we bound to choose between used and unused, we would certainly prefer the former. They are more useful in study; though we lose the gum, yet the obliterating mark is of more importance, as a knowledge of the various obliterating marks is frequently of use in detecting forgeries. With this in view, the more common obliterating marks used in the various countries will be described, though the collector must not put too much faith in them, as post-marks are easy of imitation. Many stamps have been obliterated by the post office officials without having been used, where used were more valuable than unused ones."

Then Mr. Westoby tells in this connection a capital story of the times of the late Mr. Pemberton. He says, "the late Mr. Pemberton who would have been the King of Philatelists had he lived, was informed by the Postmaster of one of the British Colonies that he had a few copies of a stamp now quoted in the catalogues at £25 used and double that sum unused. He immediately sent for all that there were remaining in stock. Judge of his feelings when he received the copies all freshly obliterated, the postmaster having imagined that they would be more highly appreciated in that state."

LONDON, 6 September, 1897

You may rely upon it that the movement against speculative and unnecessary stamps will not be allowed to collapse. The leading collectors on this side and, we believe, leading collectors the wide world over, are convinced that the stability of their hobby depends upon their combining to protect it from swindling incursions by thieving governments. We exist as a body for the collection and study of genuine postal issues—not for the purchase of N. S. W. Disease plasters or other Jubilee frauds.

As evidence in support of my contention that the movement will not be allowed to collapse allow me to quote the following editorial from Mr. Castle's pen in the current number of the *London Philatelist*. After some timely condemnation of the recent flood of "spurious and postally unnecessary issues," Mr. Castle goes on to say:

"Mr. E. J. Nankivell, in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY of this month, has some vigorous and sensible remarks hereon, which we cordially endorse, especially when he states that the movement must not be allowed to collapse because some dealers have fallen away. A general meeting of all the members must be called as soon as the season commences—say in October—when an enunciation should be made of the principles on which the society is henceforward to be conducted, and the resignation accepted of those who cannot subscribe thereto. The position of those members of the trade who have been loyal to the movement is a very hard and invidious one, and it seems to us better that the society should be composed of collectors only. It was an ambitious attempt, perhaps, to endeavour to indicate what anyone should or should not sell, and a future policy of advice and information only will be safer, which, if the collectors choose to neglect, will be their own affair. We trust that these opinions will not be held as inferring any antipathy to new issues as such; on the contrary, we hold that the appear-

ance of fresh stamps, genuinely issued for dynastic currency, or postal changes, is a most valuable and attractive recruiting agent for our ranks. *Per contra*, the flooding of the market with pretty pictures tends to degrade philately to the level of Liebig picture collecting, and *must inevitably have the worst possible effect* upon the future of the dealers. It will either cause the retirement of many of their best customers, or compel them to restrict still more the limits of their acquisitions. We cannot too strongly impress upon all those—and there are many—who have a heavy financial stake in philately, that confidence forms the foundation of stamp collecting, and that this once seriously shaken the whole fabric would collapse.”

Here, then, is a cordial and generous endorsement of what I have written on the question of the future of the condemnation of speculative and unnecessary stamps, by the Vice-president of the Philatelic Society of London, and I happen to know that his fellow members support Mr. Castle's view to a man as to the necessity of a permanent combination for the suppression of speculative and unnecessary issues. Therefore you may take it for certain that the London Philatelic Society will not allow the matter to drop.

But Mr. Castle's editorial calls for detailed comment. It is far too important and interesting to be dismissed with a merely general notice.

First then, Mr. Castle suggests that a general meeting of all the members of the S. S. S. S. should be held in October to decide upon the future of the Society and mark it, “the resignation accepted of all those who cannot subscribe thereto.” October practically sees the opening of the winter season of philatelic activities with us. Hence October. But the business of the *public* acceptance of the resignation of recalcitrant members and the consequent publication of their resignations will cause considerable commotion in certain quarters. Certain members have withdrawn—privately. There has been no public announcement and I question very much whether the two or three leading dealers in new issues who have withdrawn will care to press matters so far as to face the odium which will naturally attach to their resignation, bearing as it must the construction that they wish to be free to continue to traffic in speculative and unnecessary rubbish. Such a public inference could not fail to be most damaging to their reputation as high class and leading dealers. Therefore I doubt if they will face it. For they cannot point to the Society's condemnation of a single issue that has not been either speculative or unnecessary or both. The publication of their resignations is called for in justice to those who, at considerable sacrifice, have remained faithful to the Society.

In the next place, Mr. Castle thinks it will be better that the Society should be composed of *Collectors* only. This raises a most important point. Few men have the permanent interests of Philately more at heart than Mr. Castle. He is bound by public and private interests in every direction to the pursuit of stamp collecting. He holds a prominent public position in our ranks as Vice president of the London Philatelic Society and as an almost necessary judge in every important European Philatelic Exhibition. He is in every sense an enthusiast. Those who know him best believe that if he were to sell out every stamp he possesses to-day, he would be found to-morrow starting afresh. His knowledge of stamps is almost unrivalled and I question very much if there is a keener bargain hunter or a shrewder judge

of real market values. Having long since retired from business, and, being still in the very prime of life, stamp collecting supplies him with the necessary employment to keep his natural energies alive.

Ergo, I hesitate to differ from such an acknowledge authority. Yet I cannot refrain from discussing the wisdom of his suggestion that Collectors should shoulder the business alone. I will not go so far as to say it must not be, for, as my previous letters have indicated, I fear it may come to that. Still I, for one, hope it may not. It is an article of philatelic faith with me that the interests of Collectors and Dealers in Philately are so closely allied that the suppression of speculative and unnecessary issues must be a joint affair to be thorough and successful. The support of Dealers is necessary to ensure the exclusion of the condemned stamps from catalogues and albums, and, to be effective, the condemnation must be followed by this efficient boycott. I want to see above all things a friendly co-operation between Collectors and Dealers in this matter for the simple reason that I would avoid by all possible means the developments that are almost certain to ensue if we separate. If we separate we may differ, and if we differ there may be friction, indeed. I do not honestly see how it is to be avoided. If collectors single handed undertake the work of condemnation they will probably be much more drastic than a joint Committee of collectors and dealers, but, all the same, they will expect their condemnation to be effective and to be respected. It may not, however, be respected. And if it is not then albums and catalogues will include the condemned stamps. This inclusion would nullify the collectors' condemnation and they would probably be driven to the adoption of further measures to back up their condemnation and make it effective. The only way to checkmate the inclusion of condemned stamps, therefore, would be by the co-operative publication of albums and catalogues which would exclude the condemned stamps. It seems to me that the publication of albums and catalogues which exclude the condemned stamps is an absolutely necessary part of the business of condemnation. Hence if Dealers will not exclude them the Condemning Society will be driven to provide in some other way for the publication of the catalogues and albums which will be required by its supporters. In this way I dread the growth of unnecessary friction, and once friction arises who knows where it may stop, we may next have a collectors co-operative society for the supply of new issues and the general business under the guise of the buying and selling of Collectors Duplicates. I am sufficiently in touch with matters to say that these are not possibilities, but even probabilities. Along with many others I wish to avoid these developments, and would exhaust every means of securing the support of even the most sensitive members of the trade, but if they are not to be won over by rational and reasonable concessions then in my opinion Mr. Castle's suggestion of a society confined to collectors will be absolutely necessary. I shall regret it most sincerely, but all the same, *if rendered unavoidable*, it shall have my hearty support, despite the dangers that must beset it.

But I would most earnestly appeal to New Issue Dealers not to force this split. Let me remind them that they will certainly have arrayed against them the powerful influence of the Premier Society. The country societies will almost certainly follow suit, indeed I quite anticipate that the Premier Society will secure the support of the country societies, and as the most cordial good will exists between all our country societies and the Premier Society that support will be cordial and generous.

It is all nonsense to say, as some dealers are fond of saying, that the Premier Society is made up of wealthy bloaters of old issues. It is nothing of the sort. Many of us are collectors of new issues, indeed genuine New Issues are regarded, as Mr. Castle regards them, as "a most valuable and attractive recruiting agent for our ranks." They supply the new blood so necessary to the stability of our hobby. Indeed new issues, in my opinion, are the real mainstay of the hobby. They supply the spice of novelty that is necessary to add variety and freshness to the business, and if they could be once confined to genuine postal needs they would probably be even more popular than the old issues.

In a race for popularity between old issues and new issues, I believe new issues would win easily if they could be stripped of the incubus of swindling weeds. They are cheaper, more easily obtained, and more easily understood and more easily arranged than the old issues, and as an investment I believed they would surpass even the best of the old issues if we could once restore confidence in their collection. But that confidence will never be worth having so long as the pockets of new issue collectors are drained by demands upon their resources for scandalously unnecessary issues of all sorts. Take for instance the latest case of Canada, asking collectors to buy as a postage stamp a label that could not, under the present postal regulations of the Dominion, possibly be put to any conceivable postal use. Obviously it is a gross official fraud; an obtaining of money under false pretences that would land the individual in a common gaol.

There is another phase of this matter to which I would refer, and that is the persistent misrepresentation to which the S. S. S. S. has been, and still is, subjected by a certain class of writers on your side of the water. For instance in a recent issue of Mekeel's Journal I find in a reply in the Inquiry Department that an Inquirer (real or imaginary?) is informed that "a number of blunders were made, and these, together with the dictatorial tone assumed by the organs and friends of the society, alienated leading supporters in England and the United States." It is this sort of drivel that does harm. It is a sort of half truth disguised under the cloak of giving information that is much worse than a good, old, barefaced, downright, falsehood. It is the old fashioned method of administering poison so dear to Mr. Plausible. As a matter of fact the society started a novel crusade against most powerful parasites and its adherents can fairly claim that its judgments have erred on the right side of clemency and that therefore it has steered clear of blunders. Naturally its decisions have hit the philatelic *canaille* very hard; hence the yelps that we constantly hear, and the parrot cry of blunders, &c. We must however be prepared for this sort of thing, no society can expect to please everyone.

What is really needed is a society strong in a large and influential membership with an Executive for censorship purposes that shall be above all suspicion of partisanship in every sense of the word, and that Executive I fear will have to be sought finally in the membership of the Premier Society.

I do not betray any secret when I say that there is a growing feeling even in the trade that a Committee of the London Philatelic Society would probably command more general respect than the decisions of a trade Committee surrounded with trade jealousies. It is contended that a Committee of the

Premier Society could have no interests to serve but those of philately whereas a trade Committee is too closely allied to the trading interests to be as free from suspicion as it should be. That may be. I do not pretend to do other than chronicle the current of feeling in the matter. The ideal censorship would be a monthly meeting of the leading members of the trade which should critically examine the pros and cons of all doubtful stamps. But that will hardly meet the exigencies of the situation, for what the trade needs is the earliest possible information as to what is to be condemned. They say, and with unanswerable logic, it is simply ruinous to us to shilly shally about a forthcoming issue until we, (having heard nothing of any proposed condemnation) have ordered and paid for a supply and then when we have advertised our goods for sale swoop down upon us with your condemnation of the whole issue.

Censorship, to be effective, must be prompt, but at the same time it must be based upon unquestionable evidence. Therefore, what is necessary is an organization so perfected in all the details of the collection and the consideration of evidence that it will be in a position to condemn promptly, without fear or favor and absolutely free from even the risk of making a single slip. As I have said before the only persons who are conscious of their power to do all this most easily are certain nursery writers on your side of the water.

As if this vexed question of speculative and unnecessary issues were not enough we have still with us the old, old question of the pictorial representation of postage stamps. Since I last wrote you it has crept more prominently into public notice, thanks to the public energy of Mr. C. J. Phillips. He has more real and latent energy in his little finger than all the rest of the trade in their combined corpuses. For, on this matter, despite the fact that the very existence of the trade and the bread and butter of many depend upon it, not a living soul, condemned or otherwise, of the whole shoot, has stirred a finger, or seems likely to do so, to stave off the disaster. When the disaster is an accomplished fact you may rest assured that you will hear the yelping even right across the herring pond. Till then, God help them, for they have not yet woken up to the fact that they are nearing the rocks upon which our post office authorities hope to wreck stamp collecting in this country.

Such apathy on the part of the members of the trade generally compels one to wonder what would become of stamp collecting without the enterprise and "go" of the firm of Stanley Gibbons. Despite its shortcomings and even despite the painful fact that some of its very best endeavors do pinch very hard, it is a tower of strength to stamp collecting in this country. The probability is that if we could cremate C. J. Phillips to-morrow, stamps would be very much cheaper, for the simple reason that no one would be left with sufficient energy and enterprise to publish even a catalogue or an album.

Well, C. J. Phillips has commenced public operations on the public in the matter of opening the eyes of the said public to the obvious fact that if the Post Office Department is allowed to go ahead with its stupid and absolutely uncalled for persecution of the stamp trade that trade and all its ramifications so far as concerns the production of albums, catalogues, periodicals, illustrated price lists, &c., will be driven out of the country. He wrote a very clear and telling letter, and sent it to all our leading dailies, and

several of the best of them have recognized the importance of the matter by publishing the letter in full; and one or two, notably the *Daily Mail*, have backed it up with editorials pitching into the responsible officials. Now that the ball has been set rolling it is to be hoped that even the sleepest of the trade will wake up to the realities and the seriousness of the position. We sadly need a few men with a little superfluous energy to stand up for the protection of the best interests of stamp collecting; men who will keep a single eye on those interests. In C. J. Phillips we have one such man, the only drawback in his case being that he is far too busy to do all that needs doing. While he was the moving spirit of the Protection Society it was a power in the land. The moment he handed over the reins a galloping consumption seized upon its vitals and to-day it would probably puzzle the shrewdest antiquarian to discover even the thighbone of the skeleton of the once all-powerful organization.

Whether even the superfluous energy of Mr. Phillips will be sufficient to accomplish the astounding miracle of rousing the stamp trade of this country to the fact that their bread and butter is in danger remains to be seen. I should not be at all surprised if they left him, as the party most interested, to fight the battle single handed. I have done my best in the *Philatelic Record* to open their eyes to the risk they are running in not combining for mutual protection, but to no purpose. Like the good natured easy going fellows they are, they wait, and wait, and they will wait till the end of the chapter till they really see their means of living slipping them from and then when it is too late they will be quite ready, quite! They certainly cannot complain that the plain truth of the position is not being put before them by the leading periodicals and at all events by the *Philatelic Record* and now by the *Monthly Journal*. Major Evans in his last number sums up the consequences that will ensue "if, first, the law is interpreted as forbidding the illustration of philatelic publications; and secondly, it is decided to put the law in force." First of course all our printing will have to be done abroad. But the final is thus bluntly put: "Later on, if the authorities decide to go further, and to prohibit the importation of illustrated stamp magazines, &c., a blow will be dealt at the stamp trade in this country, from which it will probably never entirely recover, and it may well prove the beginning of the end to philately itself."

So that you see we are probably in for a fight for the very existence of our hobby and the prohibition of the importation of illustrated matter will also affect all philatelic publishers abroad for there is a large sale of foreign periodicals, albums and catalogues here. Therefore it is not too much to say that the international interests of philately are seriously imperilled by the cantankerous action of our cantankerous post office officials.

I question very much whether the time is not ripening for an International Philatelic Protection Association to watch over the interests of philately generally wherever they may be assailed. Such an Association would have fought your tariff question and your departmental action and would have long ago settled the question of pictorial representation which was so bungled in the action brought against the *Bazaar*. An efficient Protection Association would protect philatelic interest efficiently. I am strongly inclined to believe that an International Protection Association would be possible if properly engineered and established with such a low subscription that would ensure a large membership. We have a Cyclists

Association which does splendid work with a half crown subscription. The lower the subscription the more probability of success, for a low subscription would give the Association a wide and powerful grasp, and for any great emergency a special appeal for extra funds would bring in the needful more readily from philatelists already banded together for mutual protection than from any general appeal to unassociated philatelists. May I commend this suggestion to the serious consideration of my fellow philatelists.

Put it into your pipes and smoke it, my friends, and while you are doing so glance round and contemplate the numberless parasites that are fattening upon us in all directions, simply because we are not energetic enough to shake them off.

The heralding of thick paper varieties of the first issue of British South Africa stamps is nothing new. The variety was first noted when the thick paper perf. 12½ was chronicled and was confused with the 12½ paper. But it is quite different. It is simply a subsequent printing after the first supply upon slightly stouter paper. The first issue was printed upon a thin grayish paper watermarked in large letters over the whole sheet with the name of the paper makers. A later printing seems to have been made on stouter unwatermarked and whiter paper but perf. 14 as before, and this is the so called thick paper variety now being chronicled. For the specialist it will be a minor variety, but it certainly is not a general catalogue variety. The values thus far discovered on the stouter paper are ½d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 8d and 3sh. Probably all the lower values exist in the stouter printing. The redrawn series is now in use and should be secured as it will, when the supply is exhausted, be replaced with a new design in a smaller size of stamp.

The news that Victoria contemplates following the shady example of the New South Wales postage stamp Cookery in issuing Disease Postage Stamps has created a very bad impression in stamp circles here, but what astounds us even more is that the *Australian Philatelist* edited by such a well known philatelist should set itself the task of booming this kind of rubbish. Stamp collectors are beginning to draw their own conclusions.

The guarantee question is a somewhat delicate one from both dealers' and collectors' point of view. Stanley Gibbons explain their practice in the current issue of the *Monthly Journal*. They state, "we are prepared, even after a lapse of many years to refund the full amount paid, together with 5 per cent. interest from the date of the payment." Personally I cannot see how any firm can make a more honorable and generous offer. From experience I can testify that all are not so ready to refund. I bought a rare Transvaal red surcharge from a well known firm some years ago when less experienced than now, which a year or so after turned out to be a forgery, but I have never succeeded in persuading that said firm to refund the £2.4.0 which I paid for that stamp, despite the fact that was easily identified. Stanley Gibbons L't'd., go on to relate an experience without giving names. They sold a gentleman "amongst other stamps, some Confederate States for which he had paid about £10 each; after three years it was found that these stamps had never existed in this particular color, but were one of the clever manufactures of the notorious Petrie. In this case we returned the money with three years' interest, but the collector actually wanted us to substitute genuine stamps in place of the bad ones, rather an awkward thing to do

when the genuine stamps did not exist." Rumor has it, with what truth I know not, that this little difference lost the firm a customer worth some thousands a year. If the Gibbons arrangement does not work some collectors must be hard to please.

I note that the Postal Union is reported to have banned all commemoratives from general circulation. If issued they will have to be confined to Domestic use, after all this does not help us much at present. The Canadian issue put out for open sale in sets to collectors overrides all postal necessities domestic and foreign. And as some of our most treasured stamps are those that are, or were, purely domestic in circulation, we cannot use the Postal Union ban. After all we shall have to determine for ourselves what we will collect and what we will not and when we arrive at an agreement, and stick to it, no government will find it profitable to manufacture bogus stamps that will not sell.

By the force of unforeseen circumstances, and through no fault of their own, so far as the original intention is concerned, the Olympians have certainly earned the right to be admitted to the general catalogue. They will be quoted, I suppose by the nursery writers as one of the blunders of the S. S. S. S. They are nothing of the sort. Their inception was a barefaced, open scheme to make stamp collectors pay for the initiation of local games for local amusement. The ban of the S. S. S. S. unquestionably led to the extension of their genuine postal use, and the force of circumstances since has given them a right to be catalogued.

A well known Frenchman is reported to have settled the question of the collection of Speculative and Unnecessary Issues by declaring that as stamp collectors we have no right to concern ourselves with the issue of stamps as we only exist for their collection. What a marvellous logic! On such a basis we may as rationally say that animals are slaughtered for our food supply. How they are slaughtered matters not; they may be killed in the ordinary way, or poisoned and left to rot, or die of disease; so long as they are served up as food we have no right to complain, we must eat them. Glorious! We are getting on fast to a new era! Perchance our French confrère would have us send some such welcome epistle as the following to poverty stricken and other governments with postal swindling tendencies.

To the Postal Cookery of—

"We the undersigned representative stamp Flats, on behalf of our wealthy, asinine community, are most anxious to shoulder the burdens of your taxation, and, to that end, pray and beseech you to issue to us, in our several and various asylums, little picture labels, to be normally called postage stamps. These bits of paper you can have printed at a few cents per thousand, and sell to us at a face value of several dollars each. In this way you can readily shift the burdens of your taxation to other shoulders than your own. Old Nick, bless and prosper you in all similar undertakings, and may the blessing of St. Seebeck rest upon you."

Those who indulge in the luxury of Exchange Clubs are just making a great outcry against a very dishonorable practice that has grown up of what is termed "substituting." Those who place fine specimens on their exchange sheets now and again find the fine specimen gone and an inferior copy in its place. The difficulty is to spot the culprit and to effectually stop the practice. Some collectors have taken to lightly stamping their initials in very small type on the backs of their stamps. It strikes me that the catching

of a few culprits and publishing their names would be more effective than any amount of initialling.

A great deal of advertising is being done by our Canadian postal friends of the fact that they have presented H. R. H. the Duke of York with a set of their Jubilee rubbish. As a keen and advanced philatelist and as President of the Philatelic Society of London, H. R. H. must be thoroughly disgusted at the way in which his name has been dragged into this wretched business. It would serve them right if he returned the stuff with an intimation that he does not collect rubbish.

The latest announcement of jubilee rubbish comes from Rhodesia. Certain speculators there seems to be egging on the local postal authorities to make a jubilee issue and have, I understand, gone so far as to submit to headquarters in London a special design. I happen to have some personal acquaintance with the headquarters staff, and I shall be very much surprised if the gamble is not at once nipped in the bud. The head office wisely keeps in its own hands the sole control of the postal issue business, and I may add it keeps a watchful eye on its postal officials.

If the statement in a contemporary of yours be true of American Collectors it certainly marks a very great difference between English and American methods of collecting. The statement is that collectors will pay no more for fine copies than for heavily cancelled copies. With us the very opposite is the practice, and from what I have seen of the American collector I have formed the opinion that he is as keen as we are for fine copies and well centered. If there is one characteristic more than another that has marked the range of prices at our auctions for years past it is the wide difference between the selling price of a fine copy and a badly cancelled specimen. Surely the writer must be either dreaming or must have a very limited acquaintance with collectors and collecting.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

From Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.

(Continued from Vol. 10, page 355.)

1878-1897.—*Continuation of the issue of stamps of the allegorical type.*—Our readers will remember that we have already described in detail the first stamps of the allegorical type which appeared, as well as their colors and peculiarities. Since 1878, at which epoch we left off in order to study, in their chronological order, cards, envelopes, etc., various new issues of stamps have appeared, which will require a detailed description, but before we take them up, let us glance back for a while in order to complete our former studies.

Essays.—The essays of the issue of 1876 were produced, as has already been stated, in all kinds of shades, but there were made at the Bank of France, at the time of the issue, very carefully prepared books of essays. Each sheet contained 25 stamps, and three sheets mounted on cloth showed the following:

- 1)—The paper with the impression of the tint only;
- 2)—The group of 25 stamps printed on white paper;

3)—The group of stamps printed in color on tinted paper; that is to say, in their final state, minus the perforation.

Other essays were produced on thin card, and on pelure paper, and embrace all the values issued, with the addition of a 20c blue, which, as previously stated, was prepared but not issued, the failure to issue being in consequence of the diminution of the postal tax.

Reprints.—We must not confound these essays with the reprints of French stamps of the allegorical type, of which an imperforate issue appeared in 1887, during the ministry of Mr. Granet. Collectors have given to these reprints the name of "Granet Reprints." They are erroneously considered as reprints of stamps of the French Colonies, for the series included all the French stamps, even the 3 centimes and the 5 francs, which do not form part of the corresponding series of the Colonies. These stamps are of the type with the "N" of "SAGE INV," under the "U" of "REPUBLIQUE."

Here is a list of the colors:

- 1)—1, 2, 4, 5, 10c, dark green on green.
 15c, light gray.
 20c, brown red on yellowish.
 25c, dark blue on pale blue.
 25c, sky blue on pale blue.
 30c, red brown on pale brown.
 75c, carmine on rose.
 1f, yellow green on pale green.
- 2)—*Reprints of the Stamps of 1877-78.*
 1c, black on light blue.
 2c, red brown on bright yellow.
 3c, yellow on yellow.
 4c, violet brown on very pale blue.
 10c, black on pale violet.
 15c, yellow on straw.
 15c, bright blue on pale blue.
 20c, bright blue on pale blue.
 25c, black on currant.
 25c, yellow on straw.
 25c, black on bright rose.
 35c, black brown on orange.
 40c, pale red on yellow.
 5f, bright violet on lilac.

In general, the colors are brighter, and correspond to those of the supplies of 1887, and not to those of the supplies of the period of issue.

1879-1890—*Change in the colors of various stamps.*—During this period of ten years, several stamps have had their color changed. The 25 centimes, which was black on dark red, was printed in 1879 in yellow on pale yellow, and in 1886 in black on pale rose paper. In 1880, the 3 centimes was, in its turn, changed. From yellow it became gray. The 20c, which was red brown, was printed in bistre on green paper in 1884; the 75 centimes, which was rose on rose, became, in 1890, black brown on orange yellow. Finally, a new value was created in 1890—the 50 centimes rose.

All these stamps are of the type "N" under "U."

Varieties: The following are the principal varieties in the shade of these stamps:

- 3 centimes dark gray on very pale gray.
 3 " gray on very pale gray.

| | | |
|----|----------|-------------------------------|
| 20 | centimes | bistre on yellow green. |
| 20 | " | red on yellow green. |
| 25 | " | bistre on pale bistre. |
| 25 | " | yellow bistre on pale yellow. |
| 25 | " | bright yellow on pale yellow. |
| 25 | " | black on pale rose. |
| 25 | " | black on very pale rose. |
| 50 | " | bright rose on rose. |
| 50 | " | pale rose on rose. |
| 75 | " | black on pale yellow. |
| 75 | " | black brown on orange yellow. |

1890.—*Steps taken to prevent the imitation of stamps and the perpetration of fraud by washing.*—A skilful chemist, Mr. Schlumberger, who made a specialty of the printing of bank notes, showed at this time the inconvenience of keeping white the bands separating the stamps. Impressed by the trials which he had submitted to them, and perhaps also in consequence of the issue of the counterfeit stamps which we are about to describe, the postal authorities altered many essential details in the sheets of postage stamps.

First of all, the separation bands of the sheets of stamps, which the counterfeiters could use, were colored over, the central part being of the color of the ink, and the sides giving the tone of the background, so that these bands permitted an exact account to be kept of the nature of the colors used in the manufacture of the stamps. Moreover, the sheets of 150 stamps, which are divided into six squares of 25 stamps each, are supplied, since 1892, with a small control number, printed in the color of the stamp and indicating the date, on the vertical line which separates the three squares at the left from those at the right. 1 denotes 1891, 2, 1892, and so on. We have already published a complete list of the numbers which have existed for each value, and we refer our readers to what has already been said on this subject.

The soft cancellation ink did not seem to furnish sufficient security against washing. At the suggestion of Mr. Schlumberger, a durable ink was tried in a large number of offices. After a few months' trial, the authorities returned to the old process.

1886-1890.—*Counterfeit stamps of the allegorical type.*

We have already called attention to the fact that, from 1886 on, certain stamps of 15 centimes did not adhere well to the letters, and even became detached on being post-marked. Surprised at this, a Parisian clerk studied one of these stamps, and found it to be counterfeit. As the result of an investigation skilfully carried on, an illicit factory was discovered at Châlon-sur-Saône. Thanks to the information furnished by the counterfeiter here, other counterfeiters were arrested in Paris.

The forged stamps of Châlon-sur-Saône are paler than the genuine ones. They are not so clear, or so well designed. They seem to have been produced by the lithographic process, the stone cut being made from a photograph. The perforation does not terminate at the four corners by the regular quarter-hole. If we examine under the magnifier the inscriptions A. SAGE INV; E MOUCHON. SCULPS., we shall find that on these forged stamps the microscopic characters are almost illegible.

The counterfeit stamps of Paris, obtained by photo-lithography, are still more imperfect. The design is broken and irregular, and the stamps will not bear comparison for a moment. These two stamps have the irregular perforations 13 and 15 for the first, and 12 and 16 for the second, instead of the regular perforation 14.

There exists a third type of the counterfeit stamps of 15 centimes, which we have since been enabled to examine. The design, made doubtless on stone, is very bad. Peculiarities: The laurel branch forms on each side a dark mass without definite outline; the heads of the two persons are ridiculous; the word POSTE is larger; the words REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE are smaller than on the authentic stamps. These differences alone will serve to identify the stamps. The paper is moreover too blue, The perforation 12x12 is sufficiently regular. These stamps circulated in the suburbs of Paris and in Paris in 1890.

(To be continued.)

NEW ISSUES AND ERRORS OF QUEENSLAND STAMPS.

BY E. D. E. VAN WEENEN.

From the *Australian Philatelist*.

Thorough collectors of the above will no doubt agree with me that they are in a certain measure the most vexatious to collect, owing to the perplexing varieties in shades, printing and papers. Doubts confront one at the very beginning, for it has not yet been *definitely* settled that the 1s. imperforate of 1860 does not exist. However, apart from this, the issues printed in the colony have led to such vagaries on the part of the official in charge of the engraving department and the one in charge of the printing inks, that the collector often feels inclined to use words not used in the Dictionary, and occasionally wish to have these officials' heads within comfortable punching distance. To describe the various shades used in all values up to 1s. would make the catalogues not only too lengthy but bewildering to the collector; but there are one or two decided ones that have not yet been catalogued. I refer to the "truncated star" series of 1868. The 1s. was issued in grayish-green and a kind of soiled light green, whilst there is a decided shade of olive-green 3d., same series. I have also discovered a rosy-red 1d., of that series. In Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s catalogue (1897) of British Colonial stamps they quote a 1s. (No. 82) bright violet, "no watermark"; also a 1s. (No. 83) red violet, "no wmk., burele band at back in lilac." These stamps are identical, as in most cases the burele has almost entirely disappeared, and in the best is not so clear as that on the 1d. and 2d. of 1879. Again, the shades used for the latter two are very distinct, and not seen in other issues of the same stamp. As regards the error 1d. yellow—I have never seen a satisfactory specimen of the 1879 issue, but a pure error was perpetrated with the 1d., 1882 type; but without "stop" on the thick unwatermarked paper (no burele), A sheet printed in a dull dark yellow escaped the not-very-lynx-eyed official, and went into circulation. Only a few are known. The next error was the same 1d. on crown and Q paper; color reddish-brown. This, as I was informed by the official best informed on the subject, was due to a new mixture of scarlet, which on exposure to the air after being printed turned that color. Only a few copies of this are in existence. A more recent error is the 1d. 1895, printed in orange yellow on unwatermarked paper. This curious error, of which I have a postmarked pair, was due to a proof sheet having got mixed with the lot and sent away in the interior, where the error was discovered. Having been puzzled for some time by these conundrums in shades, and well aware what alterations in shades could be made from aniline inks by speculating collectors, I interviewed the head of the Postal Department, and learned

that the mixer of colors had a peculiar tendency to experimenting in shades, and his manipulations did not always result in the desired effect. Another official, who was a *wee* bit inconsistent, was the engraver of stamps. But in every case where the color of the vermilion or red-shaded 1d. was sought to be altered, it tinged the paper, and this collectors will duly note. Another error that crept in some years ago was when, amongst a supply of 1d. envelopes printed specially for the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, a few packets were found with the 1d. printed in orange-yellow and a few in rosy-pink. How these errors crept in no one has yet found out. It may not be generally known that the Government does not issue stamped envelopes, and only by special request printed some for B. D. Morehead & Co., Brisbane, and the above mentioned company.

The Department has decided on and approved of the following alterations of stamps :—

2½d., present issue to be printed in violet-brown.

3d., same design as 1d. (1897), with figures in each corner, color medium brown.

4d., same as 3d., color orange-yellow.

6d., same as 4d., color green, as used in last issue.

The 1s. will also be issued shortly of the same design and in same color as at present.

It is contemplated to alter the color of the 2s. red-brown, as it was often mistaken for the 3d. of same issue. All stamps will have the white background.

UNPAID LETTER-STAMPS OF COCHIN-CHINA.

In the July number of the current volume we published certain documents bearing upon the stamps above referred to, which, on the face of them, appeared to prove beyond peradventure that no such stamps were ever officially issued in that Colony. We have now received from Mr. Georges Carion a variety of documents drawn up and signed by the philatelists of San Francisco, who appear to have rallied in strong numbers to the defence of their fellow-citizen. We publish the documents herewith, and will allow our readers to form their own judgment, although we must confess that we find but little in the documents that can be considered in the line of argument.

We must only state that Mr. Carion has not disproven the contention of the French Society that the postmaster's certificate of genuineness refers only to the stamps submitted and not to the surcharges appearing on them.

“We, the undersigned Philatelists, feeling that a great injustice has been done to Mr. Georges Carion, of San Francisco, by the large publicity given the false statements of the “SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE TIMBROLOGIE” first published in the *Revue Philatèlique Française*, do now solemnly protest against and condemn the miserable action of the said Society, and request all honest philatelic papers to give the largest publicity to this protestation and to reproduce the following sworn statements.

E. Gesvret,
Henry J. Crocker,
Wm. H. Crocker,
R. H. Willcox,
A. H. Weber,
H. H. Zobel,
Walter C. Lowry,

Frank Koenig,
J. H. Makins,
Geo. F. Mannell,
Geo H. Burkhardt,
G. H. Luchsinger,
W. H. Hollis,
Roy B. Bradley.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, being severally duly sworn, each for himself and not for the others, duly deposes and says: That he witnessed the public opening of a package, duly registered, sealed and certified to be addressed from SAIGON, COCHINCHINA, to Mr. GEORGES CARION, of San Francisco, and that said package was found to contain a number of French Colonies unpaid letter stamps, duly surcharged diagonally in black "COCHINCHINE" and cancelled with the post marks used in that country, all of which is duly reported in the minutes of the regular 109th meeting of the Philatelic Society of San Francisco, and duly published in the official organ of said society, to wit:—*The Philatelic Californian*—in its number of February, 1895, at page 63, column 1, which is as follows:

"Minutes of the 109th regular meeting, held on January 25th, 1895, with President Sylvester in the chair. Present, Bilay, Daiss, Northrup, Schiller, Purnell, Bienkowski, Brewer, Blackman, Mannell, Doscher, Hollis, Makins, Carion, Zobel. As visitors, Messrs. Koenig, Gesvret and Weber, of the American Philatelic Association.

"One of the interesting features of the evening was the opening, by Mr. Carion, of a package received from his correspondent at Saigon, Cochinchina. This package was found to contain some *used* unpaid letter stamps *surcharged diagonally in black* COCHINCHINE, similar to Nos. 35 to 44 in Scott's 55th Catalogue. Mr. Carion then made a short address upon these stamps, and *proved* that they were legitimately used.

"A vote of thanks was tendered for his interesting remarks.

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 14th day of August, 1897. } | (Signed) H. H. ZOBEL, Secretary. | Frank Koenig,
A. H. Weber,
E. Gesvret. |
| A. N. DAGGETT,
Notary Public. | | |

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

I, GEORGE F. CONWAY, Registry Clerk, at the United States Post-Office at San Francisco, California, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That the original letters, of which photo-engravings are hereunto annexed, were opened before me, and that the six (6) unpaid letter stamps of French Colonies referred to, and which were pasted on the original letters, were duly surcharged diagonally in black "COCHINCHINE" when received at this Post-Office in San Francisco, as aforesaid.

GEO. F. CONWAY, Reg. Clerk.

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 15th day of July, A. D. 1897. } | JNO. F. LYONS,
Notary Public. |
|--|----------------------------------|

NOTES.

Mr. F. J. Schoof, a collector of entire envelopes in this city recently submitted to us two envelopes of the War Department, which were entirely unknown, and had never been chronicled in any catalogue. The envelopes are as follows:

War Department.

3c red on fawn, knife 42, size 7, wmk E, round gum
 6c red on white, " 46, " 8, " D, square gum

One of the remarkable things about the envelopes was the fact that one was used in January, 1890, and the other in 1895, and it struck us as extremely peculiar that any of these official stamps should have passed the post-office at so late a date. In order to satisfy ourselves in regard to this point, we addressed a letter to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of the War Records Office in Washington, who now replies to us as follows :

"The explanation asked for is that I was furnished with a large number of stamped envelopes, and having regular correspondents all over the Southern States, I sent them envelopes for the purpose of enclosing me such official confederate papers as they might obtain. Some of them were held over to a late day, as those you have. I occasionally receive some of these."

It will therefore be seen that these War Department envelopes are still available for use in that department, and this will no doubt be news to most of our readers.



VICTORIA—We gather from the following cutting, from the *Australasian*, of Melbourne, July 10th, 1897, that this colony is following the bad example set by New South Wales. However, we fancy that this sort of foolishness is not going to do much harm, except to the unwise persons who speculate in rubbish of this kind.

"BAIT FOR PHILATELISTS.

"The Cabinet has decided to try the experiment of making a special issue of stamps to tempt the speculative instincts of philatelists, with a view of devoting the proceeds to charity. The issue is to comprise 40,000 1d. stamps, to be sold at 1s. each and 10,000 2½d. stamps, to be disposed of at 2s. 6d. Of the receipts, the Postal Department will only retain the face value of the stamps, and the balance of the money raised is to be allotted to some charitable object to be decided upon by the Government in Council."
 —(*Monthly Journal*).



AFGHANISTAN.—A correspondent very kindly sends us the following cutting from the *Madras Mail* for June 24th, 1897 :

"NEW STAMPS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

"SIMLA, 23d June.—The Amir of Afghanistan is about to introduce some new kinds of postage stamps in Afghanistan. The stamps of each province are to be colored differently. The Postmasters will be instructed to remove all defaced stamps from the covers before delivery, and send them to Kabul, whence they will be sent to India for sale."

This is a new form of official speculation ; in future we shall only collect Afghans on "the original."—*Monthly Journal*.



CHILE.—Messrs. Hume & Co., of Santiago send us a cutting from a newspaper, in which is announced an issue of Official Stamps, to be formed by overprinting a stock of obsolete Telegraph Stamps with the words "Servicio del Estado, franqueo" and the value ! This would seem to give scope for varieties innumerable, in the combinations of the original values with those surcharged. We fear that Chile is about to destroy the high reputation that it has hitherto possessed.—(*Monthly Journal*.)

We have just received a copy of the *Planters' and Commercial Gazette*, published in Port Louis, Mauritius, which brings us the sad news that the question of an issue of Jubilee stamps has also been considered there. As the paper is dated July 7th, and up to that time nothing further had been done than to recommend a design, and to limit the number of stamps that were to be printed, we are rather curious to know what jubilee is to be celebrated. Perhaps it would be a good idea for every British dependency to issue a special Jubilee stamp for every day beyond sixty years that Her Majesty Queen Victoria shall occupy the throne of England. We give herewith a copy of the article in the paper referred to :

"Dr. Edwards laid on the table the Report of the Postal Department Enquiry Committee on the question of the issue of the Jubilee stamp.

The Committee recommend that design No. 34 be accepted and slightly modified, that 150,000 stamps be printed in England and sold in Mauritius only, that 750 stamps be printed in excess of this number for distribution among the post-offices forming part of the Postal Union—and that the stamps be sent here along with the die. The Hon. member said he would move the adoption of the report.

Dr. Edwards moved the adoption of the Report of the Postal Committee respecting the Jubilee stamp.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion.

Mr. Sauzier and Dr. Bouchet asked that the consideration of this matter be deferred.

Mr. Newton joined in with them.

Mr. Guibert said that by referring the question to the Postal Committee, the Council never intended to transfer their rights to that Committee, they simply asked for an advice, but they are not bound to accept it unreservedly.

The Committee, for example, recommends that design No. 34 be accepted as the best. Some of the members of the Council are of opinion that design No. 35 is the best. It is therefore better that the further consideration of the report be adjourned, so that the members of Council may have time to examine the different designs sent in.

The motion for the adjournment was agreed to, and the Council adjourned to Tuesday next, the 13th July, 1897."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have now received authentic information as to the exact number issued in the Leeward Islands of the Jubilee Issue referred to last month. A detailed list will no doubt be of interest to our readers, and we therefore reproduce it herewith :

| | |
|-----|--------|
| ½d | 15,600 |
| 1d | 15,600 |
| 2½d | 15,000 |
| 4d | 6,000 |
| 6d | 3,480 |
| 7d | 3,480 |
| 1s | 1,800 |
| 5s | 900 |

It is stated that twenty shillings has been refused for the five shilling stamps, and we can only again express the hope that collectors, as a whole, will refuse to accept the stamps at any price.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

It is authoritatively reported that new stamps are to appear on January 1st in Austria and Hungary, the values being expressed in heller and kronen, the new currency. The value of the krone is the equivalent of the French franc, and each krone contains 100 heller.

CHRONICLE.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Mr. Harrison, of Buenos Ayres, has sent us a stamp of the value of 25 centavos, inscribed "Correos y Telégrafos," very similar in design to the 5c of the issue of 1890. We have never seen mention of any such value of this issue, and are at a loss to explain its appearance at so late a date, but we chronicle it under due reserve.



Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 11½.
25c carmine

AUSTRIA.—We note in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that a new postal card has appeared, with the inscription in German, Ruthenian and Polish. The inscription "Korrespondenz-Karte" is now found in all three languages, as well as the indications for address, locality and language. The word "AN" is expressed in German and Ruthenian. In other respects the card remains the same as in the past.

Postal card.
2kr brown, instructions in German, Ruthenian and Polish.

ECUADOR.—In addition to the values of the new series already chronicled, we have now received the 1c. The *Timbre-Poste* completes the chronicle of this issue.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 15½.
1c dark yellow green
20c yellow
50c ultramarine

| |
|----------------|
| 1 sucre bistre |
| 5 sucres lilac |

FERNANDO PO.—*Madrid Filatelico* has received the ½c surcharged in the same way as the 2c, announced in August. The 10c in red, chronicled in the same number, does not appear to exist, this value having just been received by us in its previous coat of light brown.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional Issue.
Perforated.

Surcharged



5c on ½c slate

French Offices in Zanzibar.—Through a valued correspondent in this colony, we have just received information in regard to the issue of a set of provisional stamps which were in use from June 24th until July 29th, the date on which the new surcharges, which we chronicled last month, were received in the colony, from Paris. Some of these provisional stamps were made by surcharging a few values of the current issue in use in Zanzibar, but it appears that the stock of these was very small, and would not have sufficed for the demands of the colony for the period in question. It was therefore found necessary to also use the margins of the sheets, and to surcharge these in a similar manner to that used for the manufacture of the surcharges which were printed on the stamps themselves. Our information is absolutely reliable, and states that the following stamps were issued :



Poste France ZANZIBAR
 $2\frac{1}{2}$
 Annas
 25c.



Poste France ZANZIBAR
 $2\frac{1}{2}$
 Annas
 25c.



Poste France ZANZIBAR
 5
 Annas
 50c.

- 800 25c or $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 5c green on greenish
 200 25c or $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on margins of the 5c stamp
 200 25c or $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 15c blue
 60 25c or $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on margins of the 15c stamps
 150 25c or $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 10c black on lavender
 60 25c or $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna on margins of the 10c stamps
 300 50c or 5 anna on 30c brown on bistre
 100 50c or 5 anna on margins of the 30c stamps
 150 50c or 5 anna on 40c vermilion on straw
 60 50c or 5 anna on margins of the 40c stamps.

There are varieties of surcharge, such as straight and curly tail in "2" of " $2\frac{1}{2}$," thin and thick figures in "25" (50), etc.; no complete list of these can be given at present.

A number of peculiar combinations have resulted from this novel method of producing provisional postage stamps, as, if the sheet of French or French Colonial stamps is examined, it will be found that on some of the edges there is a line of the color corresponding to the color of the stamp, whereas on some other edge the paper is perfectly white in some cases, and in others tinted. We therefore have some of these provisionals which were printed on the margins of the sheets which show a line of color running across the center, and a line of tint either above or below this, whereas some of the others are perfectly white. We are reliably informed that no speculative intent attached to the issue in question, and these stamps will no doubt become among the rarest French provisionals.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, that the official series with surcharge "Gov't. Parcels" has been enriched by the addition of a one penny value.

Official stamps.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged "Gov't. Parcels."

1 penny lilac, black surcharge

Bundi.—The *Timbre-Poste* has received a number of additional values of the issue of this state and has also received information as to the number of varieties existing of each value.



Adhesive stamps.

White laid paper.

Imperforate.

1a red, 120 varieties

2a green, 120 "

4a green, 120 "

8a red, 104 varieties

1 rupee yellow, 104 varieties ?

Charkhari.—The *Timbre-Poste* brings some information in regard to additional issues and new varieties of the stamps of this state. It appears that a second printing of the 1, 2 and 4a has been made, this time with final "s" to anna. The 1 anna value of the envelopes has also appeared with final "s" to anna. A postal card of the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ a has also been found necessary.

Adhesive stamps.

Thin white wove paper.

1a green, with final s

2a green, with final s

Envelope.

Size, 140x78mm.

1a green, with final s

Postal card.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a on rose lilac, buff laid

4a green, with final s

Duttia.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 1 anna has also been issued in black, on thin white wove paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Thin white wove paper.

1a black

LIBERIA.—The stamp referred to in our Notes of last month appears to have been issued and we copy the illustration from the *Timbre-Poste*.



Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

3c red and green

MAURITIUS.—We read in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that in the exhibit made by De la Rue & Co. at the London Philatelic Exhibition, the high values of the new issue of Mauritius were shown with the rest of the series. No doubt these will be in issue before long.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

1 rupee green and black

5 rupees green and blue

2 rupees 50c lilac and carmine

MEXICO.—We have found a strip of the 5c brown, 1874, imperforate horizontally. The surcharge reads "TUXPAN 1878." Also a strip, surcharged "CORDOVA 61, 77," imperforate vertically.

Adhesive stamps.

Vertically laid paper.

5c brown, 1874 issue, imperforate horizontally

5c " " " " " vertically

NEW ZEALAND.—The 4d postage stamp and the ½, 1 and 2d Life Insurance Department stamps have appeared with new perforations.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

Perforated 10x11.

4p sea green

Life Insurance Department.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

Perforated 10.

½p purple

2p red brown

1p blue

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that certain values of the current issue having been exhausted, it was found necessary to resort to surcharges on some of the older issues, in order to provide for postal needs. The surcharge is in rectangular form, at the left "habilitados," at top "para," at the right "Correos," at bottom "1897," and the value in the centre.

Adhesive stamps.

* Provisional Issue.

Perforated 14.

5c on 5c green, 1893

20c on 20c violet brown, 1894

15c on 15c rose, 1894

20c on 20c pale brown, 1892

15c on 15c red brown, 1892

25c on 25c blue, 1891

PERU.—*Madrid Filatelico* states that new stamps of the values of 1, 2 and 5c have appeared, but this is certainly an error, as we have just received information from Lima that their issue is to be delayed until the opening of the new Post office. From this we shall judge that the issue is to be a speculative one, particularly as we have just received a new stamp of the value of 5 centavos, of the current type, but printed in green.

Messrs. Williams & Co. inform us that the 5 and 10c unpaid letter stamps have now been surcharged "Déficit," and send us at the same time a sample of the new provisional postal card made by surcharging the 5c card for use as a 2c. The surcharge is exactly like that on the card issued in 1893, except that the figure 2 in the left hand upper corner is solid instead of open faced.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

5c green

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "Déficit."

5c vermilion, black surcharge

10c orange, black surcharge

Postal card.



A _____

*Este lado
solo sirve para
la adhesión*

Provisional issue.
2c on 5c *white*, blue surcharge

ROUMANIA.—Mr. A. Krassa has just discovered a new variety, which will be a surprise to collectors of European stamps, in the shape of a 15 bani red, of the 1869 issue, on laid paper with distinct laid lines. The specimen is undoubtedly genuine.



Adhesive stamp.
Laid paper.
15b red

Pahang.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 5c value of the new type has now made its appearance.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

5c lilac and gray

HENRY GREMMEL.

We have to note, with the deepest regret, the sudden death of Mr. Henry Gremmel, who succumbed to Bright's disease of the kidneys on the first of September. Mr. Gremmel was well known in the stamp business for a number of years, and by dint of energy and strict attention to business, had succeeded in establishing a lucrative trade. He had many friends in the fraternity, and he will be missed by all New York Philatelists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have just received from Messrs. Yvert & Tellier a copy of their new catalogue of the postage stamps, revenue stamps, envelopes, etc., of France and its colonies. The catalogue is carefully compiled, and gives a complete list, with all minor varieties, of the regular issues and surcharges of these countries. The prices are in accordance with the generally accepted standard, and seem to present nothing particularly new or startling. The work is an extremely convenient hand-book in this special line.

THE MARKET.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Auction Sale of Cheveley & Co., Aug. 20th, 1897. | |
| Ceylon, 8d., Imperf., fine specimen, large margins at top and right side, others rather small, | \$ 77.50 |
| — Another specimen, good margins all around, but postmark rather heavier, | 72.50 |
| Nova Scotia, superb 1sh cold-violet, 6d. dark-green, 3d. blue and half another 3d. used together to denote a postage of 1sh 10½d, on piece of envelope, | 150.00 |
| Bahamas, no watermark, 4d rose, fine unused pair, mint state, | 57.50 |
| — Same issue, 6d gray lilac, similar pair, | 52.50 |
| New Brunswick, 1sh violet, grand specimen, very light postmark, good color and margins, | 81.85 |
| Nova Scotia, 1sh cold violet, very fine, | 80.00 |

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Fourteenth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, 351 Fourth Avenue, September 13th. Called to order at 8.15 P. M. Present: Messrs Calman, Scott, Luff, Lynde and Nast and the Secretary. Mr. Calman was unanimously chosen Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report received, showing \$722.07 in bank. House Committee report received. Appropriation for cost of recovering billiard table \$20.50 approved. The Secretary was requested to acknowledge receipt

of and thank Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer for twelve pieces of music presented to the Club. Special Committee on lease of Club House reported progress.

It was voted to confirm the general understanding that the Club's fiscal year ends on September 30th, in each year.

The following applicants were unanimously elected stockholders :

(31). Geo. H. Mathews, 146 Broadway, New York City; (38). C. E. Hussman, 2,736 Dayton Street, St. Louis, Mo.; (39). Frank John Beshler, City Hall Market, Kansas City, Mo. The Treasurer was directed to give each of them a share of stock.

The following were unanimously elected subscribing members :

(30). J. J. Sullivan, 441 Broadway, New York City; (32). W. P. Todd, Morristown, N. J. They were thereupon duly declared elected.

The following names of applicants for membership in the Club were ordered to be posted : (33). Reginald Stelfox, Demarest, N. J. Proposed by John W. Scott. Seconded by Walter S. Scott. (34). D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn. Proposed by John W. Scott. Seconded by R. F. Albrecht. (35). P. M. Wolsieffer, 201 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Proposed by John N. Luff. Seconded by John W. Scott. (36). Henry F. Lyons, Jr., 383 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Proposed by Walter S. Scott. Seconded by John W. Scott. (37). W. Brown, St. Thomas Square, Salisbury, England. Proposed by Henry L. Calman. Seconded by John N. Luff. (40). W. H. Sussdorff. Proposed by Chas Gregory. Seconded by John W. Scott.

An expense of \$35 to \$50 was authorized by the Board for half tone cuts for year book, to be loaned to I. A. Mekeel, and the Secretary to be their custodian.

Adjourned 9.35 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

July 13th, 1897.—The 328th regular meeting was called to order at 9 p. m. Present, Messrs. Adenau, Andreini, Lynde, Meyenberg, Rich, W. Scott and G. Tuttle. On motion Mr. G. Tuttle was invited to take the chair, the President being absent on a trip to Europe.

A set of the *American Philatelist*, Vols. I. to IX., unbound, was reported received from Mr. H. E. Deats, and on motion the Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Deats on behalf of the Society for his valuable gift.

Adjourned 10 p. m.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec'y*.

August 10th, 1897.—The 329th regular meeting was called to order at 9.20 P. M., Mr. Gregory in the chair, in the absence of the President.

Present : Messrs. Adenau, Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Gregory, Lynde, Perrin, Rich, Tuttle and Williams.

The minutes of the 328th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Berlepsch showed the new issue St. Vincent 2½ and 5d. Mr. Andreini showed a set of Custom House stamps, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90c. Adjourned 9.45 P. M.

Jos. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

Sept. 14th, 1897.—The 330th regular meeting was called to order at 9.20 p. m., President Luff in the chair. The reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Williams was appointed to act pro tem.

The Trustees reported that the following members had been dropped

from the roll : N. E. Carter, B. C. Church, A. J. Callin, Prof. J. E. Hill, Gerald I. Lamont, Dr. J. L. Nasher, Prof. T. B. Stillman and W. W. Walsh.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our members, Messrs. Seligman and Gremmel. The President appointed Messrs. Andreini, Bogert and Tuttle. The death of Mr. Gremmel caused a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Andreini was elected to fill the unexpired term.

A letter was received calling the attention of the Society to the fact that counterfeiters were being sold in New York City, and upon motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Berlepsch, Gregory and Lynde was appointed to investigate and report.

The Treasurer was authorized to receive the dues for the ensuing year now, in view of the fact that the Society was in need of funds.

Mr. Gregory showed some counterfeiters of British Guiana, that had been sent to him for sale by Mr. E. C. Collier.

Adjourned 10.05 P M.

O. H. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y pro tem.*

Sept. 28th, 1897.—The 331st regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was called to order at 8.15 p.m., with President Luff in the chair.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Bogert, Davies, Drew, George, Holmes, Homberger, Krassa, Luff, Meyenberg, Parker, Perrin, Rich and Tuttle.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions on the death of our members reported as follows :

Whereas, the members of the National Philatelic Society here assembled have heard with regret of the death of Henry Gremmel, an honored member of the society, a chosen officer of the Board of Trustees, an active stamp merchant in this city and an ardent student of philately, be it therefore

Resolved, that the members of this society express their regret at the sad loss of their fellow member, and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary be directed to spread this resolution in full upon the minutes and to forward a copy thereof to Mrs. Gremmel.

Whereas, the members of the National Philatelic Society here assembled have heard with surprise and regret of the sudden demise of their fellow member David J. Seligman, who was known to many of them as an enthusiastic collector of stamps, be it

Resolved, that the members of the National Philatelic Society hereby express their regret at the loss they have sustained by the death of their fellow member, David J. Seligman.

The report was accepted and ordered spread on the minutes in full, and the committee discharged with thanks.

The Entertainment Committee reported the following programme for the remainder of the year 1897 :

Oct. 12th Anniversary and Auction. 26th. Proofs and Essays, U. S.

Nov. 9th. Match and Medicine. 23d. China and Japan.

Dec. 14th. U. S. Revenues. 28th. British Colonials.

The application of Mr. Julio Rojas, 50 Wall St., for active membership in the Society was reported.

Messrs. Andreini and Gregory showed their collections of Argentine Republic, which were highly appreciated by the members present.

Letters from Messrs. Clementi Sala and Th. H. Feix were read and referred to the Secretary for reply.

Adjourned 10 o'clock

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec'y.*

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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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TURKEY.—Continued.

Constantinople and Danube Line of Steamers.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

June, 1869.

Handstamped in red on blue wove paper.
The denomination (1 piastre) is not expressed on the stamp; size: diameter 35½ mm.



1 (1 pia) red on blue paper

July, 1869.

Same type as preceding issue with addition of a steamship below the name.



2 (1 pia) red on blue paper

October, 1870.

Lithographed on white wove paper; size, 24½ x 18¼ mm.



Perforated 16.

- 3 ½ pia green
4 1 pia vermilion
5 2 pia blue

1871.

Newspaper stamps of corresponding issue, surcharged in red "LETTER" over "JOURNAL."



- 6 10 par black and violet on gray blue paper, red surcharge

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

June, 1869.

Same as regular adhesives of corresponding issue printed in blue on red wove paper; the denomination of value (20 paras) is not expressed on the stamps.

- 7 (20 par) blue on red paper

July, 1869.

Same as preceding issue, but with addition of a steamship below the name.

- 8 (20 par) blue on red paper

1871.

Lithographed in black on gray blue wove paper; the flag in the centre and the inscriptions in the corners are printed in violet. Size 27x18mm.



- 9 10 par black and violet on gray blue paper

1872.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper, the flag in the centre and the inscriptions in the corners are printed in red; size, 27x18 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
10 10 par black and red

Danube and Black Sea Railroad (Kustendje and Czernawoda.)

1867.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper; size 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 9½.

- 1 20 par black on green paper
2 20 par black on blue green paper

COUNTERFEITS.

The stamps of the first issue, regular adhesive and unpaid letter stamps, have been extensively forged. Although these forgeries are no stumbling block to the student, they are rather dangerous to the mass of collectors, their general appearance being very deceiving. Below we describe some particular points of the genuine by which they can be easily identified. As the unpaid letter stamps were printed from the same plates as the regular adhesives they are consequently exactly alike and the description of the stamps of one series will do for those of the other.

20 paras :

Size 20x25mm; size of inner frame 17¼x22¼mm., the frame is formed of a double lined rectangle surrounded by alternate long and short dashes, separated at the corners by a lozenge; the top of the frame is composed of thirty long dashes and thirty-one short ones; the eleventh short one, counting from the right, extends to the inner frame line.

The Turkish numeral of value "۷", in the circle below the crescent, is composed of two arms, the one vertical, slightly slanting to the left, thick at top and thin at the bottom, the other horizontal and curved, of equal thickness; the horizontal arm joins the vertical one about half a millimetre from the top. In all the forgeries seen by us this numeral has the shape of an reversed "7", thin at the junction of the arms and thick at each extremity. The crescent is ½mm. from the inner frame at the right and ¼mm. from the inner frame at the left.

1 piastre :

Size, 19x25¼ to 25¼ mm., size of inner frame, 16¼x23 to 23½ mm.; the inner frame line is thinner at the sides than at the top and bottom. In the angle formed by the junction of the top and right frame lines there is a vertical and horizontal dash forming, in connection with the frame, a small

rectangle, the bottom line of which slants a trifle to the right. At each side of the oval containing the Turkish numeral of value, there is a crescent shaped medallion bearing a Turkish inscription; the inscription in the right medallion is formed of a character having the shape of an "s" lying on its side, with a comma shaped accent above it and a dot below it; in the forgeries the accent and the dot are connected with the central character. The inner frame line of the upper part of the crescent has a break at the right of the last Turkish character of the inscription.

2 piastres:

Size 19x24½ mm. The inner frame line at the bottom is closer to the outer line than at the top. The vertical arm of the Turkish numeral of value "۲" slants a trifle and is thick at the top and thin at the bottom, the horizontal arm is curved and is of equal thickness. The frame is formed of a double lined rectangle surrounded by small pearls, there are twenty-two pearls along the outer frame line at the top and twenty-one at the bottom. The crescent touches the frame at both sides. The Toughra is 12¼ mm., wide.

5 piastres:

Size 20x25 mm. The crescent is ½ mm. from inner frame line at the right and within a hair-line from the frame line at the left. The extremities of the crescent do not touch the two corner ornaments above. The foliated ornament at the left of the circle containing the Turkish numeral of value touches the crescent above it, while the one at the right does not touch it. The streamer at the left of the circle containing the value touches the inner frame line at its left, but the one at the right does not touch the frame line at its right.

Most of the forgeries of this issue have a very glossy appearance.

Of the subsequent issues we do not know of any good forgeries; they are generally lithographed instead of typographed and the perforation is almost always wrong.



Stamps surcharged as per above illustrations and catalogued by many compilers as "Katchak" stamps are of no special value to collectors, the surcharge being struck on

the stamps after they were placed on letters. The surcharge denoted that the letters had been carried in contraband. If the surcharge is found on uncanceled stamps, they were obtained from the Turkish Post office officials through favor or corruption.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Currency—12 PENCE—1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND (£1)—\$4.87, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 4th, 1867.

Engraved (portrait of Queen Victoria) in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size, 18½x22½ mm.



Perforated 11 to 13.

- 1 1p rose red
- 2 6p gray black
- 3 1sh slate blue

1873-79.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked



- 4 1p rose red (1873)
- 5 1p dull red
- 6 1p vermilion (1879)
- 7 1sh violet

January 1st to June, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding issues surcharged in black with new value. There is only one type of surcharge in this issue, set up in one or two vertical strips of three; the surcharges in each setting vary slightly from one another, the differences consisting in the shape of the serif of the numeral "1," length of fraction bar, and relative position of the numerals "1" and "2."

There are several settings, the surcharge being printed from time to time as required.

1
2
1.

I. Long fraction bar.
1° Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

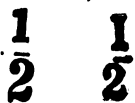
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p gray black, black surcharge
2° Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13x14 to 15.

- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet " "

Varieties :

- a. "1" with straight serif.
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet " "
b. Double surcharge.
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge
c. Without fraction bar and "1" with straight serif.
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge



II. Short fraction bar.

1° Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p gray black, black surcharge,
type II
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh slate blue, black surcharge,
type II

Variety : "1" with straight serif.

- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p gray black, black surcharge,
type II
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh slate blue, black surcharge,
type II

2° Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13 x 14 to 15.

- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type II
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type III
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type II
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type III

Varieties :

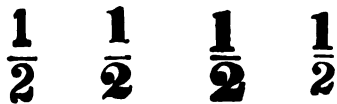
- a. "1" with straight serif.
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type II
24 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type II
b. Without fraction bar.
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type II

July to December, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of 1867 and 1873-79 surcharged in black with new value.

A. 1 shilling stamps of the issue of 1867, and 1 penny and 1 shilling stamps of the issue of 1873-79 surcharged :



There are two settings of this surcharge, composed of three horizontal rows of five stamps each; the first setting was formed of ten of type V, four of type VI and one of type VII; the second setting consisted of ten of type V and five of type IV. The first setting occurs on the 1 penny vermilion and 1 shilling slate blue, the second on the 1 penny vermilion and 1 shilling violet; however, the 1 shilling slate blue were not placed in use until later, when they were used to make provisional 2½ penny stamps by the addition of a large numeral "2" in front of the fraction.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13 x 14 to 15.

- 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type IV
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type V
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type VI
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type VII
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type IV
31 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type VI

Varieties :

- a. Without fraction bar.
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type V
b. "1" with straight serif.
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge,
type V
34 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh violet, black surcharge,
type V

B. 6 penny stamps of the issue of 1867

surcharged in black $2\frac{1}{2}$
I.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

- 35 2½p on 6p gray black, black surcharge,
type I

C. Provisional ½ penny stamps of the issue of January to June 1881 transformed into 2½ penny stamps by printing an additional figure "2" in front of the "½"; there are two types of the large numeral "2."

2½

II.

I. Long fraction bar.

1° Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

36 2½p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type II

2° Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13 x 14 to 15.

37 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type II

Variety: "1" has a straight serif.

38 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type II

II. Short fraction bar.

1° Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

39 2½p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type II

40 2½p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type III

Varieties: "1" has a straight serif.

41 2½p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type II

42 2½p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type III

2° Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13 x 14 to 15.

43 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type II

D. Provisional ½ penny stamps of the issue of July to December, 1881, transformed into provisional 2½ penny stamps by printing an additional "2" in front of the fraction; there are two types of the large numeral "2" which, combined with the "½", make five types of the surcharge "2½."

2 ½

IV.

2 ½

V.

2 ½

VI.

2 ½

VII.

2 ½

VIII.

The first setting consisted of types IV, V and VI, printed in blocks of fifteen, in three horizontal rows of five each, there being ten of type IV, four of type V and one of type VI. The second setting was composed of ten of type IV and five of type VII, also in three horizontal rows of five each, the first two

rows of type IV and the third of type VII. No blocks or pairs of type VIII having been seen, it is not known whether it was a new setting or if one or more of this type were introduced in the preceding setting after some sheets had been printed. The first setting occurs on the 1 shilling slate blue, the second on the 1 penny vermilion and 1 shilling violet.

I. Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

44 2½p on 1sh slate blue, black surcharge, type IV

45 2½p on 1sh slate blue, black surcharge, type V

46 2½p on 1sh slate blue, black surcharge, type VI

Variety: Without fraction bar.

47 2½p on 1sh slate blue, black surcharge, type V

II. Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13 x 14 to 15.

48 2½p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type IV

49 2½p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type VII

50 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type IV

51 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type VII

52 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type VIII

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge of "½."

53 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type IV

54 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type VII

b. "1" with straight serif.

55 2½p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type VII

56 2½p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type VII

E. 6 penny stamps of the 1867 issue and 1 penny and 1 shilling stamps of the issue of 1873-79, surcharged with a numeral "4" of which there are four types:

4

4

4

4

I.

II.

III.

IV.

There are at least three settings, the first one being set up in blocks of six in two vertical rows of three, the first row and the first and second stamps of the second row being all of type I and the third stamp of the second row of type II; this setting occurs on the 6 penny and 1 shilling stamps. The second setting was set up in vertical strips of three, all of type I; this setting occurs only on the 6 penny stamps. No blocks having been seen of types III and IV, it is not known whether they constitute one or more settings, but it is known that types I and III are contained in the same setting,

which is found on the 1 penny and 6 penny stamps. Type IV is found only on the 1 penny stamps.

I. Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11 to 13.

- 57 4p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type I
 58 4p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type II
 59 4p on 6p gray black, black surcharge, type III

II. Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 11 to 13 x 14 to 15.

- 60 4p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type I
 61 4p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type III
 62 4p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type IV
 63 4p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type I
 64 4p on 1sh violet, black surcharge, type II

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

- 65 4p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type III
 66 4p on 1p vermilion, black surcharge, type IV

September, 1881.

I. Same type, impression and paper as issue of 1867-79.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 67 1p vermilion
 68 6p olive brown
 69 1sh slate green

Variety: 1 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a ½ penny.

70 ½p vermilion (half of 1p)

II. Typographed on white wove paper.

Size: 18¾ x 22½ mm.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 71 4p ultramarine

1882-84.

Same type, impression and paper as 4 penny stamps of preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 72 ½p blue green (January, 1882)
 73 ½p green " "
 74 2½p red brown " "
 75 4p gray (End of 1884)

1883.

Same type, impression and paper as 1 penny stamps of the issue of September 1881.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 76 1p orange brown

Variety: 1 penny stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a ½ penny.

- 77 ½p orange brown (half of 1p)
 1887-89.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1° Perforated 12.

- 78 1p scarlet (1887)

2° Perforated 14.

- 79 1p scarlet (1889)

- 80 6p yellow brown (1887)

- 81 1sh sepia "

- 82 1sh vandyck brown (1889)

May, 1889.

Provisional issue.

2½ penny stamps of the issue of 1882 surcharged horizontally in black "One Penny."

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 83 1p on 2½p red brown, black surcharge

1893.

A. Provisional issue (June)

4 penny stamps of the issue of end of 1884 surcharged in black "¼d" and original value obliterated by a heavy black bar; the surcharge is set up in a horizontal strip of six; there are several settings, at least three of them being known, the principal difference between the various settings is in the distance between the two bars and the position of the "2," which in the first two settings is exactly under the "1" while in the third it is placed under the space between the "1" and "d" on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 84 ½p on 4p gray, black surcharge

Variety :

- a. Period after "d" below the line.
- 85 ½p on 4p gray, black surcharge
This variety occurs only in the 2d and 3d settings.
- b. "1" has straight serif.
- 86 ½p on 4p gray, black surcharge
Only 1,200 of this surcharge were made and issued.

B. Regular issue.

Same type as stamps of the issue of 1882-84, but re-engraved. Typographed on white wove paper. The differences between the re-engraved and the original type are as follows : in the re-engraved the lines of the groundwork are thinner and straighter ; in the original the 7th and 8th lines of the groundwork converge where they meet the head ; and in the original in the upper part of the second jewel of the band of the crown there is a small dash, which is not in the re-engraved one ; in the re-engraved the vertical color line in front of the throat stops at the eighth line of shading of the neck, while in the original it stops at the sixth line.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 87 ½p green
- 88 2½p ultramarine

June, 1894.

Typographed on white wove paper ; the name and the tablet containing the denomination of value are printed in carmine and the remainder of the stamp in olive green ; size, 18½x22¼ mm.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 89 5p olive green and carmine
- Variety :* 5 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 2½ penny.
- 90 2½p olive green and carmine (half of 5p)

May, 1895.

Same type, impression and paper as regular issue of 1893 ; the inscriptions are printed in ultramarine and the remainder of the stamp in violet.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 91 4p violet and ultramarine

ENVELOPE.

April 1895.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white wove paper.



Size : 140x80 mm.
201 2½p ultramarine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

TUSCANY.

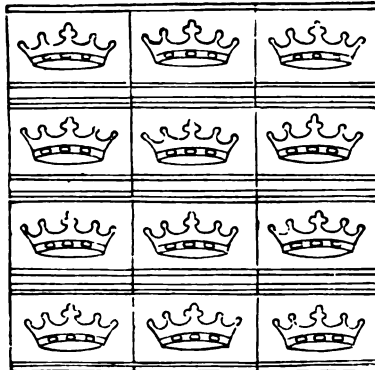
Currency : 60 QUATTRINI=20 SOLDI=12 CRAZIE=1 LIRA=80.20 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Reign of Leopold II.

April 1st, 1851.

Typographed on blue paper, size, 18½ to 19x22¼ mm.; the sheet is watermarked with twelve large crowns in four horizontal rows of three, separated horizontally by five lines and vertically by a single line. The frame at the top and bottom consists of three horizontal lines and at the sides of one vertical line. As each sheet was composed of 240 stamps, in fifteen rows of sixteen stamps each, only a small part of the watermark shows on each stamp.



- 1 1s olive yellow
- 2 1s lemon yellow
- 3 1s orange yellow
- 4 2s brick red
- 5 2s light red
- 6 2c greenish blue
- 7 2c light blue
- 8 2c milky blue
- 9 4c yellow green
- 10 4c blue green
- 11 4c deep blue green
- 12 4c dull green
- 13 6c dark blue
- 14 6c slate blue

Reprints.
1° 1864.

White wove paper.
Unwatermarked.

- 15 2s brick red

2° 1866.

Blue wove paper.
Watermarked 12 crowns in the sheet.

- 16 2s blood red

July 1st, 1851.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked 12 crowns in the sheet.

- 17 1c carmine
- 18 1c brown red
- 19 9c brown violet
- 20 9c reddish violet
- 21 9c dark violet

September and November, 1852.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked 12 crowns in the sheet.

- 22 1q black (Sept. 1st)
- 23 60c brown red (Nov.)

Reprints.
1866.

Blue wove paper.
Watermarked 12 crowns in the sheet.

- 24 60c brick red

The impression is defective and blurred, and the word "crazie" measures 9½ instead of 9 mm.

1853.

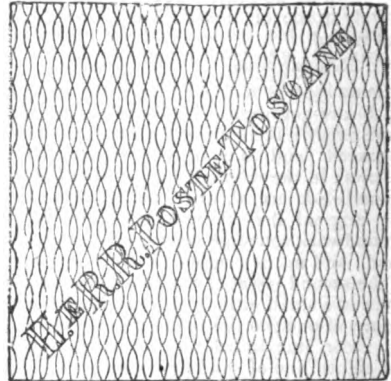
Same type as preceding issues, typographed on grayish wove paper. Watermarked 12 crowns in the sheet.

- 25 1q black
- 26 1s yellow orange
- 27 1s deep orange
- 28 1c carmine red
- 29 2c blue
- 30 2c greenish blue
- 31 4c yellow green
- 32 6c blue
- 33 6c slate blue
- 34 9c dull violet

March, 1853.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed

on white wove paper. The sheet is watermarked with vertical rows of interlaced loops and the inscription "I I K R R POSTE TOSCANE" diagonally across the sheet from lower left to upper right corner.



- 35 1q black
- 36 1s deep yellow
- 37 1s yellow
- 38 1c carmine
- 39 1c rose
- 40 2c blue
- 41 2c dark blue
- 42 2c greenish blue
- 43 4c blue green
- 44 4c dull green
- 45 6c blue
- 46 6c deep blue
- 47 9c dull violet

Reprints.

1864.

White wove paper.
Unwatermarked.

- 48 1q black
- 49 1s orange
- 50 1s deep orange
- 51 1c red
- 52 1c brown red
- 53 2c greenish blue
- 54 4c green
- 55 6c bright blue
- 56 6c dull blue
- 57 6c slate
- 58 9c brown violet

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.*

October 1st, 1854.

Typographed on grayish white pelure paper; size, diameter 23½ mm.

*These stamps as well as the newspaper tax stamps of Modena are not really postage stamps. They were placed on newspapers coming from foreign countries and represented a fiscal tax which was collected by the postal authorities.



59 2s black

Reprint.

1864.

White wove paper.

60 2s black

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

January 1st, 1860.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18¾ x 22½ mm. The sheet is watermarked with vertical rows of interlaced loops and inscription in double lined capitals.



- 61 1c brown lilac
- 62 1c lilac
- 63 1c mauve
- 64 1c bluish violet
- 65 1c red violet
- 66 5c olive green
- 67 5c yellow green
- 68 5c green
- 69 10c gray brown
- 70 10c black brown
- 71 10c purple brown
- 72 20c gray blue
- 73 20c light blue
- 74 20c deep blue
- 75 40c carmine
- 76 40c rose red
- 77 80c flesh
- 78 80c yellow brown
- 79 3l ochre

Reprint.

1866.

White wove paper.

Watermarked 12 crowns in the sheet.

80 3l orange

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 442.)

GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

Although it would seem that the need of reforms and improvements in the postal service must have long been apparent to the most casual observer, it was not until 1847 that Congress aroused from its indifference. The successful introduction of adhesive postage stamps by the postmasters of New York and other cities and their appreciation by the public were well known, There was nothing to prevent every postmaster in the country making and selling his own stamps. As these represented only an implied contract between the postmaster and the public, great abuse was possible. Not only might the stamps be used as a source of individual revenue on the part of the postmaster but in case of death or default or the succession of another to his office, they would probably be rejected and result in severe loss to the holders.

The necessity of governmental control of postage stamps was as evident as was the imperative demand of the public for their supply.

The Act of March 3rd, 1847, provided as follows :

And be it further enacted, that to facilitate the transportation of letters by mail, the Postmaster General be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of prepayment of the postage chargeable on such letter,

which said stamps the Postmaster General may deliver to any deputy postmaster who may apply for the same, the deputy postmaster paying or becoming accountable for the amount of the stamps so received by him, and if any of said stamps shall not be used, but be returned to the General Post Office, the amount so returned shall be credited to such deputy postmaster. And such deputy postmaster may sell or dispose of any stamps so received by him to any person who may wish to use the same, but it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to prepare, use, or dispose of any postage stamps not authorized by and received from the Postmaster General. And any person who shall falsely and fraudulently make, alter or forge any postage stamp with intent to defraud the Post Office Department, shall be deemed guilty of felony and, on conviction, shall be subject to the same punishment as provided in the 21st Section of the Act approved March 3d, 1825, etc.

This Act was to take effect July 1st, 1847, from which date the use of the postmasters' stamps or any not authorized by the Postmaster General became illegal. It will be observed that the Act makes no provision for the compulsory prepayment of postage.

As provided by law, a contract was made by the Postmaster General with Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York, for engraving and printing the stamps for a period of four years.

In order that certain varieties which will be described in the succeeding issues may be better understood, it seems desirable to give here a brief description of the manufacture of plates for stamps.

The first step is making the die. This is usually engraved on a plate of annealed steel a little larger than the design. As a rule only one design is engraved on a plate. But there are exceptions. The dies for the so-called Government counterfeits of the 1847 issue are placed side by side on the same block. The die being engraved, it is then hardened by heating it in a bath of cyanide of potassium.

The next step is making the transfer roll. Its name indicates its purpose, to transfer the design from the die to the plate. This roll is of soft steel, in shape like a small grindstone. A roll is usually from one to four inches in diameter, with an edge broad enough to receive the design. The roll is placed in the carrier of a transfer press and forced against the die—which rests on the bed piece—with a pressure of many tons, produced by weights and compound leverage. With this tremendous pressure resting on it, the bed piece, carrying with it the die, is moved back and forth under the roll until the soft steel of the latter is forced into every line of the die, even the faintest scratch made by a diamond point. The lines of the die are of course reversed on the roll and those which were sunken in the former are in relief in the latter. A number of transfers are often made on the same roll and occasionally transfers of several different stamps. The roll is hardened in the same way as the die.

The plate, duly ruled into spaces for the stamps, then takes the place of the die on the press and, by the same methods used to produce the roll, the latter is forced into the plate, reproducing in the minutest details the design on the die. This is repeated as many times as there are to be stamps on the plate. Guide lines, scratches, etc., are burnished out, the plate is hardened and is then ready for the printer.

In making the plate it sometimes happens that the transfer roll is set down upon it, slightly out of the intended position. The pressure on the roll forces into the soft plate those lines which are most in relief. When the incorrect position of the roll is noticed it is moved to the proper place, and the impression is then "rocked" into the plate. The result of thus twice placing the design is that some of the lines show double. These are called double transfers, shifted transfers and shifts. I shall not attempt to list all the varieties which are known, but shall mention a few of the more prominent

ISSUE OF 1847.

Aug. 5th, 1847.

Grayish-blue Paper.

- 5 cents pale brown, brown, dark brown, black-brown, red-brown, orange-brown, red-orange
 - 10 cents full black, gray-black, greenish-black
- White Paper.
- 5 cents dark brown
 - 10 cents full black

Varieties :

5 cents and horizontal half of another copy used as 7½ cents.

Vertical half of 10 cents used as 5 cents

Diagonal half of 10 cents used as 5 cents. Cancelled Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1847

Shifted transfer, particularly noticeable in the double outlines of "POST OFFICE" and the letters "U." and "S." in the upper corners.

FIVE CENTS. Three-quarters face portrait of Benjamin Franklin, after the painting by J. B. Longacre, facing to the left in an upright oval. "POST OFFICE" curved above the oval and "FIVE CENTS" below, "U" and "S" in the upper corners and large figures "5" in the lower. The background is filled in with foliated ornaments. The initials of the engravers, R. W. H. & E., appear in minute capitals in the lower border of each stamp.

TEN CENTS. Three-quarters face portrait of George Washington, after the painting by Stuart, facing to the right in an upright oval. "POST OFFICE" above and "TEN CENTS" below the oval. "U." and "S." in the upper corners and a large Roman "X" in each lower one. Background of foliated ornaments and initials in the border, as in the five cent stamps.

Engraved on steel and printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. This firm occupied the top floor of the building at the corner of William and Wall Streets, New York, now the United States Custom House.

Both the dies were engraved on one block of steel. The designs were originally prepared for use on bank-bills, stock-certificates and other securities and were afterwards adopted for the stamps.

There were one hundred stamps on each plate, arranged in ten rows of ten. So far as known, only one plate was made for each value and both were without imprint or plate number.

The paper varies much in color, the usual range is from gray to dull blue, but it is sometimes quite white. The genuineness of the white paper has been denied by some writers, but copies of the stamps exist with full original gum and on paper which does not show the faintest trace of blue color, but is a decided yellowish white. A pair of five cent stamps is known with a species of watermark, a band of short parallel lines, giving the appearance of close laid paper. These lines are produced in the course of manufacturing the paper. They are caused by the stitches joining the ends of the canvass band on which the paper pulp is led from the vat.

The gum is yellow or yellow white, usually thin and inclined to crackle. This gum was applied by hand by two apprentices of the contractors, an apprentice engraver and an apprentice printer. Besides their regular duties these men were employed as watchmen. Two nights in each week they gummed the sheets of stamps (being paid for work overtime), and hung them up about the room to dry.

The finished sheets were forwarded to the Post Office Department at Washington, as was the custom until February, 1855. From February 18th, 1855, until May 18th, of that year, the experiment was tried of having the stamps sent by the contractors direct to the deputy postmasters who applied for them. The first Stamp Agent was Jesse Johnson. He was appointed May 18th, 1855. The office of the Stamp Agent was located with the contractors, at that date Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., in the Price Building, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Until 1869, the stamps were delivered to the Stamp Agent at the place of manufacture and by him forwarded to Washington for distribution. After February 1st, 1869, they were forwarded by the Stamp Agent, through the registry division of the New York Post Office, to the various postmasters on their orders, duly approved by the Post Office Department at Washington. Since the stamps have been manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the routine is the same but the distributing point is, of course, Washington.

The Act of March 3rd, 1847, was to take effect on July 1st of that year and it was expected to have the stamps ready for use on that date. But owing to various delays on the part of contractors none of the stamps were available for sale until Aug. 5th, 1847.

The following orders for stamps were sent to and executed by the contractors :

| | 5 Cents. | 10 Cents. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| June 3, 1847, | 600,000 | 200,000 |
| Mch. 15, 1848, | 800,000 | 250,000 |
| Mch. 20, 1849, | 1,000,000 | 300,000 |
| Feb. 5, 1850, | 1,000,000 | 300,000 |
| Dec. 9, 1850, | 1,000,000 | |
| Total | 4,400,000 | 1,050,000 |

Of these quantities 3,712,000 five cent and 891,000 ten cent stamps were distributed to postmasters for sale. A small portion were returned to the Department after the appearance of the next issue.

It appears to have been the intention of the Government to prohibit any use of the stamps of the 1847 issue after July 1st, 1851, the date fixed for the issue of that year. In June, 1851 instructions were issued to deputy postmasters that the five and ten cent stamps then current must not be recognized as prepaying letters after the 30th of that month. The public were requested to return any of the stamps which they held and exchange them for the new issue.

The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th 1851 (for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851) says: "Directions for the destruction of the dies and plates employed in the manufacture of the stamps formerly used, have been given, and for the counting and burning of such stamps as have been issued to postmasters or have been returned."

It has been said that the first contract for the manufacture of stamps did not provide, as was done in all subsequent contracts, that the dies and plates should be the property of the Government. Consequently they were claimed by the contractors. This may explain the anxiety of the Post Office Department to secure the return and destruction of the remainders of the 1847 issue and the forbidding of their future use. Beyond doubt the plates were destroyed, as directed, but the dies were not. They were still in existence in August 1877, at which date they were stoned down, being very rusty, and worked over. It was probably the intention to make from these recut

dies new plates for the production of reprints but the idea was never carried out.

The care taken to destroy the remainders of the 1847 issue doubtless accounts for the scarcity of the stamps in unused condition.

The report of the Postmaster-General on December 4th, 1852, says: "Stamps in the hands of postmasters, June 30th, 1851, being such as remained of the old issue, and which were charged to them on that day \$8,849 61."

In the same report under the head of "Expenditures" we find:

"For postage stamps redeemed, \$3,809.35."

"For postage stamps of old issue returned to the Department, \$8,229.20."

Mr. Tiffany, in his *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States*, adds these two amounts together and claims a total of \$12,038 55 of the 1847 issue were returned by the deputy postmasters. This is manifestly incorrect, both from the wording of the report, and because more stamps could not be returned than were outstanding.

In the report dated December 1st, 1853, are also given as items of expenditure:

"Stamps returned, old issue, \$68.05."

"Stamps on hand, overcharged, old issue, \$85.90."

Presumably the stamps represented by the last item should be deducted from the number reported as delivered to postmasters.

It will be seen from these figures that only a comparatively small number of stamps of the 1847 issue were not returned to the Department by the deputy postmasters. Many of these were probably used because of failure to receive promptly the stamps of the new issue, and some may have been used in succeeding years.

The Act of March 3rd, 1851, provided rates of foreign postage of ten and twenty cents, but no ten cent stamps were issued until May, 1855. We may assume that stamps of the 1847 issue were, when obtainable, used during this period to pay the foreign rates, in spite of instructions to the contrary.

ISSUE OF 1851.

The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 29th, 1851 says:

"A contract has been made for the supply of postage stamps authorized by the Act of March last. These stamps are believed to be of superior quality, and are furnished at a less price than was formerly paid. Some of those furnished soon after the execution of the contract were found to be deficient in adhesive qualities, but it is believed that there will be no ground for future complaint. * * *

The streets, avenues, roads and public highways of the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans have been established as post routes under the 10th Section of the Postage Act of March 3, 1851, and letter carriers appointed for the service thereon. If it is the intention of Congress to transfer the whole despatch business of the cities to the letter carriers of the department, further legislation for that purpose is desirable."

The Act referred to in the foregoing was approved March 3d, 1851. It is entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States" and provides as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the 30th day of June, 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, viz: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance, between places in the United States, not exceeding 3,000 miles, when the postage upon said letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid, and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double these

rates ; for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2,500 miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under 2,500 miles, ten cents, excepting however, all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made ; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified ; and for a treble, treble these rates ; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates ; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each, and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage to be accounted for as other postages now are."

The rates for circulars, handbills, pamphlets, engravings and newspapers (excepting those coming from the publishers, on which postage was not to be paid by stamps) were "one cent an ounce under 500 miles and one cent each additional ounce between 500 and 1500 miles."

The Act further specified that the Postmaster-General shall provide "suitable postage stamps of the denomination of three cents, and such other denominations as he may think expedient to facilitate prepayment of postages provided for in this Act."

An official circular, dated June 10th, 1851, announced and described the one, three and twelve cent stamps.

The stamps were issued July 1st, 1851.

In September of that year the carriers' stamp with the head of Franklin was issued. It was replaced in the following November by the Eagle carriers' stamp. These stamps will be referred to more fully in a chapter devoted to the carriers' stamps.

By the Act approved March 30th, 1855, the Act of March 3rd, 1851 was amended as follows :

Be it enacted, etc. That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates to wit : For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding 3000 miles, three cents ; and for any distance exceeding 3000 miles, ten cents. And for a double letter, there shall be charged double the rates above specified ; and for a treble letter, treble these rates ; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates ; and every letter or paper not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter ; and every additional weight of half an ounce or every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage ; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, except such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage as above specified, shall be prepaid, except upon letters and papers addressed to officers of the Government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after the first day of January, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters, upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. * * *

And be it further enacted : That for the greater security of valuable letters, posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General be, and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents, on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same, in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct ; Provided, however, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenues liable for the loss of such letter or package, or the contents thereof.

By this Act compulsory prepayment of postage on letters and a system of registration were for the first time provided.

An Act, approved January 2nd, 1857, extended the compulsory prepayment of postage to all transient printed matter, the postage to be "prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct."

The design for a stamp of the value of twenty-four cents was approved on April 24th, 1856. Following this approval the plate was made and the stamps printed and gummed. We can, however, find no record that they were issued until June, 1860, when they appeared perforated. But imperforate specimens in pairs and blocks are well known and we have excellent authority for the existence of an entire sheet in this condition. I have seen two imperforate copies used on the original envelopes.

The imperforate thirty and ninety cent stamps of this series have been much discussed. One thing, at least, cannot be denied, that is that they exist genuinely imperforate, not trimmed, since they are in pairs and strips. They are on the same paper as the perforated copies and have the same gum. A well known philatelist makes this statement: "I, myself, bought a thirty cent orange, imperforate, at the New York post office in 1860. And I distinctly remember having used one on a letter containing some photographs."

Beyond question or contradiction these three values, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents, exist imperforate; but whether the stamps were issued in this condition by intent, accident or favor, is yet to be determined.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of types A14, A16, A16a and A17 (57th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

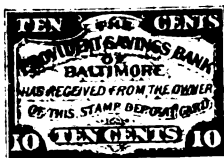
(To be continued.)

BANK STAMP ADDENDUM NUMBER FOUR.*

BY LEWIS H. BENTON.

Herewith I present my *Bank Stamp Addendum Number Four*, as the result of considerable active research on the part of the writer. Besides a chronicle of new issues and discoveries I have to offer considerable information concerning stamps already chronicled, as well as much of a general character.

In the October, 1894, JOURNAL, (page 488) I listed a set of stamps for the *Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore*, and gave date of issue as April, 1887. The set illustrated and chronicled was issued in 1892 and was the



1892



1887

second issue. The first issue appeared in April, 1887, and consisted of three values, one of them appearing in two distinct shades.

*See JOURNAL for Oct., 1894, May, 1895, March, 1896, and May, 1897.

The set is as follows :

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 10c green | 25c vermilion |
| 15c light brown | 25c dark red |

All are printed on a transparent (tho' not thin) white paper and are perforated 12. The design measures $29 \times 20 \frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This was the first set of bank stamps issued in America, and Miss Kate M. McLane, of Baltimore, has the honor of having introduced this English stamp system in America, through the kindness of Miss Agnes Lambert, of London.

The *Chicago Penny Savings Bank*, of Chicago, introduced the system to the school children of the "Windy City" at the opening of school this fall. Three stamps have been issued, and they are very handsome and of fine workmanship.



The three values and colors are :

| | | |
|----------|--------|----------|
| 1c green | 5c red | 10c blue |
|----------|--------|----------|

All are rouletted. The 5c value measures $20 \frac{1}{2} \times 26 \frac{1}{2}$ mm., while the others measure $21 \times 26 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. They are the work of the Western Bank Note Co. I have unperforated *proofs* of the two higher values.

The *Fidelity Savings Bank*, of Atlanta, Ga., which is now in the hands of a receiver, sometime ago used a stamp of annexed type.



Denomination, 5c.; color, black on pink; size, 22×28 mm.; perforation, 12.

The *Dollar Savings & Trust Co.*, Youngstown, O., in 1891 issued a stamp of the same type as that used by the *New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co.*, and the *Denver Savings Bank*, previously chronicled.



It is of 10c denomination, printed in blue, measures $31 \frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm., and is perforated 14.

By the way, the date of issue of the *Denver Savings Bank* stamp (same type) is also 1891. This stamp was chronicled in March, 1896, JOURNAL.

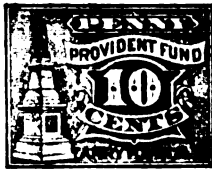
The *Elmont Building and Saving Co.*, of Cincinnati, O., uses a 5c green stamp of subjoined design. It measures $21\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is perforated 11.



This same stamp was used by the *Columbian Building and Saving Co.* previous to its consolidation with the *Elmont*, which had used none before that time. What I do not understand is why the stamp does not bear the name "Columbian" instead of "Elmont." There was no previous issue worded "Columbian," tho' the stamp bears a "likeness" of Columbus, apparently. A courteous request for an explanation elicits no reply.

Sometime ago I received from a well-known New York philatelist what appears to be a proof of a stamp purporting to be issued by the *Penny Provident Fund*, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

It is of handsome design and execution.



It is unperforated, and the design measures $28 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The color is purple (handsome shade), and the denomination is 10c, as is evident by cut above. A letter addressed to the Penny Provident Fund, Tarrytown, N. Y., brings no answer. Information wanted.

The *Mutual Home and Savings Association*, Dayton, O., uses a 5c green stamp of the type here illustrated,



It is rouletted, and measures 19×23 mm. Date of issue, 1892. This institution is the largest of its kind in the country.



TYPE 1

Mr. F. W. Thomas. "the Electric Printer," of Toledo, O., furnishes bank stamps and outfits, and the next eighteen stamps here listed are from his press. The following fourteen are of the above design (type 1). The particular stamp here illustrated is one of the series, and was chronicled and illustrated in my article in May, 1895 JOURNAL.

Here is the list :

American Loan and Savings Association, Dayton, O., 5c blue, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., perf. 12. The above stamp was issued in April, 1891; now discontinued. Buckeye Savings & Loan Company, Bellaire, 5c deep pink, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23$, perf. 12; discontinued. Citizen's Savings & Loan Company, Mansfield, O., 5c light pink, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23$, perf. 12; issued April, 1893. East Side Building & Loan Co., Toledo, O., 5c discontinued; stamps destroyed; none procurable. Franklin Loan & Savings Company, Columbus, O., 5c pink, 18×23 , perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; discontinued 1893. Georgia Building & Loan Assn., Atlanta, 5c. In hands of receiver; stamps unobtainable. Home Building & Loan Company, Youngstown, O., 5c blue, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23$, perf. 12; issued 1891. Indiana Savings, Loan & Building Assn., Terre Haute, 5c blue, $18 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$, perf. 12; issued 1892. National Savings & Loan Assn., Rochester, N. Y., 5c. Discontinued long since; stamps unobtainable. Ohio State Savings & Loan Association, Columbus, 5c blue, 18×23 , perf. 12; discontinued. People's Savings, Loan & Building Co., Toledo, 5c blue, $18 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$, perf. 11; issued 1890. This is undoubtedly the first loan and building company to use the stamp system. Royal Savings & Loan Association Co., Portsmouth, O., 5c bright pink, 18×23 , perf. 11; issued Oct 1, 1891. Security Home Building & Loan Association, Nashville, Tenn., 5c greenish blue, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23$; perf. 11; used in 1892. Standard Building & Loan Assn., Terre Haute, Ind., discontinued about 1893. Stamps extant but unobtainable.



TYPE II

The *American Loan & Saving Company*, Cincinnati, uses, or did use, a 5c red stamp of above design (type II), another one of Thomas'. It was issued in February, 1892. Measurement, 19×26 mm.; perforation 11.

Here are three more (Type III), also by Thomas.



(TYPE III.)

Miami County Loan and Saving Association, Peru, Ind., 5c rose, 20×26

mm., pin perf. 11. Wabash Valley Loan and Saving Association, Wabash, Ind., 5c brick red, 20x27mm., pin perf. 11.

The above stamp was issued about September, 1894.

Central Trust and Saving Co., Evansville, Ind. Stamps unprocurable.

All stamps listed in the Thomas series above but having no date of issue given were issued from 1890 to 1893.

The *Denver Home and Savings Association* 5c stamp heretofore chronicled, (Thomas Type I), was issued in 1891, but is now discontinued.

This "Type I," as I call it, has been prohibited by the U. S. authorities, tho' before using it Mr. Thomas had legal advice on the subject and felt safe, as he was assured that there was no infringement. *There was none*, any more than that embodied in *any* rectangular stamp, but some over zealous self-important official stick-in-the-mud had to show his "authority." Future orders from the banks will be filled with stamps of one or the other designs, as per emergency agreement made when the stamps were supplied. This will make another issue to chronicle.

The *Consolidated Building and Savings Co.*, Cincinnati, now in the hands of a receiver, at one time issued a stamp for use in its saving department, but I have been unable to procure same.

In October, 1890, the stamp system was introduced into the *People's Saving Bank*, of West Bay City, Mich., by Mr. J. Butler. It was of 5c denomination. Further information is desired. A letter addressed to this bank remains unanswered.

The *Associated Charities Penny Savings Bank*, of Newtonville, Mass., has several new stamps.



Issue of August, 1897 :

- 1c grass green
 - 2c olive green
 - 2c " " dash variety
 - 3c bronze brown
 - 10c bright clear deep blue
- All are perforated 12.

In the *JOURNAL* for March, 1896, I called the then current 10c stamp a bright clear blue, but in face of the recent beautiful 10c issue I wish to modify it to *indigo* blue. This indigo stamp is of a beautiful color, but it is "not in it wid de udder one," as the Bowery arab would say.

This bank is wide-awake and up-to-date. The cashier when ordering new supplies of stamps frequently consults with the Board and has brighter colors adopted, as it is a potent factor in keeping up the children's interest. Mrs. Martin evidently understands that children have an aesthetic side to their nature.

Right here is a good place to quote from the *School Savings Bank Manual*, by Mr. John H. Thiry, Sept., 1890. Mr Thiry, by the way, is the father of the school savings bank in America, having introduced it into the public schools of his home city, Long Island City, in March, 1885. Since then it has been adopted by nearly three hundred schools, embracing over fifteen hundred school banks. I will give the exact recapitulation figures further on in this article.

To quote from the *Manual* in regard to the *stamp* system and the *colors* of stamps :

The stamp savings plan, inaugurated about thirty years ago in a few benevolent societies and Sunday schools of European nations, has no place in the public schools. Certainly the bright color stamps in their album offer a great attraction to the children at first, and they readily invest their spare pennies to come in possession of the same. But the pleasures enjoyed at first soon vanish to make place to newer things in consequence of a natural hereditary instinct to constantly have around them something new and higher than their reach in proportion to the unceasing development of their intellectual faculties. Apart from the objects which enter to a great extent in the combination of their daily exercises and recreation, such as a velocipede, a hobby-horse for the boys, a doll for the girls, we will observe that they soon drop other things, craving for new ones. It is to be feared that these bright colored stamps in the hands of American children will lose their attractiveness among the millions of playthings for which citizens invest their money with a liberality unknown in Europe. In support of the above remarks, the writer may be permitted to quote the example of many children of well-to-do parents of New York, whose eagerness for these fascinating stamps, at first intense, soon subsided.

When in 1889 the Charity Organization (Penny Provident Fund) of New York launched the system of stamp saving among the urchins of the



city, it created a sensation. The favor with which the idea was received produced a kind of epidemic among the youth, which soon after cooled down. Now after two years of practice of that system, is it to be wondered at that only \$7,014 are on deposit from 15,000 depositors, considering that the association has seventy five branch stations, and that all its members are endowed with such far-reaching wisdom and have put so much christian energy in their endeavors.

Mr. Thiry's theory is a good one, and is based on actual results as noted by him ; yet in regard to the bank mentioned it will be seen by the figures on page 487 of the JOURNAL for October, 1894 (compiled from statistical literature sent to the writer by the cashier) that this bank's business was much more satisfactory four years later. Perhaps the reason for this may have been that the stringency of the times caused people to realize that more saving was necessary. This Fund was inaugurated Nov 15, 1888.

This system of school banks uses no stamps, yet a few figures may not be uninteresting, as everyone is more or less interested in political economy.

For the year ending March 16, 1897, the recapitulation of Mr. Thiry's

work in his recent pamphlet, *The Twelfth Anniversary of the Introduction of the System of Schools Savings Banks in the United States*, dated March, 1897, is as follows :

The School Savings Bank System is in practice in 63 cities and villages, embracing 280 schools, and comprising 1,572 banks, presided over by 1,572 teachers, that is to say the teacher in each class manages one bank. There are represented 82,790 pupils ; 28,335, or over 34 per cent., are depositors. The amount deposited is \$451,211.37. These figures speak well for the system.

I will now give a little miscellaneous information regarding banks and stamps previously chronicled, supplementary to that heretofore published.

The dates of issue of the emissions of the *Buffalo Charity Organisation Society*, of Buffalo, N. Y., are as follows :



The 1, 5 and 10c denominations were issued in October, 1892. This issue was ordered July 9, 1892, proofs received Sept. 14th, and revised Sept. 28th.

The second issue, comprising the 25 and 50c and \$1.00 values, was ordered Dec. 13, 1892. The 25c proof was received March 25, 1893, that of the 50c March 28th, and that of the dollar value as early as January 24, 1893.

The *Avenue State Bank*, of Chicago, which had a stamp system in 1892, is now in the hands of an assignee, namely the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., cor. La Salle and Washington Sts., Chicago.

The *Globe Savings Bank*, of Chicago, went into the hands of a receiver April 5, 1897. This bank was organized with eastern capital (mostly from Nashua, N. H.) in 1891. The reader has probably read in the newspapers of the actions of Chas. W. Spaulding, which caused this bank's suspension. Charlie is now killing time behind the bars, and will probably have time to realize during the next decade or so that it does not pay to be "jollied" by a shrewd typewriter girl. (It paid the girl tho':)



Schaar, Koch & Co., Chicago, closed its doors for good (or rather for bad!) in May, 1897. See page 104, March, 1896 JOURNAL.

The *Pratt Institute Thrift Association*, the issues of which were chronicled in the October, 1894 JOURNAL, was formed in the early part of 1889. The Institute was incorporated in 1887.



Before leaving my subject, I will touch upon the foreign system.

It might be of interest to know that there are in England alone 11,518 post-office savings banks.

Here are extracts from the *American Banker* for Sept. 8, 1897, bearing on the subject :

As early as 1806 post-office savings banks were suggested by Mr. Whitbread, M.P. It had been repeated now and again, but not in any concrete form, and it had remained for a gentleman connected with one of the large banking institutions of the country to advocate it in such a way as to evoke prompt attention and action. This was Mr. Sikes, of the Huddersfield Banking Company, who in 1859 read a paper on the subject before the Congress of Social Science at Bradford, and his suggestions were so business-like and clear in detail as to commend themselves to the Postmaster-General of the day (Lord Stanley, of Alderley), who took the matter up, and by an act in 1861 there was organized in England the Post Office Savings Bank.

This institution began operations September 16, 1861, and its success was immediate and phenomenal. Its offices and system seemed to fill a place, as had been indicated, not occupied by even the trustee savings banks. * * * * *

Up to the limits prescribed, any sum from one shilling upward (odd pence excluded) may be deposited, but interest (2½ per cent.) is allowed only on complete pounds. No individual may deposit more than £50 in any one year, nor to a larger total than £200, including interest, but a charitable or provident society, penny bank or similar institution may deposit in one year up to £100, or £300 as a total. If the account of a depositor goes beyond the limit, no interest is given on the excess, but when that amounts to £5 or over it is invested in government stock in the depositor's own name, dividends being collected by the department and credited to their owners' ordinary account.

* * * * * Savings of very small sums are encouraged by the issue of a form on which may be affixed penny stamps until one shilling is reached, when an account may be opened with the post-office, or, as an alternative, the formation of penny savings banks in schools and elsewhere is also suggested, and this is encouraged by the Education Board. (The form here mentioned is reproduced in *fac simile* in the JOURNAL for May, 1897, page 211.—AUTHOR.) Out of nearly 20,000 elementary schools in England and Wales, 8,668 had penny banks in 1895. The report of the Scotch Education Department merely states that savings banks had been established in 156 schools. It is very notable that Scotland has never used the governmental machinery for savings to anything like the extent of the other parts of the United Kingdom.

In Mr. Thiry's *Manual* I find the following, which is pertinent :

The European plan of stamp savings seems too complicated. Much of the clerical work it entails could conveniently be left out without impairing the security or the efficiency of the undertaking. As regards small depositors,

if possible do away with that system of stamp savings and substitute in its place a card similar to the one in use in the school savings bank system.

From the same source I learn that Italy had, Dec. 31, 1888, 5,401 post-office savings banks; Belgium, Dec. 31, 1889, 5,259 school savings banks; and France, Dec., 1887, had 23,375 school banks. There were in Liverpool, Eng., in November, 1888, seventy-five post-office savings banks, with 8,710 depositors.

I understand that the *Frankfort Savings Bank*, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has had a stamp savings department since 1882. If true, this is, I suppose, entirely independent of the government issues heretofore chronicled by me.



The gathering of the material used in this addendum has entailed a large amount of correspondence, and among the many who have so kindly helped me out (with information and stamps), especial thanks are due the following:

F. W. Thomas and H. E. French, Toledo, O.; John H. Thiry, Long Island City, N. Y.; E. G. Berger, Chicago; Mrs. Mary Martin, Newtonville, Mass.; Geo. J. Magly, Columbus, O.; James M. McKay, Youngstown, O.; W. H. Kimmel, Dayton, O.; A. Jurgensen, Cincinnati; John R. Cary, Baltimore; Thomas Cary, Buffalo, N. Y.; James L. Logan and Shepard Bryan, Atlanta, Ga.; and W. H. Wolfersberger, Denver, Colo.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 20 Oct. 1897.

We have lost another of our leading specialists. This time I sincerely regret to say the loss is indeed a serious one for philately. Mr. Hastings E. Wright, who died at his home in Croydon on the 20th of September, was, in the truest sense of the word, a cultured philatelist. For many years he had made an absorbing study of our English postal issues, and, as is well known, he was engaged with Mr. A. B. Creeke in writing, for publication by the Philatelic Society of London, a complete and most exhaustive History of English Postage Stamps. Together they have completed the line engraved series and the work will now have to be finished by Mr. Creeke. Mr. Wright was a neighbour of mine and we have had many a pleasant philatelic chat in each other's particular dens. Within the last few years he had built himself a beautiful home, now and again we had a ramble over our beautiful Surrey Hills, and it never struck me that he was at all of a sensitive constitution, though he certainly never looked what may be termed robust. An attack of influenza left apparently its grip on a weak spot, and venturing out a little too early, there was a relapse and subsequent collapse, delirium and death. I had met him only a few days before his death and promised to call round for a chat, and I was thunderstruck to hear, on meeting Mr. Creeke at Somerset House in the following week, that our friend was dead and buried.

Mr. Hastings Wright rarely attended the meetings of the Philatelic Society of London, though he was a member of that body. His interest was confined to English issues and few of the meetings therefore interested him. Of late, I believe, he opened out into some of the West Indian Colonies.

You, in common with other philatelic journals, have chronicled a proposed issue of a Buluwayo Railway commemoration series. I am glad to say that I have been assured at the head office of the British South Africa Company that there will be no such issue, that in fact the idea has been nipped by the home authorities. It was a purely local attempt to prostitute the post office for speculative purposes. Nevertheless, there are still persistent statements that the series will make its appearance and that, despite its official word to the contrary, the British South Africa Company has sent out the stamps that have been faked up. In face of the official assurance that I had to the contrary I shall refuse to believe in the business till I have positive proof that the series has been current. There is no doubt a most pernicious clique of stamp speculators within too easy reach of the official radius of Buluwayo, but I believe that the head office continues to keep as tight a hand as possible on the postal administration of Rhodesia.

Another British South African item is the fact that, despite all recent statements to the contrary, the re-drawn series, with the exception of the £1 value which has been issued, is still safely locked up in the safes of the London office. The *Australian Philatelist* caps the chronicling of the issue of this series by the statement that it has seen the series. Inasmuch as it has never been issued I must leave the *Australian Philatelist* to explain matters. That explanation will not be uninteresting to the officials of the British South Africa Company.

There have been a few sensational sales of big collections of late. You will have seen the advertisements of the purchase of Dr. Legrand's collection by Mr. Lemaire, of Paris, and now we are told that Mr. Peckitt has bought Mr. Blest's grand collection of New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland. The *Monthly Journal* says of this sale: "The fact is that energetic collectors like Mr. Blest, Mr. Castle, and others we could name, when they attain a certain pitch of completeness in their collections, become rather tired of countries in which they can find nothing else to add to their hoards, and this is one of the greatest reasons for disposing of collections now-a-days."

That there has been plenty of evidence in support of this theory I am not prepared to deny, but I believe there are many more whose interest in the treasures they have gathered together with so much labor and pleasure does not so readily evaporate.

The value of Mr. Blest's collection has been placed at upwards of £5000. Mr. Blest was a specialist of the fastidious type, nothing satisfied him unless it was of the very finest.

Nothing is said of Mr. Blest's Newfoundlands. He had a magnificent show of the early issues. Whether these were included in the sale of his general collection some years ago I cannot say. I only know that his Newfoundland shillings were the envy of many at the Rarities Show which the London Philatelic Society held a few years since.

If Mr. Phillips is right in his surmise Mr. Blest will shortly be on the

philatelic war path in a new direction. What his new philatelic love will be I will not hazard a guess. Possibly he may be enthused like some of the leading lights of the Premier Society in the South American direction, though I scarcely think he is likely to go in for any country, the rarities of which have been swept up wholesale by Mr. Ehrenbach. I should, if compelled to guess, imagine that he may favor the splendid series issues of your own country, for United States is a growing favourite on this side.

Mr. Phillips, egged on by a wily interviewer has been indulging in a few guesses at the value of some well known big collections. Here they are up to date :

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. W. B. Avery, | £50,000 to £60,000 |
| Mr. H. J. Duveen, | £35,000 |
| Mr. M. P. Castle, | considerably over £10,000. |

It is amusing to look back on these matters and to recall the notable census, which Mr. Castle himself started some few years since, as to the value of collections of the members of the Philatelic Society of London, the results of which were duly published in the *London Philatelist*. Then a ten thousand pounder headed the list by so tremendous a lead that not a few were inclined to regard the value as a fancy one. A few years afterwards the owner of the ten thousand pounder sold about the half of his philatelic treasures for the figures he had, modestly as it turned out, put down as the value of his all.

Well, we have recommenced operations with our Society for the Suppression of Speculative Issues at last. A meeting was called at Effingham House, in the rooms of the Philatelic Society of London and the following collectors and dealers attended: M. P. Castle, Major Evans, Gordon Smith, H. Hilckes, J. A. Tilleard, M. Giwelb, E. J. Nankivell, R. Pearce, R. Ehrenbach. The attendance was influential, though confessedly small, but it is early days yet to get a large attendance of collectors in London, and the dealers hang fire over the movement. They are afraid of each other.

Mr. Castle presided and Mr. Gordon Smith as secretary explained the following resolutions as a basis for reconstruction :

1. That in order to carry out the objects for which the S. S. S. S. was formed, and to actively carry on the crusade against speculative and unnecessary issues, inaugurated by the Society, the time has now arrived when that work can be more effectively promoted by a Committee composed of collectors only.

2. That the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society having expressed their willingness to undertake the consideration of all speculative and unnecessary issues, and to announce their decisions from time to time in *The London Philatelist* (the official organ of the Society) and other Philatelic journals,

3. That this Society be dissolved, and all papers, documents, etc., relating to this question be handed over to the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society for this purpose.

He said these resolutions had been drawn up after consultation with Mr. Castle so as to bring matters to a head and decide whether the work which had been inaugurated by the S. S. S. S. should be continued in the future, and, if so, on what basis that work should be carried out.

He then read letters from collectors and dealers approving of renewed activity, and then announced that Mr. C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons Ltd.)

wished to be dissociated from the Society and also from any further work that it may carry out. He (Mr. Phillips) did not wish it to be inferred that he wishes to revert to the sale of Speculative Issues but that he wished to retain his own independence as to speculative stamps.

This announcement was received in silence and without comment.

The Secretary then read his report in which he traced the history of the Society and explained its methods of work. All went smoothly he said for eighteen months, though there were objections taken by one or two dealers. As some of the original founders began to resign, expressing their unwillingness to act, a policy of inaction was forced upon the Society, a policy for which he was ready to take the blame, but which in his opinion was the wisest course to be followed. Experience had shown that collectors and dealers resented anything in the shape of dictation. On the other hand there were many who were only too grateful for a hint respecting the nature of newly issued stamps. It was doubtful whether a joint committee of collectors and dealers could be the most suitable body to carry out the work. If the Society had not been quite a success domestically, its influence for good could not be disputed, but unfortunately it had become hampered by its own constitution. In spite of the fact that no subscription for the current year had been asked for the Society was solvent indeed, after all liabilities had been satisfied, there would be a small balance of 3s.4d. to the good. As to the future he believed the work will have to be done by Collectors because they have no financial interests to serve in the condemnation of issues of postage stamps.

Mr. Castle absolved the Secretary from all personal responsibility for the policy of inaction which had recently been pursued. His difficulties had been enormous. It was obvious that the Society could not go on with its present mixed basis. It could not under such conditions have a reasonable chance of doing good work. Therefore, it was a question of either winding up the Society or starting on a fresh basis with those who could afford to give an independent opinion. As Chairman, he proposed the first resolution. He considered that those members who had not backed them up as they ought, had been somewhat short sighted from a business point of view. However, the matter was so important to collectors that it was necessary that they should carry on the work. The majority of collectors were less able to judge for themselves as to what was a *bona fide* issue or what was merely for the benefit of postmasters, and therefore in the interests of those who are not able to judge for themselves it was necessary that some body should be in existence which should give friendly advice to collectors. On the proposed lines the Society would be merely an advisory board. It would be a great pity for this Society, which was started on sound lines, to be allowed to fall to the ground. The evils that they were first banded together to combat were an increasing quantity and, unless some action was taken, the chances were that the evils would increase. It was boasted that New Foundland had covered half the interest on its public debt by the sale of the Cabot issue. Why, he asked, should collectors have to put their hands into their pockets to help empty treasuries.

Mr. Hilckes having seconded the resolution it was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Pearce then raised the question whether it was not wiser to commence by winding up the old Society. Considerable discussion ensued and it was felt that it would give greater force to the continuance of the movement if there was a reconstruction rather than a winding up, for, as a matter of fact many dealers were still faithful to the objects of the old Society.

Eventually the second resolution proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded

by Major Evans, was unanimously agreed to in the following amended form :

" 1. That the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society of London for the time being appointed for dealing with Speculative and Unnecessary Issues be requested to undertake the consideration of all Speculative and Unnecessary Issues and to announce their decision from time to time in the *London Philatelist* and other philatelic journals."

The third resolution was dropped as unnecessary.

The meeting next proceeded to elect the officers of the reconstructed Society, and the writer proposed Mr. Castle as the first President in recognition of his labors in the protection of Collectors from Speculative and Unnecessary Issues of postage stamps. This was seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach and unanimously agreed to.

Major Evans, proposed by Mr. Ehrenbach and seconded by E. J. Nankivell was elected as Vice-President.

Mr. Gordon Smith, much to the regret of all present having resigned the Secretaryship, Mr. H. R. Oldfield was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

A general committee having been elected a resolution was adopted requesting the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society to take up forthwith the work entrusted to them.

A general discussion followed on the recent flood of objectionable issues and it was unanimously agreed to black list without further delay all the following issues :

1. Canadian Jubilee Issue.
2. New Foundland : Cabot Series.
3. New South Wales. Hospital Stamps.
4. Victoria, Hospital Stamps.
5. Leeward, Jubilee Surcharge.

So ended the proceedings of a most harmonious and business like meeting, a meeting fraught, let us hope, with good for the best interests of stamp collecting.

There are points that will afford food for reflection for some time to come in this plain record of this reconstruction of the old S. S. S. S. There is no shadow of doubt that the work of condemnation will be vigorously proceeded with, but I believe I may speak for all my colleagues on the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society of London now entrusted with this work when I assure the philatelic fraternity that condemnation will be the result only of a very careful examination of pros and cons in each case and a most careful sifting of the evidence. A more independent committee it would be difficult to get.

Of course the Society has now to face the fact that several leading dealers have withdrawn and will no longer give their support. Their names have not been announced and I do not feel at liberty to give their names, but I fancy that the time will yet come when it will be a mark of self respect for a dealer to be publicly associated with this movement for the suppression of rubbish.

As to the course adopted by Mr. C. J. Phillips in publicly severing his connection with the Society I fear it will be apt to be misconstrued. Personally I happen to know that he is as much opposed to the weeds as anybody, but he naturally feels somewhat sore when certain dealers are allowed to

crawl unnoticed out of the ranks to gather in the shekels that are unfortunately to be had from the unwary, whilst he, by reason of his loyalty and his honorable position, has to continue his sacrifice.

In the next report of the Society I hope we shall be able to give those dealers who remain faithful to the work of suppressing rubbish the benefit of a public announcement of the fact.

If the new Society condemns only those issues of which it obtains satisfactory proof that they are unquestionably Speculative or Unnecessary it cannot fail to win its way into the confidence of those dealers whose confidence is worth having. And I am satisfied that the work of condemnation will be done with the most scrupulous care. There will be no attempt to force the dicta of the Society down anybody's throat. It will simply continue to use the old formula and express its opinion for what it may be worth, after the careful examination of evidence, that the stamps that it black lists are either speculative or unnecessary, or both, and recommend dealers and collectors to refrain from encouraging their sale or collection.

Of course there will remain the question of the catalogues and albums. As Mr. Phillips has publicly withdrawn from the Society we cannot expect him to accept the Society's list of stamps that should be excluded, but I am of opinion that if he includes the rubbish he will divert no small number of English collectors to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co's. catalogue, if as I presume you will not waver in your splendid adherence to the policy of the merciless condemnation and exclusion of rubbish.

Now a word to the enemies of condemnation. Dearly beloved friends, do not let your lamentation be too loud for what you no doubt will term the end of the S. S. S. S. I know you will not be able to resist the temptation to dance with joy over the little grave which your fervid imaginations have opened for the reception of all that remains of the S. S. S. S.; nevertheless, you will have to fill that grave with your own hopes and fears instead of with the remnants of the S. S. S. S. for believe it or not, the S. S. S. S. is anything but dead yet.

And now let us turn to the hum drum of ordinary philatelic life. To begin, I am pleased to say that the season has already opened well. At the first sales prices have ruled high. Said one dealer to me, "I could not get near unused Australians. They were simply booming," and I have no doubt they will boom more yet, for the latest accounts from Australia show that the colonies are now unquestionably recovering from the terrible recoil of the great bank crisis.

I also hear of some good things turning up. Mr. Hadlow has had a fine collection of English to sell and quite recently he showed me a beautiful lot of stuff sent him by a colonial collector to auction, which, besides some grand Australians included the Transvaal error "Transvral," in an unused form. It is slightly skinned at the back, but is otherwise a good copy. The last and I believe only unused copy ever sold at auction fetched £50 despite the fact that it was skinned at the back and stained on the face. I expect our friend of the "Best Endeavor Society" would price a mint unused copy considerably over £100. I don't know of a mint unused copy outside the Tapling collection and in that collection it exists in an unused pair side by

side with the normal surcharge. Although I possess two grand copies of the much coveted "Error," one imperf. and the other rouletted, I cannot boast of an unused copy. So that if any readers of the A. J. P. are ever afflicted in the charitable direction they can always bestow their charity on a deserving and grateful object—if they can find the desired mint copy of the unused "Transvral" error. Having got that, I should then only require them to secure me the same variety inverted and of course unused to raise me into the philatelic clouds. Now Mr. Blue Pencil don't you interfere with this bit of begging for it may happen that the appeal may hit home and that it may reach some coon, who may, &c., &c.

My letters to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY have brought me various communications from various parts of this planet of ours, but for a delightfully innocent way of putting things the following from your side of the herring pond takes the cake. I can never hope to beat it, not even in my anxiety to secure a Transvral error as a charitable bequest :

BLUE HILL, MAINE, July 19, 1897.

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL,

Dear Sir :—I have began a collection of cancelled stamps and, I thought perhaps you would kindly assist me by sending me a few odd stamps. I live in a small villiage on the coast of Maine and have small chance of getting stamps except those that are given to me. I did not know anyone collected them but by accident found some old letters and found the stamps were different from those which we use and became interested in that way, then I found it to be quite a business and as I asked my friends to assist me I began to get more but it seems like a drop in comparison to the thousands issued. I thought perhaps that you understanding the desire one has to add one more to those already possessed would be so kind to add a few to my few. I have a copy of a journal sent me and I read your letter and find that I may be able to get a few of the South African stamps though probably they will not be the valuable ones, for it seems they have already gone up. I hope I am not taking too much liberty in addressing you and I hope you will kindly take a little interest in me. I have no English stamps except the common of the present issue. If there are any common ones of old issues I would be very pleased with any you would send to me.

Yours very resp.

Miss. G. C.

I would hazard a few dollars that Miss G. C. is not such an innocent as she (or he?) would have such an old simpleton as the writer believe her, or him, to be. Spurgeon, the great preacher, at one time made it his boast that he never turned a beggar from his door. But one day he learned that he was known amongst the recipients of his charity as "the Soft Tommy." Now I don't want to pose as a "Soft Tommy," consequently I have not sent my rarest Transvaals to Miss G. C. It will probably dawn upon G. C. that I C clearly enough to read between the lines of this studied literary composition of hers—or his.

A NEW LIST OF U. S. ENVELOPES.

Mr. George L. Toppan is preparing an entirely new list of United States envelopes, which is expected to be the most complete compilation of its kind that has as yet appeared. He will use as the basis for his work the list which was published, under the auspices of the Committee of the National Philatelic Society, by our own firm, and it is probable that he will retain the numbering of the list in question, adding all new varieties which have been discovered in the meantime.

Mr. Toppan is anxious to make the list of errors, such as mis-strikes

albinos, etc., as complete as possible, and would greatly appreciate it if collectors would inform him of all such errors that they may have in their collections. In the case of albinos, it will only be necessary to send an exact description of the envelope in accordance with the numbers of the National Philatelic Society's list, whereas, in the case of mis-strikes, double strikes, mis-prints, etc., it would be advisable to forward the envelopes to Mr. Toppan, so that he can make exact memoranda in accordance with the system which he has outlined for himself. The address of Mr. Toppan is 294 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

NEW ISSUE OF CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

We publish herewith a copy of a circular which was sent to all Canadian postmasters of October 25th, in relation to the new issue of stamps which is soon to make its appearance.

Circular to Postmaster.

NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.

The Postmaster General has made arrangements for a new issue of postage stamps, letter cards, stamped envelopes, post cards and post bands. These will be supplied to the postmasters in the usual way.

Postmasters are, however, instructed not to sell the stamps of any denomination of the new issue until the stamps of the corresponding denomination of the present issue are disposed of. The filling of requisitions by the Postage Stamp Branch will be regulated by the same principle—that is to say, no item of the proposed issue will be sent out until the corresponding item of the present issue has been exhausted.

To conform to the regulations of the International Postal Union the color of the new 1 cent stamp will be green and that of the 5c stamp a deep blue.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 25th October, 1897,

QUEENSLAND STAMPS.

(*Australian Philatelist*)

Mr. Van Weenen's article in our last issue has moved a well-informed correspondent in Brisbane to make a few comments on the statements made therein. He points out that from the article in question it would appear that the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company and B. D. Morehead & Co. were the only specially favored applicants who could procure envelopes stamped to order with the 1d stamp, whereas, in the *Gazette* of 28th September, 1895, the Government notify their readiness to impress envelopes with 1d and 2d stamps for any applicant at 3s per 1000 for stamping, in lots of not less than 500. The information as to the change of color in the 2½d, our correspondent tells, is also erroneous.

There are some other points in Mr. Van Weenen's article upon which we hold different opinions to our valued contributor. In the first place we thought that it *had* been *definitely* settled that the 1s, large star, violet, does not exist imperforate as a proper official issue. The 1s truncated star, *has* been catalogued both by ourselves and others, in the greenish gray shade.

While the *burlet* 1s certainly has the band sometimes very indistinct, there is also a stamp of the same value, without watermark, the paper being of a different quality. The "sheet" of the 1d, 1882, printed in error in dull yellow, which went into circulation, must have been a very large one, for we have seen several hundreds of used specimens in shades of yellow exactly resembling that of the 4d. The same may be said of the 1d in reddish brown. The stamp which Mr. Van Weenen describes as an error—the 1d, 1895, on unwatermarked paper—is in all probability one of the "secret mark" stamps with the "secret" washed out.

NOTES.

Some time ago, we chronicled the 2 bolivianos of the current issue of Bolivia as appearing in black. We find that this is an error, as the stamp is printed in four colors on white paper. The design is printed in black, and the border which surrounds it, in red, green and yellow, the red, extending as far as the upper bandrol, containing the inscription "CORREOS DE BOLIVIA," the yellow extending as far as the lower bandrol, containing the inscription "DOS BOLIVIANOS," and the green from that to the bottom. It is said that the stamp does not present a very beautiful appearance.

* * * * *

PERU.—Mr. G. B. Calman has shown us the 2c carmine surcharged with head of Bermudez, with double surcharge "Oficial" in frame.

* * * * *

Mr. G. B. Calman has shown us a two pesos Nicaragua oficial, 1892 issue, with double surcharge.

* * * * *

The *Timbre-Poste* has seen a copy of the Belgium 10c brown, 1849 issue, with double impression of the figures in the upper corners.

* * * * *

We read in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the Jubilee stamps of Porto Rico, referred to by us some time ago, have really made their appearance. While these stamps could of course be considered only as speculative and unnecessary, it may be of interest, at the same time, to our readers, to know that the reply which we received in response to inquiries made of prominent merchants in the island, is that no Jubilee stamps have been issued since 1893. It may therefore be that the present issue of Jubilees is even more fanciful than most articles in that line.

* * * * *

It may interest our readers to know that at the time of the recent destruction of rolls and plates of United States stamps, of the issues of 1847 to 1893 inclusive, a portion of the melted metal was cast into paper weights. These paper weights are in the shape of a profile bust of Christopher Columbus. They were presented to prominent officials in the different departments at Washington.

* * * * *

For some time, a rumor has been current that it was the intention of the Post-Office Department to change the color of the current 2c stamp from carmine to green. It is likely that such a change was really contemplated by some of the Government officials, but the project has been definitely dropped, particularly on account of the decision arrived at by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union, decreeing that after January, 1899, carmine shall be

the color of the stamp used for the unit of the domestic rate of postage in all countries affiliated with the Union. It became apparent that it would be useless to now make a change which would again have to be reversed in about a year, in order to conform to the decree referred to. No doubt the 1c stamp will, in time, be changed to green, and the 5c stamp to blue in order to conform to similar rules laid down in regard to these values by the Convention which was held in Washington this year.

* * * * *

The news has just reached us that the celebrated collection of Dr. Legrand of Paris, has been sold for the magnificent sum of 300,000 francs, and also that the pair of Mauritius post-office, contained in the collection, was immediately re-sold to a Paris dealer for 48,000 francs, the highest price on record for two stamps. It is now only four years ago that Mr. W. B. Avery, of Birmingham, astounded the world by paying £787, or about \$3,900 in our money, for a pair of these same stamps, and it was scarcely expected at that time, that the price would be more than doubled within so short a period.

* * * * *

Mr. G. B. Calman has shown us a vertical pair of 5 pesos Nicaragua, 1891, imperforate between.

* * * * *

DUTTIA.—It would seem that there is considerable uncertainty as to the orthography of the name of this country, as we have just received some stamps with "*Datia*" (like the cards to which we referred last month), and also some cards with "*Dutia*" and "*Duttia*." Something similar took place formerly in the case of *Puttialla*, which was afterwards written "*Patiala*."

The new stamps do not show any alteration, except in the spelling. The dimensions given in No. 416, for the *Duttia* stamps, are incorrect, as they correspond to those of the stamps which we reproduce here.

As heretofore, they are all furnished with a blue control seal, which renders them unrecognizable.

Although the type is the same, we find that the lines of the outer border are different for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and perhaps 4 annas. They are similar, however, in another printing, where the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 annas appear, moreover, with the last A broken, as is shown in our cut.

The stamps which we have received are printed in a horizontal strip of 16 stamps for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, and 32 for the 2 and 4 annas with 16 têtes-bêches:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | anna, black on green, blue surcharge (2 var.) |
| 1 | " " " white " " |
| 2 | " " " yellow " " |
| 4 | " " " red " " |
| | Varieties, tête-bêche |
| 2 | " black on yellow, blue surcharge |
| 4 | " " " red " " |

The $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4 annas are on thin, soft paper, and the 1 anna on thick paper. All are gummed.

We have also received some with "*Duttia*" on thick paper:
1 anna black on white, blue surcharge.

We have already stated that some cards were received by us, with the spelling "*Dutia*." They are similar to the type reproduced last month, but the second line has the second letter beginning under the letter *D* of *Dutia*. The type of stamp is of another composition. It has a double-stemmed

trefoil at the lower right hand corner, and the Hindoo characters of the second line are further apart.

The control seal is always *under* the stamp, at least on all the cards which we have received, with the exception of one copy which escaped the control mark :

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna black, blue surcharge
 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna " no surcharge.

The card with "*Duttia*" is of a still different composition, as well as the stamp.

The latter has at the corners a trefoil with one stem. The lower inscription has 8 letters instead of 6. It occupies the whole space and has no punctuation, as is found on the two preceding cards,—"*Datia*" and "*Dutia*."

The control seal, on our cards, is invariably applied *on* the stamp. We have, however, one copy, on which the control mark does not appear.

This card, not having been properly laid on the press, sometimes shows the text and the stamp slanting to the top or to the bottom. There are other cards on which the text appears twice, once in black, and again with the letters uncolored, two sheets having been placed together upon the press. Finally, the paper is white or yellow-white, thin or thick :

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna black, blue surcharge
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pale gray, blue surcharge
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " black, no surcharge.

Of the card which we reproduced last month, we find, among those received to-day, many copies with the control mark *on* the stamp, differing from those which we already had, and which have the control mark *under* the stamp. The size of the cards last received, is 160 x 95 mm., whereas the size of the *Dutia* and *Duttia* cards is 170 x 105 mm.—*Le Timbre-Poste*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

AFGHANISTAN.—*L'Ami des Timbres* notes a 1 rupee stamp, supposed to have been issued about four years ago, in which the circle surrounding the value is larger, as well as the outer circle. The inscriptions are said to be different from the type previously in use, and the impression in lilac on white laid paper. We shall await further information before recognizing this new issue, as it would appear rather strange to us that none of our English contemporaries, so many of whom make a study of the stamps of this country, should have discovered the existence of so marked a variety.

CHRONICLE.

CHINA.—Mr. David Benjamin has sent us a curious provisional, which has just appeared, consisting of a 2c surcharge on a re-issue of the 2c green of 1894. A peculiarity of this new specimen is the fact that the 1894 design has been entirely re-drawn, the numeral of value having a straight bottom stroke, and all other details being slightly modified from the original design.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Black Surcharge.

2c on 2c yellow green, re-issue of 1894

The new set was also issued on October 1st and all provisionals and surcharges were withdrawn from sale on that date.

The new series presents three different designs, which we illustrate here-with. The 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10c are like the $\frac{1}{2}$ c, the 30 and 50c like the 20c, and the \$2.00 and \$5.00 like the \$1.00. The lower values are printed in one color, but the dollar values in two colors. In these the bandrols containing the Chinese inscription at top and the words "Imperial Chinese Post" at bottom, as well as the numerals of value, are printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c brown violet

1c yellow

2c orange red

4c yellow brown

5c rose

10c dark green

20c violet brown

30c carmine rose

50c yellow green

\$1 carmine and rose

\$2 orange and yellow

\$5 yellow green and pink

GREECE.—Mr. A. Krassa has shown us a vertical pair of the 1 lepta, 1891, perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, without perforation between the stamps.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1 l brown, pair, imperforate between

HAYTI.—Among a lot of 1c stamps of the new issue which we received from down there, we found a few sheets imperforate vertically.

Adhesive stamp.

1c light blue, imperforate vertically

Cochin.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a fresh supply of the stamps of this state, and finds that the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan and 2 puttans are now printed on thin, wove paper, with a very indistinct watermark, representing, apparently, the umbrella device which figures on the stamps.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked umbrella.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p orange

2p purple

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman sends us the 20 centavos and 1 peso of the current issue on paper watermarked with the Mexican Eagle and the letters R M in upright Roman capitals. No doubt the remainder of the series will submit to the same change as the old supply becomes exhausted.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Watermarked Eagle and R. M.
20c brown lilac
1p brown

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It appears that the 1c stamp of the Cabot issue was exhausted here sometime ago, and that no new supply of the old issue was on hand to fill the vacancy thus created. A stamp of this value is of course necessary, and, for the first time in its history, Newfoundland has had to resort to a surcharge on its postage stamps, although it did make a departure in this direction on the postal card about ten years ago. In the present instance, the 3c stamp has been used, being surcharged with the words "one cent" between two parallel bars.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
Perforated 12.
1c on 3c lilac gray, black surcharge

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the one shilling value has appeared in a new coat.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14.
1sh brown

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—In the last number of this Journal we chronicled a number of new surcharges made by using some of the earlier issues. We now see in the *Timbre-Poste* that the variety of these surcharges is increased by the fact that some appear in more than one color. The complete list is as follows:

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.
Perforated 14.
5c on 5c green, blue surcharge
5c on 5c green, red surcharge
5c on 5c green, black surcharge
15c on 15c rose, black surcharge
15c on 15c red brown, black surcharge
20c on 20c violet brown, black surcharge
20c on 20c pale brown, black surcharge
20c on 20c pale brown, blue surcharge
25c on 25c blue, black surcharge

QUEENSLAND.—Mr. Edward Cooper has sent us a new 1d stamp which was to have been placed on sale about the 1st of October. It differs from the previous issue in having the figures of value in all four corners instead of in only the two lower corners. The new design is due to an idea on the part

of the authorities that having the figures in all the corners will make the different values more readily distinguishable by the post-office clerks.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1p vermilion red

SARAWAK.—New values of 50 cents and 1 dollar have appeared here in the regular type of 1889. The 1 dollar has the value in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

50c gray green

\$1.00 gray green and black

SERVIA.—Among a lot of the current issue, we find a pair of the 10 paras rose, imperforate vertically between.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

10 par rose, horizontal pair, imperforate between

SWEDEN.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces a jubilee postal card issued on September 17th, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Oscar II. The card represents King Oscar II. at left, in a circle surmounted by the royal crown, and below, a crouching lion, with the dates 1872 to 1897. At right, a large figure in a shield, surrounded by a wreath; below, "Sverige"; in the ground-work, the royal castle at Stockholm. The inscriptions and frame are the same as are used for the current cards.

Jubilee postal card.

5 öre yellow green, buff

SWITZERLAND.—We read in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the 2c wrapper has been altered in type, to correspond with the 5c wrapper which we chronicled in our September number.

Wrapper.

Size, 360 x 80 mm.

2c carmine, yellow

URUGUAY.—We find that, in our September number, we omitted to chronicle the 1, 2 and 5c values which had appeared in the old designs, but in new colors. The remainder of the set has just been issued, all but the 10c, for which an entirely new design has been drawn, being exactly like the previous issue. New postal cards, envelopes and wrappers have also appeared, but these have not as yet been seen by us.

An official notice also states that, in celebration of the termination of the Civil War, a certain quantity of stamps were surcharged "Paz (Peace), 1897" and an olive branch, which were to be good for postage for only three days. We suppose this was a diversion for local amusement and it can

do no particular harm as nobody outside of Uruguay will pay any attention to the vagary.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7c orange | 50c green and brown |
| 10c red (new design) | 1p yellow brown and blue |
| 20c rose violet and black | 2p bistre and carmine |
| 25c pink and blue | 3p lilac and carmine |

Envelope.

5c

Wrapper.

1c

Postal Cards.

For the Interior.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 2c | 2x2c |
| For the Argentine Republic. | |

| | |
|--|------|
| 2c | 2x2c |
| For other countries in the Postal Union. | |

| | |
|----|------|
| 2c | 2x2c |
|----|------|

Letter Cards.

| | |
|----|------|
| 3c | 3x3c |
|----|------|

THE MARKET.

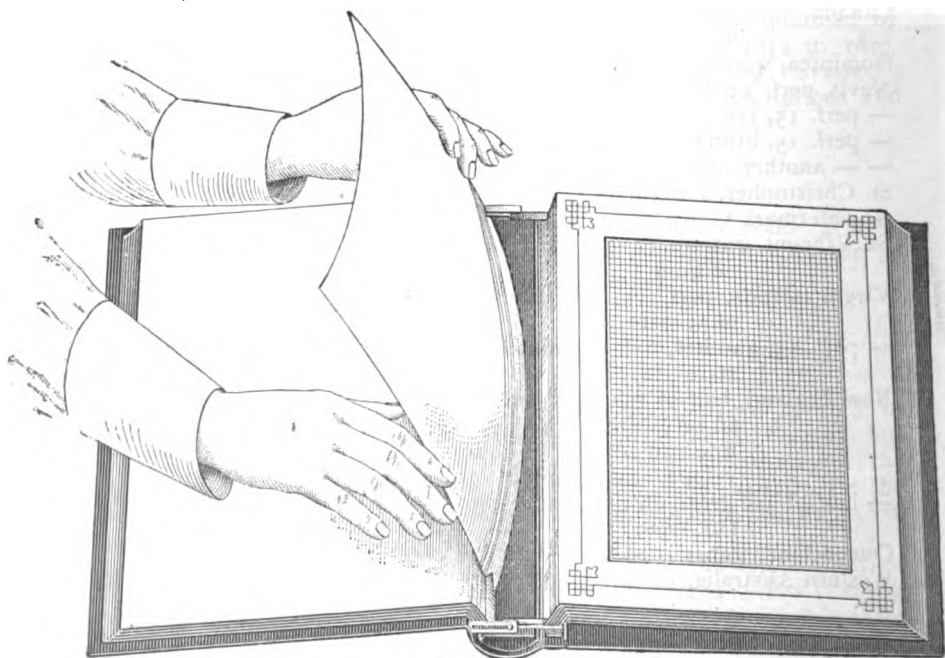
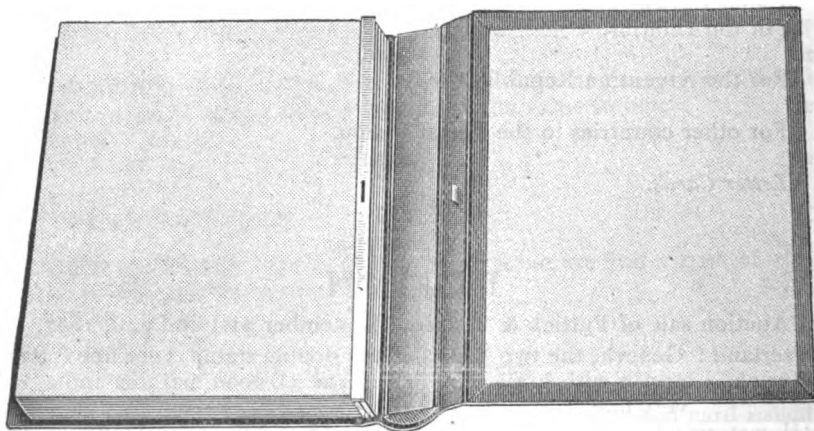
Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, September 21st and 22d, 1897.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Switzerland : Geneva, the two halves of the double stamp, very fine | \$27.50 |
| — Zurich, 4 rappen with horizontal lines (type 3), good margins and very fine | 75.00 |
| Natal, watermark star, imperf., 3d blue, unused and fine, | 55.00 |
| Canada, imperf., 7½d green, superb, unused copy, full gum and large margins, brilliant condition | 43.50 |
| Dominica, watermark C. A., 1sh mauve, used and very fine, scarce | 20.00 |
| Nevis, perf. 13, 4d rose, unused and very fine, no gum | 11.50 |
| — perf. 15, 1sh green, unused and fine, no gum, very scarce | 15.75 |
| — perf. 15, lithographed, 6d gray, unused, with gum and very fine | 40.00 |
| — — another, unused, with gum, slightly damaged at bottom | 27.50 |
| St. Christopher, watermark C. A., 4d blue, unused, mint state | 22.50 |
| — watermark C. A., 6d gray, used, very fine and rare | 11.50 |
| St. Vincent, watermark star, 5sh lake, fine, well-centered copy, unused, no gum | 58.75 |
| Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 1sh carmine, single lined border, unused, mint state | 13.75 |
| — perf. 15, another, 1sh carmine, single lined border, unused, mint state | 13.75 |
| New Zealand, half of 1sh green on blue paper, used provisionally as 6d on entire original, dated Otago, Aug. 16th, 1858, very fine and scarce. The stamp has been cut from the envelope, and replaced | 20.00 |
| — half of 1sh green on blue paper, another, very similar, dated Otago, Oct. 19th, 1858 | 20.00 |
| Queensland, imperf., 2d blue, very fine copy, good margins | 29.37 |
| Western Australia, 1st issue, 6d bronze, fine copy, showing gold lustre | 12.00 |

THE SOLUTION OF THE BLANK ALBUM PROBLEM.

After an unlimited number of experiments, we have finally succeeded in obtaining a blank album which overcomes the objections which have been advanced against all those hitherto placed on the market, and which we unhesitatingly recommend as the "ne plus ultra" in its particular line.

By a peculiar coincidence, the last number of the *Monthly Journal* issues an affecting appeal for an album from which any individual page may be removed without interfering with the other pages or leaves in the volume. In the album which we now offer we have solved this particular question, which is the only difficulty that has presented itself in regard to previous productions.



We present herewith two illustrations of our novelty, the one showing the book after the clasp which holds the pages together has been opened, and the other showing the act of inserting or removing a leaf. We give here also instructions for the handling of the albums, and append a schedule of the prices at which we are prepared to supply the different styles.

The clasp is at the back of the album.

To unlock:

Turn the book face downward, take hold of the *back cover*, and by pressure toward the front and a slight pull, release the clasp from its socket, raise the vertical bar which runs across the back from the last album page, and thus release the sheets. Turn leaves open at any page desired, and remove the old leaf or insert a new one without further disturbing any other leaves in the album.

To lock:

Again turn the book face downward, push down the vertical bar, and replace the clasp in its socket by again pulling and pressing the back cover towards the front. Should the book open by handling, it will only be necessary to put one or two pieces of thin felt behind the leaves before inserting the clasp in the socket.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

Style A.—Containing 100 leaves of heavy cardboard, with a fine quad rille ground-work, size $13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and has a double linen joint. Bound in half Morocco, best style, \$9.50, postage extra.

Style E.—Is similar, excepting in size, has 100 leaves. Size $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. \$7.50, postage extra.

Style D.—Contains 30 leaves, sunken mounts, finest cardboard, having raised marginal border. The central or sunken portion has a faint quadrille ground work, as in Styles A and E. Bound in half Morocco, \$13.00, postage extra. For extra blank pages the prices will be as follows:

Style A, \$5.00 per 100; Style D, \$30.00 per 100; Style E, \$4.00 per 100.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 7.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The officers for the ensuing session were elected as follows:

Honorary President:—W. B. Avery, Esq. *President*:—W. T. Wilson, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*:—R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq. *Committee*:—Mr. H. R. Bewlay, Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. V. Lundeblad, Mr. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*:—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.

The accounts showing a cash balance in hand of £51-1-8 were audited, found correct and approved.

The election of the following members was confirmed.—Messrs. H. Fiacre (Bavaria), A. Buxton (Manchester), J. Steele Higgins, (Manchester), C. E. Osborn (U. S. A.), H. W. Plumridge (London), G. Rourke (N. S. W.)

The following were unanimously elected members.—Rev. W. Bell (Ireland), Messrs. C L'Estrange Ewen (Dorset), J. B. Neyroud (London), H. C. Slade (N. S. W.), A. W. Hall, B. A. (Birmingham), A. Hill (Greece) Wilcox Smith & Co. (N. Z.)

During the past session 89 members have been elected, 18 have died, resigned or been dropped leaving a net increase of 71 and making a total of 227 members on Oct. 1st.

The total amount circulated in the exchange packets during the year ending June, 1897 was £35,218-16-5, of which £5401-18-4¼ was sold.

It was decided to circulate 4000 copies of the Report instead of the 2000 we guaranteed. The programme for next session was settled as follows :

PROGRAMME, 1897-98.

Each Meeting commences at 8 P. M.

- † Oct. 7—Annual General Business Meeting.
 * “ 21—Presidential Address, MR. W. T. WILSON.
 † Nov. 4—Display. Ceylon.
 * “ 18—Display (with Notes). African Colonies, MR. R. HOLLICK.
 † Dec. 2—Display. West. Australia.
 * “ 16—Display. Uruguay and Venezuela.
 † Jan. 6—Paper. Hungary. MR. V. LUNDEBLAD.
 * “ 20—Display (with Notes). U.S.A., MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.
 † Feb. 3—Paper. Mexico ii, MR. W. T. WILSON.
 * “ 17—Display (with Notes). Belgium, MR. F. E. WILSON.
 † Mch. 3—Display. Argentine and Brazil.
 * “ 17—Paper. Queensland, MR. W. PIMM.
 * Ap. 21—Paper. Roumania, MR. H. EDELMULLER.
 † May 5—Paper. Egypt, MR. G. JOHNSON.
 * “ 19—Paper. Persia, MR. P. T. DEAKIN.

Members are specially requested to bring their Collections of the Countries under discussion.

† Meetings are to be held at 208, Birchfield Road. *Great Western Hotel.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M

October 12th, 1897.—The 32d regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 84th of the Corporation was called to order at 8. 15 p.m by the vice-president Mr. J. M. Andreini, in the absence of the president.

Present: Mess. Allman, Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Bruner, Davies, George, Gregory, Holmes, Homberger, Krassa, Perrin, J. S. Rich, R. M. Rich, Scott, Tuttle, Williams and Mr. Smiley as visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

The trustees reported that Mr. M. Hayden had been dropped from the roll for non payment of dues

The chairman introduced Mr. Smiley to the members of the society.

An auction sale of 58 lots donated for the benefit of the society was held and realized \$36.04.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors of the lots.

Adjourned 9. 45 P.M.

J. S. Rich, *Secretary.*

October 26th, 1897.—The 33d regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 85th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.15, with President Luff in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Davis, Drew, George, Gregory, Holmes, Krassa, Luff, Lynde, Perrin, Rich, Richards, Scott, Trafford, Tuttle, and, as visitors Messrs. Holland, Mandell and Toppan.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion approved.

The subject of the evening, United States Proofs and Essays, was then taken up. Messrs. Krassa, Luff and Andreini showed the members present their collections. The collection of Mr. Krassa was particularly admired and the collections of Messrs. Luff and Andreini were scrutinized with great interest. Adjourned 10.15.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec'y.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Minutes of a special meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held September 9th, 1897.

The meeting was called to order at 9.10 P. M., with the following persons present.

Members : President August Dejonge in the Chair, Dr. R. Roehre, Mrs. Clara Albrecht, Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, E. R. Carter, Hugo Kessler, A. Richter, Chas. Horrmann, E. Kuntz and R. S. Lehman.

Guests : Mrs. Dr. Roehre, Miss Roehre, Master Rudolph Roehre, Mrs. E. R. Carter, Miss Carter, Miss Katie Albrecht and Miss Hattie Lehman.

The object of the meeting was to welcome Mr. Alfred Richter, who had just arrived from abroad after an absence of two months, as well as to wish God-speed to Dr. R. Roehre who is to leave these shores for a long period, perhaps forever.

The President made a happy speech expressing his joy at the safe arrival of Mr. Richter, and at his healthful appearance, the voyage having evidently been very beneficial to him. He bid him welcome in the name of the Society.

Mr. Richter replied, giving an outline narrative of his trip, describing the various places of interest that he had visited and the pleasant days spent in Europe. This recital was greeted with the applause of all present.

The President thanked Mr. Richter for his entertaining account and expressed the hope that his stay abroad had not lessened his love of philately, and that he would continue to be the same useful and active member he had been heretofore.

The President then addressed Dr. Roehre, expressing in the name of the Society regret at his coming departure from the United States, but at the same time wishing him and his family a pleasant voyage and a happy contented life in their new home. He said that the Doctor had always been one of the most ardent members of the Society and hoped that he would always remember the pleasant hours spent together with his fellow-members, which the latter certainly will.

Dr. Roehre replied, thanking the President and members for their kind wishes and stating that he would never forget the Staten Island Philatelic Society. It is his chief regret, that on leaving America he would have to sever the intimate relations with those composing the Society. He added his ardent hope that the S. I. P. S. would flourish and increase for years to come, and that its future be still more bright and successful than its past.

These sentiments were received with enthusiasm by all.

The President responded by saying he trusted that the Doctor would ever be true to "Philatelia" and always remain a "stamp crank." He then presented him with a gold badge of the Society, asking him always to wear it, as it would be a key which would admit him to the hearts of good philatelists in all parts of the world.

Dr. Roehre stated that he was greatly surprised and pleased at this mark of attention, and would always wear the badge as a remembrance of President Dejonge and the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Meanwhile a collation was served by our steward, Mr. Loescher, and toasts were in order.

Mr. Richter asked all members to empty their glasses to the health of Dr. Roehre and his family, and expressed his hope that he would meet them abroad some day.

The Doctor replied that it was his ardent desire to be able to meet all of the members, not only in Europe, but also in the United States in the near future.

Mr. Carter proposed Rip Van Winkles' toast: "Vell here's to yourself, your wife und your families; may dey all live long und brospere."

These sentiments were echoed by all, and the pleasant moments passed rapidly, amid the humorous stories and witty sayings of Mr. Richter and other members; it was a late hour when the meeting adjourned, and all agreed that it had been a decided success. ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

174th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held September 16th, 1897.

The meeting was called to order at 8.35 P. M.

Members present: President August Dejonge in the chair. R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, E. R. Carter, A. Richter, Eugene Angell and Robert S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly accepted.

Mr. E. R. Carter proposed for membership Mr. Adolf Reinheimer. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht as resident Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association, reported on the convention of the Association held at Boston. He gave a very interesting and detailed account of the business transacted there, as well as the pleasant time spent in the Hub and its vicinity, especially the trips to Salem and Lynn.

It is noted with pleasure the next A. P. A. Convention will be held at New York in 1898, especially as Staten Island will then be a part of the Greater City.

The report was accepted with a unanimous vote of thanks.

The certificate of the Staten Island Philatelic Society as a branch of the American Philatelic Association being irregularly issued, Mr. Albrecht moved that the Secretary be instructed to send it to the Secretary of the A. P. A. for correction and proper filing. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.50 P. M., after which an exhibition of stamps followed.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

175th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held October 21st, 1897.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Members present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, Adolph Lienhardt. A. Richter, E. R. Carter, Eugene Angell. A. C. Carstanjen and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the last meeting as well as the Special Meeting of Sept. 9th, 1897, were read and accepted.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the nomination of Adolf Reinheimer for membership, his name was balloted upon and he was unanimously elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Ormiston, of Azuga, Cal., sends a fine lot of counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album. Our old "Friend" also sends some counterfeits as well as other stamps for the Album; Mr. Witt sends a copy of "Rommel's Review of German Philatelic Literature of 1894-5"; Mr. Stone sends No. 43 of the "Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society"; all of which were accepted with thanks to the kind donors.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 P. M., after which an exhibition of stamps followed. The next meeting will take place November 18th, 1897.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

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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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

TUSCANY.—Continued.

COUNTERFEITS.

There are numerous dangerous forgeries of the stamps of Tuscany, some of them being printed on old paper with the genuine watermark, others with a forged watermark. The following description of some of the peculiarities of the genuine will assist in distinguishing these from the forgeries.

1851-53 issue.

With the exception of the inscriptions in the lower label, all the values are exactly alike. The words "FRANCO BOLLI" measure $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and "TOSCANO" measures 12 mm.

There are thirty-two lines of shading on the back of the lion of which the 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th and 12th from the top are not complete.

The outer frame line at the bottom is always broken at the left and right of the denomination of value; we have never seen a genuine stamp which had this frame line unbroken.

In the watermark of the 1851-52 issues, the lines forming the crowns are about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. thick and the vertical and horizontal lines surrounding the crowns are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. thick. The minimum width of the space between two horizontal lines, including the lines, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the maxi-

mum width $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The minimum width of three horizontal lines is $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the maximum width $15\frac{1}{4}$ mm. On all the forgeries seen by us, the horizontal lines are $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. thick, the minimum width of the space between two horizontal lines is $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and of three lines $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm. In the watermark of the 1853 issue (interlaced loops) the lines are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. thick and the width of any loop ranges from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The forged watermarks which we have seen had the lines $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. thick and the minimum width of any loop was 7 mm.

In the 1860 issue the measurements of the inscriptions are the same as in the earlier issues and the frame line at the bottom is always broken. In the 3 lire the "IT" in the lower label is punctuated.

We also wish to call special attention to some very clever forgeries of the 60 crazie made by changing the color of a genuine 9 crazie and replacing the "9" by "60"; this fraud, however is easily detected by measuring the word "CRAZIE" which is 9 mm. long in the 60 crazie and $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in the 9 crazie.

Another forgery of the 60 crazie has been made by replacing the inscription in the lower label of a genuine 1 crazie by a forged inscription "60 CRAZIE."

TWO SICILIES.

CURRENCY: 100 GRANA=300 TORNESE=1

DUCAT=30.80 U. S. Currency.

Naples.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1858.

Engraved on thick yellowish wove paper. Each stamp has a secret mark consisting of a minute capital letter placed in the lower frame, these letters, when placed one after another, forming the name of the engraver: "G. Masini."

The ½ grana has the letter "C" and a period in the bottom frame almost below the "½."

The 1 grana has the letter "M" in the lower left corner of the bottom label.

The 2 grana has an "A" in the lower frame, below the last "A" of "NAPOLETANA."

The 5 grana has a letter "S" followed by a period in the lower left corner of the bottom label.

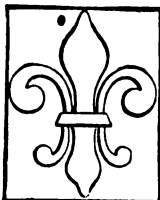
The 10 grana has an "I" and a period in the left side of the lower frame.

The 20 grana has the letter "N" followed by a period in the lower frame at the right of the angle formed by the lozenge.

The 50 grana has an "I" and two periods in the lower frame almost below the "O" of "50."

Sizes: ½, 1, 2 grana: 19½x19¼mm., 5 grana, 19½x22½mm., 10, 20 and 50 grana, 20x22½mm.

The sheet, consisting of two hundred stamps, is watermarked with forty fleur de



lys in four horizontal rows, spaced vertically 27mm., and horizontally 20mm. apart. The forty fleur de lys are surrounded by a double lined frame inscribed at the top and at the sides "Bolli Postali" in italics.



- 1 ½gr lake
- 2 ½gr pale lake
- 3 1gr lake
- 4 1gr pale lake
- 5 2gr lake
- 6 2gr pale lake
- 7 5gr lake
- 8 5gr pale lake
- 9 10gr lake
- 10 10gr pale lake
- 11 20gr lake
- 12 20gr pale lake
- 13 50gr lake
- 14 50gr pale lake

Varieties:

- a. Impression on both sides.
 - 15 1gr pale lake
 - b. Impression of 1 grana stamp on reverse.
 - 16 2gr pale lake
 - c. Double impression, caused by shift of die.
 - 17 5gr lake
- Counterfeits used postally.
Unwatermarked

1° Wove paper.

- 18 2gr lake, 1st forgery
- 19 2gr lake, 2d "
- 20 10gr lake, 1st "
- 21 10gr lake, 2d "
- 22 10gr lake, 3d "
- 23 10gr lake, 4th "
- 24 20gr lake, 1st "
- 25 20gr lake, 2d "
- 26 20gr lake, 3d "
- 27 20gr lake, 4th "

2° Laid paper.

- 28 10gr lake, 5th forgery
- 29 20gr lake, 5th "

2 Grana.

1st forgery. The colon after the "G" is missing, and there is no secret mark.

2d forgery. The right arm of the "G" is too heavy, the letters of the inscription are too small, the secret mark is absent, and the impression is very poor.

10 Grana.

1st forgery. The inner hexagon measures $16\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of 17×14 mm. There is a period after NAPOLETANA, the secret mark "I" slants instead of being straight and is 2mm. instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left corner.

2d forgery. There is no colon after "GRANA" and the secret mark is missing.

3d forgery. The "O" of "POSTA" is lower than the other letters. The secret mark is absent.

4th forgery. The secret mark is missing and the letters "OS" of "POSTA" are too thin.

5th forgery. The Medusa's head of the Coat of Arms is too large, the fleur de lys are irregular and have the upper part too small. There is no secret mark.

20 Grana :

1st forgery. The first "O" of "BOLLO" is smaller than the other letters; the "G" of "GRANA" is too broad and the lozenge measures $19\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm. instead of $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The secret mark is absent.

2d forgery. The letters of the inscription in the lozenge are too small, especially "DELLA." The lozenge measures $19\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The second "O" of "BOLLO" is larger than the other letters. The secret mark is missing.

3d forgery. The "P" and "O" of "POSTA" almost touch, the "O" leaning too much toward the left. The "G" of "GRANA" is too broad and the secret mark is absent.

4th and 5th forgeries. We have not been able to find a description of these, but the 5th forgery, being on laid paper, is easily recognized.

November, 1860.

Same type as $\frac{1}{2}$ grano of preceding issue, with the "G" erased and replaced by a "T". There are 200 varieties of this stamp, the difference consisting in the shape and position of the letter T.

Watermarked fleur de lys in the sheet.



30 $\frac{1}{2}$ t blue

Variety: Extra "T" at the left of the first one.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ t blue

December 1860.

Same as preceding issue but the centre of the design has been partly removed and replaced by the Savoy Cross; there are 200 varieties of this stamp, the principal differences being the size and shape of the cross and of the letter "T."

Watermarked fleur de lys in the sheet.



32 $\frac{1}{2}$ t blue

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ t indigo

Sicily.

January 1, 1859.

Typographed (portrait of King Ferdinand II) on white wove paper; all the values are alike, having been made from one original die, the inscription in the lower label alone having been changed for each value. There are several plates of each of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 5 grana, but only one of each of the 10, 20 and 50 grana.

$\frac{1}{2}$ grano.

Plate I. This plate is formed of one hundred stamps in four blocks of twenty-five, in five rows of five stamps each, separated one from another by vertical and horizontal lines and spaced horizontally 2mm. and vertically $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm; the stamps from the left hand blocks have the upper right corner broken and show two white spots below the nose; those of the right hand blocks have a white spot between the nose and the frame.

Plate II. This plate is also composed of one hundred stamps but arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten stamps each, also separated by horizontal and vertical lines, but the spacing between the stamps is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. all around. The stamps of Plate II do not show the spots which are found on those of Plate I.

1 Grano.

Plate I. This plate is formed in the same manner as Plate I of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano. The stamps are spaced horizontally 2mm.

Plate II. This plate is the same as Plate I but the horizontal spacing is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Plate III. This plate is constructed in the same way as Plate II of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano; the spacing is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm all around and the stamps are better printed than those of Plates I and

II. The stamps of Plate III come only in the grayish green shade.

2 Grana.

Plate I. Same arrangement as Plate I of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 grana. The stamps of the upper left block show two white dots in the ground near the nose; on those of the upper right block there is a white spot on the nose; on the stamps of the two lower blocks there is a small white dot in the ground near the eyebrow. The spacing is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically and 2mm. horizontally.

Plate II. This plate is arranged in the same manner as Plate I except that the lower left hand group has been replaced by a reproduction of the upper right one.

Plate III. This plate is composed of one hundred stamps in ten horizontal rows of ten stamps each. The spacing is the same as in Plates I and II. On all the stamps of this plate, except those of the top row, there are two small white dots, one back of the ear, and the other against the neck, about 2mm. from one another.

5 Grana.

Plate I. This plate is formed of one hundred stamps in four blocks of twenty-five stamps as plate I of the lower values. The spacing between the stamps is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. horizontally and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically. In the two upper and the lower left groups the stamps have a white dot on the nose and the upper left corner is broken; on the stamps of the lower right group there are two white dots below the right foot of the "A" of "DELLA."

Plate II. This plate is made up of ten horizontal rows of ten stamps each. The spacing is the same as on plate I but the impression is better.

Many of the stamps of the first plates of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 5 grana show signs of having been partly retouched; this is also the case with a few stamps of the 10 grana plate and one each on the 20 and 50 grana plates.



- 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr orange, plate I
 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr orange, plate II
 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr yellow orange, plate I
 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr yellow orange, plate II
 38 1gr brown olive, plate I
 39 1gr olive, plate I

- 40 1gr olive, plate II
 41 1gr grayish green, plate II
 42 1gr grayish green, plate III
 43 2gr blue, plate I
 44 2gr blue, plate II
 45 2gr blue, plate III
 46 2gr deep blue, plate I
 47 2gr deep blue, plate II
 48 2gr pale blue, plate I
 49 2gr pale blue, plate II
 50 2gr pale blue, plate III
 51 5gr carmine, plate I
 52 5gr brick red, plate I
 53 5gr vermilion, plate I
 54 5gr vermilion, plate II
 55 5gr pale vermilion, plate I
 56 5gr deep vermilion, plate II
 57 10gr indigo blue
 58 20gr blackish violet
 59 50gr red brown
 60 50gr dark brick red

Varieties:

- a. Error, printed in blue.
 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr blue, plate II
 b. Impression in pale blue on reverse.
 62 2gr blue, plate I or II
 c. "120" instead of "20," result of re-touching.
 63 120gr blackish violet

Naples and Sicily.

March 1st, 1861.

Lithographed on white wove paper, in the central medallion is the portrait of King Victor Emanuel, embossed without color. Size $18\frac{3}{4}$ x 21mm.



- 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ t green
 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ t deep green
 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ t yellow green
 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr bistre
 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr deep bistre
 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr yellow bistre
 70 1gr black
 71 1gr gray black
 72 2gr blue
 73 2gr pale blue
 74 2gr deep blue
 75 5gr lilac rose
 76 5gr rose
 77 5gr red
 78 5gr vermilion

- 79 10gr bistre
- 80 10gr yellow orange
- 81 20gr yellow
- 82 20gr deep yellow
- 83 50gr pearl gray
- 84 50gr blue gray
- 85 50gr greenish gray
- 86 50gr blue

Varieties :

- a Head inverted.
- 87 ½t green
- 88 ½t deep green
- 89 ½t yellow green
- 90 ½gr bistre
- 91 ½gr deep bistre
- 92 ½gr yellow bistre
- 93 1gr black
- 94 1gr gray black
- 95 2gr blue
- 96 2gr pale blue
- 97 2gr deep blue
- 98 5gr rose
- 99 5gr red
- 100 5gr vermilion
- 101 10gr bistre
- 102 10gr yellow orange
- 103 20gr yellow
- 104 20gr deep yellow
- 105 50gr pearl gray
- 106 50gr blue gray
- 107 50gr blue

Of these only the ½t yellow green, ½t green, 1gr black, 2gr blue, 5gr red and 20gr yellow are known cancelled; the others were defective impressions which were never delivered to the government, but were sold with other remainders found at the engraver's after his death.

b. Without head.

- 108 2gr blue

Counterfeits used postally.

Engraved on white wove paper, head embossed without color.

- 109 2gr blue
- 110 5gr rose
- 111 10gr yellow orange, 1st forgery
- 112 10gr bistre yellow, 1st forgery
- 113 10gr orange, 2d forgery
- 114 20gr deep yellow

2 Grana.

The word "POSTE" is too near the frame line below it, the lines of the groundwork are too close and the words "DOCE GRANA" are too much spaced.

5 Grana.

The lines of the groundwork are blurred and too close, the last letter of GRANA is too near the frame line at its right.

10 Grana :

1st forgery. The letters of "POSTE" and "DIECI GRANA" are too large; the first "O" of "BOLLO" is larger than the other letters of the same word.

2d forgery. The letters "FR" of "FRANCO" are too far away from the other letters of the same word. The dots in the frame, instead of being in pairs, are placed irregularly.

20 Grana :

The "A" of "FRANCO" is too open; the inner line of the frame is too heavy.

COUNTERFEITS.

Naples.

With the exception of the 50 grana and the two ½ tornese we do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Naples, except those made to defraud the government. The ordinary forgeries are lithographed instead of engraved and are on unwatermarked paper.

As there are several dangerous imitations of the 50 grana and ½ tornese (arms and cross) we shall, instead of describing each forgery, give a minute description of the genuine.

50 Grana :

Size of inner oval: height 16 mm., width 13½ mm. Size of outer oval; height 22mm., width 19½ mm. There is a colon after "50." If the vertical line in the centre of the Coat of Arms should be continued upward it would cut through the centre of the "O" of "POSTA". If the left diagonal line of the Coat of Arms should be continued downward, it would pass to the left of the first "O" of "BOLLO." If the right diagonal line should be continued upward, it would pass to the right of the second "L" of "DELLA," touching the foot, and if continued downward it would cut through the right foot of the last "A" of "NAPOLETANA."

½ tornese :

The outer frame line at the bottom and at the right side is thick, while it is thin at the top and left side. The outer circle at the right side, beginning above the "S" of "POSTA" and ending below the "½", is thick, and the other side is thin. The inner circle at the left side, beginning below the "P" of "POSTA" and ending over the "T", is thick, while the right side is thin; the "O" of "POSTA" is smaller than the other letters of the same word. The "I" of "½" has a foot and a slanting serif; the foot of the "2" is straight, not curved, but ends with a hook. The "I" of "½" does not touch the fraction line. If a line should be drawn from the left lower corner to the upper right corner of the inner rectangle, it would run through the right side of the first "O" of "BOLLO" and pass at ½ mm. to the left of the first "N" of "NAPOLETANA." If a line should be drawn from the upper left corner to the lower right corner of the inner rectangle, it would run through the centre of the horizontal branch of the second "L" of "DELLA" and through the right arm of the second "N" of "NAPOLETANA."

Sicily.

The forgeries of the stamps of Sicily are rather poor, they being lithographed while the genuine are engraved, and a cursory comparison will be sufficient to distinguish them. However, to aid comparison, we shall give a few of the points pertaining to the genuine.

The lower half of the "B" of "BOLLO" is a trifle smaller than the upper half. There is a period after "SICILIA" exactly opposite the right branch of the "B" of "BOLLO," a trifle higher than the bottom frame line of the inner rectangle. There is always a horizontal colored line running through the bottom label, immediately below the bottom frame line of the inner rectangle.

Naples and Sicily.

The forgeries of these stamps are rather well made, the embossing of the head is, however, not as sharp as in the genuine. In the frame of the genuine, at top and bottom, there are twelve pairs of white dots or dashes, at the right side there are fourteen pairs and at the left side fifteen pairs; the "B" of "BOLLO" is opposite the "C" of "FRANCO" in the genuine.

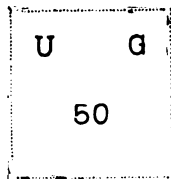
UGANDA.

CURRENCY: 200 COWRIES—1 RUPEE. 16 ANNAS—1 RUPEE—\$.36 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1895.

Type written on white laid paper, sheets of 182 or 195 stamps in fourteen or fifteen horizontal rows of thirteen stamp each, all differing one from another in the relative position of the letters: Size, ?



| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 5c black | ? varieties |
| 2 | 10c black | " |
| 3 | 15c black | " |
| 4 | 20c black | " |
| 5 | 30c black | " |

| | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 6 | 40c black | ? varieties |
| 7 | 50c black | " |
| 8 | 60c black | " |
| 9 | 100c black | " |
| 10 | 5c violet | " |
| 11 | 10c violet | " |
| 12 | 15c violet | " |
| 13 | 20c violet | " |
| 14 | 30c violet | " |
| 15 | 40c violet | " |
| 16 | 50c violet | " |
| 17 | 60c violet | " |
| 18 | 100c violet | " |

1896.?

Type similar to preceding issue with addition of "v. 96. R" at top and "UGANDA" in full at the bottom; type written on white laid paper. Size, ?

| | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 19 | 5c violet | ? varieties |
| 20 | 10c violet | " |
| 21 | 15c violet | " |
| 22 | 20c violet | " |
| 23 | 25c violet | " |
| 24 | 50c violet | " |
| 25 | 100c violet | " |

May, 1897.

Typographed in black on various papers; set up in sheets of 32 stamps varying one from another in various details; the 2, 3, 4 and 8 annas are similar to the 1 anna and the 5 rupees is like the 1 rupee. Size, 21x26 mm.



Surcharged in black with a capital "L" indicating local use.

1° White wove paper.

| | | |
|----|----------|--------------|
| 26 | 1a black | 32 varieties |
| 27 | 2a black | " |
| 28 | 3a black | " |
| 29 | 4a black | " |

Varieties:

a. Small capital "O" in "POSTAGE."

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--|
| 30 | 2a black | |
| 31 | 4a black | |
| b. <i>Tête bêche.</i> | | |
| 32 | 4a black | |

2° Thin yellowish wove paper, ruled with faint lines.

| | | |
|----|----------|--------------|
| 33 | 8a black | 32 varieties |
| 34 | 1r black | " |
| 35 | 5r black | " |

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 487.)

ISSUE OF 1851.

Hard White Wove Paper.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| July 1st, 1851. | 1 cent (type I) pale blue, blue, dark blue |
| | 1 cent (type II) pale blue, blue, dark blue, pale dull blue, dark dull blue, slate-blue, sky blue, black-blue |
| | 1 cent (type III) pale blue, blue, dark blue, bright blue, dark dull blue |
| | 1 cent (type IV) pale blue, blue, dark blue, pale dull blue, dark dull blue, sky blue, greenish-blue, bright blue, gray-blue, black blue, very dark ultramarine |
| July 1st 1851. | 3 cents (type I) red, pale orange-red, dark orange red, brown-red, pale rose-red, rose-red, dark rose-red, lilac-rose, lake, rosy lake, Indian red |
| January 5th, 1856. | 5 cents (type I) brown, red-brown, dark red-brown, carmine brown |
| May 4th, 1855. | 10 cents (type I) yellow-green, dark green |
| | 10 cents (type II) yellow-green, dark green, blue-green |
| | 10 cents (type III) yellow-green, dark green, blue-green |
| | 10 cents (type IV) yellow-green |
| | 10 cents (type V) yellow-green, dark green |
| July 1st, 1851. | 12 cents gray-black, black, deep smudgy black |
| ? | 24 cents gray-lilac |
| ? | 30 cents brown-orange |
| ? | 90 cents indigo |

Varieties :

- 1 cent. Numerous double transfers, the most notable of which shows the outlines of "ONE CENT" repeated across the face of the letters
- 3 cents. Double transfers, the most distinct being that which shows a horizontal line through the words "THREE CENTS"
- 10 cents. Diagonal half used as 5 cents. Cancelled "San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6, 1856"
- 12 cents. Diagonal half used as 6 cents. Cancelled "San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9, —"
- 12 cents. One and diagonal half of another copy used as 18 cents.

In addition to the above stamps and varieties the thirty cents is known printed in black. It is imperforate and on the regular paper. This has usually been regarded as a proof. But Mr. Francis C. Foster states that at the time he obtained his copy he was told that it was a stamp and had been in use, and that shortly afterwards he made inquiry at the Washington post office and was informed that it was actually on sale at that office for a few days but, because the cancellation did not show up well, the color was changed.

There is a dangerous counterfeit of the bisected ten cents. This was made in San Francisco a number of years ago by a man who in some way secured a discarded cancelling stamp of the post office of that city. I have seen a number of these counterfeit provisionals. All were on pieces of buff laid paper, apparently portions of government envelopes of the 1864 issue, the higher values of which were extensively used by the express companies of the Pacific coast. All the counterfeit cancellations I have seen had the date Dec. 22, 1858.

The official description of the designs and colors is as follows:

ONE CENT. Profile bust of Franklin, looking to the right, on an oval disk with dark ground, the words "U. S. POSTAGE" in outline capitals on a curved panel above, and the words "ONE CENT" in similar letters on a curved panel below. On the corners, and partly surrounding the two panels, are convolute scroll-work ornaments, nearly meeting in points on the sides. Color, indigo blue.

THREE CENTS. Profile bust of Washington, after Houdon, facing to the left, on an oval disk with very dark ground and a white line border. Around this oval is a beautifully tessellated frame, terminating in each of the four corners with a fine lathe-work rosette. At the top of the stamp is a straight panel, with a piece at each end cut off, bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE" in white capitals; at the bottom of the stamp, in a similar panel and with similar letters, are inscribed the words "THREE CENTS." A fine line encloses the stamp, forming a rectangle. Color, brick-red.

FIVE CENTS. Portrait of Jefferson, after a painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk with dark ground and a distinct white border, on the upper and lower portions of which are four irregular, shaded segmental spaces. Around the whole is a four-sided oblong frame, with rounded corners terminating in slight incisions, the whole filled in with two rows of geometric lathe-work, and bearing in a wavy line at the top the words "U. S. POSTAGE" in white capitals, and at the bottom the words "FIVE CENTS," similarly displayed. Color, brown.

TEN CENTS. Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk with very dark ground, and a border which is white below and slightly shaded above. Around the upper portion of the medallion, on a dark ground, are thirteen white stars, above which again in a white panel are the words, in small solid capitals, "U. S. POSTAGE," connecting two circular spaces on the corners, each containing the Roman numeral "X." Below the medallion, in a wavy panel, are the words "TEN CENTS" in large white capitals. The whole is surrounded with shaded scroll-work of a highly ornate character. Color, dark green.

TWELVE CENTS. Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk with dark ground and a fine shaded line border. Above the medallion and conforming to its curve, on a light background, are the words "U. S. POSTAGE" in white shaded capitals, and below the medallion, similarly inscribed and displayed, are the words "TWELVE CENTS." Around the whole, and enclosed in a fine double-lined rectangle, is a beautifully tessellated frame, separated at each of the four corners by a lathe-work rosette. Color, black.

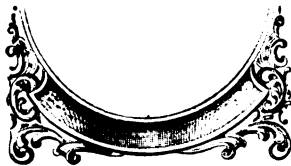
TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. Portrait of Washington, after the painting by

Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk with very dark ground, surrounded by a solid curved border, bearing above the words "U. S. POSTAGE" and below the words "TWENTY FOUR CENTS" in white capitals, the two inscriptions being separated on each side by a small triple rectangle. Around the whole of this is a mass of badly mixed lathe-work, forming a frame of irregular oblong form, with rounded corners and curved incisions, all enclosed by a fine outer line. Color, very dark lilac.

THIRTY CENTS. Profile bust of Franklin, looking to the left, on an oval disk with a very dark ground, and with a slightly shaded border. In an irregular panel at the top are the words "U. S. POSTAGE," in two lines of white capitals; at the bottom in a panel, are the Arabic numerals "30;" on the two sides are the words, "THIRTY" and "CENTS" respectively, in white capitals; at each of the four corners is a shield, placed obliquely, with fine radiations, and connected with ornate shaded scrolls. The two sides and the top of the stamp are enclosed by a fine double line, ending in six spear points. Color, orange.

NINETY CENTS. Portrait of Washington, in general's uniform, after the painting by Trumbull, three-quarters face, on a very dark oblong ground with arched top. In a solid panel, conforming to the curve of this arch, are the words "U. S. POSTAGE" in white capitals, while at the bottom of the portrait, in a straight panel, with rounded ends, are the words "NINETY CENTS." Connecting these two panels, and forming an oblong frame for the portrait, are scroll-work ornaments, resting on a sort of pedestal. Color, deep indigo blue.

There are several types of the one and ten cent stamps. The three and five cents have each only one type in this issue, but in the perforated issue of 1857 they present other varieties and it seems best to describe the first types under the issue in which they make their initial appearance.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

ONE CENT. Type I. This is the full and complete form of the stamp as it appears on the die. In this form there is a curved line outside and parallel to the labels containing the words "U. S. POSTAGE" and "ONE CENT." Between the upper label and the curved outer line is a row of minute colored dots. These are not found between the lower label and the outer line. Below the lower label and line is a scroll, turned to the right and left, having the ends carried under and rolled up until they form little balls. In the centre the scroll is only a line, forming with the outer line a double curve. There are graceful arabesques at each corner, spreading along the sides and, to a less degree, along the top and bottom. The distinguishing points of this variety, the rolled up ends of the scrolls, may be seen to better advantage on the reprints and proofs than on the stamps themselves.

Type II. Is much the same as type I but the balls forming the ends of the scrolls and frequently the extreme tips of the arabesques have been cut away.

Type III. This is the so-called "broken circle." In this the centre of the curved lines is missing and the scrolls and corner ornaments are less perfect. This variety may occur at the top or bottom of the stamp or in both places.

Type IV. This is type III with the broken lines recut. This variety also may be found at either the top or bottom of the stamp or both. It closely resembles type II yet may easily be distinguished from it. The curved lines outside the labels are deeper and harder than the other lines of the stamp. They often begin and end abruptly, not joining smoothly the original line. The central part of the row of minute dots between the upper label and the curved line has disappeared. The recutting is usually confined to the outer lines but it can occasionally be seen in other parts of the stamp, especially the top of the upper label.

Of these four varieties only two are properly called types. The other two are really sub-varieties, but their frequent occurrence, especially in the perforated issue of these stamps, seems to demand for them recognition as types. Types I and II come from two different transfer rolls (Nos. 46 and 47) though both are from the same original die. On the second roll the ball-like ornaments were cut away. Type III is caused by not "rocking" the transfer roll sufficiently far. Type IV is an attempt to remedy the defects of type III. The last two are, therefore, plate varieties and sub-varieties of type II.

In the 1851 issue type IV is the commonest variety, type II is nearly as frequently met, type III is quite scarce and type I decidedly so, especially in unused condition. In the 1857 issue type III is the common variety, while types II, IV and I are much scarcer, in the relative order given.

THREE CENTS. Type I. There is a thin, straight line of color on each of the four sides of the stamp. In preparing the earlier plates of this value the surface of each plate was laid off in little upright rectangles. These were not formed by continuous horizontal and vertical lines ruled across the plate but each stamp was provided with its rectangular frame, separated by a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the adjacent frames. Into each of these rectangles the design was transferred. There were similar frame lines on the die and it will be readily understood that they would frequently fail to fall exactly on the lines ruled on the plate, thus causing some portion of them to appear double. Very exhaustive lists of these varieties have been published, but, when we remember that there were twenty-eight plates of this value, each containing two hundred stamps, the hopelessness of finding or correctly placing all the varieties is at once apparent, to say nothing of the lack of interest or value in such restoration.

FIVE CENTS. Type I. On examining the stamps we find that, surrounding the central medallion, there is an irregularly shaped mat of colorless lathework. The outer line of this lathework is formed of a series of loops. Outside these loops are two thin lines of color, separated by a thin colorless line, all following the outline of the lathework and forming slight projections in the middle of each of the four sides. This is the form of the original die and of the stamps on the first plate for this value. The complete projections on the four sides are the distinguishing feature of type I.

TEN CENTS. There is a line of color above and following the outlines of the label inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" and a similar line below the label

with the words "TEN CENTS." The upper line is curved, like the label, and is usually very faint. The lower one is wavy and follows the double curve of the label.

Type I. Both the lines are complete.

Type II. One or both of the lines are broken in the centre. As in the case of the one cent stamp, this is due to insufficient rocking of the transfer roll.

Type III. One or both of the lines have been recut.

Type IV. The outer lines are as in type I but the arabesque ornaments at the sides have been slightly cut away.

Type V. The same as type II, with the side ornaments cut away.

Type VI. The same as type III, with the side ornaments cut away.

Type II. is the variety commonly found. Types I and III are much scarcer. Types IV, V and VI are also quite scarce in the imperforate issue. The plates from which the stamps of the last three types were printed were doubtless prepared with a view to facilitating perforation but some sheets were issued imperforate.

The paper used for this issue was of fine quality, hard and crisp. At first it was quite thick and opaque but, previous to the appearance of the perforated stamps, it became thinner and slightly transparent. It is often stained yellow or brownish by the gum. A pair of three cent stamps is known watermarked with a band of lines, as described in the 1847 issue.

The gum is thick and smooth, varying from almost white to dark brownish yellow.

The plates for the 1851 and 1857 issues each consisted of two panes of one hundred stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten. The panes were placed side by side and separated by a single vertical line. This line marked the place at which the printed sheets were to be cut apart to make the smaller sheets sold in the post offices. This practice is still continued, the panes being cut apart instead of perforated. This accounts for the imperforate edges found on one or two sides of each sheet of stamps.

The imprint of the engravers appears at the middle of each side of the plate, the tops of the letters being toward the stamps. On the earlier plates of the one, three and twelve cents the inscription reads: "Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Phila., New York, Boston & Cincinnati." Below "Note" and "Engravers" the plate number appears thus: "No 1 P." On a few plates the "P" is omitted.

In 1855 the name "Casilear" was dropped from the imprint. The exact date cannot be given, but the name appears in order No. 95 of the Post Office Department and is missing from No. 96, which is dated July 6th, 1855.

The later plates of the one, three and twelve cents, the plates of the five and twenty-four cents and those of the ten cents, with the possible exception of plate 1, have the imprint "Toppan, Carpenter & Co.," etc., etc., in the same style and arrangement as on the earlier plates. The thirty and ninety cents have a different imprint, though placed in the same position on the plates. It reads, "TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., PHILADELPHIA" in small white-faced capitals on a panel of solid color. Below this is "No. 1 P." in larger type than on the lower values.

From lack of records and the fact that the same plates were used for

both the imperforate and the perforated stamps only an incomplete list of the plate numbers can be given. Those given in the following list are known to exist imperforate. Beyond doubt there were other plates of the one cent stamps in this condition and possibly also of the three, ten and twelve cent values. The various types of the one and ten cent stamps appear to have been used or produced on the various plates quite at the fancy of the workman and without any system. It is, therefore, impossible to assign to them any special plate numbers.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1c blue | No. 1 |
| 3c red (type I) | No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. |
| 5c brown (type I) | No. 1 |
| 10c green | No. 1 |
| 12c black | No. 1 |
| 24c lilac | No. 1 |
| 30c orange | No. 1 |
| 90c indigo | No. 1 |

The plates of the one cent stamps of this and the succeeding issue were numbered consecutively from 1 to 12 and probably at least half of them were used for the imperforate stamps. No. 8 is the lowest number known perforated. In like manner the plates of the three cent stamps were numbered from 1 to 28 and number 10 is the lowest perforated number so far found. A plate of the twelve cents, which I suspect to be No. 2, exists both imperforate and perforated.

The name "Casilear" appears as follows :

| 1 cent, on No. 1 | not on No. 9 to 12 |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3 " " " 1, 2, 3, 4, | " " " 10 to 28 |
| 5 " | " " " 1, 2 |
| 10 " " " 1 | " " " 2, 3 |
| 12 " " " 1 | " " " 3 |
| 24 " " " 1 | " " " 1 |
| 30 " " " 1 | " " " 1 |
| 90 " " " 1 | " " " 1 |

It has not been possible to obtain lists of the stamps supplied by Toppan, Carpeter, Casilear & Co., and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. in each fiscal year for which they held the contract, and the reports of the quantities delivered by the Post Office Department to the deputy postmasters are still more incomplete. The records of the contractors were destroyed on March 4th, 1872, at the burning of the Jayne Building (incorrectly stated in the preceding number of the JOURNAL as the Price Building) in Philadelphia. The records of the Stamp Agent are practically inaccessible and, even were they not so, are so extensive and complicated as to render the compilation of a list laborious and difficult. All available information is here presented.

The first stamps of this issue were delivered by the contractors on June 21st, 1851 and consisted of 100,000 one cent, 300,000 three cents, and 100,000 twelve cents.

Through the valued assistance of an influential friend the following report has been obtained from the Post Office Department.

"Stamps received from Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., June 21, 1851 to July 6, 1855 :

"Having been requested by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter to state such facts as might be within my knowledge in reference to a fair price to be charged for engraving stamp plates, I beg leave to say that as the business partner of my firm (Toppan, Carpenter & Co.) I negotiated all the contracts in reference to Postage Stamps which were made with the Government from 1851 to 1861 (10 years) and therefore I have personal knowledge of what I shall state.

In 1857 the Postmaster General determined to introduce the perforation of Postage Stamps. In order to do this it became necessary for us to make 3 new plates of 1 cent, 6 plates of 3c, 1 plate of 5c, 1 plate of 10c, 1 plate of 12c and 1 plate of 24c, in all, 13 plates, besides a large outlay to procure the necessary machinery for perforating the stamps, and in view of the fact that our first contract with the Government would expire in about 4 months from that time and might not be renewed, we felt it to be necessary to protect ourselves against loss by asking that, in case the contract for furnishing Postage Stamps should not be renewed with us at the end of our term, that in that case the Government should indemnify us from loss by paying us \$500 for the engraving of each of the 13 plates, or \$6500 for the whole of the plates, and a further sum of \$3000 for the perforating machine with the necessary machinery. This was promptly agreed to by the Postmaster General and a contract to that effect was made and executed on the 6 Feb. 1857. The plates and perforating machinery were of course to become the property of the Government in the contingency of our losing the contract and the Government paying for the plates and machinery.

I have given the above facts not only from my own recollection of them but from the contract with the P. O. Department, which is before me.

(Signed)

S. H. CARPENTER,
of the late firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co.

Philadelphia April 2nd, 1863.

White Wove Paper.

Perforated 15, 15½.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Feb. —, 1857. | 1 cent (type I) pale blue, blue, dark blue, bright blue, dull blue |
| | 1 cent (type II) pale blue, blue, dark blue, dull blue, bright blue |
| | 1 cent (type III) pale blue, blue, dark blue, dull blue, gray-blue, dark ultramarine |
| | 1 cent (type IV) blue, dark blue, gray-blue |
| Feb. 24th, 1857. | 3 cents (type I) pale rose-red, rose-red, rosy-lake, lake, dull red, Indian red |
| | 3 cents (type II) pale rose-red, rose-red, rosy lake, lake, orange-red, red, brown-red |
| Feb. —, 1857. | 5 cents (type I) brick red, rose-brown, pale red brown, red-brown, dark red-brown, carmine-brown, brown, gray-brown |
| | 5 cents (type II) brown, dark brown, gray-brown, orange-brown |
| | 5 cents (type III) brown, dark brown, gray-brown, bistre-brown, orange-brown |
| Feb. —, 1857. | 10 cents (type I) dark green |
| | 10 cents (type II) yellow-green, dark green, bright blue-green, blue-green, gray-green |
| | 10 cents (type III) yellow-green, dark green |
| | 10 cents (type IV) yellow green, dark green, blue-green, dark blue-green, gray-green |
| | 10 cents (type V) yellow-green, dark yellow-green, dark-green, bright blue-green, blue-green, gray-green |
| Feb. —, 1857. | 12 cents gray-black, greenish-black, full black, deep smudgy black |
| June 15th, 1860. | 24 cents bright lilac, lilac, gray-lilac, gray, slate, blackish violet |

Aug 12th, 1860. 30 cents yellow-orange, orange, red-orange
 Aug. 13th, 1860. 90 cents indigo, dark indigo

Varieties :

- 1 cent. Double transfers. The most pronounced shows the shadings of "ONE CENT" repeated like links below the panel.
- 3 cents. Double transfers, notably that with the horizontal line through "THREE CENTS."
- 3 cents. Vertical pair, imperforate horizontally.

The three cents of this and the preceding issue is frequently found in shades of brown and almost black. The thirty cents is also known in brown. These shades are merely the result of chemical changes, natural or artificial. The same discolorations occur in similar shades in other issues. They are largely due to what is commonly called "oxidization." "Sulphuretted" would more correctly express the change. Stamps printed in mineral inks are particularly subject to such darkening of their colors, especially those in red and orange shades.

The greenish shades of the twenty-four cents in this and the succeeding issue are due to the action of acids or strong sunlight.

The designs are, of course, the same as in the 1851 issue.

The types also are the same as in the preceding issue, with the addition of a few caused by alterations to admit of perforating. These additional varieties are:

THREE CENTS. Type II. The horizontal frame lines at top and bottom have been removed from both the transfer roll and the plate. On many specimens the side lines appear to be closer to the body of the design than on the imperforate stamps.

Type I is known as the variety "with outer lines" and type II as the variety "without outer lines." This, of course, refers only to the lines at the top and bottom of the stamps.

FIVE CENTS. Type II. The outer line of color on the projecting ornaments at top and bottom has been cut away. This is usually spoken of as "ornaments partly removed."

Type III. The cutting has been carried still further and both the outer and inner lines and part of the colorless loops have been cut away. This variety is called "ornaments entirely removed."

These types are from two different transfers rolls, though both occur on the same plate. They are arranged in horizontal rows, the first, third, sixth and tenth rows being of type II and the balance of the plate of type III.

TEN CENTS. Type VI of this stamp has not been noted in the perforated state, though it may exist. Types IV and V are those commonly found, while types I, II and III are much scarcer.

The following plate numbers are known to have been used for the perforated stamps :

| | | |
|---------|-----------|---|
| 1c blue | | No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. |
| 3c red | (type I) | No. |
| 3c " | (type II) | No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 5c brown (type I) | No. 1. |
| 5c " (type II) | No. 2. |
| 5c " (type III) | No. 2. |
| 10c green | No. 2, 3. |
| 12c black | No. 3. |
| 24c lilac | No. 1. |
| 30c orange | No. 1. |
| 90c indigo | No. 1. |

On comparing this list with that of the plates of the 1851 issue it will be seen that plates 7, 8 and 9 of the three cents and plate 4 of the twelve cents are not listed. They exist, but it has been impossible to secure information which would correctly locate them. Neither has it been possible to learn which plates of the three cents of type I were used for the perforated issue. It is probable that the name "Casilear" did not appear on any plates used for the perforated stamps, with the possible exception of the three cents of type I.

The paper used for this issue was thin, hard and brittle, much of it semi-transparent, white but usually tinted by the gum and often colored on the surface from poorly wiped plates.

The gum was thin and smooth and varied in color from yellow-white to almost brown.

The statistics of this issue are, unfortunately, very incomplete. The following extracts, taken from the annual reports of the Postmaster General, are all that can be supplied at present.

"Number of postage stamps issued to postmasters during the fiscal years ending as follows :

Year ending June 30th, 1859.

| 1 cent | 3 cent | 5 cent | 10 cent | 12 cent |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 44,432,360 | 142,087,800 | 486,560 | 3,765,560 | 1,429,700 |
| Whole number 192,201,920. | | Value \$5,279,405.00. | | |

Year ending June 30th, 1860.

| 1 cent | 3 cent | 5 cent | 10 cent | 12 cent | 24 cent |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 50,723,400 | 159,463,600 | 579,360 | 3,898,450 | 1,653,500 | 52,350 |
| Whole number 216,370,660. | | Value \$5,920,939.00. | | | |

"Larger denominations of postage stamps have been adopted and introduced, especially for the purpose of affording requisite facilities to prepay the postage on letters to foreign countries, and of removing all excuses heretofore existing of paying such postages in money. The new denominations are twenty-four cents, thirty cents and ninety cents. The two latter have been introduced since July 1st last, and the sales up to November 1st have been as follows :

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Thirty cent stamps | 140,860 ; amounting to \$42,258.00 |
| Ninety cent stamps | 15,840 " " 14,256 00 |

Previously to July 1st there were issued of the

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Twenty-four cent stamps | 52,350 ; amounting to 12,564.00 |
| From July 1st to Nov. 1st | 287,975 " " 69,114.00 |

Total issues of new denominations 497,025 ; amounting to \$138,192.00

Year ending June 30th, 1861.

| Quarter ending | 1 cent | 3 cent | 5 cent | 10 cent |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| Sept. 30, 1860 | 12,756,100 | 36,512,700 | 146,920 | 922,150 |
| Dec. 31, 1860 | 14,778,085 | 39,171,800 | 178,640 | 1,154,910 |
| March 31, 1861 | 14,174,768 | 41,922,956 | 223,000 | 852,900 |
| June 30, 1861 | 12,184,839 | 33,615,600 | 128,640 | 995,730 |
| | 53,893,792 | 151,223,056 | 677,200 | 3,925,690 |
| | 12 cent | 24 cent | 30 cent | 90 cent |
| Sept. 30 1860 | 384,800 | 170,000 | 103,860 | 11,960 |
| Dec. 31, 1860 | 243,825 | 201,150 | 105,960 | 6,200 |
| March 31, 1861 | 232,400 | 147,325 | 65,040 | 4,110 |
| June 30, 1861 | 192,875 | 132,125 | 65,140 | 2,010 |
| | 1,053,900 | 650,600 | 340,000 | 24,280 |

Whole number 211,788,518.

Value \$5,908,522 60.

There are no available statistics covering the number of stamps issued between June 30th, 1861 and the appearance of the new issue in August of that year. In view of the impending change and the reasons which prompted it, we may assume that the quantity was restricted as far as possible.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of types C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

In our London Letter, which was published in the November number of this Journal, our readers will have had a full account of the reorganization or resuscitation of this society. We publish herewith a copy of a circular proscribing a number of issues, and also an appeal to philatelists in general to join the reorganized association and to help it along in its work.

Our readers are aware of the fact that, with as much consistency as possible, we have followed the lines laid down for the guidance of the original society, and that we have been particular about warning our readers against any issue which was considered unnecessary or speculative by us. However, we must say that, at this moment, we are not prepared to guide ourselves by the present action of the society, as we do not feel justified in black-listing such issues as the Canadian and Newfoundland sets, after having sold them in quantities to our customers in all parts of the world. At the time that these stamps were issued we expressed our disapproval, particularly in reference to the Canadian set, but, as anticipated, the demand for the stamps became too urgent for us to attempt to resist the movement.

The New South Wales and Victoria Hospital stamps are of course ridiculous, and the unattractive Sexagenary stamps of the Leeward Islands may be placed in the same category.

The proposed Jubilee issue for Mauritius will not be recognized by us, and the Uruguay "Surcharge" is only a cancellation, and therefore of no possible interest.

As to British South Africa, it seems to be still doubtful as to whether these stamps will appear; and finally, as to the Olympian games stamps, we are pleased to see that the Society has followed our own line of reasoning, and withdrawn the ban from them.

EFFINGHAM HOUSE,
ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

DEAR SIR,

As no doubt you may have seen in the Philatelic Journals, the Society has been entirely reorganised. The Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, has been entrusted with the work of considering all unnecessary and speculative issues, and the results of their deliberations will be notified periodically in the various Philatelic Publications throughout the world. In order that the work of the Society may be carried on with vigour, and receive the support of all Philatelists, it has been decided to reduce the subscription to 2s. 6d. (3 fr) per annum. It is therefore hoped that with this small subscription a large number of members may be enrolled to assist in maintaining the purity of stamp collecting. I trust, therefore, you will continue your membership (if already a member) or, in case you are not a member of the Society, that I may have the pleasure of adding your name to the list.

Subscriptions may be paid by Postal Order, or in the *permanent* current stamps of any country, and will cover the period ending 31st December, 1898.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT R. OLDFIED,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Please enrol me as a member of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, for which purpose I enclose the amount of my subscription (2s. 6d) for the year 1898.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

THE HON. SECRETARY.

The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.
The Philatelic Society, London.,
Effingham House,
Arundel St., Strand, London, W. C.

Circular No. 6.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, having taken into consideration the undermentioned issues, are of opinion that the same are speculative or unnecessary.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase the undermentioned stamps and to assist the Society in preventing the issue of stamps intended mainly for the purpose of sale to collectors and speculators. This practice if attended with successful results is calculated to seriously prejudice the interests of all Philatelists, and to bring Philately into disrepute.

1. *Canada*.—Jubilee set.—The objections to these stamps are that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets, and not separately.

2. *Newfoundland*.—Cabot Issue.—This was wholly unnecessary and did not supersede the regular issue, the plates having been destroyed after a limited number of stamps had been printed.

3. *New South Wales Hospital Stamps*.—These were entirely unnecessary for postal purposes, and were only made available in order to induce collectors to buy at enhanced prices.

4. *Victoria Hospital Stamps*.—The same remarks apply to this proposed issue.

5. *Leeward Islands*.—Overprinted "Sexagenary."—This was a temporary issue entirely unnecessary for postal purposes. The remainders are being offered for sale by Public Tender, and as an inducement it was officially stated that the die used for the overprinting had been destroyed.

6. *Mauritius*.—Proposed Jubilee Issue.—It is believed that the usual objections will apply to this issue. Collectors are advised to regard it with suspicion until it has been ascertained whether it is intended to be of a permanent nature, or merely commemorative.

7. *Uruguay*.—"Paz" Issue.—The stamps were available for only three days in September, 1897, and were not issued to meet any postal requirements.

8. *British South Africa*.—An announcement having been made that a stamp in commemoration of the completion of the Railway as far as Buluwayo was to be issued, the Committee are pleased to state that the London officials of the Company have given their assurance that no such issue will be sanctioned.

9. *Olympian Games Stamps*.—The condition under which these stamps have been issued having been modified, so that they have now become a permanent issue, the objections mentioned in a previous circular no longer apply.

By Order of the Committee,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

November, 1897.

NOTES.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a vertical pair of the 5 reis of 1871, of Azores, one stamp of which has a black surcharge, and the other a vermilion surcharge. The *Monthly Journal* concludes that both of these varieties, which are of considerable rarity, are experimental in character.

* * * * *

The new type of the 2c on 6p rose, British Honduras, chronicled by us in our July number, is practically rejected by the *Monthly Journal*, on the ground that the *Timbre-Poste* had pronounced a similar copy a forgery a number of years ago. It seems to us that this reasoning is scarcely conclusive, and the fact that the stamp is vouched for by Mess. Winch Bros., in the manner already referred to by us, would warrant a more careful investigation of the character of the specimen. On the reputation of Mess. Winch Bros., and on the strength of their statement that the stamps were received by them from British Honduras direct, at face value, we should judge that the variety is a genuine one.

* * * * *

We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*, and we presume that the same values will be issued in Cuba, although, of course, our supposition may be wrong:

"We have already announced that a decree had been signed, giving the new general tariff of the Posts and Telegraphs for Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and the corresponding stamps.

To suit these new tariffs, there will be 20 varieties of stamps, and 8 post cards

The stamps will be of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 milésimas of a peso; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60 and 80 centavos of a peso; 1 and 2 pesos.

The post cards will cost 5 milésimas, 1, 2 and 3 centavos, and double the price each for reply-paid cards.

The stamps will bear a special design.

The new tariff will come into force from the 1st of January, 1898."

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that an entirely new set of unpaid letter stamps is to be issued in Chile before long, and that the supply which was printed of the 100 centavos, chronicled in this number, is limited to 800 copies.

* * * * *

We are informed by our reliable correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, that the new set of China stamps which reached here only a few days ago, will become obsolete early in 1898. The Government of China is not satisfied with the work produced by the printers in Japan, and they have ordered a new supply from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, in London, which, as is to be expected, will be much finer in appearance, as well as in execution, than those now in use. After an examination of the stamps which have just been issued, we must agree with the officials in China that something better would be desirable.

* * * * *

We read in the "*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the 25c value of the present issue of Congo Free State is to be withdrawn. Nothing is said about another stamp of the same value being issued, but no doubt that must be the intention.

We translate the following from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* :

THE NYASSA COMPANY. In 1894, this Colonial company introduced stamps bearing the inscription "Cabo Delgado Provincia de Mozambique, Companhia do Nyassa," and showing a tower in a circle, but these stamps were not recognized by the Portuguese Government. Upon a later attempt to secure recognition, the above-mentioned company has been more successful, as will be seen from the following decree, which has been communicated to us by Mr. George :

Directory-General of the Colonies.

Part 2 Section 2

In view of the information received from the Nyassa Company, and as it is not possible to procure, with sufficient rapidity, the plates for the production of stamps and other values for use in the African territories under their control, it has pleased His Majesty the King, through the Ministry for Marine and Colonial Affairs, and after having given a hearing to the Ministry of Finance and to the various Departments of the Directory-General of the Colonies, to allow the said company, as a provisional measure, to use the stamps and other postal values at present in use in the province of Mozambique, with surcharge "Nyassa." Applications for these stamps must be made in accordance with the regulations which are in force for the Districts of the Colonial Provinces, in regard to similar applications.

Given at the Court, on the 27th of October, 1897.

(signed) HENRIQUE DE BARROS GOMES."

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

In an article headed "Some notes on the Stamps of the United States of Colombia," contributed by Dr. Michelsen to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, we note a statement that no unsevered pair of the 20 and 50c red of 1863, is known, and that therefore it is difficult to say whether the error 50c red exists on the plate of the 20c, or whether one or more sheets of the 50c have been printed in the wrong color. We simply wish to inform Dr. Michelsen, and others who may be interested, that a pair of the 20 and 50c, *se tenant*, have reposed in the collection of Mr. G. B. Calman for about five years, and were purchased by him from a Parisian dealer.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

According to the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, Corea is soon to enter the Postal Union, which of course would mean a new issue of stamps, to replace the present set, which has been in use for about three years.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

It is stated that the new series of stamps, which is to be issued in Gambia, has begun to arrive in the colony, and will soon be placed in use. No authentic information is as yet at hand as to the character of the design, but no doubt it will be of the conventional English Colonial type.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

According to the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* the two new stamps issued in Saint Vincent, will be but short lived, as it is said to be the intention to replace the entire present set by a new one of the regular Colonial type.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

On a sheet of Tonga 2½d on 2d ultramarine, official, we have found two specimens, one with double surcharge, and the other with triple surcharge.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. G. B. Calman has shown us a strip of the Nicaragua 10c official, 1890, with double surcharge "Franqueo Oficial."

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the Colonies of Obock and Djibouti (or Somali Coast), are to be united under the name of "Côte Française des Somalis," or "French Somali Coast." This no doubt means the withdrawal of the two sets which have hitherto been in use, and their replacing by a new set with the new inscription.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate herewith the new 10 centavos stamp of Uruguay which we chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* publishes a letter from a correspondent, in which it is claimed that the unpaid letter stamps of San Marino, announced some months ago, are not used for the purpose originally ascribed to them. It is stated that the stamps are purely a fiscal issue, and if this claim be substantiated, they will of course have to be removed from catalogues. We are now making inquiries on the subject, and shall give further news as soon as we receive a reply.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—It is our privilege to chronicle some of the most remarkable discoveries in United States stamps that have as yet seen the day. First and foremost among these comes a pair of the 1847 issue, 5 and 10c., with full original gum, on distinctly laid paper. To these we must add the 3c of 1867 with full grill imperforate, as well as the 3c with grill 13x16, in the same condition.

Adhesive stamps.

1847 issue.

Laid paper.

5c brown

10c black

1867 issue.

Embossing covering the entire stamp.

3c rose, imperforate

Embossing 13x16 mm.

3c rose, imperforate

Emory, Virginia.—Mr. N. P. Strouse has submitted two specimens of a new Confederate Local which bears every appearance of being genuine. They consist of the word "PAID" and "5" handstamped or printed in blue ink on the margins of sheets of the United States one cent blue, of the issue of 1857. One of the specimens shows the imprint of Plate 8.

Adhesive stamp.

PAID
5

Perforated on three sides.
5c blue

BARBADOS.—The Jubilee issue has finally made its appearance and although it was expected that the higher values would not appear until December, they were issued in November, together with the remainder of the series. They are very handsome specimens of engraving and as, according to present information, they are to be in use for a considerable length of time and to be sold to all applicants, as wanted, without limit of quantity, they will have to be recognized as legitimate. In the farthing, 6, 8 pence and 2 shillings 6 pence, the inscription of value is in a different color from the remainder of the design.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 far gray and carmine | 6p violet and carmine |
| ½p gray green | 8p orange and ultramarine |
| 1p rose | 10p blue green and carmine |
| 2 ½p ultramarine | 2s 6p slate and orange |
| 5p dark olive brown | |

CANADA.—The first value of the new set to make its appearance, is the ½ cent, representing Queen Victoria in her maturer years. Further description is rendered unnecessary by the illustration.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.
½c black

CHILE.—We read in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, that the 1 peso value of the postage due stamps has been changed to read "100 Centavos."

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 12.

100c red on straw

Shanghai.—Mr. George T. Loomis calls our attention to a variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c on 5c rose, 1893, which has hitherto escaped attention. This surcharge is chronicled in two types, namely, with the 2 in $\frac{1}{2}$, with straight and curved tail, whereas there appears to be a third variety with italic 2 with curved tail. Mr. Loomis writes that the entire sheet of 50 which he has, is made up as follows: In the upper row, all the "2's" are straight; in the second row, the left "2" is a curved italic; in the third row, the right "2" is a curved italic. In the fourth row, all the "2's" are curved upright; and in fifth row, all the "2's" are straight.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c on half of 5c rose, curved italic "2"

DUTCH INDIES.—*Die Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the appearance of a 30c unpaid letter stamp in the new type.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 14.

30c carmine and black

ECUADOR.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of envelopes of the current type, of the values of 2 and 3 centavos. The sizes are not indicated.

Envelopes.

2c yellow

3c blue

ERITREA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the new 1 and 2c newspaper stamps of Italy, which recently made their appearance, have been surcharged for use in this colony.

Newspaper stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown.

1c brown, black surcharge

2c red brown, black surcharge

FERNANDO PO.—We are informed, by a correspondent in Havana, that the 6c stamp has now taken its turn at the printing office, and has been surcharged 5 centavos, in similar type to that used in surcharging the 2c and the $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

on 6c brown

FINLAND.—The *Monthly Journal* has been shown a 10p of the 1866 to 1867 issue, on vertically ribbed paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Serpentine perforation $7\frac{1}{2}$.
 Depth of indentations, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
 Vertically ribbed paper.

10p black on buff

FRANCE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that a 10c reply card has now appeared with the inscription "Republique Francaise," to correspond with the other postal cards.

Postal card.

10x10c black, blue

French Offices in Zanzibar.—We read in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, that three values of the current issue of unpaid letter stamps have been surcharged for use in this district. We presume that the other values will follow before long.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 5c blue

5 annas on 50c violet

1 anna on 10c brown

GERMAN EMPIRE.—A letter sheet has just appeared here, very similar in character to the letter sheets which were in use in the United States from 1887 until they were withdrawn about a year or two ago. The present form is $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. long from the tongue of the flap to the end of the sheet, and 5 in. wide inside of the perforations, which extend about two-thirds down the length of the sheet. The entire sheet is on gray paper, the inside being covered by a network design.

Letter sheet.

10pf rose, gray

GRAND COMORO ISLANDS.—The set, the appearance of which was heralded some time ago, has now been definitely issued. It corresponds exactly with the other stamps of the colonial type

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1c black, lilac

25c black, rose

2c brown, buff

30c brown, bistre

4c claret, lavender

40c red, straw

5c green, greenish

50c carmine, rose

10c black, lavender

75c deep violet, yellow orange

15c blue

1f bronze green straw

20c red, green

Envelopes.

Size, 116×76 mm

5c green

25c black, rose

15c blue, bluish

Size, 123×96 mm.

15c blue, bluish

25c black, rose

Size, 147×112 mm.

15c blue, bluish

25c black, rose

Postal cards.

10c black, greenish

10x10c black, blue

Letter cards.

15c blue, gray, Perf. III.

25c black, rose, Perf. III

HONG KONG.—We are informed by Mr. David Benjamin, that owing to the counterfeiting of the \$1.00 stamp, this value was withdrawn, and the \$2.00 Revenue temporarily provided with a surcharge. The value is obliterated by a bar, and above this are placed the words "ONE DOLLAR" There is also a Chinese surcharge in the left label and another one across the central medallion. Mr. William J. Gardner, of San Francisco, has favored us with a copy, but it is cancelled, and we are unable to obtain a proper illustration from it. As soon as our supply of unused copies arrives we shall present the picture to our readers.

Revenue used for postage.

Perforated 15.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

\$1.00 on \$2.00 greenish gray

Dhar.—The *Philatelic Journal of India*, announces an issue of stamps, as well as an envelope and postal card for this interesting State, which is in Maratha State, in the Bhopawar Agency of Central India. It lies to the west of Indore, and has an area of 1,775 square miles, with a population of 169,474. We are unable to present illustrations of the stamps and the stationery, but we can assure our readers that they are about as ugly as the other recent productions of the native Indian states. These stamps, like those of Duttia, require the State seal on them before they can be used to prepay correspondence. The $\frac{1}{2}$ pice stamp is used to prepay correspondence posted in the State post office for delivery through the Imperial Post. These stamps are shortly to be superseded by a superior, perforated and gummed set from Bombay.

Adhesive stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pice ($\frac{1}{8}$ anna) black, *rose*

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna black, *lilac rose*

1 anna black, *yellow green*

Envelope.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna black, *white laid*

Postal card.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna violet, *cream*

JAPAN.—Mr. John N. Luff submits to us a 2 sen with syllabic character 23, on laid paper,—a variety hitherto unknown.

Adhesive stamp.

Laid paper.

Perforated.

2 sen yellow, syllabic character 23

LABUAN.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* describes the 18 and 24c stamps which are to replace the corresponding values which have just been withdrawn. On the 18c, "Postage and" is in the frame on the right, and "Revenue" on the left. On the 24c, the words are placed below the arms.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

18c black and green

24c blue and lake

MEXICO.—The 4c stamp has now appeared with the new watermark described in our last number. We are informed that the 50c has also appeared with the new watermark, but it has not as yet been placed on sale.

which differ slightly in the matter of paper, shade and gum. However, the only really startling difference is in the 2 pence which is now in a bright yellow instead of in orange. The 2½ pence again appears in rose which makes the black stamp a provisional issue, and which would point to the conclusion that the black brown stamp announced some time ago, was never really printed.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

2p yellow

SARAWAK.—It was stated some time ago that the 2, 4, 6 and 8c stamps of the 1889 type, had been withdrawn, these values having been replaced by the new series which appeared in 1894. It seems, however, that this process is now to be reversed, and that the 1894 series is to be withdrawn, and is to be replaced by a re-issue of the 1889 type. We have just received the 2c in the old type, in slightly modified shades.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

2c pale lilac and carmine

SIAM.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces a new provisional, namely, a 4 atts surcharged on 1 att. The surcharge is in black, and appears in two varieties, the first being 8½, and the second 11mm. in length.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked a flower.

4 atts on 1 att green, surcharge 8½mm.

4 atts on 1 att green, surcharge 11mm.

UGANDA.—To the values listed in the 58th edition of our catalogue, the following should be added, all of which are to be found in the list of this country published in the instalment of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which appears in this number.

1896 issue. (Type A1.)

25 cowries black

15 cowries violet

35 cowries black

25 cowries violet

5 cowries violet

1896 issue, with date "1896."

30 cowries violet

60 cowries violet

40 cowries violet

URUGUAY.—With the assistance of the *Timbre-Poste*, we are able to complete our chronicle of the envelope, wrapper and postal and letter-cards, which have recently been issued.

Envelope.

Size, 152x88 mm.

5c carmine rose

Wrapper.

Size, 125x300 mm.

1c blue

Postal cards.

For the Interior.

2c brown, buff

2x2c brown, rose

| | |
|---|--------|
| Geneva : The double stamp, slightly cut into at top right corner, but very fine, | 65.00 |
| Switzerland, 1850, 10 rappen black and red on yellow, with frame to cross, extremely fine copy on entire original, | 22.00 |
| Ceylon : Imperf. 2sh blue, unused and very fine, with good margins, but no gum, | 41.25 |
| — Perf., Wmk. star, 4d rose, unused and fine with gum, | 18.75 |
| — Ditto, 4d carmine, ditto, | 11.00 |
| Cape of Good Hope : Woodblock, 1d red, very fine, | 13.75 |
| — — 1d red, fine, | 12.00 |
| Mauritius : Post Paid, 2d blue, error "Penoe," medium state, small margins, but fine, | 15.75 |
| Swazieland : 10sh brown, unused, mint state, | 16.87 |
| British Columbia : 1865, Imperf., 10c blue, fine, unused copy with good margins, but no gum, | 10.50 |
| — 1867, Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10c pink, unused, in mint state, | 10.50 |
| Canada : Imperf. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, very fine, good margins, | 12.00 |
| — Perf. $\frac{1}{2}$ d lake, brilliant copy, unused, mint state, | 10.50 |
| Newfoundland : 1sh scarlet, very fine lightly cancelled copy with good margins nearly all around, | 85.00 |
| Nova Scotia : 6d yellow-green, fine, unused copy, with large margins and full gum, | 36.75 |
| — 1sh violet, very fine color and margins, superb, | 98.75 |
| Bahamas : Imperf. 1d lake, used and very fine, | 15.00 |
| — Wmk. C. A., perf. 14, 1d vermilion, unused, in mint state, | 16.83 |
| Barbados : Wmk. small star, 1d on half of 5sh rose (large numeral with oblique serif, reading downwards), superb, lightly cancelled pair, | 127.50 |
| Nevis : Perf. 4d rose, on <i>bleut</i> , unused and fine, no gum, | 15.00 |
| — Perf. 15, lithographed, 6d gray, unused, mint state (No. 11 on plate), | 35.75 |
| — A similar copy (No. 12 on plate), | 37.50 |
| St. Lucia : Wmk. C. A., 1sh orange brown, unused, mint state, | 19.34 |
| St. Vincent : No Wmk., 4d blue, very fine pair, imperf. between, | 31.50 |
| Tobago : First issue, 1d pen surcharge on half of 6d orange, very fine used pair, guaranteed, | 18.75 |
| Trinidad : Lithographed 1d blue, very fine, early impression, | 23.12 |
| — Perf. 12, 6d green, unused, with gum, perfs. cut short at bottom, | 28.75 |
| British Guiana : 1c rose (No 16 on plate), very fine copy, with roulettes on 3 sides, | 42.50 |
| — 2c yellow (No. 22), full roulettes and very fine, | 48.75 |
| — Another, (No. 11), fine color, full roulettes, superb copy in every respect, | 27.50 |
| — Another, (No. 20), roulettes clipped at left side, but very fine, | 18.12 |
| — Another, (No. 1), roulettes clipped at bottom, but very fine, | 18.75 |
| — Another, (No. 22), unused and unsigned, no roulettes, but fine, | 19.00 |
| — 4c blue, (No. 15), full roulettes and superb, | 67.50 |
| — Another, (No. 2), full roulettes, superb, | 52.50 |
| — Another, (No. 19), no roulettes, a little clipped at right, but very fine, | 27.50 |
| British Honduras : Wmk. C. C., perf. 14, 6d rose, unused and fine, with gum, | 13.50 |
| Buenos Ayres, 1859, To pesos blue, unused and fine, | 12.25 |
| New Zealand : Perf., Wmk. N. Z., 1d brown, very fine, | 72.50 |
| Victoria : 1862, 6d orange, fine deep color and well centred, has small tear 1 mm. in length at left bottom corner, but in all other respects extremely fine, | 25.62 |

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

175th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, Nov. 18th, 1897, 8.30 P. M. Present, Messrs. A. Dejonge, Jones, Lienhardt, O. Dejonge, Clotz, Horrmann, Kessler, Kuntz and Carter.

The Secretary being absent E. R. Carter was appointed pro tem The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

The following were received and accepted by the Society, Annual Report of the Birmingham Philatelic Society for 1897, No. 45 of Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society, from Mr. W. C. Stone, Counterfeits from Mr. A. Dejonge and "An Old Friend." Mr. A. Dejonge presented the Society with a curiosity in the shape of a wood-cut stamped envelope used at Apia, Samoa, at the time of the great cyclone, the local Post Office having been destroyed with all the stamps in circulation. The stamp reads: "Imperial German Consulate, Jan. 31, 1889," and addressed to London.

The U. S. Album of the Society was shown to the members, many of the blank spaces of which had been recently filled by our members. The thanks of the Society were extended for the above.

A letter was received from our member Dr. R. Roehre sending regards to the S. I. P. S. and regretting that he was not present with us.

An exhibition of stamps followed. Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

Next meeting December 16th, 1897.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M.

November 9th, 1897.—The 334th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 86th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.15 P. M. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, George, Gregory, Homburger, Luff, Lynde, Perrin, Rich, Scott, Tuttle and Williams, and as visitors Messrs. H. T. Buck and R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.

The minutes of the 333d meeting were read and on motion, approved.

The Trustees reported the unanimous election of Mr. Julius Rojas to active membership.

Messrs. George, Blake and Homburger showed their collections of Match and Medicine stamps, which were very complete and were very much admired by the members present.

On motion, the members voted their thanks to Messrs. Blake, George and Homburger. Adjourned 10 P. M.

JOS. S. RICH, *Sec'y.*

November 23d, 1897.—The 335th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 87th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.20 P. M., President Luff in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Dieschborg, Drew, George, Gregory, Homburger, Krassa, Luff, Perrin, Rich, W. S. Scott, Tuttle.

The Minutes of the 334th meeting were read and on motion, approved.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Nominations, and he appointed Messrs. Rich, Gregory and Perrin, who were instructed to post the nominations on the bulletin-board.

Mr. Bruner exhibited his very fine collection of Japan and Mr. Luff his collection of Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands which is remarkably complete and ranks among the finest.

On motion, the thanks of the members present was voted to Messrs. Luff and Bruner for exhibiting their beautiful and complete collections.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: For President, J. M. Andreini for Secretary, L. M. Homburger, and for Treasurer, M. Meyenberg, for Trustees to serve three years, J. W. George, W. S. Scott, J. N. Luff and J. S. Rich.

Adjourned 10.15.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec'y.*

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Sixteenth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club house, 351 Fourth Avenue, November 8, 1897.

Present, Messrs. Scott, Luff, Lynde and the Secretary.

Mr. Lynde was chosen Chairman and the meeting was called to order at 8.15 P. M.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read communications from Messrs. Deats, Wolsieffer, Bacon, Green, Bartels and the N. Y. Printing Company.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with constitutional provisions he had mailed on Nov. 1, 1897, several notices of default, and on the 5th inst., 128 notices to members about amendments to our Constitution and By-laws, offered by Mr. Luff.

The Secretary also reported that up to date no other amendments had been offered.

The Secretary further reported that he had issued, in behalf of the Committee on Amusements, invitations to an entertainment on the 12th inst.

The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Bacon, thanking him for his business offer.

The Secretary was instructed to send a list of members to the publishers of "Clubmen of N. Y." and to subscribe for one copy of the work for the Club.

The House Committee reported the purchase of billiard balls, which are giving entire satisfaction.

The Treasurer's report was received. Balance in bank \$927 05.

The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Merry about the purchase of a piano suitable for the Club rooms.

The Treasurer was authorized to issue a share of the stock to Mr. Reginald Stelfox.

The Committee on Amusements was authorized to defray cost of oxygen gas and incidentals connected with the next entertainment.

The Secretary was instructed to send notices of annual meeting two weeks before December 8 to country members, and one week before that date to city members.

Upon ballot the following candidates were elected to Club membership:

(41). Erik Enequist, 136 Liberty Street, N. Y.

(42). Rob't A. McKim, 280 Broadway, N. Y., and they were duly declared elected.

Adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

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