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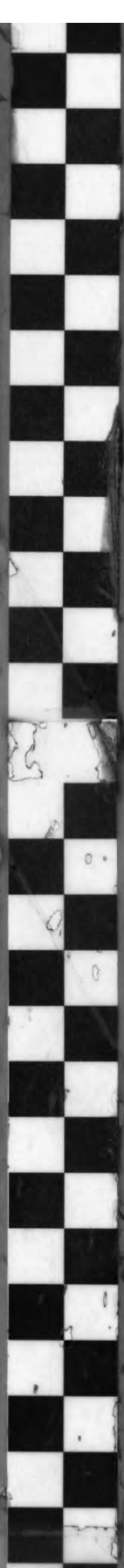
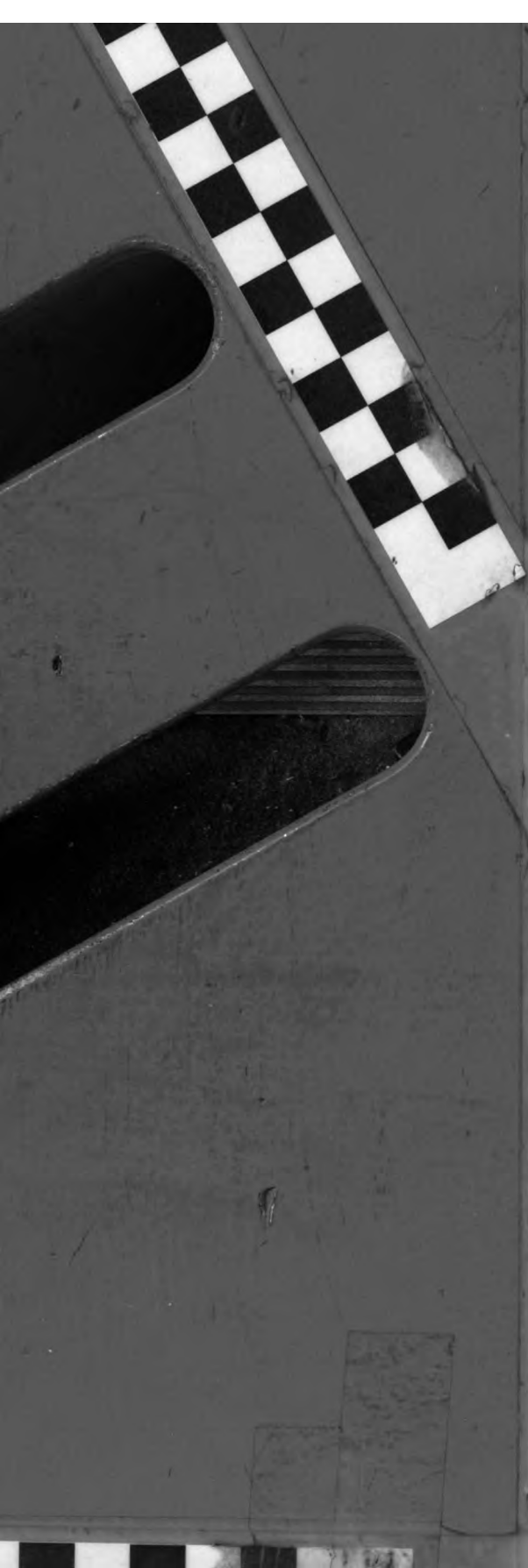
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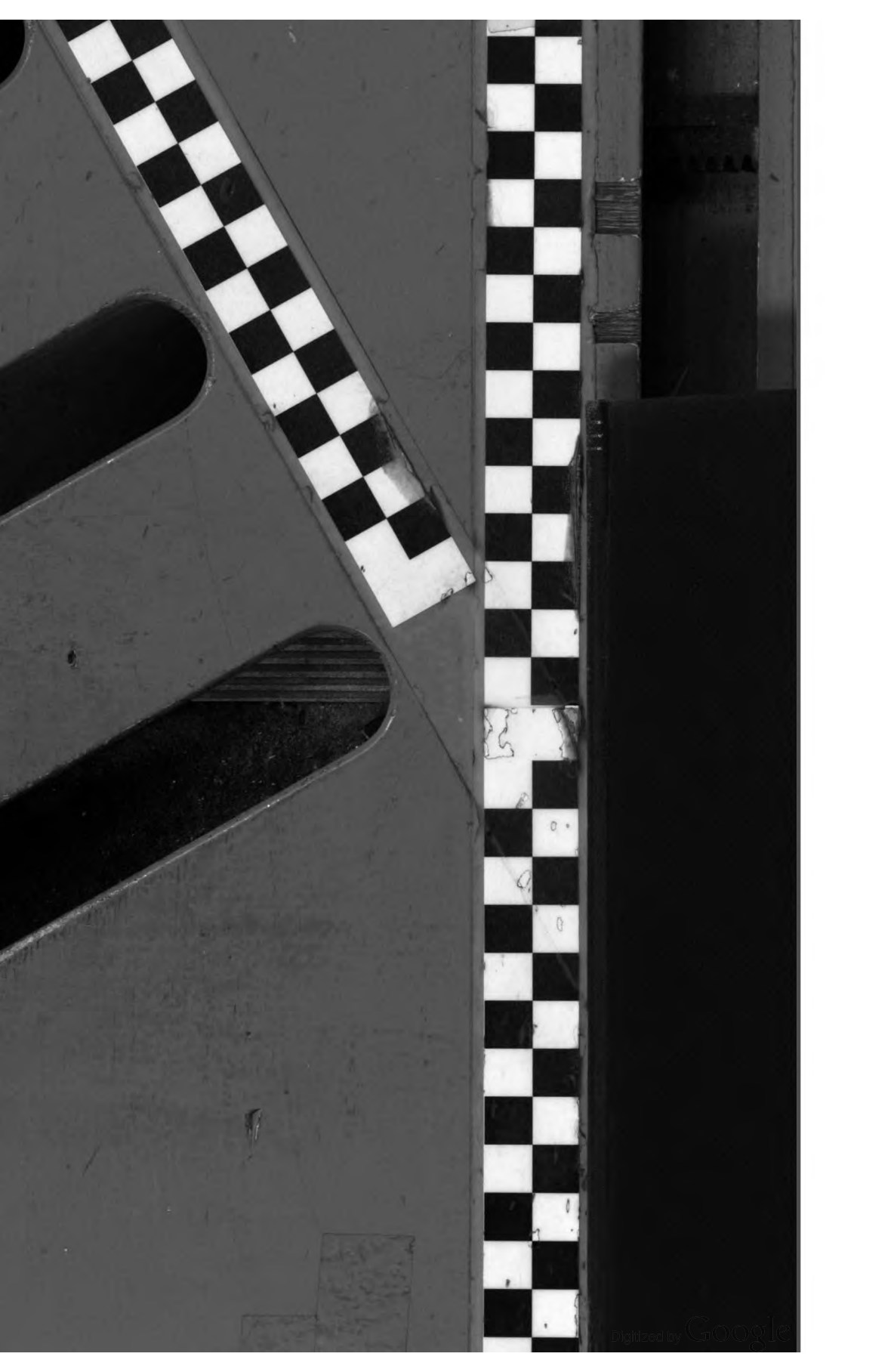
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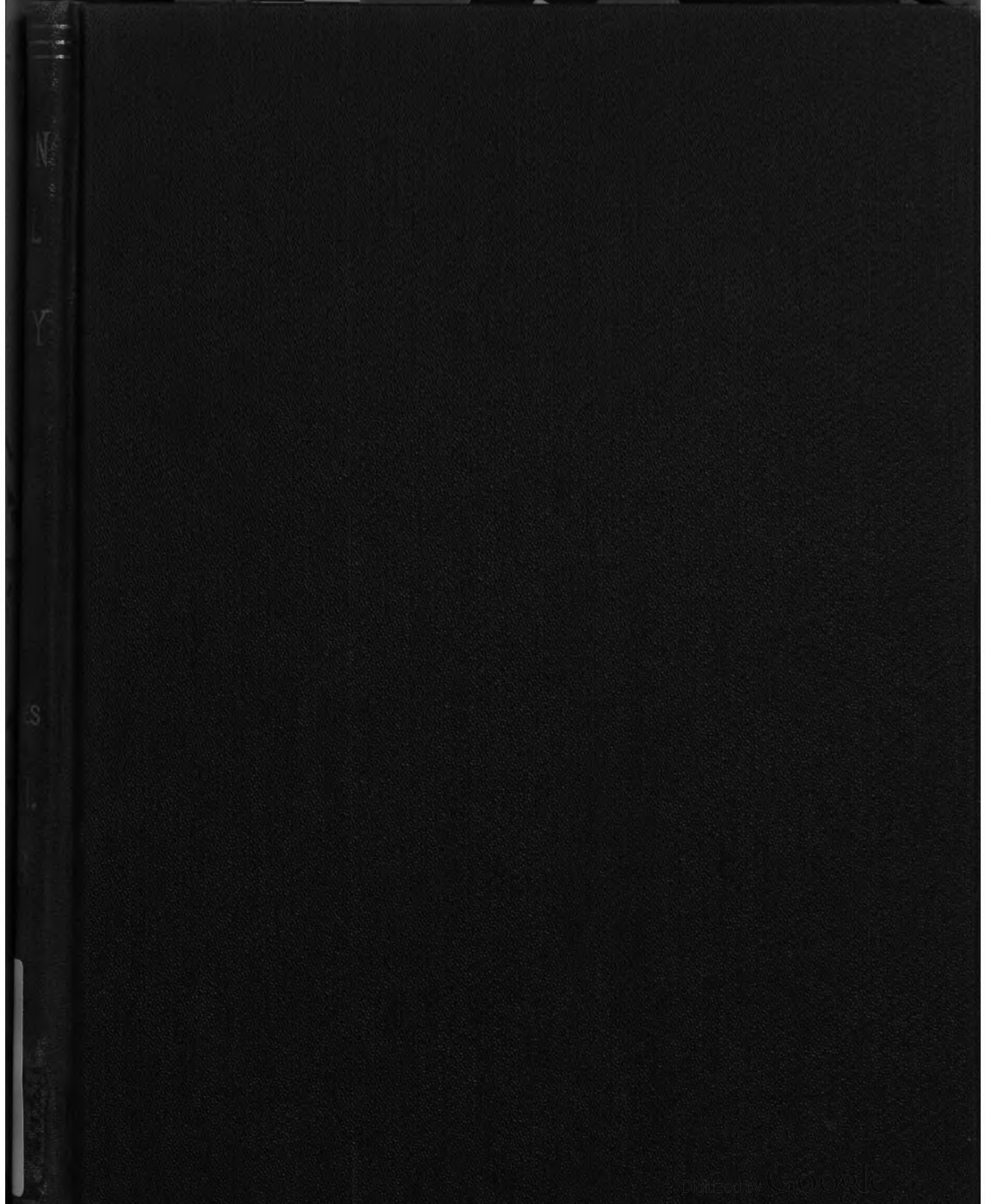
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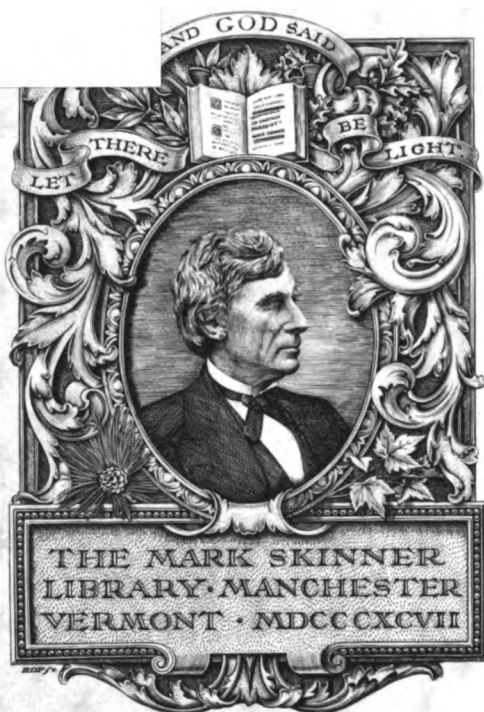
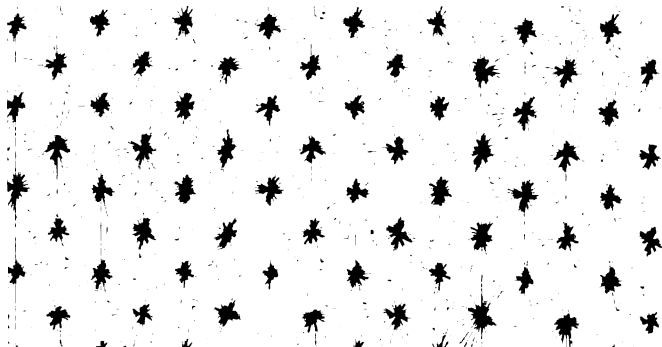








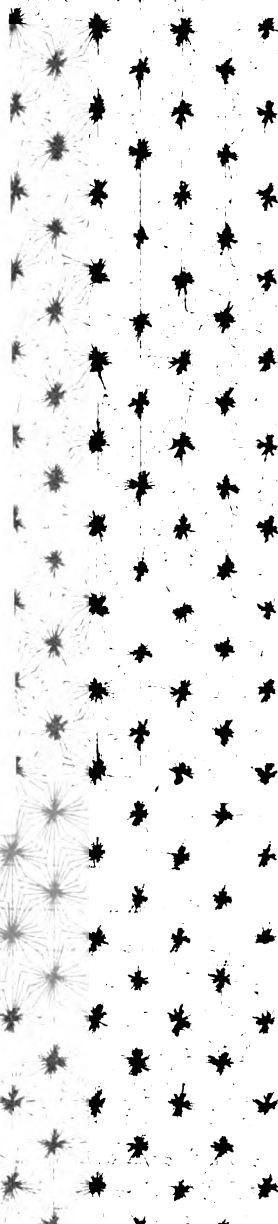




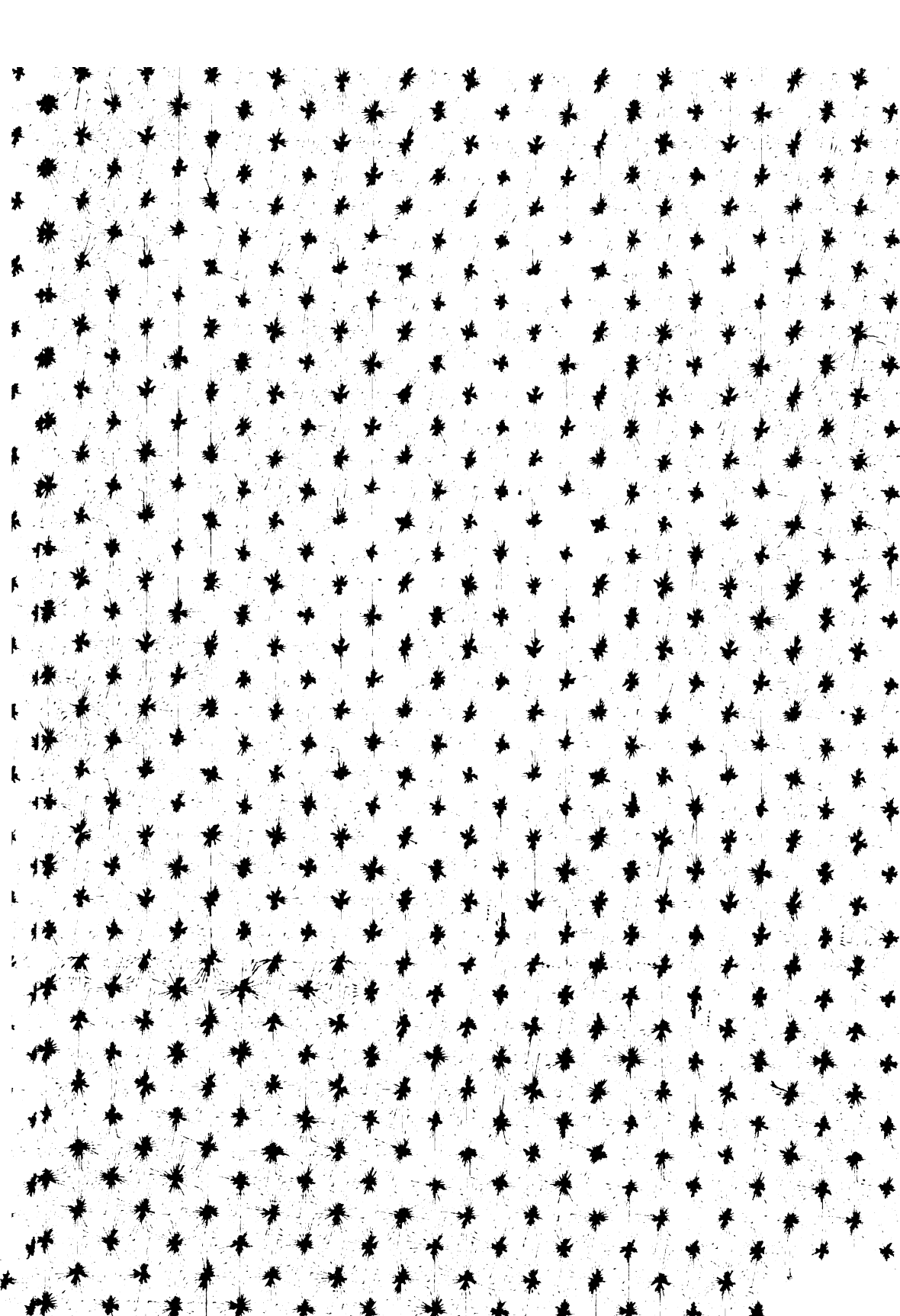
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THE AERICAN  
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SECOND SERIES.

VOL. XI.

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PUBLISHED BY  
THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L<sup>td</sup>.  
18 EAST 23<sup>d</sup> STREET,  
NEW YORK.

1898.

1882  
1883  
1884  
1885

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## STAMP COLLECTORS PROTEST!!!

In some of the daily papers a notice has recently appeared that our government intends to issue a series of celebration stamps in commemoration of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha this year. After the earnest endeavors of almost all prominent philatelists in all parts of the world to put a stop to the issue of Jubilee and commemorative stamps, it would, indeed, be a sad blow to our hobby if the government of the United States should lend itself to so reprehensible a scheme.

We publish below a copy of a letter addressed by us to the Hon. James A. Gary, Postmaster General of the United States, on December 29th, 1897, and we would earnestly advise all stamp collectors to address similar letters of protest to the authorities at Washington, in order to show that the objections to the issue in question are not held by a few individuals, but pervade the entire stamp collecting fraternity.

“ December 29th, 1897.

“ JAMES A. GARY, Esq.,  
“ Postmaster-General,  
“ Washington, D. C.

“ DEAR SIR :—In a recent issue of the *New York Sun*, we find a statement that a series of postage stamps in commemoration of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which is to held at Omaha next Summer, will be issued by the Post Office Department. It is said that the designs and colors have not yet been determined, but the denominations will be 1, 2, 5, 10c and \$1.

“ We trust we may be excused for what might seem to you an impertinence in addressing you on a subject which concerns your Department exclusively, but we feel justified in protesting to you against the execution of any such design as is contemplated in the article referred to. The number of collectors of postage stamps in the United States may probably be estimated as somewhere around 500,000, and for the past three or four years their almost unanimous efforts have been directed against the collecting of Jubilee or commemorative stamps issued by Governments, whether large or small. In many instances, issues of this character have been made for purely speculative purposes, and in others to replenish the treasuries of weak governments. United action has resulted in reducing to a considerable extent the issue of such stamps, and a protest filed in advance has in some instance succeeded in preventing such projected issues. In the majority of instances, the offenders, in the view of stamp collectors, have been the smaller states and colonies, and only in a few cases has a government like that of Canada or Newfoundland stooped to such a prostitution of the legitimate purposes of a Post Office Department. We certainly hope that the government of the United States will not, at this late day, lend itself to a scheme of this character, which can under no interpretation bear any relation to the legitimate ends of the postal service. The issue of the Columbian series of stamps in 1893 should not be considered a precedent for future issues, as the occasion then celebrated was one of such surpassing importance that it was proper, and perhaps essential, that it should be commemorated in so fitting and lasting a manner.

“ We are,

“ Very truly yours,

“ SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LD.”





# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.  
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.    JAN. 1, 1898    [Single Copies, 5cts.  
"    "    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.)*

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Currency: 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR.

Provisional Issues by Postmasters.

Alexandria, Va.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1846.

Type-set, hand-stamped on thin colored wove paper. Each stamp is numbered in manuscript. Diameter 27mm.



1    5 (c) black on buff paper

Annapolis, Md.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1846.

Typographed on colored wove paper. The

value is not expressed on the stamp. Diameter 23mm.



1    5 (c) dark blue on bluish paper  
ENVELOPE.

1846.

Stamp, of the same type as the adhesive, printed in the upper right corner, on white wove paper. At the left of the stamp is a large figure "5" above the word "PAID." These appear to have been printed at the same time as the stamp and to have constituted part of the frank.

White wove paper.

Size 71x120mm.

51    5 (c) carmine red

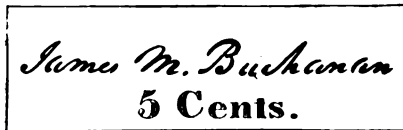
Very little is known concerning the Annapolis stamp and envelope and it is possible that they may be only postmarks.

Baltimore, Md.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1846.

Fac-simile signature of the postmaster with value below. Engraved in *taille douce* (probably on copper) and printed on white or bluish wove paper. The designs are separated by vertical and horizontal lines, thus dividing the plate into rectangles about 16 to 17mm. high by 53 to 54mm. long. Eleven varieties of the 5 cents and three of the 10 cents are known. The total number of varieties and their arrangement on the plate or plates are yet to be determined.



I. White wove paper.

1 5c black, 11 varieties  
2 10c " 3 "

II. Bluish wove paper.

3 5c black, 11 varieties  
4 10c " 3 "

1848 (?)

Engraved in *taille douce* on bluish white wove paper. Size 23x25mm.



5 10 (c) black

Only one copy of this stamp is known. It was found among a lot of old letters by Mr. F. W. Hunter on whose *bona fides* we list it. The date is given from memory and its correctness is doubted.

## ENVELOPES.

1845.

Ordinary envelopes of the period, having in the upper right corner the written signature of the post master or a hand-stamped fac simile of it, also the word "PAID" and a large numeral in an oval, both hand-stamped.

*James M. Buchanan*  
**PAID**



I. Signature written.

Manila paper.

51 5 (c) blue

II. Signature hand-stamped.

1° White wove paper.

52 5 (c) blue

53 5x5 (c) blue

54 10 (c) red

2° Buff wove paper.

55 5 (c) blue

56 5x5 (c) blue

57 10 (c) red

3° Salmon wove paper.

58 5 (c) blue

Boscawen, N. H.

## ADHESIVE STAMP.

1846 (?)

Type-set, hand-stamped on very thin yellowish-white wove paper. The word "PAID" measures 13½x2mm. and "CENTS" 18x3mm.; the numeral is 6½mm. high and 6mm. wide.

**PAID**  
**5**  
**CENTS**

1 5c dull blue

Only one copy of this stamp is known. It emanates from a satisfactory source. No records or information concerning it are obtainable in the town of issue.

Brattleboro, Vt.

## ADHESIVE STAMP.

1846.

Engraved in *taille douce* on copper and printed on colored thick wove paper, in sheets of ten stamps, in two horizontal rows of five stamps each, differing from one another in various details. Size 21x14mm.



1 5c black on buff, 10 varieties

Millbury, Mass.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

1846.

Engraved on wood and printed on colored wove paper. Diameter 22mm.



1 5c black on gray blue

New Haven, Conn.

ENVELOPES.

1845.

Hand-stamped from a brass die on envelopes of various colors. The signature of the postmaster is in manuscript in red, blue or black ink. Size of stamp 26x31mm.



I. White wove paper.

- 1 5 (c) deep carmine signature in violet-red
- 2 5 (c) deep carmine, signature in dull blue

II. Pale blue wove paper.

- 3 5 (c) deep carmine, signature in black

III. Orange buff wove paper.

- 4 5 (c) gray blue, signature in black

Reprints.  
On strips of paper.

1871.

I. White wove paper.

- 5 5 (c) carmine red, signature in dark blue

- 6 5 (c) dull blue, signature in lilac-rose

Varieties :

- a. Without signature.
- 7 5 (c) carmine red
- 8 5 (c) red
- b. With "Copy" added in manuscript.
- 9 5 (c) dull blue, signature and "copy" in lilac-rose

II. Brownish buff wove paper.

- 10 5 (c) carmine red, signature in dark blue

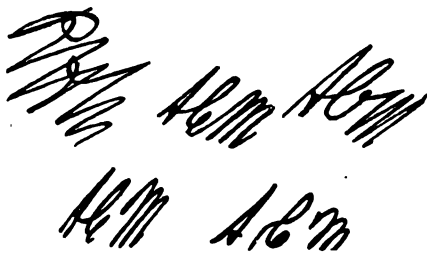
New York, N. Y.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 12th, 1845.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white or colored paper. Each stamp was authenticated by initials, either of the postmaster, Robert H. Morris, or of his first assistant A. C. Monson, written in red ink. The initials of the latter were also written by other clerks. A few of the endorsements are illustrated below.

Size, 20½x28 mm.



I. White wove paper.

- 1 5c black

Varieties :

- a. Without signature.
- 2 5c black
- b. With double line at bottom
- 3 5c black
- c. With outlines of "Five Cents" repeated across the face of the letters; caused by a double transfer.
- 4 5c black

II. Yellowish-white wove paper.

- 5 5c black

*Varieties:*

- a. Without signature.
- 6 5c black
- b. With double line at bottom.
- 7 5c black
- c. Double transfer of "Five Cents."
- 8 5c black

## III. Bluish-white wove paper.

- 9 5c black

*Varieties:*

- a. Without signature.
- 10 5c black
- b. With double line at bottom.
- 11 5c black
- c. Double transfer of "Five Cents."
- 12 5c black

## IV. Gray blue wove paper.

- 13 5c black

*Varieties:*

- a. Without signature.
- 14 5c black
- b. With double line at bottom.
- 15 5c black
- c. Double transfer of "Five Cents."
- 16 5c black

*Reprints.*

1862.

## I. Blue wove paper.

- 17 5c black

*Variety: Shading of crossed diagonal lines on the white stock.*

- 18 5c black

## II. White wove paper.

- 19 5c black

*Variety: Shading of crossed diagonal lines on the white stock.*

- 20 5c black

The reprints are always unsigned and differ from the originals in the paper and size. While 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. Originals are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart on the plate, while the reprints are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Impressions in red, blue, brown, green, etc., are merely proofs.

## ENVELOPE.

July 7th, 1845.

From newspapers of the period and other records it is known that the postmaster prepared and sold about forty envelopes which were marked "Five Cents" and "R. H. Morris." No further description is given and no copy is known to exist.

- 51 5c—on—paper

Providence, R. I.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1846.

Engraved in *taille douce* on copper.

Eleven varieties of the 5 cents and one of the 10 cents, all differing from one another in various details. Size  $28 \times 20$  mm.



White wove paper.

- 1 5c black, 11 varieties
- 2 10c black

St. Louis, Mo.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1845.

Engraved in *taille douce* on copper and printed on colored wove paper in sheets of six stamps, in two vertical rows of three stamps each, differing from one another in various details. The left-hand row is composed of three 5 cent stamps and the right-hand row of three 10 cent stamps. There are many points of difference between the stamps; but the following will suffice to distinguish them readily: Five cents: type I, the haunches of both bears touch the inner frame lines; type II, the bear at the right touches the frame but the one at the left is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. from it; type III, neither bear touches the frame. Ten cents: type I, there are three curved dashes below "POST OFFICE"; type II, there are three pairs of dashes below the words POST OFFICE; type III, there are similar pairs of dashes with rows of dots between them. Size  $17\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{4} \times 22$  to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



Greenish gray wove paper.

- 1 5 (c) black, 3 varieties
- 2 10 (c) black, 3 "

1846.

Same as preceding issue but the large numeral "5" has been erased on types I and II of the 5 cents and replaced by the numerals "20."



I. Greenish wove paper.  
3 20 (c) black, 2 varieties

II. Lilac gray wove paper.  
4 5 (c) black, 1 variety  
5 10 (c) black, 3 varieties  
6 20 (c) black, 2 "

1847.

Same as preceding issue but the numerals "20" have been erased and "5s" re-engraved in their places. The 5 cent stamps with the re-engraved numerals may be distinguished from those in the original state by the following marks: 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 at the right, which was obliterated in making the first alteration, has now been restored. It is heavily outlined but only slightly shaded.

Gray pelure paper.  
7 5 (c) black, 3 varieties  
8 10 (c) black, 3 "

From newspapers of the period and other records we learn that stamps were issued by the postmasters of Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsfield, and Worcester, Mass., and Washington, D.C. No copy of any of those is known to exist to-day, so we are unable to give any description of them.

Government Issues.

Aug. 5th, 1847.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel. The designs are similar, consisting of a portrait in an oval with "POST OFFICE" in a curve above and the value in a curve below. In the upper corners are the letters "U" and "S" and in the lower corners large figures, 5 on the 5 cents and the Roman X on the 10 cents. The background of the rectangle is filled in with foliated ornaments. The 5 cents has the portrait of Benjamin Franklin and the 10 cents that of George Washington. Size 18½x23½ mm.

I. Grayish blue wove paper.

- 1 5c brown
- 2 5c black brown
- 3 5c red brown
- 4 5c orange
- 5 10c black
- 5a 10c gray black

Varieties:

a. Horizontal half of 5 cents, used as 2½ cents in connection with another copy to make a 7½ cents rate.

6 2½c brown (half of 5c)

b. Vertical half of 10 cents, used as 5 cents.

7 5c black (half of 10c)

c. Diagonal half of 10 cents, used as 5 cents.

8 5c black (half of 10c)

II. Yellowish white wove paper.

9 5c dark brown

10 10c black

III. Lilac-gray laid paper.

11 5c pale brown

12 10c black

Reprints.

1875.

I. Gray blue wove paper.

13 5c yellow brown

14 5c bistre brown

15 5c dark brown

16 10c black

II. Gray blue laid paper.

17 5c bistre brown

The reprints, which are really official counterfeits since they were made from new dies, may be distinguished from the originals by the following points: The letters "R. W. H. & E." at the bottom of each stamp are more distinct on the originals than on the reprints. On the originals of the 5 cents the left side of the white shirt frill touches the frame of the oval opposite the top of the "F" of "FIVE" while on the reprints it touches the oval near the top of the figure "5." The reprints of the 10 cents have the lines of the mouth straighter and a sleepy look about the eyes. On the originals of the latter value there are four horizontal lines between the "CE" of

"CENTS" and the lower line of the central oval. On the reprints there are five lines in the same space, the upper line touching the oval and the lower line the tops of the letters "CE."

1851-1856.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. The 1 cent has a profile of Benjamin Franklin in an oval with "U. S. POSTAGE" curved above and "ONE CENT" curved below, and ornamental scrolls at the corners. There are four types of this stamp: Type I, the ends of the scrolls below the lower label are rolled up and form little balls. Type II, the little balls have been cut away. Type III, the curved lines outside the top and bottom labels are broken in the centre. Type IV, the broken lines have been recut.

The 3 cents has a profile of George Washington in an oval, surrounded by a tessellated rectangle with lathwork rosettes at the corners. In a straight label across the top is "U. S. POSTAGE" and in a corresponding label at the bottom "THREE CENTS."

The 5 cents has a portrait of Thomas Jefferson in an oval surrounded by a mat of lathwork, having rounded corner and slight projections in the middle of each of the four sides. In the upper part is "U. S. POSTAGE" and in the lower part "FIVE CENTS."

The 10 cents has a portrait of George Washington in an oval above which in a double curve are "U. S. POSTAGE" and thirteen stars. The value is in a wavy line below, a Roman X in each of the upper corners and the rectangle is filled out with foliated ornaments. There are five types of this stamp: Type I, there is a line of color outside of the inscribed labels at top and bottom. Type II, one or both of the lines are broken in the centre. Type III, the broken lines have been recut. Type IV, the outer lines are as in type I but the foliated ornaments at the sides have been slightly cut away. Type V, is the same as type II with the side ornaments cut away.

The 12 cents has the same portrait as the 10 cents with the usual inscriptions curved above and below, the whole surrounded by a rectangle similar to that on the 3 cents. Sizes: 1 cent, 20x26mm., 3 and 12 cents, 20x25mm., 5 cents, 19½x25½mm. and 10 cents, 19x24¼mm.

1° July 1st, 1851.

18	1c pale blue,	type	I
19	1c dark blue	"	I
20	1c pale blue	"	II
21	1c dark blue	"	II
22	1c sky blue	"	II
23	1c pale blue	"	III
24	1c dark blue	"	III

25	1c pale blue	type	IV
26	1c dark blue	"	IV
27	1c bright blue	"	IV
28	1c gray blue	"	IV
29	1c dark ultramarine,	"	IV
30	3c pale red		
31	3c red		
32	3c orange red		
33	3c rose red		
34	3c lake		
35	3c Indian red		
36	12c black		
36a	12c gray black		

*Varieties:*

a. Diagonal half of 12 cents, used as 6 cents.

37 6c black (half of 12c)

b. Printed on both sides.

38 12c black

2° May 4th, 1855.

39	10c yellow green,	type	I
40	10c dark yellow green	"	I
41	10c yellow green	"	II
42	10c dark yellow green	"	II
43	10c blue green	"	II
44	10c yellow green	"	III
45	10c dark yellow green	"	III
46	10c blue green	"	III
47	10c yellow green	"	IV
48	10c yellow green	"	V
49	10c dark yellow green	"	V
50	10c blue green	"	V

*Variety:* Diagonal half of 10 cents, used as 5 cents.

51 5c green (half of 10c)

3° Jan. 5th, 1856.

52 5c brown

53 5c red brown

1857-60.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. Same designs as the preceding issue with the addition of new types of the 3 and 5 cents and three new values, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Three cents: Type I is the same as in the issue of July 1st, 1851, having a thin frame line on all four sides of the stamp. Type II has no frame line at top and bottom of the stamp. Five cents: Type I is the same as in the issue of Jan. 5th, 1856, having projections in the middle of each of the four sides of the stamp. Type II, the outer line of color has been cut away from the projections at top and bottom of the stamp. Type III, on the same projections the inner line of color and the outer loops of the colorless lathwork have been cut away.

The 24 cents has a small portrait of George Washington in an oval with "U. S. POSTAGE" curved above and "TWENTY-FOUR CENTS" curved below, the whole surrounded by a mat of lathe work of irregular outline. The 30 cents has a profile bust of Benjamin Franklin

in a circle with "U. S. POSTAGE" above, "THIRTY" at the left, "CENTS" at the right and "30" below. There are shields in each corner. The 90 cents has a portrait of George Washington in a general's uniform, in a frame with arched top, with "U. S. POSTAGE" curved above and the value in a straight line below.

Sizes: 24 and 30 cents, 19¼x25mm., 90 cents, 19x24½mm.

Perforated 15, 15½.

1° Feb. 24th, 1857.

54	1c pale blue,	type I
55	1c dark blue	" I
56	1c pale blue	" II
57	1c dark blue	" II
58	1c pale blue	" III
59	1c dark blue	" III
60	1c gray blue	" III
61	1c blue	" IV
62	1c dark blue	" IV
63	3c dull red	" I
64	3c pale rose red	" I
65	3c rose red	" I
66	3c dull red	" II
67	3c orange red	" II
68	3c pale rose red	" II
69	3c rose red	" II
70	3c lake	" II
71	5c brick red	" I
72	5c red brown	" I
73	5c brown	" I
74	5c gray brown	" I
75	5c brown	" II
76	5c orange brown	" II
77	5c brown	" III
78	5c orange brown	" III
79	10c dark yellow green	" I
80	10c yellow green	" II
81	10c dark green	" II
82	10c bright blue green	" II
83	10c dark green	" III
84	10c gray green	" III
85	10c yellow green	" IV
86	10c dark green	" IV
87	10c blue green	" IV
88	10c yellow green	" V
89	10c dark green	" V
90	10c blue green	" V
91	12c gray black	" V
92	12c black	" V

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

93 3c rose

2° June and August, 1860.

94	24c red lilac (June 15th)
95	24c lilac
96	24c gray lilac
97	30c orange (Aug. 12th)
98	30c red orange
99	90c indigo (Aug. 13th)

Varieties: Imperforate.

100 24c gray lilac

101 30c brown orange  
102 90c indigo

Reprints.

1875.

White wove paper.

Perforated 12.

103	1c bright blue	type I
104	3c scarlet	" I
105	5c orange brown	" II
105a	5c orange brown	" III
106	10c blue green	" I
107	12c greenish black	
108	24c dull violet	
109	30c yellow orange	
110	90c indigo	

The reprints may be distinguished from the originals by the perforation and by the very white and hard paper.

August 14th, 1861.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on thin yellowish white wove paper, very brittle and semi-transparent. Very brown gum. The values correspond with those of the preceding issue and have the same busts and portraits but newly engraved. On the 3 and 24 cents the head is placed directly on the ornamental background, on the 30 cents it is in a circle and on the other values in an oval. On all values "U. S. POSTAGE" appears in a curved or wavy line in the upper part of the stamp and the value in similar style in the lower part.

Numerals corresponding to the value are in the upper corners and the letters "U" and "S" in the lower. The 1, 3, 5, 12 and 24 cents have backgrounds of lathework. The 10 cents has four stars at each side and five at the top. The 24 cents has a large star in each lower corner. On the 30 cents the outline of the rectangle is filled in with arabesques. The 90 cents has the upper inscription on a ribbon and branches of oak and laurel below the central oval. The upper parts of the 1, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 90 cents are illustrated below. Sizes: 1 and 3c, 19¼x25mm., 5c, 20½x25½mm., 10c, 20½x24½mm., 12c, 19½x24½mm., 24c, 19½x24mm., 30c, 20x24½mm., 90c, 19½x24½mm.





## Perforated 12.

- 111 1c indigo
- 112 3c brownish lake
- 113 5c yellow brown
- 114 10c dark yellow green
- 115 12c gray black
- 116 24c deep violet
- 117 30c red orange
- 118 90c slate blue

## Variety: Imperforate.

- 119 90c slate blue

September, 1861.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove and laid paper.

Same types as the preceding issue, with slight additional ornaments.

One cent: The vertical shading lines have been increased in the corner spaces occupied by the numerals and the letters "u." and "s." A small dash has been added below the extreme tip of the arabesque which extends toward the right from the upper left corner. Five cents: A small arabesque has been added to those at each corner. Ten cents: An outer line has been added to the ornaments above the five stars at the top of the stamp. A curved line has also been cut along the lower ends of the lines which form a background for the stars. Twelve cents: Small ovals and arabesques have been added at each corner and small scrolls at the sides. The 24 and 30 cents underwent no change beyond that of color. Ninety cents: Above

the ribbon inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" an obtuse angle is formed by parallel lines of color with a white space between them. A dot is added at the apex of the lower lines and a row of dashes in the white space.



## Perforated 12.

## I. White wove paper.

- 120 1c pale blue
- 121 1c deep blue
- 122 1c ultramarine
- 123 1c gray blue
- 124 1c Prussian blue
- 125 3c pink
- 126 3c rose
- 127 3c brownish rose
- 128 3c dull red
- 129 3c carmine lake
- 130 3c scarlet
- 131 5c buff
- 132 5c brownish yellow
- 133 5c olive yellow
- 134 5c red brown



- 135 5c brick red
- 136 5c yellow brown
- 137 5c gray brown
- 138 5c brown
- 139 5c black brown
- 140 10c yellow green
- 141 10c dark green
- 142 12c black
- 143 12c gray black
- 144 24c red lilac
- 145 24c lilac
- 146 24c gray lilac
- 147 24c gray
- 148 30c pale orange
- 149 30c deep orange
- 150 90c pale blue
- 151 90c dark blue
- 152 90c marine blue

*Varieties :*

- a. Imperforate
  - 153 3c rose
  - 154 3c carmine lake
  - 155 3c scarlet
- b. Printed on both sides.
  - 156 3c rose
- II. Vertically or horizontally laid paper.
  - 157 1c deep blue
  - 158 3c rose
  - 159 3c dull rose

July 1st, 1863.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel. Very large head of Andrew Jackson in an oval with "U. S. POSTAGE" in a curve above, and at left and right below "TWO" and "CENTS." Numerals in small circles in the upper corners and "u" and "s" in the lower. Size  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Perforated 12.

I. White wove paper.

- 160 2c black
- 161 2c gray black

*Varieties :*

- a. Imperforate vertically.
  - 162 2c black
- b. Diagonal half used as 1 cent.
  - 163 1c black (half of 2c)
- c. Vertical half used as 1 cent.
  - 164 1c black (half of 2c)
- d. Horizontal half used as 1 cent.
  - 165 1c black (half of 2c)
- II. Vertically or horizontally laid paper.
  - 166 2c black

April 1st, 1866.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln in an oval with fasces at each side. "U. S. POSTAGE" above and the value below the oval. Numerals in the upper corners and "u" and "s" in the lower. Size  $19\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Perforated 12.

- 167 15c black
- 168 15c gray black

1875.

Stamps of the issues of Sept., 1861 to 1866 printed for display at the international exposition of 1876 and for sale to collectors. They may be distinguished from the stamps of the earlier printing by the freshness of the colors and slight differences in the shades, also by the crackly white gum and the extremely white paper.

Perforated 12.

- 169 1c ultramarine
- 170 2c deep black
- 171 3c brown red
- 172 5c pale brown
- 173 10c blue green
- 174 12c deep black
- 175 15c deep black
- 176 24c dark brown violet
- 177 30c brown orange
- 178 90c dark blue

## HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

It was in consequence of a decree of the 24th of December, 1870, issued by His Majesty Leopold II, king of Belgium, in execution of articles 4 & 16 of the law of May, 15th, 1870, that correspondence cards were issued in Belgium on the 1st of January, 1871.

The ministerial decree creating this new institution, which was to be so favorably received by the public, and which at once developed to a considerable extent, runs as follows :

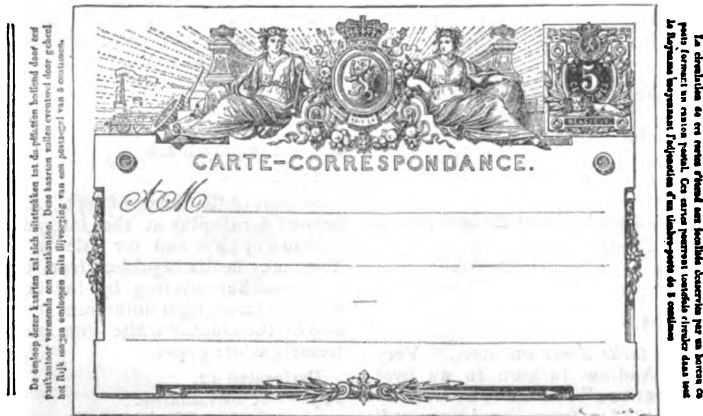
"Art. 1st : Correspondence cards shall be of the following dimensions : 82 mm. in length, and 140 mm. in width. They will bear on one of the corners a reproduction of the 5c stamp in current use.

Art. 2nd : Addresses shall be written on the printed side ; communications may be written only on the back. The inscriptions may be made either with ink or with pencil. The cards will be sent separately, open and unfolded. It is not permitted to change the dimensions, or to conceal the surface. The form or character of these cards must not be changed in any way. The adhesive postage stamps, representing a complementary tax, shall be placed on the same side as the address. Postal cards which do not satisfy these requirements will be charged for in the same way as letters not bearing sufficient postage.

Brussels, December 25th, 1870.

S. A. WASSEIGE."

This new value, of the special type shown below



Reduced.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

(with allegorical figures, bearing on the right, in bistre on buff, the 5c stamp, and on each of the sides, in French and Flemish, instructions in regard to the use of the card), differed from letters only in the obligation, which was imposed, of sending it open. The card was sold to the public at the price represented by the stamp printed thereon, and could be used in all the communes or sections of communes served by a postman from the same post-office, and forming a postal canton, in the legal sense. It followed from this that when a hamlet was situated in a district of distribution, other than that of the headquarters of the commune, the two localities formed separate postal cantons, and correspondence cards could not pass between them at the reduced rate.

It should also be noted that the advantage of the reduction in postage which was sanctioned by the law of the 15th of May, 1870, was restricted to cards of the kind issued by the administration. All other cards were subject to the letter rate, unless they bore no writing of any kind, the absence of writing permitting them to be classed as printed matter.

Correspondence cards sent outside of the postal canton (either directly by the sender, or on account of a change of address of the receiver), were also charged for at the same rate as insufficiently franked letters.

This card could not be transmitted to foreign countries, even at the letter rate. When addressed to a foreign country, it was returned to the sender, if he were known, with an explanation ; if the sender were not known, the card was sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The appearance of this new method of correspondence made it necessary for the Administration to call the attention of its employees to the duty of discretion which was imposed upon them in relation to communications in general, and it strictly forbade the disclosure of anything that might be discovered from a perusal of the cards, and did not allow any use whatever to be made of information thus acquired. The attention of the postmen was especially called to this matter, and the managers of the various offices took good care that the employees should clearly understand the serious harm that might be done to the peace of families by any indiscretion, no matter how trivial it might appear. The Administration notified its agents, moreover, that anyone who should fail to appreciate the delicate position in which the postal department was placed by the introduction of this new measure, would be severely dealt with. However, all fears on this score proved to be unnecessary, as no indiscretion was brought to light, although the number of correspondence cards distributed during the first year of issue amounted to 682,175.

On the first of May, 1871, the circulation of Belgian correspondence cards was extended to Germany, (North and South), Austria, Hungary, German Alsace and Lorraine, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Portugal and Switzerland. For this purpose, the cards used for interior service were employed, prepayment being completed by the price of a simple letter between the same countries. Reciprocal free delivery arrangements for the cards were, at the same time, authorized with North Germany, Austria, Hungary, Alsace and Lorraine, the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. On the 28th of May, 1871, the circulation of Belgian correspondence cards of the first type was extended to France, to the United States of America, and to all those countries to which the American office served as intermediary and, at the close of the year 1871, 5,174 correspondence cards had been sent from Belgium to foreign countries.

These results naturally induced the Belgian Postal Administration to concede further advantages to the public. On the 26th of December, 1871, the following royal decree was issued in relation to correspondence cards :

“Leopold II, king of the Belgians.

“After re-considering our decree of the 24th December, 1870, at the suggestion of our Minister of Public Works, we have decreed and do decree :

“Art. 1st : In fulfilment of Art. 3 of the law aforesaid, the circulation of correspondence cards will be extended to the entire kingdom, from the 1st of January, 1872.

“Art. 2nd : The contrary provisions contained in our decree of the 24th of December, 1870, are hereby repealed.

“Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels, the 26th December, 1871.

LEOPOLD.”

On the day after the publication of this decree, the following appeared :

“The Minister of Public Works.

“In view of the royal decree of the 26th December of the present year, issued in fulfilment of Art. 3 of the law of the 24th December, 1871, on the Budget of Ways and Means for the year 1872 :

“And considering that it has been found desirable to modify the dimensions of the correspondence cards on the occasion of the new printing required by the foregoing provisions :

"Decree : The dimensions of the correspondence cards will be increased to 84 mm. in length, and 119 mm. in width. However, the cards of the existing type will continue to be sold, and will be allowed circulation until the exhaustion of the quantity manufactured. The General Managers of Railroads and Postal & Telegraph Systems are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Brussels, the 27th December, 1871.

(Signed) F. MOUCHEUR."

These two decrees put an end to the use of correspondence cards of the first type, and gave rise to the following instructions:

"The size of the cards of the old manufacture (1st type), which will be supplied to the post-offices for sale after the 1st of January, 1872, has been diminished by the elimination of the side margins bearing printed instructions not in keeping with the new state of affairs. The managers of the post-offices will also cut off these side margins of the old cards which will be remaining on their hands on the first of January, so as to allow, outside of the border, a space of not more than 2 mm. No card sold to the public after the 31st of December, 1871, will bear these printed annotations which would be likely to lead to error.

"It is understood that the correspondence cards still in the hands of the public will circulate without hindrance throughout the entire kingdom, without supplementary tax, contrary to the old instructions printed thereon.

"It is desirable that the post office officials shall not begin to sell the cards of the new dimensions until the first of January, if their supply of old cards is sufficient to satisfy all demands up to that date.

Brussels, Decemner 28th, 1871."

The extension given to the circulation of the correspondence cards was a source of great satisfaction to the public, for it meant a further reduction in the tariff, while permitting correspondence to be carried on with any part of the kingdom for the charge of 5 centimes. Business was the principal gainer by the adoption of this measure, and the statistics of the interior postal service soon showed the advantages of this innovation.

On the 1st of January, 1871, 900,000 correspondence cards of the first type had been manufactured to supply the needs of the service. Out of this number, 682,175 had been sold during the year 1871, so that there remained on hand 217,825. This number was made up as follows: 142,825 in the post-offices on the 31st December, 1871, and 75,000 in the storage offices. These last cards were reduced on each side, exactly in accordance with the instructions given by the authorities, but for the 142,825 cards in the post-offices, the reduction was not made with a sufficient degree of care. Each one of the side margins with instructions had a width of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. It was therefore necessary to cut off 21 mm. for the two sides, thus reducing the width of the correspondence cards to 119 mm. Certain offices cut off as much as 28 mm. thus reducing the width to 112 mm. There were therefore comparatively few of the correspondence cards of the 1st type, bistre on chamois, 119 mm. wide.

In pursuance of the decree of the 27th of December, 1871, there were printed 1,200,000 correspondence cards, brown on chamois, but after the 1st of June, 1872, on account of the importance of the sale, it was found necessary to have another supply of 2,000,000 cards. On this occasion, the chocolate shade was used for the stamp, and the paper, which was still chamois, had a paler tint than the cards which had previously been supplied.

The number of correspondence cards distributed in 1872 reached the

enormous figure of 3,088,410, without the number of ordinary letters being in any way diminished, The number of the latter, which had run up to 36,393,474 in 1871, was increased the following year to 37,775,478.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 531.)

ISSUES OF 1861-66.

The breaking out of the civil war in April, 1861, and the natural desire of the government that its stamps should not be used to the profit of the seceding states were the cause of the issue of 1861.

An article in the *Chicago Times-Herald* in Sept. 1896 says :

At the post office department I was told that in May, 1861, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair issued an order requiring all postmasters to return to the department all postage stamps and stamped envelopes in their possession, but I was unable to see the order, as no copy is preserved in the files of the department, and its precise language is unknown.

I sought further information in the files of the *National Intelligencer*, preserved in the library of Congress, which was the organ of the department in 1861, I found in the issue of June 13th, 1861, the following "extract from the departmental files," introduced by appropriate editorial comment, published for the information of the public :

"There are now no postmasters of the United States, in the seceded States, authorized to sell stamps or collect postage, since the 1st of June, for this government. Postmasters, therefore, must treat all matter since the 1st of June coming from the seceded States, and mailed within these States, as unpaid matter to be held for postage. All such matter is ordered to be sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of according to law."

In the issue of the following day, June 14, 1861, the following appeared as an editorial paragraph :

"In consequence of the retention and improper use of postage stamps by delinquent postmasters in some of the seceded States, the Postmaster General has ordered a new stamped envelope, which will be ready for use in a few days, and that by the 1st of August there will be a new stamp with devices altogether different from the present."

In August, 1861, the following circular letter was sent to postmasters throughout the country :

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE OFFICE.....1861.

POSTMASTER.....

Sir : You will receive herewith a supply of postage stamps which you will observe are of a new style, differing both in design and color from those hitherto used, and having the letters U. S. in the lower corners of each stamp, and its respective denomination indicated by figures as well as letters. You will immediately give public notice through the newspapers and otherwise, that you are prepared to exchange stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of the notice, and that the latter will not thereafter be received in payment of postage on letters sent from your office.

You will satisfy yourself by personal inspection that stamps offered in exchange have not been used through the mails or otherwise; and if in any case you have good grounds for suspecting that stamps, presented to you for exchange, were sent from any of the disloyal states, you will not receive them without due investigation.

Immediately after the expiration of the above period of six days, you will return to the Third Assistant Postmaster General all stamps of the old style in your possession, including such as you may obtain by exchange, placing them in a secure package, which must be carefully registered in the manner prescribed by Chapter 39, of the Regulations of this Department.

Be careful also to write legibly the name of your office as well as that of your county and state. A strict compliance with the foregoing instructions is absolutely necessary, that you may not fail to obtain credit for the amount of stamps returned.

Instead of sending stamps to the Department you can, if convenient, exchange them for new ones at some city post office, where large supplies are to be found. It being impossible to supply all offices with new stamps at once, you will deliver letters received from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prepayed by stamps of the old issue, until September 10th, those from other loyal states east of the Rocky mountains until the first of October, and those from the states of California and Oregon and from the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington, until the first of November, 1861.

Your Obedient Servant,

A. N. ZEVELY,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

In a subsequent order the dates specified in the last paragraph of the foregoing circular were extended to Nov. 1st, 1861, Dec. 1st, 1861, and Jan. 1st, 1862 for the respective sections.

The question of the authority of the Postmaster General to declare the stamps of the 1857 issue obsolete and invalid for postal purposes has been much discussed. The action met with public approval at the time and was, presumably, within his province. The acts of Congress did not limit him to the employment of any particular designs or to their continuance in use after adoption, constructively leaving all such details to his discretion. The dicta of the head of a department, on matters placed within his control, have the authority of law, unless in conflict with a provision of the Constitution or of the statutes of the United States.

It is curious that the order of the Postmaster General seems to have applied only to the adhesive stamps and not to the stamped envelopes then current. No mention of envelopes is made in the official circular quoted above. A correspondent of the *Stamp Collectors Magazine* says in the number for Aug. 1867 :

"We do not think that the 1860 envelopes were outlawed, though they of course soon gave place to the new issue of 1861, but upon this point we are not certain. We know that the one cent envelope and wrapper were never thus treated, however, but when the lowest rate of postage (newspapers and drop letters) was raised from 1c. to 2c. in 1863, the stock on hand was sold to applicants for two-cent wrappers or envelopes, the value being completed by the addition of a 1c. adhesive to each 1c. wrapper or envelope. When the stock of the old series was thus got rid of, the new 2c. value was supplied. No more of the 1c. envelopes were printed, but they have always been, and to-day are, recognized at their face value whenever offered."

The report of the Postmaster General, dated Dec. 2nd, 1861, gives some additional information concerning the changes in the postage stamps.

The contract for the manufacture of postage stamps having expired on the 10th of June, 1861, a new one was entered into with the National Bank Note Company of New York, upon terms very advantageous to the Department, from which there will result an annual saving of more than thirty per cent, in the cost of the stamps.

In order to prevent the fraudulent use of the large quantity of stamps remaining unaccounted for, in the hands of postmasters in the disloyal states, it was deemed advisable to change the design and the color of those manufactured under the new contract, and also to modify the design of the stamp upon the stamped envelope, and to substitute as soon as

possible the new for the old issues. It was the design of the Department that the distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the first of August, but, from unavoidable delays, that of the latter did not take place until the 15th of that month.

The number of postage stamps of the new style issued up to the 9th of November was 77,117,520, and the number of new stamped envelopes, 8,939,650. All post offices in the loyal States, with the exception of certain offices in Kentucky and Missouri, have been supplied therewith. Those of the old issue have been exchanged and superseded. The old stamps on hand, and such as were received by exchange, at the larger offices, have been to a great extent counted and destroyed, and those of the smaller offices returned to the Department. It is proper to state that, in anticipation of the substitution of the new stamps and envelopes for the old issue, but limited supplies of the latter were sent to postmasters during June and July, so that the amount thereof remaining in their hands was comparatively small.

The additional expense incurred by the change is very inconsiderable, in view of the greatly diminished cost of the new stamps as compared with that of the old, while the prevention thereby of the use of stamps unaccounted for in the hands of disloyal postmasters saves the Department from severe loss. Although the enumeration and destruction of the old stamps and envelopes is not yet completed, there is ample evidence that few received in exchange were sent from disloyal States.

In this connection an extract from a letter of John H. Reagan, ex-Postmaster General of the Confederate States is also of interest.

"The Postmaster General of the Confederacy, on taking control of the postal service, directed all postmasters in the Confederate States, among other things, to return all the United States postage stamps and stamped envelopes to the Post Office Department at Washington."

It would be interesting to know the result of this order. It is doubtful if, in the disturbed state of the country, it was obeyed to any extent. However, at a period long subsequent to 1861, there were in the Post Office Department a large quantity of the stamps of the 1857 issue, the bulk of which were probably un-issued remainders. We know that one prominent dealer acquired 2000 complete sets by indirect purchase and another well-known dealer was presented with 1800 sets in return for his assistance in arranging the government collection of stamps. All these sets were in full sheets. No record of the number of stamps returned by postmasters or of those destroyed is available.

By act of Congress, approved March 3rd 1861, the Act of March 3rd 1851 was amended to require the rate of ten cents, prepaid, on all letters from points east of the Rocky Mountains to any state or territory on the Pacific Coast and vice versa. Postage on all drop letters was required to be pre-paid by means of stamps.

The same portraits and busts were used on the stamps of the 1861 issue as on the corresponding values of the 1857 issue. They were, however, newly engraved and the surrounding devices are of entirely new designs.

The official description of the designs is as follows :

ONE CENT.—Profile head of Franklin, looking to the right, in an ellipse as large as could be placed upon the stamp, viz., 1 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. The entire ground within the enclosure is formed of lathe-work. The outer three-sixteenths of an inch of this space is more open. The upper corner spaces contain the Arabic figure "1," and the lower the white capital letters "U" and "S" in the left and right, respectively—all four corners having ornate surroundings. The words "U. S. POSTAGE" are placed above and "ONE CENT" below the bust, following the curvature of the elliptic lathe-work upon which they rest. The portrait is probably intended as a copy from Rubricht. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.

**THREE CENTS.**—A profile of Washington, looking to the left, rests upon an oblong tablet of lathe-work, which is scarcely separated from the rest of the stamp by a border of lighter work of the same character. The entire ground of the stamp, except touches near and at the outer corners, is of this machine design. The large Arabic figure "3" appears in the upper corners, and between them in two lines are "U. S." and "POSTAGE," the latter word taking the curve of the head close below. At the bottom, also in two lines of white capitals, are the words "THREE" and "CENTS," the ends of the lines tending upward. In the lower corners are the Gothic capitals "U" and "S," of the same size as the figures; all four are white, except slight tracery near the middle of each. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25$  mm.

**FIVE CENTS.**—A portrait of Jefferson rests upon a cross-hatched elliptical tablet  $17-32$  by  $43-64$  of an inch. This is surrounded by a border of lathe-work, principally in a triple line design, reaching the limits of the stamp and giving the general outline of a parallelogram, though the corners are rounded, and midway of each side it swells outward. A large white Arabic figure "5" is placed in each of the upper corners, and resting on each end of the line "U. S. POSTAGE," which rises in the middle to surmount the upper curve of the tablet. Similar white capitals form the words "FIVE CENTS," below the tablet, and the Gothic capitals "U" and "S," slightly distorted, are placed in the lower corners. Size  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

**TEN CENTS.**—The head of Washington is upon a hatched ground whose cross lines are almost imperceptible, and is enclosed by four small white stars on each side, with the words "U. S. POSTAGE" above and "TEN CENTS" below. There are five more stars at the top of the stamp. The number "10," in Arabic figures, is placed in each upper corner, in an appropriate inclosure of ornamental design, and the white capitals "U" and "S" are seen in the left and right lower corners, respectively. Size  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

**TWELVE CENTS.**—The face of Washington is placed upon a cross hatched elliptical ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, which is surrounded to the edge of the stamp by a very fine geometrical design, with a serrated outer white line, edged with a black hair line and the trace of an ornament in the middle of each side, with a larger one at each corner, outside the lines mentioned. The number "12" in Arabic figures, inclined as in the 2 cent stamp, is placed in each upper corner, with "U. S. POSTAGE" between, bordering the medallion line. Below, in the corners, are the white capitals "U." and "S," with the words "TWELVE CENTS" just below the medallion line and rising at each end above the "U." and "S." The portrait is the same as that on the 10 cent stamp. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

**TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.**—The portrait is the smallest in the series, and enclosed by very fine lathe-work  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch wide, the general outline of which is irregularly hexagonal. On each outer side, above the middle line, are four small five-pointed stars, enlarged in size from the lowest one up. At the top are three more stars, the smallest one in the middle. To the right and left of these, in the corners, and within an elliptical space, are the white faced and shaded Arabic numerals "24," inclined slightly to the left and right. In each lower corner is a large five-pointed star, completing the thirteen; upon the left of these is the letter "U," and upon the right, "S," tending inward at the top. Curled-leaf ornaments above and at the side of these stars complete the principal features of the stamp. The portrait ground is cross lined vertically and horizontally. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24$  mm.



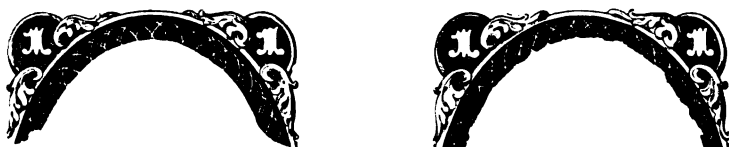
**THIRTY CENTS.**—The portrait is inclosed in a circle 21-32 of an inch in diameter. The background of this space is obliquely cross lined at right angles. The inscriptions, "U. S. POSTAGE" above and "THIRTY CENTS" below the circle, follow it closely ; the number "30" leans outward in the upper corners, and the white capital letters "U" and "S" in the lower left and right hand corners, respectively, incline inward. Around the sides are scroll-work ornamentations. Size 20x24½mm.

**NINETY CENTS.**—The portrait stands upon a background similar to that of the 5, 12 and 15 cent stamps. The border, about 3-32 of an inch wide, is crossed with rays. The outer line of this border rises at the top to a Gothic apex. The denomination numerals "90" appear at each side of the tablet, on its border, one fourth of an inch from its highest point. Across the top of the stamp, upon an independent pennant tablet, whose ends fall about the border, are the words "U. S. POSTAGE," in white, shaded capitals. The words "NINETY" and "CENTS" are upon the left and right lower quarters of the border, which rests upon branches of oak and laurel tied with a small ribbon. The extreme lower corners are filled with the letters "U" and "S" in the left and right, respectively. Size 19½x24¼mm.

The issue of 1861 may be divided into two sections. They are, however, so intimately related and, with two exceptions, vary so slightly in design that it is difficult to consider them separately. The first section, usually referred to as the *premières gravures*, was issued in the early part of August 1861. The 14th of that month is usually given as the date of issue, though the writer has not found the authority for the statement. It may, possibly, have been deduced from a paragraph in the report of the Postmaster General just quoted, which says : "It was the design of the Department that the distribution of the new stamps and envelopes should commence on the first of August, but, from unavoidable delays, that of the latter did not take place until the 15th of that month." The most which can be asserted on this authority is that the stamps were issued previous to the 15th of the month but not on the first, as originally intended. The three and twelve cents of this series present a decidedly unfinished look, especially at the corners. Philatelists have long been familiar with these two values but, used specimens not being known, they were regarded as essays. The other values differ so slightly from the ordinary types that they escaped notice for thirty-five years. The discovery of the earlier variety of the ten cents lead to study of the whole series and the eventual discovery of the complete set of the first types.

The designs first issued apparently did not give full satisfaction and improvements were ordered. These were quite extensive on the three and twelve cents but very slight on most of the other values. So far as known no changes, beyond those of color, were made in the twenty-four and thirty cents. The second types were probably issued early in September, 1861. A copy of the three cents is known cancelled "Aug. 31st, 1861" but no other value has been reported with so early a date. Until we have fuller information it will probably be well to leave undisturbed the dates hitherto accepted.

The differences between the first engravings and the second types may be described as follows :



**ONE CENT.**—From the numerals in the upper corners arabesque ornaments extend downward and also across the top, resting upon the curved frame-line of the stamp. The extreme tip of the upper left-hand ornament is directly above the "P" of "POSTAGE." In the first type this tip rests upon the curved line but does not extend below it. In the second type there is a strong dash under the tip and below the line. Other, though lighter, dashes appear further down the curve, above the "s" and opposite the "u" of "u. s." There are also shading lines under the upper ornament on the right. None of these marks appear on the first type. The vertical shadings in the corner spaces which enclose the numerals and the letters "u" and "s" are increased in the second type.



**THREE CENTS.**—The first type of this stamp is probably better known to collectors than any other value in the set. Outside the irregular rectangle of lathe-work there are only some trifling ornaments and the stamp looks bare and unfinished. In the second type this has been remedied by the use of more elaborate ornaments, especially at the corners, which have been built out so that the outline of the design is now approximately rectangular.



**FIVE CENTS.**—The two types of this stamp differ but little. The delicate, leaf-like ornaments at the corners lack, in the first type, the leaflet (if we may so term it) which projects farthest.



**TEN CENTS.**—In the upper part of the stamps are five white stars on a background of ruled lines. The background is separated from the label containing "U.S. POSTAGE," by a curved white line. In the second type a heavy line of color has been cut along the lower ends of the background lines, above and following the curve of the white line. An outer line has also been added to all the ornaments above the stars.



**TWELVE CENTS.**—The first type of this stamp differs so materially from the second, that, at first glance, one scarcely recognizes it as a prototype. There is nothing outside the mat of lathework except a thin wavy line following the outline. In appearance it is even more unfinished than the three cents of the first type. To make the second type, small ovals and arabesques were added at each corner and little scrolls at the sides. These additions, as in the case of the three cents, make the outline of the stamp about rectangular.

No variations have been found in the twenty-four and thirty cents stamps. As there was but one plate for each value, it is not probable that any changes were made in the designs. The colors of the first printing differ very decidedly from those of the ordinary stamps. A few slight retouches may be found on some of the twenty four cent stamps, but they probably indicate a late touching up of the plate, rather than alterations on the die.



**NINETY CENTS.** Above the ribbon with "U. S. POSTAGE" the lines of the frame meet in an obtuse angle, made by parallel lines of color, separated by a white space about one half millimetre wide. To form the second type a strong point of color is added at the apex of the lower lines of the angle and a series of little dashes drawn through the centre of the white space, making a broken line of color, between and parallel to the other lines. On many of the stamps this broken line is too faint to be seen, but the colored point usually stands out clearly. If, instead of these microscopic marks, something more elaborate had been added to fill out the very bare upper part of the stamp its appearance would have been much improved.

The paper of the *premieres gravures* is very thin, hard and extremely brittle. The stamps are easily cracked, unless handled very carefully. The paper is also quite transparent and much of the designs may be seen from the backs of the stamps. The gum is very dark brown, sometimes staining the paper. The colors are very dark and rich and the ink heavily applied, occasionally giving a blurred appearance, though as a rule the impressions are very fine and clear.

Very Thin Yellowish-white Wove Paper.  
Perforated 12.

Aug. 14th, 1861.

1 cent indigo  
3 cents brownish-lake  
5 cents orange-brown  
10 cents dark yellow-green  
12 cents gray-black  
24 cents deep violet  
30 cents red-orange  
90 cents slate-blue

*Variety :*

90 cents. Imperforate

It may be well to say here that no imperforate or part-perforate varieties

of stamps which are normally perforate, will be listed in this work, except such as are known in pairs or blocks. Owing to defects in manufacture, stamps are frequently found which have such widely spaced perforations as to allow trimming by those who enjoy producing such fraudulent novelties. For this reason it seems best to refuse recognition to all varieties except such as are entirely beyond suspicion.

The three cents has been seen in carmine-rose and pink but there is evidence that these were only trial impressions, made in seeking the color for the second type.

It is probable that most of the stamps of the second type made their appearance early in September 1861. The dates given in the following list are those of the earliest cancellations which the author has been able to discover. The alterations in the types were accompanied by pronounced changes in the colors of the stamps.

The paper is still thin but tougher than in the preceding group. The gum is very dark brown as before.

Thin White Wove Paper.  
Perforated 12.

June 14th, 1862.	1 cent deep dull blue
Aug. 31st, 1861.	1 cents pink, bright rose
Sept. 17th, 1861.	5 cents pale buff, deep buff, brownish-yellow, deep brownish-yellow, mustard, olive-yellow
Sept. 20th, 1861.	10 cents dark green 12 cents full black
Oct. 4th, 1861(?)	24 cents red-lilac, deep red-lilac
Sept. 17th, 1861.	30 cents pale orange 90 cents marine blue

*Variety :*

3 cents bright rose. Imperforate

In the course of time many other changes in the colors took place, some of them at a comparatively early period. A few dates of early cancellations which have been noted by the author are given. The paper varies from thin to quite thick and the gum from brown to yellowish white.

White Wove Paper.  
Perforated 12.

- 1 cent pale dull blue, dull blue, gray-blue, slate-blue, pale blue, blue, bright blue, Prussian blue, chalky blue, ultramarine, deep ultramarine
- 3 cents pale rose, rose, rose-red, deep rose-red, brownish-rose, pale brown-red, brown-red, dull red, carmine-lake, orange-red, scarlet
- 5 cents red-brown (July 29th, 1862), dark red-brown, brick red, orange-brown, yellow brown, brown (April 10th, 1863), bistre-brown, gray-brown, dark brown, black-brown (July 18th, 1863)
- 10 cents pale yellow-green, yellow-green, dark yellow-green, blue-green (Dec. 21st, 1863)
- 12 cents gray-black, gray
- 24 cents violet, black-violet, brown-violet, lilac, gray-lilac (Aug. 23rd, 1863), gray, slate

30 cents orange, deep orange  
 90 cents pale blue, blue, dark blue, bright blue, indigo,  
 pale ultramarine.

*Varieties :*

3 cents carmine-lake. Imperforate  
 3 cents scarlet. Imperforate  
 3 cents rose. Impression on the reverse

The *Stamp Collectors Magazine* for April, 1867 says the color of the 5 cents was changed from yellowish to brown in March, 1862.

The pale ultramarine shade of the 90 cents is not listed with the fullest confidence. But two copies have been seen and they may possibly be changelings.

Many philatelists have claimed that the three cents scarlet is only a finished proof. But the fact remains that it was on sale in at least one post office. Mr. J. W. Scott kindly supplies the following information concerning this stamp. The first copy which he saw was on a letter coming from New Orleans. As the shade was unusual he desired some of the stamps for his stock. Finding they were not on sale at the New York Post Office, he sent a dollar to the Postmaster of New Orleans and received its equivalent in stamps of the desired shade. These he sold to his customers at about twenty-five cents each. Subsequently he sent three dollars to New Orleans and received in return an entire sheet of one hundred of the stamps. On sending the third time his order was filled with the three cents rose. This would certainly appear to be conclusive evidence of the issue of this stamp in the regular way.

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 POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUNDI.

BY C. STEWART-WILSON.

*From the Philatelic Journal of India.*

Bundi is a Chohan Rajput State situated in the South-East of Rajputana. It has an area of 2,220 square miles and a population of 295,675.

It has a postal system of its own with ten post offices and connecting lines. It does a general postal business. Articles on "State Service" travel free, but private correspondence, etc. requires to be paid for. Prepayment has, since 1st May 1894, been effected by postage stamps

There have been four issues of stamps. By the courtesy of Bohra Meghbanjee Sahib, Diwan of the Bundi State, I am able to give the actual number of stamps printed at each issue. As the stamps were lithographed, each issue required a new drawing on the stone.

(1)	May 1st, 1894— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna,	3,000 stamps.
(2)	December 7th, 1894— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna,	10,000 “
(3)	November 1st, 1896— $\frac{1}{2}$ “	12,800 “
(4)	July 1st, 1897—1 anna,	1,600 “
	2 annas,	1,600 “
	4 “	800 “
	8 “	400 “
	1 rupee,	200 “

These stamps are all roughly lithographed, and no two stamps on the stone are the same. The half-anna stamps of each issue, though all of a more or less slate-blue color, are, however, readily distinguishable even when found singly. The first two issues were on unwatermarked wove paper, and the third on laid. The stamps of the first and third issues resemble one another in that each stamp on the stone is separated from the neighbouring stamps by a white margin. Those of the second issue, on the other hand, were printed with each stamp touching its neighbor, *i.e.*, the right hand portion of the frame of each stamp was part of the left hand frame of the next stamp, and so on.

I have no means of ascertaining the arrangement of the stamps of the first issue. This can only be ascertained by examining a full sheet, which I have not been able to do.

A full pane of the second issue is described in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* as containing 140 stamps. It also appears that a block of the same issue has been seen by Major Evans which corresponded with no portion of that pane. The conclusion to be arrived at is, therefore, that this issue was printed in two panes of 140 stamps each, making a total of 280 types.

The 3rd issue was also printed in two panes, this time of 84 stamps each, making 168 distinct types. The distance between each stamp averages about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres. The paper is, as above stated, laid and is watermarked with the portrait of a fashionably dressed gentleman in a tall hat, holding a bouquet; and the words "Made in Belgium, for Nuzurally Hebioolabhoy, Bombay."

Three stamps, *i.e.*, the right hand bottom corner stamp of both panes, and the left hand top corner stamp of the right pane contain the value in two lines, the "na" of "anna" appearing in the bottom line. Several other stamps show no traces of the final "a" in "anna."

So far the only value issued was that of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna. On 1st July, 1897, the list of postage stamps was added to. No doubt this was done at least partially for postal convenience, mainly for use on parcels, but I fear that the two highest values are not really required for the purely local postal business of Bundi. Be that as it may, the following is a list of them:—

1 anna,	Indian Red.
2 annas,	Yellow Green.
4 “	Light Yellow Green.
8 “	Indian Red.
1 rupee,	Yellow on blue paper.

All these are printed on *laid* paper of various makes and are printed in one pane only, arranged as follows:—

1, 2, 4 annas	120 stamps in 8 horizontal rows
8 “	104 “ “ 13 “ “
1 rupee	120 “

Each stamp is divided from its neighbour by a plain margin varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 millimetres. In the two-anna value the artist has not ruled the lines between the top and second row straight, so that the margin between

these rows varies between 2 millimetres on the extreme left to 5 on the extreme right.

The design of the higher values is the same as for the half anna issues ; *viz.*, an oval enclosed in a rectangle, the corners being filled with a foliate ornament. The oval contains a rough drawing of a "*Katár*" or Indian dagger, with the words "Raj Bundi" above in one line, and the value in one line below it.

The paper on which the one anna value is printed is watermarked with a highly ornamental fountain enclosed in a laurel wreath with the words "made in Belgium for Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawd." The 2, 4, and 8 annas values are on paper watermarked with a large crown and the word "Superfine."

*P. S.*—Since writing the above I have received the following answer to a letter which I wrote to the Prime Minister of Bundi, impressing on him the advisability of strictly confining the values of stamps issued to actual postal needs. The answer explains itself and gives us a most welcome assurance that Bundi intends to keep to the straight path of philatelic rectitude. Would that all were so! The Prime Minister's letter runs :—

"I am in receipt of your very kind letter of the 6th instant, and thank you most cordially for the suggestion you make therein about the Bundi State Postage Stamps. The suggestion is indeed a proper one, and I had already a mind to abolish the issue of 1 rupee and 8 anna stamps, as the use of them is on a very small scale. I have now issued orders that, after the old stock of 1 rupee and 8 anna stamps, which is very small, has been exhausted, no further printings of higher values be made, and that the stamps be restricted to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 4 anna values only. I assure you that there will be no issue of 1 rupee and 8 anna stamps in future, but only those values that are constantly used in the post will be continued."

And thus does Bundi shame its big brother, Canada : Bravo Bundi!

## UNITED STATES REVENUES.

Read at the meeting of the National Philatelic Society, December 14th, 1897, by  
J. M. Andreini.

I thought it might not be altogether devoid of interest to bring to this evening's exhibition this book of revenues used on the original documents. The idea which led me to retain these stamps in their present condition was mainly that of association. Apart, of course, from the main fact which all U. S. fiscal stamps bring to our minds, namely, the momentous historical emergency which gave them birth, the particular stamps I have in this book will reveal to some extent the transactions and the existence of many of the most noted mercantile and banking houses of the Metropolis. These labels scattered in various ways over many documents witness the closing of large transactions of financial giants like Jay Cooke & Co, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Matthew Morgan's Sons and many other formerly prominent firms which have succumbed to the whirlwind of business disaster—they also attest the transactions of large houses which have suffered changes with the tide of time—or those of eminent concerns such as August Belmont & Co, Brown Brothers & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., L. Van Hoffman & Co., and many others which have successfully survived the panics of the last fifty years.

You will see in this book how those houses used, cancelled, misused and abused U. S. fiscals—with what little respect they treated the benign face of

the father of his country when in the hurry and excitement of business they tried to obliterate their revenue stamps. Some used the date and herring machine, some the ribbon dater, some the numbering knives, some the dry stamp and others used various kinds of punches of such destructive nature that it is a wonder that we are able at this late date to exhibit anything like a perfect fiscal stamp.

Besides the wide and general associations of which I speak in connection with this book of revenues there is still another and more interesting one to me personally in the fact that it contains some specimens of the signature or initials of persons with whom I have been in intimate business intercourse for the past twenty-five years and that feature alone would give a priceless value to the book.

I hope however you will not look under its covers for anything very rare, according to catalogue. I have placed these things together rather for the wider scope which it gives to revenue stamp collecting. The many shades of each value, the strange combination of values on each document, the early dates to be observed on imperforate, part perforate and perforate specimens, the postage stamps used on cheques and other documents, the split revenues so rarely found, the revenues used for postal purposes or match stamps used on receipts,—all these details which might be considered out of place in a regular collection are to be found together in this book.

You will observe that pairs or blocks of revenues were very seldom used, especially in the large offices in the large cities. I can think of two reasons therefor—one is that it was the general custom in those times to sever the stamps preparatory to the day's work and to sever only the quantities which were thought necessary for the day's business—another is that it was important to economise space, as the notes, acceptances or bills of exchange on which the stamps were placed were usually of small size and the revenues had sometimes to be heaped one upon the other as you will see in many instances in this book. And finally I think you will look with some interest upon these original instruments of destruction. You have perhaps often indulged in strong expletives when beholding a wreckage of fine revenues, to all appearances wantonly spoiled by some sharp instrument in vandalic hands, and now you have an opportunity to inspect the very articles which have marred the beauty and impaired the value of U. S. Revenues.

### AUCTION SALES.

As usual we begin our Auction season about the middle of February, and we have booked our first sale for February 16th and 17th although these dates may be subject to slight modification. The sale in question will contain a good collection of U. S. stamps; a splendid collection of U. S. Revenues, including a large number of duplicates, and a magnificent lot of European and West Indian stamps, containing a large number of great rarities; also a large quantity of duplicates of varieties which it is difficult enough to procure in single specimens. This latter portion of the sale consists of a selection from the same collection out of which we sold the magnificent line of Spanish stamps, which figured in our 140th Auction Sale. The lots are arranged to suit the tastes of collectors and of dealers as well, and there will be presented here an opportunity for dealers to replenish their stock in many lines in which a similar opportunity will not be offered for many years to come.



## NOTES.

In regard to the 25 centavos stamp of the Argentine Republic described in our October number, Mr. Louis Sobrino writes us as follows :

" With regard to the 25c stamp mentioned in your letter of the 1st October, and referred to in No. 10 of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, I wish to state that this stamp was manufactured by the South American Bank Note Company, with a view to its forming part of the set of stamps which were in use from 1888 to 1892. It did not, however, come into use, as, at the time that the present issue was placed in circulation, in 1892, the 25c lithographed had not yet been exhausted. As I had something to do with the bringing to light of a theft of stamps committed in the South American Bank Note Company in 1890, I have had in my possession several copies of this stamp, as well as of the \$10.00 and \$50.00 stamps, none of which came into use. You may satisfy yourselves as to whether the 25c stamp referred to is of the same quality of paper, same size and perforation, as the others of the set mentioned."



HONGKONG.—We illustrate the surcharged stamp chronicled in our last number.



Dr. R. Benjamin has shown us a remarkable stamp of this colony in the shape of a 2c rose, watermarked Crown and C. A., on a thicker paper than the regular stamps and *perforated 12*, with a peculiar rough and uneven perforation. It does not in any way resemble the perforation in this gauge which belongs to the 1883-84 period of the Colonial issues. Can any of our English contemporaries explain the curiosity ?



LABUAN.—The 18c stamp described in our December number was withdrawn, as we are informed, almost as soon as it was printed, as the surcharge "Labuan" was found to be over the value "Eighteen." These are now placed on the market at something around face value for the unused, and at a small proportion of face value for the "cancelled to order" specimens. We wonder whether any of these stamps ever went out to Labuan for postage, and we sincerely hope that they did not, so that nobody will be tempted to recognize them. At the same time, it was discovered that the surcharge "Labuan" on the 12c stamp also partly obliterated the value "Twelve Cents," and this value, probably for the sake of companionship, was withdrawn at the same time as the 18c.



In the last number of this Journal, we referred to a statement contained in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, to the effect that the unpaid letter stamps of San Marino were purely a fiscal issue, and were not used for the

purpose of collecting postage due. We then said that we would inquire further into the matter, and, in response to a letter addressed to the Post-office Department of San Marino, we have just received a reply informing us that the stamps in question were made for special use in the Post-office as unpaid letter stamps, but as the Government found itself without a supply of the Revenue stamps, the unpaid letter stamps were provisionally used for revenue purposes, until a new issue could be prepared.

\* \* \* \* \*

“TATI CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.”—We were shown, a few days ago, two



specimens of stamps with the above inscription, but up to the present we have been unable to secure any reliable information as to their character. The values shown to us are 1 shilling carmine, and 2s 6d dark blue, the design being the same for both values. We are informed that the Tati Concessions cover the latest grant to Cecil Rhodes, but our informant was unable to state whether the stamps were used for postage or for fiscal purposes. The cancellations on the specimens submitted to us appeared to be fiscal, but even as to this we could not be positive. We would appreciate some reliable information as to the character of the stamps in question.

\* \* \* \* \*

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles a 1½d stamp of New South Wales, but as we see no notice of such an issue in the *Australian Philatelist* for October 25th, which is published in Sydney, we suppose that the stamp referred to is the Victoria 1½d which was chronicled by us last month.

\* \* \* \* \*

In printing the Errata to the 58th edition of the Catalogue, a slight error occurred under Cape of Good Hope, the corrected prices being intended for No. 55 instead of No. 53. The purpose of the correction was to quote the used specimens. We now understand that some of our speculating friends are travelling around stamp dealers' shops, looking for No. 53. 2½ pale green, and expecting to make a big haul. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## CHRONICLE.

**BAVARIA.**—A letter sheet similar to the one recently issued for the German Empire, has made its appearance, the stamp being of the current type of Bavarian adhesives.

*Letter sheet.*

10 pf rose, gray

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—The ½ anna reply card has also been issued with the stamp of the new type.

*Postal card.*

$\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna yellow green, buff

**CANADA.**—In addition to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp chronicled last month, the 2, 5, 6 and 8c have now made their appearance, and it is stated that the 8c will follow without much delay.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

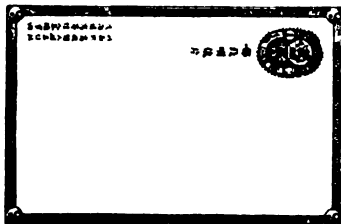
2c purple

5c dark blue

6c chocolate

8c orange vermilion

**CHINA.**—The new set which appeared in October, has now been enriched by the addition of a postal card, which we illustrate herewith:

*Postal card.*

1c carmine, buff

**Chinkiang.**—We have found in our stock some horizontal pairs of the 5c value, imperforate between.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

5c emerald green, imperforate between

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a vertical pair of the 1c orange on yellow of 1892, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  all around, but imperforate between the stamps.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

1c orange on yellow, imperforate between

**ECUADOR.**—*Der Philatelist* states that the 2c and 20c stamps of the 1896 issue were surcharged 1897-1898 in the Province of Chimborazo. The issues are said to have been very limited in quantity. Mr. C. Witt has shown us a 1 centavo of the Jubilee issue, with the surcharge, "Correos Provisionales" and arms, inverted.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issues.

Surcharged 1897-1898.

Perforated 14.

2c red, black surcharge

20c orange " "

Surcharged



1c rose, surcharge inverted

**French Offices in Zanzibar.**—In addition to the three values of Unpaid Letter Stamps chronicled last month, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces two new values.

*Unpaid Letter stamps.*

Imperforate.

1½a on 15c green

3a on 30c carmine

**GUATEMALA.**—It is reported that the 1897 or Exposition Issue was to have been withdrawn on January 1st and the previous issue again put into regular use. In the meantime the supply of 1 centavo stamps seems to have run short and the 12c of 1897 provided with an overprint "UN-CENTAVO-1898," in three lines, to supply the deficiency.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional Issue.

Perforated 12.

1c on 12c carmine, violet surcharge

**HAYTI.**—In our number for November, 1897, we chronicled the 1c stamp of the new issue, imperforate vertically. We have now received part of a sheet imperforate horizontally.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 13½.

1c light blue, imperforate horizontally

**JAPAN.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current 1 sen adhesive has assumed a new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

1s olive green

**MEXICO.**—We have found in our stock an unsevered pair of the 4c vermilion, 1892 issue, with watermark "Correos E. U. M." imperforate between.

The 12c and 50c have now appeared with the new watermark; also a new 3c card for Interior service, of the same design as those chronicled in our May, 1897, number.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermark "Correos E. U. M."

4c vermilion, imperforate between

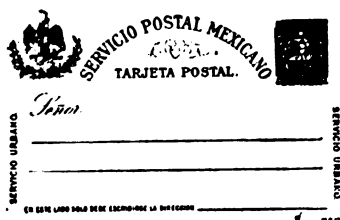
Perforated 12.

Watermarked Eagle and R. M.

12c olive

50c violet

Postal card.

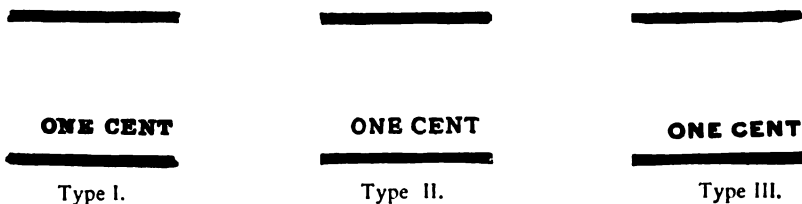


SERVICIO INTERIOR at sides.  
3c brown, red inscriptions, *white*

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—It appears that the provisional stamp illustrated in our last number, exists in three different types of surcharge. The stamps were surcharged in sheets of 50, the four upper rows being all of one type, the lower row being composed of eight settings of the second type, and two of the third type. We are informed that only 40,000 of these stamps were surcharged, which would yield 800 sheets of 50, or 1,600 stamps of the rarest variety, and 6,400 of the second type. Very few of these stamps were obtained unused by dealers or collectors, almost the entire issue having been used for prepayment of postage. As a large proportion of those thus used will be destroyed, we may conclude that all these provisional stamps will become scarce, and the third type, of which only two exist in each sheet of 50, will reach a high degree of rarity.

We are also informed that a few were surcharged in red, and a few with red and black surcharge. Our authority states that these were made without authority from the Post-office Department, and that the Postmaster General ordered them to be returned. It is said that two or three are in the hands of collectors, and of course these should be considered only in the nature of essays, they being in the same class as the similar double surcharge which was made at the time Barbados issued the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 4d brown.

We illustrate the three types, type I being the commonest variety and type III the scarcest.



The new one and two cent stamps have made their appearance, and the work is very similar in character to that executed by the American Bank Note Co. in making the Jubilee set. The 1c stamp bears a new portrait of Queen Victoria, and the 2c stamp the portrait of the Prince of Wales, which thus, for the first time, since 1867, appears on a postage stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

1c rose

2c orange

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—We read in the *London Philatelist*, that new stationery of various kinds has been provided here, namely, a 2d envelope with the Jubilee stamp, 1 x 1d reply card, and a 1d wrapper, also with the new Jubilee stamp.

*Envelope.*

2p blue, white laid

*Wrapper.*

1p carmine, manila laid

*Postal card*

1 x 1p carmine, *straw*

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Mr. E. B. Power informs us that he has seen, in the collection of Mr. Wm. Thorne, the 6p value of New Zealand, of the 1873-78 issue, on blued paper. It therefore only remains for the shilling to be discovered in the same condition.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

Perforated.

Blued paper.

6p blue, issue of 1873-78

**PERSIA.**—After a long respite, the surcharge has again been resorted to here, and we can only hope that the new issue may be ready before long or else the flood may be overwhelming.

According to the *P. J. of G. B.* several values of the current series have been reprinted on account of the delay in preparing the new issue.

The 5s and 16s envelopes have also appeared in new sizes.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

5s on 8s brown

1k on 5k violet and silver

2k on 5k " " "

*Envelopes.*

Size 146x92 mm.

5s blue

Size 100x108 mm.

16s rose carmine

**PERU.**—Mess. Williams & Co. inform us that the 20c Unpaid Letter

stamp has been surcharged "Deficit," and that the 1c Unpaid Letter stamp is being prepared with the same surcharge. They also state that 30,000 of the 1c unpaid were surcharged "Franqueo" diagonally, in black, and were placed on sale on November 6th for ordinary use throughout that month, the supply of the 1896 issue having been exhausted. The same correspondents also inform us that they have been favored with a few of the beautiful new 1, 2 and 5c stamps which were to have been placed on sale on December 1st, and that they have it from official authority that these are not intended as a commemorative issue, but are to remain in regular use.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.



1c brown, black surcharge

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "Deficit."

1c brown

20c blue

**QUEENSLAND.**—Mr. E. B. Power has shown us the 6 penny Newspaper stamp with watermark Crown & Q.

*Newspaper stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Watermarked Crown & Q.

6p green

**ST. VINCENT.**—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 1 shilling stamp has appeared in a new shade, namely, salmon, instead of vermilion.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1sh salmon

**SALVADOR.**—We have received a specimen of the 15c black of the current issue, with official surcharge, the surcharge being of the same type as that used on the 1896 issue. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the entire set has been surcharged in the same way.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Surcharged



1c scarlet  
 2c yellow brown  
 3c bistre brown  
 5c orange  
 10c blue green  
 12c blue  
 15c black  
 20c slate  
 24c yellow  
 30c rose  
 50c purple  
 100c carmine brown

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**SOMALI COAST.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the new set has been issued in the regular Colonial type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

1c black, <i>lilac</i>	25c black, <i>rose</i>
2c brown, <i>buff</i>	30c brown, <i>bistre</i>
4c claret, <i>lavender</i>	40c red, <i>straw</i>
5c green, <i>greenish</i>	50c carmine, <i>rose</i>
10c black, <i>lavender</i>	75c deep violet, <i>yellow orange</i>
15c blue	if bronze green, <i>straw</i>
20c red, <i>green</i>	

*Envelopes.*

Size, 116x76 mm.

5c green	25c black, <i>rose</i>
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15c blue, *bluish*  
 Size, 123x96 mm.

15c blue, <i>bluish</i>	25c black, <i>rose</i>
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Size, 147x112 mm.

15c blue, <i>bluish</i>	25c black, <i>rose</i>
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*Postal cards.*

10c black, <i>greenish</i>	10x10c black, <i>blue</i>
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*Letter cards.*

15c blue, <i>gray</i> , Perf. III.	25c black, <i>rose</i> , Perf. III.
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**SWEDEN.**—We understand that the 30 öre stamp has appeared in yellow, instead of yellow brown.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 13.

Watermarked Crown.

30 öre yellow

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**WURTEMBERG.**—The *Monthly Journal* states that a letter sheet exactly like to the one described under Germany in the December number of our Journal, has been issued here with the 10pf. stamp of Wurtemberg, and the heading "Konigreich Wurtemberg."

*Letter sheet.*

10pf rose, *gray*



THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, Nov. 16th and 17th, 1897.

Russia : 1st issue, 10 kopecs, imperf., a pair, unused, large margins and very fine,	\$ 26.25
Switzerland : Geneva : 10c green, superb, lightly postmarked copy,	95.60
— Zurich, 4 rappen, with vertical lines, type 3, unused, good margins, but slightly rubbed and thinned,	52.50
Ceylon : Imperf., 2sh blue, unused and very fine, with good margins but no gum,	42.00
Mauritius : Post paid, 1d orange, medium state of plate, unused and fine, with good margins,	42.50
— do., 2d blue, very early state, unused, no margins but fine,	155.00
Natal : Imperf., Wmk. star, 3d blue, unused and very fine, large margins, but no gum,	60.00
British Columbia : Imperf., 5c rose, unused, good margins on 3 sides, and nice bright copy, but small tear at bottom,	140.00
— Imperf., 10c blue, unused with gum, nice margins on 3 sides, and fine,	10.00
Canada : Imperf., 12d black, on laid paper, used, nice copy, but cut close and mounted,	100.00
New Brunswick : 6d yellow, unused, small margins, but fine bright copy,	31.25
— 6d yellow, pair with nice margins all around, but small tear and 2 corners slightly creased,	40.00
— 1sh mauve, superb color and lightly cancelled, good margins nearly all around, very fine,	85.00
— 1sh lilac mauve, fine shade, very lightly cancelled, small margins, very slight defect between N and W of "New,"	67.50
— 5 cents brown, Connell stamp, unused, with gum and fine, but perfs. cut at top and partly at left,	60.00
New Foundland : 4d carmine, unused, no gum, small margins, but very fine,	70.00
— 6½d carmine, unused, with gum, very large margins, superb copy,	57.50
— 1sh carmine, unused, with part gum, brilliant color, good margins all around, thinned in 2 places, very fine,	160.00
— 1sh carmine, used, large margins all around, slightly thinned in one small place, and creased across center, but fine,	105.00
— 1sh orange, unused, bright color, but cut close and rather thinned,	105.00
Nova Scotia : 1sh cold violet, very lightly cancelled, nice margins and extremely fine,	75.00
— 1sh purple, superb copy, used together with a very fine 6d yellow-green, on piece of original, both have large margins,	105.00
United States : Providence, 1846, complete sheet, showing the 10c, and 11 types of the 5c. very fine and scarce,	45.00
— Justice, 30c, unused and fine, no gum,	9.50
— Justice, 90c, unused and fine, but no gum, well centered,	27.50
Nevis : Perf. 15, engraved, 1sh blue green, unused and very fine, but no gum,	17.50
— 6d gray, lithographed, unused in mint state, (No. 4 on plate),	33.75
— 6d gray, lithographed, same condition, (No. 5 on plate),	33.75
— Wmk. C. A., 6d green, unused and fine, with gum,	25.00
— — another, used and fine,	30.00
St. Christopher : Wmk. C. A., 4d blue, unused in mint state,	22.50

St. Lucia : Wmk. C. A., 6d lilac, unused in mint state,	10.00
— — another, ditto,	10.00
— — another, ditto,	10.00
St. Vincent : Wmk. star, 5sh lake, unused, with gum, rather pale color, but fine,	65.00
— — 4d on 1sh vermilion, unused, no gum, perforated rather close, but fine copy,	45.00
Turks Islands : 1881, 2½ on 1d red, Gibbon's type 10, unused in mint state, very fine,	47.50
— 1881, 2½ on 1sh lilac, same type, unused, with gum and fine, but no perfs. at left,	25.00
— 1881, 4 on 1sh lilac, Gibbon's type 16, unused and fine, but no perfs. at bottom,	13.75
Virgin Islands : Perf. 15, 6d rose, on toned paper, unused in mint state,	30.00
— Perf. 15, 1sh carmine, double lined frame, on bleuté, unused, no gum, fine, but perfs. cut a little short at left,	15.75
New South Wales : Laureated, 6d brown, coarse background, unused,	130.00
— Diadem, Imperf., 5d green, very fine copy with good margins all around,	16.25
New Zealand : Blue paper, imperf., 1sh green, very fine,	12.00
— Pelure paper, imperf., 1d vermilion, unused and fine, but no gum, very slightly rubbed on face,	18.75
— do, 2d lilac blue, very fine unused copy with large margins all around, nearly full gum, extremely scarce,	47.50
— Pelure paper, perf. 1d vermilion, few perfs. clipped at bottom, small damage to corner,	25.00
Victoria : 1st issue, 2d lilac, fine border and background,	15.75
— 1868, 5sh blue on yellow, unused, full gum and fine dark color, but no perfs. at right,	35.00
— — — another, used and very fine,	16.25
— — — another, fine,	11.50
Western Australia : 6d bronze, extremely fine and lightly cancelled copy, large margins, and showing gold lustre,	16.00

Auction sale of Puttick and Simpson, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st, 1897.

Great Britain : 2sh brown, brilliant unused copy, in mint state,	\$23.75
Prussia : 1857, head on solid ground, 2sgr blue, unused and very fine, but no gum,	22.50
Ceylon : Imperf., 8d brown, good margins, very lightly cancelled, slightly thinned in one small place,	55.00
— Wmk. star, clean cut perf., 8d yellow brown, an extremely fine and well centered unused copy, but no gum,	52.50
— Wmk. C. C., 2 rupees 50 cents lilac rose, fine,	11.00
Hong Kong : Wmk. C. C., 96 cents yellow brown, unused and very fine, but no gum,	31.25
British Bechuanaland : 1888, surcharged Protectorate, 5sh green un- used, in mint state,	20.00
Cape of Good Hope : Woodblock, 1d red, very fine,	15.00
Lagos : Wmk. C. A., 2sh 6p black, used and very fine,	22.50
— — 5sh blue, ditto,	27.50

United States : 1860, 90c blue, unused, in mint state, and well centered,	19.50
— 1868, 90c blue, unused, full gum and very fine,	25.00
— Justice, 90c unused and very fine, but no gum,	30.00
— State, 5 dollars, unused, very fine, with part gum,	90.00
— — 10 dollars, in similar state,	43.75
— — 20 dollars, in similar state,	36.25
Nevis : Perf. 15, lithographed, 6d gray, unused, and fine, but no gum,	22.00
— another,	31.50
— another, with gum but small tear,	20.00
St. Vincent : Wmk star, 5sh lake, unused, and well centered, full gum, small defect at right top corner,	42.00
— Wmk. C. A., Perf. 14, 4d ultramarine, unused and fine, but no gum,	16.87
Argentine Republic : 1864, imperf., 10c green, very fine penmarked copy, with large margins,	15.50
British Honduras : Wmk. C. C., perf. 14, 6d rose, unused, mint state,	13.75
— Wmk. C. A., 50 cents on 1sh gray, small surcharge, unused, mint state,	16.25
Victoria : 1868, 5sh blue on yellow, one perf. missing but well centered and fine,	15.00

### THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The seventeenth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House December 6, 1897.

Present, Messrs. C. Gregory, Vice-President, in the chair, Calman, Deats, Luff, Lynde, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8.15 P. M.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Wm. Herrick, resigning as President of the Club, and his resignation was accepted with regret.

Adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

Eighteenth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House Dec. 8, 1897.

Present, Messrs. C. Gregory, Vice-President, in the chair, Deats, Luff, Nast, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 7.50 P. M.

The resignation of Mr. Lynde as a member of the Board of Governors was read by the Secretary and the same was accepted.

Adjourned at 8 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*,

Second meeting of stockholders and first annual meeting of the Club, held at the Club House, Dec. 8, 1897.

Vice-President Chas. Gregory, as Chairman, called the meeting to order at 8.15 P. M.

To the roll call the following stockholders answered :

Andreini, Bogert, Bruner, H. L. Calman, Deats, Dieschbourg, Drew, W. F. George, Chas. Gregory, W. F. Gregory, Hartshorne, Hobby, Holland, Homburger, Knudson, Krassa, Luff, Meyenberg, Morgenthau, Nast, Parker,

Perrin, Rich, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, Terrett, G. R. Tuttle and Williams.

Reading of the minutes of previous stockholders meeting, Oct. 5, 1896, was dispensed with.

The following reports of officers were accepted :

Vice-President's report.

Treasurer's " "

Secretary's " "

Report of Chairman Executive Committee.

" " House " "

" " Com. on Amusements.

" " Auditing Committee.

" " Literary " "

" " Membership " "

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were then considered section by section, and passed as follows :

Amendment to the Constitution :

Sec. 8. Amended to read as follows :

"Nominations for the office of Governor may be made two weeks before the annual meeting."

Sec. 9. Amended to read as follows :

"No member shall vote for more candidates than there are vacancies to be filled and the corresponding number of candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be declared elected as Governors."

Sec. 12. To add to the section as follows :

"Any member who shall have transferred his stock to another person shall be deemed to have resigned his membership, but this shall not prevent his applying for and being elected to subscribing membership in the prescribed way."

Amendments to the By-Laws :

Sec. 2. Amended to read as follows :

"The initiation fee for subscribers shall be ten dollars. The annual dues for resident subscribers shall be ten dollars and for non-resident subscribers five dollars.

"The above initiation fee and annual dues shall be paid by all subscribers admitted after January 1st, 1898, and the annual dues above provided for shall be paid by all subscribers after October 1st, 1898."

Sec. 3. Amended to read as follows :

"The annual dues for resident stockholders shall be ten dollars and for non-resident stockholders five dollars."

The above annual dues shall be paid by stockholders admitted after January 1st, 1898, and by all stockholders after Oct. 1st., 1898.

Sec. 8. Amended to read as follows :

"All bills shall be payable on the first Monday of each month, and no member shall, at any time, allow a charge against him to exceed twenty (20) dollars. Should a charge against any member be found to exceed the prescribed limit the Chairman of the House Committee shall notify him, in writing, to that effect. Should a member refuse or neglect to pay his account on written notice of the amount due, he shall cease to have any further credit at the Club, until such arrears be paid up. If he should remain in arrears sixty days after receiving notice of default, the Board of Governors may erase his name from the list of members."

The Secretary then read the resignations of Messrs. Herrick and Lynde

from the Board of Governors, the Secretary stating that both resignations had been accepted by the Board.

After an explanation made by the Chairman about vacancies, the election of Governors took place, Messrs. Nast and Drew having been appointed Tellers.

To serve three years to replace the outgoing class.

John W. Scott, Henry L. Calman, P. F. Bruner.

To serve two years in place of Mr. Herrick, resigned :

Mr. William Thorne.

To serve one year in place of Mr. Lynde, resigned :

Dr. Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr.

And the Chairman thereupon declared Messrs. J. W. Scott, H. L. Calman, Bruner, Thorne and Stebbins duly elected Governors of the Club.

Adjourned at 9.55 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

Nineteenth meeting of the Board of Governors, held at the Club House, December 8, 1897.

Present, Messrs. Deats, who was chosen Chairman, Bruner, Calman, Luff, Nast, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 10 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Wm. Thorne was nominated for President and unanimously elected.

Mr. P. F. Bruner was nominated for Vice-President and unanimously elected.

Mr. J. W. Scott was nominated for Treasurer and unanimously elected.

Mr. J. M. Andreini was nominated for Secretary and unanimously elected.

Mr. John N. Luff was chosen temporary Chairman of House Committee.

Adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

Twentieth meeting of the Board of Governors, held December 13, 1897. President Thorne in the chair.

Present, Messrs. Calman, Bruner, Nast, Luff, Stebbins, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8 P.M.

After the reading of correspondence by the Secretary it was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Theo. Van den Heuvel, formerly known as Henry Collin, may become a subscribing member by paying initiation fee.

Treasurer's report was received, showing balance in bank of \$1,120.33.

For failure to meet house bills Mr. Frederick M. Herlihey was dropped from the rolls and the Treasurer was authorized to charge the indebtedness to House accounts.

Mr. Frank J. Bescher not having qualified as stockholder, was stricken off the roll.

Messrs. Hasse and Mead not having qualified as subscribers, were stricken off the roll.

The amount appropriated for the purchase of a piano was increased to \$150

The Treasurer was directed to invest, out of the Club funds, a sufficient sum to pay for \$500 U. S. 4 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1907.

The President offered to the Board the names of members to serve in the

standing Committees during the ensuing year, and the same were duly approved by the Governors, to wit :

Executive, H. L. Calman, *Chairman*, J. N. T. Levick, J. W. George.  
 House, John N. Luff, *Chairman*, Chas D. W. Drew, Robt. A. McKim,  
 Albert Perrin, Walter S. Scott.  
 Amusements, P. F. Bruner, *Chairman*, Ed. C. Hartshorne, John N. Luff,  
 Wm. Knudson, J. W. Scott.  
 Auditing, F. A. Nast, *Chairman*, Henry Clotz, Alvah Davison  
 Literary, H. E. Deats, *Chairman*, Jos J. Casey, Jos. S. Rich.  
 Membership, J. H. Stebbins, Jr., *Chairman*, R. R. Bogert, Henry Clotz,  
 Jos. S. Rich, H. N. Terrett.

The Treasurer was authorized to spend about \$80 for the Club's year book.

Mr. Luff presented to the Club, in behalf of Mr. Wm. Brown, of Salisbury, England, a number of Mr. Brown's own etchings, which were accepted with thanks, and Mr. Luff was authorized to have same properly framed and hung about the premises.

An appropriation of \$50 was passed, upon request of Amusement Committee, for a Xmas celebration.

Adjourned at 9.35 P.M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

### OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
 29 West 75th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
 122 East 22d Street.  
*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
 111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, DR. LIONEL M. HOMBURGER,  
 168 West 96th Street.  
*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
 Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.  
*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
 54 William Street.

### COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
 M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
 J. N. LUFF.  
*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
 GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
 W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK,  
 R. R. BOGERT,  
 J. W. GEORGE.  
*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
 F. E. P. LYNDE,  
 J. S. RICH.

December 14th, 1897.

The 336th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and the 88th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by the President.

Present: Mess. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bruner, Drew, George, Gregory, Krassa, Luff, Lynde, Meyenberg, Parker, Perrin, Rich, Rojas, W. S. Scott and M. N. Trafford.

The minutes of the 335th meeting were read and, on motion, approved.

The Trustees reported the election to active membership of Mr. H. T. Buck, 46 W. 17th Street, New York City.

The Trustees reported the following names dropped from the roll: Dr. B. M. Feldman, Geo. E. Boynton and E. Hawkins.

Mess. Andreini, Berlepsch, George, Krassa, Parker and Rojas exhibited their collections of United States Revenues, all of which contained many fine and interesting specimens and unused pairs. Some contained blocks and stamps on the original documents. Mr. Andreini showed cancelling dies and read some interesting notes on the stamps in his collection.

Adjourned 10.15.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

December 28th, 1897.

337th Regular Meeting of the National Philatetical Society and 89th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.25 by the President.

Present—Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Boucher, Doane, George, Homburger, Luff, Perrin, Rich, Rojas, Tuttle, Williams. Vistors—Messrs. M. Friedman, T. I. Underhill.

The minutes of the 336th meeting were read, and on motion accepted.

The Trustees reported the resignation of Eugene Boucher, John F. Black, Rudolf Kerstring, which were accepted with regrets.

The Auditing Committee reported having duly examined the books and accounts of Treasurer and found same correct.

The President made his annual report. The Secretary was instructed to cast ballots for candidates with the following results :

President, Mr. J. M. Andreini ; Secretary, Dr. Lionel M. Homburger ; Treasurer, Mr. Max Meyenberg ; Trustees, Messrs. J. W. George, W. S. Scott, Jos. S. Rich, John N. Luff.

The President then took the chair and made a short address. The President appointed the following Committees :

Entertainment, Albert Perrin, M. C. Berlepsch, J. N. Luff ; House, J. N. T. Levick, R. R. Bogert, J. W. George ; Finance, W. F. Gregory, Geo. R. Tuttle, W. S. Scott ; Membership, C. D. W. Drew, F. E. P. Lynde, J. S. Rich.

It was moved and seconded that the bond of the Treasurer be renewed and accepted as heretofore ; also that the Secretary notify the 14th Street National Bank that the Treasurer remains unchanged. Both motions were carried.

The Entertainment for the evening being an Exhibition of British Colonial Stamps, the following gentlemen participated, and to each was tendered a vote of thanks for their fine exhibits : Messrs. J. M. Andreini, Eugene Boucher, J. W. George, John N. Luff.

Mr. M. Friedman, 119 West 97th Street, New York City, was proposed for membership by Dr. Homburger and seconded by Mr. Rich. His name was posted on the bulletin.

Adjourned 10.30 P. M.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary.*

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

The 177th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, on Thursday, December 16th, 1897. The meeting was called to order at 8.10 P. M., with the following members present : President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, E. Angell, A. R. Richter, E. R. Carter, Mrs. Clara Albrecht, Messrs. Charles Herrmann, Hugo Kessler, E. Kuntz, Adolph Lienhardt, Rev. Chas. H. Jones and R. S. Lehman. Miss Katie Albrecht as guest.

On opening the meeting the President announced this was the Christmas Meeting and ordered the Christmas tree, which he had especially decorated for the occasion, to be placed on the Society table and the candles to be lighted, which lent a festive air to the occasion.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Messrs. Leon Auscher and Prof. Gustave Beil sent their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

A communication from Mr. C. Witt was read in which he stated that he is ready to receive subscriptions for Kohl's *Handbuch der Philatelie*, also that any member of the S. I. P. S. who is also a member of the Dresden Society may remit his dues to the latter through him.

The following donations were received: Photographs of the two Mauritius Post Office stamps from Mr. J. Bernichon, which were recently bought by him for 48,000 francs, a lot of counterfeits from an "Old Friend," Nos. 46 and 48 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Postal Card Society from Mr. Stone, priced catalogues of their 88th, 90th, 91st and 93rd sales from the Bogert & Durbin Company. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

New business being in order, the President arose and announced that this was not only the Christmas meeting of the Society, but that the latter was also entering into the 15th year of its existence. He rejoiced to say that the three men who had called the Society into life and labored to bring it up to its present importance and magnitude, namely, Dr. G. Odendall, Henry Clotz and himself are still among its most active members, although the former now resides in Austria. Of these three, the one to whom the success of the Society is mostly due, is he who has been our Treasurer since its inception, Henry Clotz.

In order to show the appreciation of his services the members had decided to present him with some suitable testimonial. For this purpose, he said, a subscription has been quietly raised, to which all members promptly responded, which resulted in his being able to present Mr. Clotz, in the name of the Society and its members, with a handsome crystal cigar moistener filled with the choice brand that our Treasurer indulges in. In conclusion, he hoped that our Henry Clotz would for many years to come be our Treasurer, and proposed three cheers for him, which were given with enthusiasm.

Mr. Clotz replied in a short but eloquent speech, stating that he was greatly and pleasantly surprised by this beautiful token of friendship and esteem, for which he heartily thanked the members, and which will always be the most cherished souvenir in his possession. He disclaimed being in any way responsible for the Society's success, which, he stated, was due to our worthy President and the members who had upheld the S. I. P. S. at all times. He therefore proposed three cheers for the Society and its President, which were given with a vim.

The cigar moistener is of the finest cut glass, in the shape of a jar with silver cover, upon which is engraved a suitable inscription.

A collation was served by our Steward, Mr. Loescher, and the festivities were continued amid toasts, anecdotes and witty speeches until a late hour, when the meeting was adjourned until January 20th, 1898.

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.

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. FEB. 1, 1898 [Single Copies, 5cts.  
" " 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.)

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued.

- Aug. 8th, 1867.  
Stamps of the issues of September, 1861, to April, 1866, embossed with grills of various sizes. We list the prominent varieties. There are many intermediate sizes, caused by irregularities in making the grill roller and by wear.
- White wove paper.  
Perforated 12.
- I. Grill with points up.
- 1° Grill covering the entire stamp.
- |     |                                     |                   |                    |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 179 | 3c rose                             | 190               | 4° Grill 11x13 mm. |
| 180 | 5c brown                            | 191               | 1c pale blue       |
| 181 | 30c orange                          | 192               | 1c dark blue       |
|     | <i>Variety: Imperforate.</i>        | 193               | 1c dull blue       |
| 182 | 3c rose                             | 194               | 2c gray black      |
|     | 2° Grill 18x15 mm.                  | 195               | 3c rose            |
| 183 | 3c rose                             | 196               | 3c rose red        |
|     | 3° Grill 13x16 mm.                  | 197               | 3c lake            |
| 184 | 3c rose                             | 198               | 10c dark green     |
|     | <i>Variety: Imperforate.</i>        | 199               | 12c black          |
| 185 | 3c rose                             | 200               | 12c gray black     |
|     | II. Grill with points down.         |                   | 15c gray black     |
|     | 1° Grill covering the entire stamp. | 5° Grill 9x13 mm. |                    |
| 186 | 3c rose                             | 201               | 1c pale blue       |
|     | 2° Grill 13x16 mm.                  | 202               | 1c dark blue       |
| 187 | 3c rose                             | 203               | 2c gray black      |
|     | 3° Grill 11½x14 mm.                 | 204               | 3c rose            |
| 188 | 2c gray black                       | 205               | 3c rose red        |
| 189 | 3c rose                             | 206               | 3c lake red        |
|     |                                     | 207               | 5c yellow brown    |
|     |                                     | 208               | 5c brown           |
|     |                                     | 209               | 5c black brown     |
|     |                                     | 210               | 10c yellow green   |
|     |                                     | 211               | 10c dark green     |
|     |                                     | 212               | 12c gray black     |
|     |                                     | 213               | 15c black          |
|     |                                     | 214               | 15c gray black     |
|     |                                     | 215               | 24c gray lilac     |
|     |                                     | 216               | 30c pale orange    |
|     |                                     | 217               | 30c orange         |
|     |                                     | 218               | 90c blue           |
|     |                                     | 219               | 90c dark blue      |

*Varieties:*

- a. Imperforate.  
 220 3c rose red  
 b. Vertical half of 2 cents used as 1 cent.  
 220a 1c gray black (half of 2c)

April, 1869.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. The stamps are nearly square and of smaller size than in the preceding issue.

The 1 cent has a profile of Benjamin Franklin in a pearled circle. At the top "U. S. POSTAGE" follows the curve of the circle and "ONE" and "CENT" are similarly arranged below but separated by a small upright panel bearing the numeral "1."

The 2 cents has a post horse and rider. The design is framed by elaborate arabesques which support, at the top, a banner bearing the word "POSTAGE" in white capitals, above which are the words "UNITED STATES" in small colored capitals. At the bottom are "TWO" and "CENTS," at each side of a large numeral "2."

The 3 cents bears a locomotive surrounded by scroll work. On a tablet in the upper part is "POSTAGE" with "UNITED STATES" in smaller letters curved above it. At the bottom is a large numeral "3" with "THREE" and "CENTS" at left and right.

The 6 cents has a portrait of George Washington in a small pearled circle, surrounded by a rectangular frame with "POSTAGE" at the top, "UNITED STATES" at each side and "SIX" and "CENTS" at the bottom with a large "6" between the words. The spandrels are filled with a checkered design of tiny squares of white and color.

The 10 cents has a large eagle with wings spread and resting on a shield; which has, in the upper part "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" in two lines, and in the lower part large numerals "10." Across the bottom is a ribbon inscribed "TEN CENTS." Thirteen stars are arched across the upper part of the stamp and clouds fill the background.

The 12 cents has a picture of an ocean steamship in a horizontal oval. Below are "TWELVE" and "CENTS" in curved lines at each side of the numerals "12." A panel in the upper part of the stamp bears the words "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" in two lines. The outlines are filled in with arabesques.

The 15 cents has, in a central panel, a microscopic picture of the landing of Columbus. Above this are "U. S." and "POSTAGE," and below "FIFTEEN CENTS" and the numerals "15." The inscriptions are surrounded by elaborate foliated devices. There are three types of this value. In type I the central picture is surrounded by a frame of three parallel lines with a diamond-shaped ornament at the middle of

the top. Within the space for the picture there is, at the sides and bottom, a band of short diagonal lines about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide. This band is in the color of the body of the stamp and is usually covered by the picture. In type II the frame and diamond have been removed. There is a band of lines, as in type I, but placed horizontally and extending all around the inside of the tablet. This band is 1 mm. wide. Type III has neither frame, diamond nor band of lines. It is only known in the re-issue of 1875.

The 24 cents has a microscopic reproduction of the picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in an oblong rectangle with octagonal ends. In the upper corners are the letters "U" and "S" in small circles with "POSTAGE" between them. In the lower part are "TWENTY FOUR CENTS" on a curved band, and the numerals of value. The background is filled with leaves and ornamental rulings.

The design of the 30 cents is similar to that of the 10 cents, having the eagle and shield with inscriptions and numerals corresponding to the value. Flags are draped below and at each side of the shield and thirteen stars form an arch at the top. Across the lower part of the shield and the flags are the words "THIRTY CENTS."

The 90 cents has a portrait of Abraham Lincoln in an upright oval. "U. S. POSTAGE" is curved above the oval and the numerals "90" appear in the upper corners. In the lower corners are the letters "U" and "S" and between them and the central oval are ribbons bearing the words "NINETY" and "CENTS." Branches of oak and laurel appear at the sides of the portrait.

The four higher values are printed in two colors. Sizes: 1 cent,  $20\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{4}$  mm.; 2 and 12 cents,  $20\frac{1}{4} \times 20$  mm.; 3 cents,  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 20$  mm.; 6 and 10 cents,  $20 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; 15 cents,  $21\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; 24 cents,  $22 \times 22$  mm.; 30 cents,  $22 \times 22\frac{1}{4}$  mm.; 90 cents,  $21\frac{3}{4} \times 22$  mm.

Embossed with a grill measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 mm. by  $9$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Perforated 12.

221	1c brown orange	
222	2c pale brown	
223	2c brown	
224	2c dark brown	
225	3c ultramarine	
226	3c dark ultramarine	
227	6c ultramarine	
228	10c yellow orange	
229	10c orange	
230	12c yellow green	
231	12c dark green	
232	15c dark blue and brown	type I
233	15c dark blue and dark brown	" I
234	15c dark blue and brown	" II
235	15c dark blue and dark brown	" II
236	24c violet and yellow green	

- 237 24c violet and dark green
- 238 30c rose and pale ultramarine
- 239 30c rose and dark ultramarine
- 240 30c dark rose and pale ultramarine
- 241 90c black and rose carmine

*Varieties:*

- a. Without grill.
  - 242 1c brown orange
  - 243 2c pale brown
  - 244 3c ultramarine
  - 245 15c dark blue and dark brown, type II
  - 246 24c deep violet and blue green
  - 247 30c carmine rose and deep ultramarine
  - 248 90c deep black and carmine
- The 6, 10 and 12 cents may exist without grill but undoubted copies are not known to the author:
- b. With medallion inverted.
  - 249 15c dark blue and dark brown, type I
  - 250 24c violet and dark green
- c. With flags inverted.
  - 251 30c rose and ultramarine
- d. Diagonal half of 2 cents used as 1 cent.
  - 252 1c pale brown (half of 2c)
- e. Vertical two thirds of 3 cents used as 2 cents.
  - 253 2c ultramarine (two thirds of 3c)

1875.

Reissue. Printed for display at the International Exposition of 1876 and for sale to collectors.

Wove paper, very white and hard.

Crackly white gum.

Perforated 12.

- 254 1c dark brown orange
- 255 2c brown
- 256 3c ultramarine
- 257 6c ultramarine
- 258 10c pale orange
- 259 12c dark blue green
- 260 15c dark blue and dark brown, type III
- 261 24c dark violet and blue green
- 262 30c rose carmine and dark ultramarine
- 263 90c deep black and deep carmine

1880.

Reissue. Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Soft porous paper.

Perforated 12.

- 264 1c pale brown orange
- 265 1c dark brown orange

1870.

Printed by the National Bank Note Co.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel.

Various profile bus's in upright ovals with "U. S. POSTAGE" in a curve above and the value and "CENTS" in a curve below, the latter words being separated by numerals corresponding to the value. The 24 cents differs from the general design in having numerals in the upper corners and the value in two lines directly below the oval. The 1 cent has scrolls in the corners, the 24 cents

has flags, cannon and stacked muskets in lower corners and "U. S. POSTAGE" displayed on thirteen stars above the portrait. The 90 cents has stars in the upper corners and anchors in the lower. The other values have various shield-shaped and panelled backgrounds.

The profiles are: 1 cent, Benjamin Franklin; 2 cents, Andrew Jackson; 3 cents, George Washington; 6 cents, Abraham Lincoln; 7 cents, Edwin M. Stanton; 10 cents, Thomas Jefferson; 12 cents, Henry Clay; 15 cents, Daniel Webster; 24 cents, Winfield Scott; 30 cents, Alexander Hamilton; 90 cents, Oliver H. Perry.

Size, 20x25 mm.

White wove paper.

Perforated 12.

I. Embossed with a grill.

1° Grill 9 to 10 mm. by 11 to 12½ mm.

- 266 1c pale ultramarine
- 267 1c deep ultramarine
- 268 2c pale red brown
- 269 2c orange brown
- 270 3c pale green
- 271 3c green
- 272 3c dark green
- 273 6c pale carmine
- 274 6c dark carmine
- 275 7c vermilion
- 276 10c yellow brown
- 277 10c brown
- 278 15c bright orange
- 279 24c pale dull purple
- 280 30c full black
- 281 90c carmine lake

2° Grill 8 to 8½ mm. by 8 to 10½ mm.

- 282 1c pale ultramarine
- 283 1c deep ultramarine
- 284 2c red brown
- 285 2c orange brown
- 286 3c pale green
- 287 3c green
- 288 6c pale carmine
- 289 7c vermilion
- 290 12c pale dull violet
- 291 15c bright orange
- 292 24c pale dull purple
- 293 30c full black
- 294 90c carmine lake

*Varieties:* Grill extending from top to bottom of the stamp and varying in width. This is an impression from the edge of the grill roller and is caused by the sheet being incorrectly placed while being grilled.

- 295 2c pale red brown
- 296 3c green
- 297 6c pale carmine
- 298 10c yellow brown

II. Without grill.

- 299 1c pale ultramarine
- 300 1c deep ultramarine
- 301 1c gray blue
- 302 2c pale red brown

- 303 2c red brown
- 304 2c orange brown
- 305 2c brown
- 306 3c pale green
- 307 3c green
- 308 6c carmine
- 309 6c deep carmine
- 310 7c scarlet vermilion
- 311 7c vermilion
- 312 10c yellow brown
- 313 10c brown
- 314 10c deep brown
- 315 12c dull violet
- 316 12c dark dull violet
- 317 15c pale orange
- 318 15c bright orange
- 319 24c pale dull purple
- 320 24c red purple
- 321 24c deep purple
- 322 30c full black
- 323 90c carmine lake

1873.

Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. Engraved in *taille douce* on steel. Designs as in the preceding issue with secret marks added to most of the values.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



1 cent.



2 cents.



3 cents.



6 cents.



7 cents.



10 cents.



12 cents.



15 cents.

CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.



1 cent.



2 cents.



3 cents.



6 cents.



7 cents.



10 cents



12 cents.



15 cents.

The marks are :

- 1 cent. A small curved line in the first pearl at the left of the numeral "1."
- 2 cents. A small diagonal line below the colorless ball at the left of the "s" of "U. S."
- 3 cents. A heavy shading below the tail of the ribbon inscribed "THREE."
- 6 cents. A strengthening of the first four lines, counting from the left, in the curve of the ribbon inscribed "SIX."
- 7 cents. Two small semi-circles drawn around the ends of the lines which outline the ball in the lower right corner.
- 10 cents. A small semi-circle in the ball at the right end of the upper label.
- 12 cents. Points of shading which make the balls of the numeral "2" nearly crescent shaped.
- 15 cents. A strengthening of two lines at the lower point of the triangle in the upper left corner, making a sort of "v."

Secret marks were added to the dies of the 24 and 90 cents. On the former some of the lines were deepened in the first of the half circle of stars, counting from the right. On the 90 cents the star in the upper right corner was similarly treated. But no plates were made from these altered dies. It is believed that a secret mark was added to the 30 cents but it has not as yet been discovered. Size 20x25mm.

Perforated 12.

1° White wove paper.

- 324 1c ultramarine
- 325 1c dark ultramarine
- 326 1c gray blue
- 327 1c dull blue
- 328 1c chalky blue
- 329 2c yellow brown
- 330 2c orange brown
- 331 2c brown
- 332 2c dark brown
- 333 2c black brown
- 334 3c yellow green
- 335 3c dark yellow green
- 336 3c green
- 337 3c deep green
- 338 3c blue green
- 339 6c dull rose
- 340 6c brown rose
- 341 7c vermilion
- 342 7c orange vermilion
- 343 10c yellow brown
- 344 10c brown
- 345 10c dark brown
- 346 10c red brown

- 347 12c dark dull violet
- 348 12c black violet
- 349 15c dull yellow orange
- 350 24c bluish purple
- 351 30c gray black
- 352 30c greenish black
- 353 90c carmine
- 354 90c rose carmine

*Variety*: Pair, imperforate between.

- 355 3c green
- 2° Vertically or horizontally ribbed paper.

- 356 1c ultramarine
- 357 1c dull blue
- 358 2c dark orange brown
- 359 3c light blue green
- 360 3c dark yellow green
- 361 6c dull rose
- 362 10c brown
- 363 12c black violet
- 364 15c deep orange
- 365 24c bluish purple
- 366 30c gray black
- 367 90c rose carmine

1875.

The 2 cents, printed in the color previously employed for the 7 cents, and a new value, 5 cents. The latter has a full-faced portrait of Zachary Taylor in an oval and the rest of the design identical with that of the 10 cents of the preceding issue, excepting the numeral and word of value. Size: 20x25 mm.

White wove paper

Perforated 12.

- 368 2c vermilion (July 1st)
- 369 2c orange vermilion
- 370 2c scarlet
- 371 5c bright blue (June 21st)
- 372 5c dark blue

*Variety*: Imperforate

- 373 2c vermilion

1875.

Special printing of the stamps of the preceding issues for display at the International Exposition of 1876 and for sale to collectors. Wove paper, very white and hard. Without gum.

Perforated 12.

- 374 1c bright ultramarine
- 375 2c dark brown
- 376 3c blue green
- 377 6c dull rose
- 378 7c scarlet vermilion
- 379 10c brown
- 380 12c dull black violet
- 381 15c bright orange
- 382 24c dull purple
- 383 30c greenish black
- 384 90c violet carmine
- 385 2c carmine vermilion
- 386 5c bright blue

1876.

Stamps of the preceding issues printed on double paper.

Perforated 12.

- 387 1c dark ultramarine
- 388 2c dark brown
- 389 3c blue green
- 390 6c dull rose
- 391 10c brown
- 392 30c gray black
- 393 2c vermilion
- 394 5c dark blue

1879.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co. Designs as in the preceding issues, printed from the plates of the National and Continental Bank Note Companies and from new plates. Size 20x25 mm.

Soft porous white wove paper.

Perforated 12

- 395 1c ultramarine
- 396 1c dark ultramarine
- 397 1c sky blue
- 398 1c gray blue
- 399 1c dull blue
- 400 1c dark blue
- 401 2c orange vermilion
- 402 2c vermilion
- 403 3c yellow green
- 404 3c dark yellow green
- 405 3c blue green
- 406 3c dark blue green
- 407 5c light blue
- 408 5c deep blue
- 409 6c dull pink
- 410 6c rose
- 411 6c brown rose
- 412 10c brown, (National plate)
- 413 10c red brown, (Continental plate)
- 414 10c yellow brown " "
- 415 10c brown " "
- 416 10c dark brown " "
- 417 10c black brown " "
- 418 15c dull yellow orange
- 419 15c orange
- 420 15c red orange
- 421 30c greenish black
- 422 30c full black
- 423 90c rose carmine
- 424 90c carmine

1880.

Re-issue and special printing for sale to collectors.

- 425 1c dark ultramarine
- 426 2c black brown
- 427 3c blue green
- 428 6c dull rose
- 429 7c scarlet vermilion
- 430 10c deep brown, (National plate)
- 431 12c black violet
- 432 15c deep orange
- 433 24c dull purple
- 434 30c greenish black
- 435 90c dull carmine
- 436 2c scarlet vermilion
- 437 5c deep blue

April 10th, 1882.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel. Portrait of James A. Garfield in a pearled oval on a shield-shaped background. Below the portrait is a six-pointed star bearing the numeral "5" and having at each side ribbons inscribed "FIVE" and "CENTS." In a straight line at the bottom is "U. S. POSTAGE." There are two types of this stamp. In type I the background of the oval is formed of crossed diagonal and horizontal lines. In type II the background is formed of horizontal lines only.

Size,  $19\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Soft porous white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

438	5c yellow brown,	type I
439	5c gray brown	" I
440	5c black brown	" I
441	5c yellow brown	" II
442	5c gray brown	" II
443	5c steel gray	" II

November, 1882.

The 1, 3, 6 and 10 cent stamps of the preceding issues re-engraved. The lines of the stamps have been so generally recut as to give them a blurred appearance. They may be distinguished by the following points: 1 cent: the vertical lines in the upper part of the stamp have been so deepened that the background often appears to be solid. Lines of shading have been added to the upper arabesque. 3 cents: The shading at the sides of the central oval appears only about one half the previous width. A short horizontal dash has been cut about 1 mm. below the "TS" of "CENTS." 6 cents: On the original stamps four vertical lines can be counted from the edge of the panel to the outside of the stamp. On the re-engraved stamps there are but three lines in the same place. Ten cents: On the original stamps there are five vertical lines between the left side of the oval and the edge of the shield. There are only four lines on the re-engraved stamps. In the lower part of the latter, also, the horizontally lines of the background had been strengthened. Size  $20 \times 25$  mm.

Soft porous white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

444	1c gray blue
445	1c dull blue
446	1c dull ultramarine
447	3c blue green
448	3c dark blue green
449	3c dark yellow green
450	6c dull rose
451	6c claret
452	6c brown red
453	10c yellow brown
454	10c red brown
455	10c bistre brown
456	10c brown
457	10c black brown

September 15th, 1883.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel. Profile bust of George Washington on the 2 cents and of Andrew Jackson on the 4 cents, each in an upright oval with "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" curved above it. In the lower part of the 2 cents are the words "TWO" and "CENTS" in a straight line with a large numeral "2" between them. On the 4 cents there is a large numeral "4" at each side below the oval, and across the bottom "FOUR CENTS" with a star at each end of the words. The 2 cents has a shield-shaped background and the 4 cents is on a rectangular panel with beveled edge. Size,  $20 \times 25\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Soft porous white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

458	2c orange brown
459	2c red brown
460	2c Indian red
461	4c blue green
462	4c dark green

June 15th, 1887.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on soft porous white wove paper. Profile bust of Benjamin Franklin in an upright oval. "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" in a curve above. The background of the oval is shield shaped, spreading at the base into a tablet which has in the middle a large numeral "1," with "ONE" and "CENT" at left and right in a straight line. Size  $20 \times 25$  mm.

Perforated 12.

463	1c ultramarine
464	1c gray blue
<i>Variety: Imperforate.</i>	
465	1c ultramarine

1887-88.

The 2, 3, 4, 5, 30 and 90 cents of preceding issues printed in new colors. Paper and perforation as before.

466	2c yellow green (Sept. 12th, 1887)
467	2c green
468	2c dark green
469	3c scarlet (Sept. 12th, 1887)
470	4c rose carmine (Dec., 1888)
471	4c carmine
472	5c indigo (Apl., 1888), type I
473	5c indigo " II
474	30c pale orange brown (Feb., 1888)
475	30c dark orange brown
476	90c purple (April, 1888)

*Variety: Imperforate.*

477 2c dark green

1890-93.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on soft porous white wove paper. Stamps of uniform design and smaller in size than the preceding issues. Various profiles and portraits in upright ovals: 1 cent, Benjamin Franklin; 2 cents, George Washington; 3

cents, Andrew Jackson; 4 cents, Abraham Lincoln; 5 cents, Ulysses S. Grant; 6 cents, James A. Garfield; 8 cents, William T. Sherman; 10 cents, Daniel Webster; 15 cents, Henry Clay; 30 cents, Thomas Jefferson; 90 cents, Oliver H. Perry. On each stamp a label, inscribed "UNITED STATES POSTAGE," is arched above the oval. On the denominations from 1 to 8 cents inclusive the value appears in a wavy line at the bottom of the stamp and above it, at each side, a corresponding numeral, enclosed in a small oval adorned with arabesques. On the four higher denominations the value is in a label curved below the central oval. The numerals of value are in the lower corners in small circles, adorned as on the lower values. The designs rest on a panel of horizontal lines with a beveled edge at the sides and bottom. Size 19x22 mm.

Perforated 12.

478	1c pale ultramarine	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
479	1c dark ultramarine	
480	1c dull blue	
481	2c lake	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
482	2c violet rose	
483	2c rose carmine	
484	2c pale carmine	
485	2c deep carmine	
486	2c crimson	
487	3c purple	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
488	3c dark purple	
489	4c dark brown	(June, 1890)
490	4c black brown	
491	5c pale orange brown	(June, 1890)
492	5c orange brown	
493	5c dark bistre brown	
494	6c claret	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
495	6c rose brown	
496	6c claret brown	
497	8c gray lilac	(March 1st, 1893)
498	8c gray violet	
499	10c deep blue green	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
500	15c indigo	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
501	30c black	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
502	30c gray black	
503	90c yellow orange	(Feb. 22d, 1890)
504	90c deep orange	

Varieties:

a. With a cap on the left "2," caused by a broken transfer roll.

505	2c rose carmine
506	2c carmine
507	2c carmine lake

b. With caps on both numerals.

508	2c rose carmine
509	2c carmine lake

The 2 cents has been chronicled with a cap on the right "2" but on all copies seen by the authors this has been merely the result of poor printing.

c. Imperforate.

510	1c ultramarine
511	2c rose carmine

512	3c purple
513	4c dark brown
514	5c orange brown
515	6c rose brown
516	8c gray lilac
517	10c deep blue green
518	15c indigo
519	30c black
520	90c orange

1893.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on soft porous white wove paper. The stamps are rectangular, of the same height as those of the preceding issue but about twice as wide. The greater part of each stamp is occupied by a panel with an arched top and containing a reproduction of a celebrated painting, the name of which is inscribed in a straight label across the bottom of the stamp. In the upper corners are "1492," "1892." In a wavy line across the top of each stamp is "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." In a label, curved above the top of the panel, are the word "POSTAGE" and the value, and, at each end of this label, small circles, ornamented with arabesques and containing numerals corresponding to the value. The background is filled by shaded rulings. The pictures are: 1 cent, "Columbus in sight of land." This picture is in a small circle with the sitting figure of an Indian chief at the right and a woman and child at the left. 2 cents, "Landing of Columbus." 3 cents, "Flag-ship of Columbus." 4 cents, "Fleet of Columbus." 5 cents, "Columbus soliciting aid of Isabella." 6 cents, "Columbus welcomed at Barcelona." At each side of this picture is a niche containing a statue, that of Ferdinand at the left and that of Bilboa at the right. 8 cents, "Columbus restored to favor." 10 cents, "Columbus presenting natives." 15 cents, "Columbus announcing his discoveries." 30 cents, "Columbus at La Rabida." 50 cents, "Recall of Columbus." \$1, "Isabella pledging her jewels." \$2, "Columbus in chains." \$3, "Columbus describing his third voyage." \$4, portraits of Columbus and Isabella, in circles. \$5, medallion head of Columbus in a circle, at the right is a seated figure of America and at the left a corresponding figure of Liberty. Size, 34x22mm.

Perforated 12.

521	1c pale blue	(Jan. 2d)
522	1c deep blue	
523	2c red lilac	" "
524	2c red violet	
525	2c gray violet	
526	3c dark green	" "
527	4c ultramarine	" "
528	4c deep blue	
529	5c chocolate	" "
530	5c red brown	
531	6c purple	" "

532	6c red purple
533	8c magenta, (Mar. 1st)
534	10c black brown, (Jan. 2d)
535	10c gray black
536	15c blue green, (Jan. 2d)
537	15c dark blue green,
538	30c pale brown orange (Jan. 2d)
539	30c deep brown orange
540	50c slate " "
541	1d salmon red " "
542	2d rose brown " "
543	3d pale yellow green " "
544	3d dark olive green
545	4d carmine lake, (Jan. 2d)
546	4d carmine rose
547	5d black, (Jan. 2d)
548	5d gray black

1894.

Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. The designs for the values from 1 to 15 cents inclusive are the same as in the issue of 1890, with the addition of a triangular ornament in each upper corner. The 30 and 90 cents of the 1890 issue have been altered to 50 cents and 1 dollar respectively and the triangles added in the corners. Two new values, 2 and 5 dollars, have been added. The designs correspond with the other high values of the series. The former has the portrait of James Madison and the latter that of John Marshall. There are three types of the 2 cents. In type I the horizontal lines of the background run across the triangle and are of the same thickness within it as without. In type II the lines also cross the triangle but are thinner within it than without. In type III the space between the double lines of the triangle is blank and the lines within the inner triangle are thin.

Size 19½x22½ mm.

Perforated 12.

549	1c pale ultramarine	
550	1c ultramarine	
551	1c dull blue	
552	1c dark blue	
553	2c pink	type I
554	2c salmon pink	" I
555	2c pale rose	" I
556	2c rose	" I
557	2c rose carmine	" I
558	2c carmine	" I
559	2c lake	" I
560	2c crimson	" I
561	2c cherry	" I
562	2c blood red	" I
563	2c violet rose	" I
564	2c salmon rose	" II
565	2c rose carmine	" II
566	2c carmine	" II
567	2c salmon rose	" III
568	2c rose carmine	" III

569	3c purple
570	3c dark purple
571	4c dark brown
572	4c black brown
573	5c orange brown
574	5c red brown
575	5c chocolate
576	6c claret brown
577	8c brown violet
578	10c dark blue green
579	15c indigo
580	50c orange
581	50c deep orange
582	1d black
583	2d sapphire
584	5d dark green

*Varieties :*

a. Imperforate.	
585	3c purple
586	4c dark brown
587	5c chocolate
588	10c dark blue green
b. Imperforate horizontally.	
589	2c carmine rose, type I
590	5c orange brown
591	6c claret brown
592	50c orange

1895.

Stamps of the preceding issue printed on paper watermarked with the letters "U. S. P. S." repeated in horizontal rows, nine letters to each row of ten stamps. The letters are 16½mm. high.

Perforated 12.

593	1c pale blue	
594	1c dull blue	
595	1c dark blue	
596	1c dark ultramarine	
597	2c rose carmine,	type I
598	2c carmine	" I
599	2c carmine lake	" I
600	2c rose carmine	" II
601	2c carmine	" II
602	2c rose carmine	" III
603	2c carmine	" III
604	2c salmon rose	" III
605	3c purple	
606	4c dark brown	
607	4c black brown	
608	5c orange brown	
609	5c chocolate	
610	6c lilac brown	
611	6c claret brown	
612	8c brown violet	
613	10c light blue green	
614	10c dark blue green	
615	15c indigo	
616	50c orange	
617	50c red orange	
618	1d black	
619	2d sapphire	
620	5d dark green	



*Varieties :*

- a Imperforate.  
 621 1c dark blue  
 622 2c carmine rose type III  
 623 10c light blue green  
 b. Types II and III in unsevered pairs,  
 from plate No. 170.  
 624 2c carmine rose, types II and III

In 1897 the stamps of this issue, as well as the current special delivery, postage due and newspaper stamps, were surcharged "UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS" in three lines, and presented to the delegates to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, then in session at Washington. These can only be regarded as "specimen" stamps.

THE STAMPS OF HAYTI.

BY JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

Lately I have devoted a few of my ducats, a great deal of my time and my entire philatelic attention, to the stamps of Hayti. This interesting little West Indian republic has been almost entirely neglected by collectors in their wild scramble for the stamps of its British associates, and the result is that not one catalogue lists its issues correctly, and shades that are distinct enough to be almost termed different colors have passed unnoted.

The following list is the result of the combination of my ducats, time and attention, and I publish it in the hope that it may be of interest and benefit to other riders of our pleasant hobby. The types of the stamps are too well known to need description, and the illustrations furnished herewith will be amply sufficient.

1881, IMPERFORATE.



These stamps were lithographed in sheets of fifty, one stone serving for all values, the shield containing the numeral of value being blank, the numerals being set up in type, and printed in afterwards. Each stamp of the fifty is different, the differences showing principally in the lettering and in the band surrounding the head ; they are too minute for description, yet ample for purposes of plating. The paper is *white, surface tinted*.

- |        |                                  |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1 cent | Orange vermillion on deep buff   |
| 1 "    | Vermilion " " "                  |
| 1 "    | Pale red " " "                   |
| 1 "    | Pale rose-red on very light buff |
| 2 "    | Gray violet on lilac             |
| 2 "    | Black violet " "                 |
| 2 "    | " " " gray                       |
| 3 "    | Bronze bistre on deep buff       |
| 3 "    | " " " very light buff            |
| 3 "    | Olive bistre " " "               |
| 5 "    | Bright green on greenish         |
| 5 "    | Pale green " "                   |

7 cent	Dark blue on gray
7 "	Bright blue " "
7 "	Dull blue " "
20 "	Orange brown on deep buff
20 "	Red brown on very light buff

## 1882, PERFORATED 13½.

These stamps are also lithographed in sheets of fifty, but from another stone, and show no differences. The paper is white, surface tinted but either the paper or the ink is of a peculiar oily nature which causes the color to show through on the back in a greasy manner, and gives it a metallic lustre when held to the light.

1 cent	Pale vermilion on very light buff
1 "	Rose vermilion " " " "
2 "	Maroon on gray
2 "	Plum " "
3 "	Olive bistre on very light buff
5 "	Bright green on greenish
7 "	Dark blue on gray
20 "	Red brown on very light buff

## 1883, PERFORATED 13½.

Lithographed from the same plates as the preceding issue, on white paper, surface tinted, but without the greasy appearance and metallic lustre. This issue does not come on white paper as generally catalogued.

1 cent	Rose vermilion on deep buff
1 "	Rose carmine " " "
1 "	Scarlet on deep buff
1 "	Pale vermilion on very light buff
2 "	Gray violet on lilac
2 "	Black violet on gray
3 "	Olive bistre on very light buff
3 "	Gray bistre " " " "
3 "	" " " gray
5 "	Bright green on greenish
5 "	Pale blue green on greenish
5 "	Yellow green " "
5 "	Pale yellow green " "
7 "	Bright blue on gray
7 "	Dull blue " "
7 "	Pale blue " "
7 "	Dark ultramarine on bluish
7 "	Bright " " "
7 "	Pale " " "
20 "	Red brown on very light buff
20 "	Pale brown " " " "
20 "	" " " straw

## IMPERFORATE HORIZONTALLY.

1 cent	Pale vermilion on gray
--------	------------------------

IMPERFORATE VERTICALLY.

2 cent	Black violet on gray
5 "	Bright green on greenish
7 "	Bright ultramarine on bluish
20 "	Pale brown on straw

1885, PERFORATED 16.

These stamps appear to be from still another plate, the head and lettering surrounding it, seem to be a trifle larger than in the preceding issue. The paper is a little thicker than last and milky white.

1 cent	Vermilion
2 "	Dark violet
3 "	Gray
5 "	Pale yellow green
7 "	Bright Prussian blue
20 "	Chestnut

1886, PERFORATED 14.

Same in every respect as preceding issue.

2 cents	Dark violet
3 "	Light brown
5 "	Pale yellow green
7 "	Bright Prussian blue
20 "	Chestnut

1886, PERFORATED 13.

From still another plate, the lettering surrounding the head being much larger than in any of the preceding, white paper, surface tinted.

5 cents	Yellow green on greenish
5 "	" " " " gray

1886, PERFORATED 13 and 13½.

Yet another plate showing extra shading in the face and neck. White paper, surface tinted.

1 cent	Orange vermilion on deep buff
1 "	Rose vermilion " " "
1 "	Vermilion on very light buff
1 "	Pale vermilion on very light buff
1 "	Rose carmine " " " "
1 "	Brown red on very light buff
2 "	Dark violet on gray

1887, PERFORATED 14.

New design, head of President Salomon, white paper.



1 cent	Dark carmine
1 "	Pale red
2 "	Light purple
3 "	Bright blue
3 "	Dull blue
5 "	Green
5 "	Yellow green

1890, PERFORATED 14.



Three cent stamp of preceding issue, hand stamped with new value in red ink. This being a hand stamp there are numerous varieties caused by the failure of some of the letters to print ; there are also double and triple surcharges.

From this date on the catalogues are correct, so there is no need of repeating the lists.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 21.)

ISSUES OF 1861-66. (Continued).

The Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1863, abolished carriers' fees and established a prepaid rate of two cents for drop letters. This made necessary the issue of a stamp of corresponding value, which took place on July 1st of that year.

The official description of this stamp is as follows :

**TWO CENTS.** A full face of Andrew Jackson fills the entire tablet, which is as wide as the stamp, three-fourths of an inch, and only one-sixteenth less in its long diameter than the stamp, fifteen-sixteenths of an inch, space being left at the top for the words "U. S. POSTAGE" above the elliptical ground, which is cross-hatched. The word "TWO" and the distorted capital "O" in black fill the left lower corner, the word "CENTS" and a distorted capital "S" the right. An Arabic "2" in white is placed in each upper corner, inclined outward towards the left and right, respectively, and resting upon small black disks. Appropriate scroll decorations complete the upper part. The face of Jackson on this stamp is probably after the portrait by Dodge. Size  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The paper varies from thin to quite thick and the gum from brownish to almost white.

White Wove Paper.  
Perforated 12.

July 1st, 1863. 2 cents gray-black, greenish-black, full black.

*Varieties :*

- 2 cents gray-black. Imperforate vertically
- 2 cents gray-black. Horizontal half, used as one cent
- 2 cents gray-black. Diagonal half and another copy, used as three cents
- 2 cents gray-black. Vertical half and another copy, used as three cents

Most of the bisected stamps bear the cancellations of small towns in New York and Connecticut and dates from June to October, 1866.

At some date between July, 1863 and Aug. 1867 several values of the 1861-63 series were issued on thin laid paper, similar to, if not the same, as that used for the document revenues. The stamps are found on paper with the vergures close together and wide apart and also placed both vertically and horizontally with regard to the design of the stamp.

White Laid Paper.  
Perforated 12.

- 1 cent deep blue
- 2 cents gray-black
- 3 cents dull rose, rose

The Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1863, also conferred on the Postmaster General the power to fix the registration fee at such rate as he should deem best, provided it did not in any case exceed twenty cents.

In 1866 the rate was fixed at fifteen cents which made necessary the issue of a stamp of like value. It is officially described as follows :

**FIFTEEN CENTS.** The portrait of Lincoln appears upon a cross-hatched elliptical ground 9-16 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch. On each side of this are fasces, and above are the words "U.S. POSTAGE" in white capitals upon a tablet curled at each end, and encircling the number "15"; in Arabic figures, in each upper corner; the figures lean outward to the right and left and backward. At the bottom, the words "FIFTEEN CENTS" in similar letters to those above and on a like ground, except that the latter terminates abruptly at the ends when reaching the fasces. The letters "U. S." in the lower corners are in bold-faced white capitals, the letters leaning to correspond with the numerals in the upper corners. Size,  $19\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

The paper is moderately thick and the gum ranges in color from brownish to white.

White Wove Paper,  
Perforated 12.

April 15th, 1866. 15 cents full black, gray-black

The stamps of the issues of 1861-67 were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. in the Cooper Union Building, New York. The plates each contained two hundred stamps, arranged in two panes—ten rows of ten stamps each—placed side by side and separated by a vertical line, which served as a guide when the sheets were cut apart. Most of the

plates bore the imprint of the engravers at the centre of the top, outside edge (before severing) and bottom of each pane. So far as known the *premieres gravures* had the imprint at the bottom only, which was also the case with a few of the later plates. The imprints at the top and sides were "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK" in small white capitals on a small colored panel with rounded ends, surrounded by two thin colored lines. The imprint at the bottom was "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY" in very small white capitals, framed in a rectangle of pearls on a panel of solid color. At the left of the panel were the words "ENGRAVED BY THE" and at the right "CITY OF NEW-YORK," all in large colored capitals. Below the panel were "No —Plate" in outline letters, with the plate number between the words. The number was separately engraved and appears in at least two styles of type.

The numbers of the plates were as follows :

ISSUE OF AUG., 1861.

1 cent	No. 1
3 cents	No. 2
5 cents	No. 3
10 cents	No. 4
12 cents	No. 5
24 cents	No. 6
30 cents	No. 7
90 cents	No. 8

ISSUES OF SEPT., 1861 TO APL., 1866.

1 cent	No. 9, 10, 22, 25, 27
2 cents	No. 28, 29, 30, 31, 50, 51, 53
3 cents	No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55
5 cents	No. 17
10 cents	No. 15, 26
12 cents	No. 16
15 cents	No. 41
24 cents	No. 6
30 cents	No. 7
90 cents	No. 18

The numbers 38, 39 and 40, which are missing from the sequence, are those of the stamps for newspapers and periodicals, issued in 1865. Numbers 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60, quoted in previous lists of plate numbers, belong to new plates made for the re-issue of 1875 and not to the original series. The three cents pink was printed from plate 12, the three cents carmine-lake from plate 34, the imperforate stamps of the latter shade from plate 52, and the imperforate three cents bright rose from plate 11.

The records of the contractors show that the following quantities of stamps were printed and delivered to the Stamp Agent. It will be noted that the earliest date is August 16th, 1861, which is later than the accepted date of issue. It is scarcely probable that any such amount of stamps were printed on the date given, but rather that they were the product of several previous days, placed on record on that date.

	1 cent.	2 cents.	3 cents.	5 cents.	10 cents.	12 cents.	15 cents.	24 cents.	30 cents.	90 cents.
1861										
Aug. 16	1,623,000		3,281,000	32,600	87,800	39,750		28,250	18,260	3,500
" 17	620,500		1,726,000	18,100	50,800	25,200		17,100	10,950	550
" 20	368,000		945,000	16,400	50,200	32,700		12,550	8,700	
" 22	14,000		81,000	1,500	12,800	1,300		1,200	500	
" 24	572,000		1,451,500	18,540	339,600	51,700		65,500	5,430	50
" 28	705,000		1,430,000	6,900	39,900	12,400		81,000	35,000	100
" 29	497,000		928,000	28,100	26,200	900		12,050	15,050	
" 31	320,400		540,000	4,800	15,500	8,900		9,600	4,600	700
Sept. 1 to Nov. 29	12,577,900		40,752,500	196,340	1,136,590	295,525		219,925	71,240	4,140
Nov. 29 to Dec. 31	3,838,500		12,596,000	92,500	241,100	57,300		74,050	31,280	55,600
1862	47,548,800		182,559,820	1,858,220	4,347,040	773,800		817,250	338,950	14,830
1863	36,930,400	28,151,500	243,977,700	992,400	3,226,250	723,570		1,090,925	320,800	29,970
1864	1,453,570	50,514,900	314,942,400	963,840	3,672,500	1,994,325		1,706,825	513,360	41,840
1865	4,525,700	50,098,500	304,914,550	1,204,820	4,025,200	960,275		1,843,340	522,830	64,860
1866	7,843,800	51,146,500	288,912,000	1,134,260	4,135,660	938,850	578,460	1,969,875	579,580	69,320
1867	10,330,000	58,046,700	294,818,700	949,760	4,478,890	1,193,775	1,256,900	1,898,850	534,460	72,670
Jan. to Mch. 1868	3,774,400	18,607,900	78,802,700	262,300	1,573,810	955,800	303,940	110,425	73,620	8,280
Apr. to June "				222,920				43,425	83,910	7,630
July to Sept. "				168,820				54,850	55,890	10,880
TOTAL.	133,542,970	256,566,000	1,772,658,870	8,173,120	27,459,840	7,166,070	2,139,300	10,056,990	3,224,410	384,920

Beyond doubt a part of the stamps printed in the year 1867 were embossed with grills, since stamps so treated were issued in August of that year. The records of the contractors for the two succeeding years carefully specify the respective quantities of stamps of each value which were and were not embossed. But the records for 1867 are silent on this subject. The statistics just quoted are therefore, misleading, inasmuch as they would lead us to infer that all stamps printed in 1867 were without embossing, while we have knowledge to the contrary.

The annual reports of the Postmaster General give the following quantities of stamps as having been issued to deputy postmasters from July 1st, 1861, to June 30th, 1867. It must be remembered that a few stamps of the 1857 series may have been issued in July and the early part of August, 1861 and that stamps without embossing were issued later than June 30th, 1867. The figures of these reports are, therefore, only approximate and not exact.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1862.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1861.	Dec. 31, 1861.	Mch. 31, 1862.	June 30, 1862.	
1 cent	14,092,800	16,416,400	15,346,850	14,165,800	* 60,021,250
3 cents	32,570,400	51,122,100	51,203,650	48,844,100	183,740,250
5 cents	312,780	288,840	242,040	185,640	1,029,300
10 cents	1,143,140	1,477,690	792,090	645,530	4,058,450
12 cents	374,925	352,825	181,875	137,125	1,046,750
24 cents	314,325	293,975	193,250	182,575	984,125
30 cents	155,260	102,520	68,100	70,160	396,040
90 cents	13,810	9,740	2,370	5,020	30,940

Whole number of stamps 251,307,105, Value \$7,078,188.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1863.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1862.	Dec. 31, 1862.	Mch. 31, 1863.	June 30, 1863.	
1 cent	19,810,000	13,563,700	18,986,300	16,494,000	68,854,000
3 cents	79,213,100	54,502,900	63,910,000	61,367,400	258,993,400
5 cents	1,255,120	417,460	283,860	262,580	2,219,020
10 cents	2,543,670	1,157,840	1,072,600	902,040	5,676,150
12 cents	436,200	200,475	197,050	160,950	994,675
24 cents	424,375	210,300	242,550	267,125	1,144,350
30 cents	214,500	54,290	75,040	90,220	434,050
90 cents	6,560	3,250	11,370	3,560	24,740

Whole number of stamps 338,340,385, Value \$9,683 394.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1863.	Dec. 31, 1863.	Mch. 31, 1864.	June 30, 1864.	
1 cent	959,900	490,700	289,100	356,600	2,096,300
2 cents	16,562,600	11,588,900	13,469,700	12,153,900	53,775,100
3 cents	56,767,600	62,333,200	74,481,000	78,056,100	271,637,900
5 cents	266,660	179,300	263,440	195,600	905,000
10 cents	589,580	662,030	897,160	770,460	2,919,230
12 cents	170,325	195,250	314,200	196,750	876,525



24 cents	257,025	324,225	413,150	419,525	1,413,925
30 cents	69,570	85,970	133,860	106,500	395,900
90 cents	6,400	8,640	10,800	8,890	34,730

Whole number of stamps 334,054,610. Value \$10,177,327.00  
 Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1864.	Dec. 31, 1864.	Mch. 31, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	Total.
1 cent	345,300	462,700	175,200	1,137,600	2,120,800
2 cents	11,930,500	12,960,300	14,477,250	12,381,200	*49,749,250
3 cents	83,151,200	79,388,600	85,933,850	78,039,300	326,512,950
5 cents	303,120	247,180	275,340	381,440	*1,207,180
10 cents	1,049,040	955,340	1,100,640	1,061,440	4,166,460
12 cents	307,425	275,450	322,900	310,850	1,216,625
24 cents	454,575	419,075	480,300	454,400	1,808,350
30 cents	140,540	131,960	141,650	156,940	571,090
90 cents	22,800	9,570	19,490	14,890	66,750

Whole number of stamps 387,419,455. Value \$12,099,787.50

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.	Mch. 31, 1866.	June 30, 1866.	Total.
1 cent	1,944,000	1,268,900	2,264,300	1,973,400	7,450,600
2 cents	11,648,600	11,291,000	13,831,600	10,783,400	47,554,600
3 cents	69,479,900	71,461,300	73,911,100	68,910,000	283,762,300
5 cents	263,600	284,440	400,240	256,200	1,204,480
10 cents	902,000	962,120	1,280,750	911,070	4,055,940
12 cents	196,525	230,000	365,000	202,475	994,000
15 cents	.....	.....	.....	166,000	166,000
24 cents	442,575	466,175	490,800	512,275	1,911,825
30 cents	103,720	120,520	167,990	123,090	515,320
90 cents	15,880	14,460	15,210	8,290	53,840

Whole number of stamps 347,668,905. Value \$10,810,355.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1866.	Dec. 31, 1866.	Mch. 31, 1867.	June 30, 1867.	Total.
1 cent	1,792,600	1,813,500	2,919,300	2,445,100	8,970,500
2 cents	13,101,500	13,430,000	15,807,800	15,333,100	57,672,400
3 cents	72,915,600	73,375,300	74,088,200	74,642,800	295,021,900
5 cents	240,620	237,200	288,940	198,360	965,120
10 cents	950,610	993,240	1,202,670	986,560	4,133,080
12 cents	197,125	175,250	302,700	273,125	948,200
15 cents	213,240	199,220	318,380	318,260	1,049,100
24 cents	540,300	426,500	550,250	505,675	2,022,725
30 cents	152,510	135,990	161,120	135,450	585,070
90 cents	26,210	19,610	26,270	14,420	86,510

Whole number of stamps 371,454,605. Value \$11,565,357.00

\* At the places marked thus there are evidently accountant's or typographical errors in the amounts given for some of the quarters, since in each case, the sum of the several quarters does not agree with the total given in the report, yet the latter is apparently correct, as it is essential to the grand total and value of the stamps issued, as stated in the report.

## ISSUE OF 1867.

A matter of anxiety to every government is the possible counterfeiting or misuse of its securities. In the case of postage stamps there does not seem to be so much fear of counterfeiting as that cancellations may be removed and the stamps used again. For many years after stamps came into use in this country it was customary in many of the smaller offices to cancel them with pen and ink. It is said that, by aid of chemicals, cancellations of this sort are not difficult to remove and it is possible that this was occasionally done, though it is to be doubted that it was practiced to any extent. Yet much study appears to have been devoted to preventatives of such a possibility. Collectors of proofs and essays know how numerous were the efforts in this direction. In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1889 (pages 239 and 485) is given a list of thirty three patents, designed to prevent the cleaning and re-use of stamps. With one or two exceptions none of these patents appear to have been considered of sufficient merit or practicability to be brought into use. Strange to say, the only one which received an extended trial, the grill, was omitted from the list.

The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 26, 1867, says :

"Experiments are in progress with a postage stamp printed on embossed paper, which seems to afford good security against fraud. The fibres of the paper being broken, cancelling marks almost necessarily penetrate, so that they cannot easily be removed without destroying the stamp. The adhesive properties are also promoted and other advantages secured which commend the invention to favorable notice."

This device is covered by patent No. 70147, granted to Charles F. Steele, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 22nd, 1867.

The recorded description is as follows :

## PATENT POSTAGE STAMP.

No. 70147

Charles F. Steele, Brooklyn, N. Y.

October 22d, 1867,

The paper is gummed, embossed so as to impair its texture in parts, smoothed, and printed on portions of its face. In cancelling, the paper in its broken portions absorbs the ink, rendering the latter irremovable and preventing the fraudulent second use of the stamp.

Claim—*First*, A postage stamp having the paper partly broken, opened, and weakened, the use and for the purposes herein set forth.

*Second*, In the above, applying the gum or equivalent adhesive material before such treatment of the paper, as and for the purposes herein specified.

*Third*, In combination with above steps, the flattening of the whole or a portion of the surface of the paper prior to the printing operation, as and for the purposes herein explained.

*Fourth*, Leaving a space which is embossed and partially broken, as indicated, and not flattened, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

From the language of the patent we may infer that at the time the application was filed it was intended that the embossing should precede the printing of the stamps. It is evident that experience soon showed this order of manufacture to be impracticable and the following routine was adopted. The sheets were printed, gummed, pressed, embossed, perforated and lastly pressed under hydraulic pressure of about five hundred tons. This pressure was so great as to reduce the embossed portion nearly to the level of the rest of the stamp but the important part, the breaks in the paper, remained.

In this connection the following letter is of some interest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

SIR :—

At the instance of the National Bank Note Co., of this city, I beg to advise you that I have granted to that company the sole and exclusive right to manufacture embossed postage stamps under my patent for embossed stamps.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. STEEL.

HON. ALEX. W. RANDALL,  
Postmaster General,  
Washington, D. C.

The fact that the Government required its postage stamps to be embossed and that the National Bank Note Co., held the exclusive rights to the patent covering this process, had much to do in securing for that company the contract of Oct. 3rd, 1868, for the manufacture of postage stamps for the four succeeding years.

The grill is produced by a roller and not, as is generally supposed, by a plate. To make this roller a cylinder of softened steel is placed in a turning lathe and a knurl pressed firmly against it. A knurl, it may be explained, is a small steel wheel which is fitted in a clamp and has its rim covered with small pyramidal bosses. As the cylinder slowly revolves in the lathe the bosses of the knurl are forced into it and produce on its surface similar protuberences and depressions. When finished the entire surface of the roller is covered with tiny pyramids which form a continuous spiral around it. If, while in this shape, it is applied to stamps the variety known as "grilled all over" will result. If, however, it is desired to produce the small rectangular grills it is only necessary to plane off a sufficient number of rows of points, in vertical and horizontal bands.

When in use the roller rests above a bed of sheet lead into which its points press corresponding depressions. When a sheet of stamps is laid upon this bed and passed beneath the roller the paper is forced into the depressions and embossing is produced.

The intention of the grill was to break the fibre of the paper, so that the cancelling ink would penetrate it, instead of merely spreading over the surface. This result was accomplished in the stamps with grill covering the entire surface and those with the large grills, 18x15 and 13x16 mm. But the later and smaller forms seem to have been less effective. They rarely produced more than a roughening of the surface and, the paper not being sufficiently broken, the cancelling ink failed to penetrate it.

In its first form the grill covered the entire stamp. This process so weakened the perforated sheets that they were difficult to handle and when the stamps were torn apart their margins were ragged and unsightly. To remedy this the embossing was reduced to rectangles which covered only a part of the surface of each stamp. The size of these rectangles was gradually reduced and the impressions, which were at first clear, sharp and deep, became fainter and less distinct. The same gradual deterioration is to be noticed in the grills of the 1869 issue. In the 1870 issue the number of grills which are clear and strong is comparatively small. The majority are faint, uncertain in outline, and often showing only a single row of a few points. These defects are not to be attributed so much to wear of the roller as to the harder paper in use for this series, to insufficient support by the leaden bed and, possibly, to excessive pressure in the hydraulic press.

The grills were embossed with the points both up and down, as viewed from the face of the stamps. The normal position is points up for the grill which covers the entire stamp and for those grills which range from 18x15

mm. to  $12 \times 14 \frac{1}{2}$  mm. These grills are frequently found reversed. The smaller sizes (usually grouped as  $11 \times 13$  mm. and  $9 \times 13$  mm.) have the grill with points down. These smaller grills are occasionally found with the points up. They do not appear to have attracted much attention from philatelists and the only one of which the author has a memorandum is a three cents with grill  $9 \times 13$  mm.

There are numerous oddities in the shape of divided, double and triple grills. These are liable to occur on any value and with any size of grill. They do not seem to be of sufficient interest to warrant an attempt to list them.

It sometimes happened that a part of a stamp was folded over at the time it was being embossed. The result of such an accident is a stamp which appears to have parts of two grills, one with points up and the other with points down.

There is also known an oddity in the stamps embossed all over. This is a strip of stamps from the top row of a sheet of the three cents, which appears to have the embossing on the upper half of the stamps and on the margin with the points down and on the remainder of the stamps with the points up. Examination with a strong magnifying glass shows that the embossing with points up was first applied but failed to cover the upper half of the stamps of this row. To remedy this the embossing process was repeated. But in the second operation the sheet was reversed, bringing the points of the grill down. Thus a part of each stamp is really embossed with points both ways but, to the unaided eye, the effect is as at first stated.

There is one variety of grill which has attracted much attention. This variety shows a strip of embossing extending from top to bottom of the stamp and varying in width. This is an impression from a continuous band of bosses which encircled the grill roller at the right-hand end. It is possible that there was a similar band of bosses at the left-hand end of the roller but no example of this variety of grill which came from that end has been noted. Probably this band was intended to maintain a firm hold on the sheet of stamps and prevent it from slipping. It is only when a sheet was incorrectly placed while being embossed that this variety occurred. So far, it has only been found on the stamps of the 1870 issue; but impressions on the margins of sheets of the 1867 and 1869 issues show it to have existed on the rollers in use at those dates and its existence on the stamps is, therefore, a possibility.

The date at which the grilled stamps came into use is unsettled. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for June, 1871 (page 67) gives the date as Aug. 8th, 1867. Tiffany's *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States* says "adopted May 8th, 1867." The date of the patent is Oct. 22nd, 1867, but that is presumably the date on which it was granted and the process may have been put into use earlier. The first mention of the grilled stamps in a philatelic magazine is in the *Stamp Mercury* for Nov. 25th, 1867, which says: "The three cent stamps, and we suppose the others also, are now embossed in little squares over the face." It is scarcely probable that so important a change could have been effected without attracting prompt attention and it is possible that the date of issue is very near to that of the above notice. On the other hand, if at first issued in small quantities and as an experiment (such a claim is made and has the support of some slight evidence) some time may have elapsed before the stamps met the attention of philatelists, though scarcely so long as from May to November. There is in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats a pair of the three cents grilled all

over on the original cover and cancelled "Savannah, Ga. Aug. 23, 1867." All things considered, August 8th, 1867, seems a very probable date.

In April, 1868, the *Stamp Mercury* chronicled the two, three and twelve cents with the grill. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for May, 1868 (page 23) says: "All the values under twelve cents are now submitted to this process as also will the higher denominations be when the present stock on hand is consumed." The same journal in December of that year (page 82) says: "The 24 and 30 cents of the present issue have at length been issued with the rectangular embossment on the backs and we learn from official quarters that the 90 cents will be subjected to the same treatment this month." But it was not until February, 1869, (page 23) that the editor was able to report the appearance of the latter value.

The stamps of the 1867 issue were printed by the National Bank Note Co., in the Cooper Union Building, New York, but the embossing was done at No. 9 Nassau St., and that of the succeeding issues in the Equitable Life Insurance Building.

The paper varies from moderately thick to very thin. Beginning with the former quality for the stamps embossed with large grills, it gradually decreases in thickness as the grills are reduced in size, until those of the smaller dimensions are, many of them, on an extremely thin and brittle paper. The paper at first in use was slightly soft but it became harder as it lost in thickness and the quality last in use was very hard and crisp.

The gum is white, yellowish and occasionally almost brown.

The stamps of the following list have all been examined and measured by the author. The list has been elaborated from one compiled by Mr. J. B. Leavy and published in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for April, 1896, some new discoveries and a number of varieties in the collection of of the author being added.

GRILL WITH POINTS UP.

Grill covering the entire stamp.

3 cents rose, rose-red,	(12½x12 points to the 10 mm.)
5 cents dark brown	" "
30 cents orange	" "

Variety :

3 cents rose-red. Imperforate

Rectangular Grill.

	Rows of Points.	Size in mm
3 cents rose	22x18	18x15
3 cents rose-red	17x20	13x16
3 cents rose	17x19	13x15½
3 cents rose	17x18	13x14½
3 cents rose	16x21	12½x16½
3 cents rose	16x20	11½x16
3 cents rose, rose-red	16x19	12½x15½
3 cents rose	16x18	12½x14½
3 cents rose	15x18	12x14½

Variety :

3 cents rose-red. Imperforate 16x19 12½x15½

## GRILL WITH POINTS DOWN.

Grill covering the entire stamp.

3 cents rose (12½x12 points to the 10 mm.)

## Rectangular Grill.

	Rows of Points. Size in mm.	
3 cents rose	17x19	13x15½
2 cents black	15x19	12x15
3 cents rose	"	"
3 cents rose	15x18	12x14½
2 cents black	"	11½x14
3 cents rose	"	"
3 cents rose	15x17	11½x13½
1 cent bright blue	14x18	11x14
2 cents gray-black	"	"
3 cents rose-red, lake	"	"
12 cents black	"	"
1 cent light blue, dark blue	14x17	11x13½
2 cents gray-black	"	"
3 cents rose, rose red, brown-rose, lake	"	"
5 cents brown	"	"
10 cents dark green, blue-green	"	"
12 cents black, gray-black	"	"
15 cents black	"	"
1 cent pale blue	14x16	11x13
2 cents black	"	"
3 cents pale rose, rose, rose-red, lake	"	"
10 cents dark green	"	"
12 cents black	"	"
15 cents gray-black	"	"
1 cent deep blue	14x15	11x12
3 cents rose	"	"
10 cents blue-green	"	"
1 cent dull-blue	13x17	10x13½
3 cents rose-red	"	"
3 cents rose	13x16	10x13
2 cents black	12x18	9x14
3 cents rose	"	"
12 cents gray-black	"	"
15 cents gray-black	"	"
1 cent pale blue, deep blue, dark blue, pale ultramarine	12x17	9x13½
2 cents greenish-black, gray-black	"	"
3 cents rose, rose-red, brown-red, lake	"	"
5 cents yellow-brown, red-brown, brown, dark-brown, black-brown	"	"
10 cents blue-green, yellow-green	"	"
12 cents black, gray-black	"	"
15 cents black, gray-black, greenish-black	"	"
24 cents gray-lilac	"	"
30 cents pale orange, deep orange	"	"
90 cents deep blue	"	"

1 cent bright blue, pale blue, dark blue	12x16	9x 3
2 cents gray-black	"	"
3 cents rose, rose-red, brown-red	"	"
5 cents yellow-brown, dark brown	"	"
10 cents blue-green	"	"
12 cents black	"	"
15 cents gray-black	"	"
24 cents gray-lilac, gray	"	"
30 cents orange	"	"
3 cents rose-red	12x15	9x12
3 cents rose	11x17	8½x13½
2 cents gray-black	11x16	8½x13
3 cents rose-red	"	"

*Varieties :*

3 cents rose-red.	Imperforate	12x17	9x13½
2 cents black.	Vertical half and another copy used as 3 cents.		

The measurements of the latter variety have not yet been ascertained. There is in the collection of the author an interesting oddity in the shape of a fifteen cents (with grill 12x17 rows of points, measuring 9x13½ mm.) printed in blackish-purple. This can scarcely be called an error of color, as no value of the series was printed in that color. It was probably caused by the plate being wiped with a cloth that had been used for the same purpose on a plate inked with purple.

The records of the contractors show the following quantities of stamps to have been printed and delivered to the Stamp Agent :

	1 cent	2 cents	3 cents	5 cents	10 cents
1868					
Jan. to Mch.	1,489,800	14,400,200	42,864,700	.....	671,770
Apl. to June	3,219,800	15,475,900	47,431,400	.....	1,281,720
July to Sept.	2,814,600	14,558,400	76,486,200	.....	854,150
Oct. to Dec.	3,004,200	16,405,700	80,855,700	174,960	940,200
1869					
Jan. to Mch.	3,351,200	15,718,900	74,266,200	290,520	902,130
Apl. to June	475,300	.....	.....	149,180	639,410
July to Sept.	.....	.....	.....	67,520	.....
Total	14,354,900	76,559,100	321,904,200	682,180	5,289,380

	12 cents	15 cents	24 cents	30 cents	90 cents
1868					
Jan. to Mch.	639,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apl. to June	759,175	206,420	.....	.....	.....
July to Sept.	624,800	333,340	.....	.....	.....
Oct. to Dec.	703,600	428,420	68,775	74 210	8,360
1869					
Jan. to Mch.	810,925	706,420	62,275	69,940	11,310
Apl. to June	48,000	489,580	46,050	53,730	4,400
July to Sept.	.....	372,180	57,075	84,860	6,750
Total	3,585,600	2,536,360	234,175	282,740	30,820

At the foot of this record is a memorandum of the following quantities of stamps "burned by Stamp Agent":

3 cents, 400,000; 5 cents, 424,100; 15 cents, 3,040; 24 cents, 268,450; 30 cents, 73,100; 90 cents, 123,930.

No date is given for this destruction nor any information as to the proportionate quantities of the stamps with and without embossing.

It will be observed that stamps of the 1867 series continued to be printed long after the 1869 issue was in use. This subject will be further considered in the chapter devoted to the latter issue.

The annual reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps distributed to deputy postmasters.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1867.	Dec. 31, 1867.	Mch. 31, 1868.	June 30, 1868.	
1 cent	2,163,300	2,805,300	3,774,400	3,219,800	11,962,800
2 cents	12,594,000	14,356,800	18,607,900	15,475,900	60,980,600
3 cents	71,696,900	74,390,800	78,802,700	74,431,400	299,321,800
5 cents	192,860	269,400	262,300	222,920	947,480
10 cents	1,093,730	1,195,930	1,573,810	1,281,720	5,145,190
12 cents	201,075	416,875	995,800	759,175	2,372,925
15 cents	295,900	324,360	303,940	206,420	1,130,620
24 cents	476,225	366,700	110,425	43,425	996,775
30 cents	107,520	130,370	73,620	83,910	395,420
90 cents	18,430	13,550	8,280	7,630	47,890

Whole number of stamps 383,310,500. Value \$11,736,264.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1868.	Dec. 31, 1868.	Mch. 31, 1869.	June 30, 1869.	
1 cent	2,814,600	3,004,200	3,736,600	4,043,400	13,598,800
2 cents	14,558,400	16,405,700	18,111,900	18,115,450	67,191,450
3 cents	76,486,200	80,855,700	84,327,500	87,008,000	328,677,400
5 cents	168,820	174,960	290,520	149,180	783,480
6 cents	.....	.....	60,200	1,085,750	1,145,950
10 cents	854,150	940,200	1,007,560	928,270	3,730,180
12 cents	624,800	703,600	917,050	817,900	3,063,350
15 cents	233,340	428,420	784,160	606,700	2,052,620
24 cents	54,850	68,675	93,225	77,650	294,400
30 cents	55,890	74,210	86,650	89,980	306,730
90 cents	10,880	8,360	16,330	16,610	52,180

Whole number of stamps 420,896,540. Value \$12,706,220.00

When we remember that there were no six cent stamps in the issue of 1867 nor five cent stamps in that of 1869, we at once perceive that the two issues are hopelessly mixed in the foregoing table and that it is of little value to philatelists.

The plates of the 1861 66 issues were used for the stamps of the 1867 issue. The following list is probably incomplete but it contains all the numbers that have been seen by the author or that have been chronicled.



It has not been found possible to secure minute measurements of most of these and we will, therefore, have to be content with the grouping of sizes adopted in the priced catalogues.

Grill covering the entire stamp.

3 cents rose	No. 11, 52
5 cents brown	No. 17
30 cents orange	No. 7

*Variety:*

3 cents rose. Imperforate	No. 52
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Grill 18x15 mm.

3 cents rose	No.
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Grill 13x16 mm.

3 cents rose	No. 14
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*Variety:*

3 cents rose. Imperforate.	No. 14
----------------------------	--------

Grill 11½x14 mm.

2 cents black	No.
3 cents rose	No.

Grill 11x13 mm.

1 cent blue	No.
2 cents black	No. 29
3 cents rose	No. 36
5 cents brown	No. 17
10 cents green	No.
12 cents black	No. 16
15 cents black	No. 41

Grill 9x13 mm.

1 cent blue	No. 10, 22, 27
2 cents black	No. 28, 30, 50, 51, 53.
3 cents rose	No. 11, 32, 34, 55
5 cents brown	No. 17
10 cents green	No. 15, 26
12 cents black	No. 16
15 cents black	No. 41
24 cents lilac	No. 6
30 cents orange	No. 7
90 cents blue	No. 18

*Variety.*

3 cents rose. Imperforate	No. 55
---------------------------	--------

The fact that many of the stamps with grills are rarer than the same values without has tempted the counterfeiters to imitate the embossment. This has been done with more or less success. Except for imitations of the grill covering the entire stamp the 1867 issue has not suffered greatly from the efforts of the counterfeiters. The stamps of the 1869 issue are rarer without than with the embossing and consequently have been but little tampered

with. The 1870 issue has been the chosen field for most of the fraudulent operations, both because many of the grilled stamps of that issue were rare and the ungrilled plentiful and because the generally poor embossing at that period renders the detection of the counterfeits very difficult.

There is no absolute rule by which the genuine grills may be known from the bad. The best guide is experience, gained by careful study of specimens which are undoubtedly genuine. Size is not a guide, as may be inferred from an examination of the list on a preceding page. Neither is position a test. It has been asserted that genuine grills always have their sides parallel with the sides of the stamps. But this is manifestly incorrect. The sheets of stamps when laid on the bed of the grill machine might easily be placed askew, as we know was done in the case of the stamps which show a band of embossing. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that the lines of grill points in this band are usually somewhat oblique. As was noted in describing the grill roller, the rows of points form a spiral around the roller. While this spiral deviates but little from the perpendicular, it still deviates and the claim of absolute perpendicularity for the grill becomes untenable.

The general characteristics of all grills are the same. The bosses which produced them are pyramidal in shape and their effect is to break tiny crosses in the paper. On a few grills the breaks assume a slightly different shape, thus  $\times$ .

The grills with the points up present on the face of the stamps the appearance of a series of small squares, defined by depressed vertical and horizontal lines. Within the squares the paper has been pushed up by the bosses and broken. Viewed from the reverse the appearance is the exact opposite, the lines of the squares being raised and those within then depressed. On the reverse, also, the breaks produced by the bosses show more distinctly the shape of crosses, which shape becomes more pronounced with the introduction of harder paper and smaller grills. The grills with points down have the same general appearance but, of course, reversed.

The grills of the 1869 and 1870 issues were made by the same process as those of the 1861 issue, but from differences in the paper, wearing of the machinery, and ever lessening care in manufacture, the characteristic marks are much less distinct and often quite invisible. Many of the grills on the 1870 issue are nearly pin pricks.

The counterfeits, as a rule, fail to reproduce the markings of the originals, especially the crosses in the squares. Most counterfeits are simply a series of small square depressions in the paper, having spaces between them quite out of proportion, as compared with originals. There is a genuine type of the grill covering the entire stamp which presents the appearance of small squares with still smaller depressed squares in their centres, but having otherwise the ordinary characteristics of the grills. Except in this case, a square grill, instead of a cross, may be considered a positive proof of a counterfeit.

Grills too strongly embossed should be regarded with suspicion. The flattening effect of the hydraulic press must be overlooked.

Cancellations are also a test in many cases. When the ink was thin it usually penetrated the breaks in the paper and may be distinctly seen on the reverse of the stamp. When, on the contrary, it was thick it covered only the raised parts of the grill and the depressed places were left untouched.

In the case of uncanceled stamps the character of the grill, the gum, and the shades of the printing ink must supply the tests.

The grills of the 1861 issue all measure  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  rows of points to be 10 mm.

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.)

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 3 January, 1898.

If there is one thing more than another that is noticeable this season in the philatelic line, it is the patent fact that the rush for some particular country, or group of countries, is conspicuous by its absence. I don't know that I could say there is any show of partiality for special groups in any form just now. Of course it will break out again some day, as sure as fate. But, for the present, I am glad to say no fashionable rush disturbs the serene atmosphere of philatelic business.

And "serene" is the word that best describes the apparent state of the stamp business. It is quiet and steady all round, I believe.

One or two dealers are making a great show of selling at 50 per cent. under catalogue, and declare their intention to do business generally on these lines. I have no doubt that a lot of medium stuff may be largely dealt in on big discounts under catalogue by back street and garret dealers, whose rent is a microscopic item; but I am afraid those of us who want stamps under catalogue will be able to get, at the big discount rate, everything we don't want. I saw a few sheets from a dealer some time ago who did a great deal of advertising of stamps at big discount rates, and I was surprised that any respectable dealer should have sent out such a ragged lot of rubbish at any price.

I note what you say about the recent S. S. S. S. list of condemnations. But it was inevitable. It does not follow that because the Society was quiescent for a time that the reorganised society should pass over the obviously unnecessary issues of the interregnum. But I do not propose to take up your space in any further discussion of the S. S. S. S. of the past. The matter is now on a firm basis. The condemnations will go on in a steady businesslike manner, and I am convinced that, in the long run, all collectors will recognize the value of the services that are thus being rendered to the cause of stamp collecting. The matter is now in the safe keeping of a committee who can, when required, bring powerful influences to work in the proper quarters.

The recent Sierra Leone provisional 2½d is a stamp that shows signs of running up to big prices. One of our leading firms offered the four types in a strip of four stamps for 17s 6d when they first came out. I thought the prices tall, and did not bite. Then I changed my mind, but could only secure

a strip of the 2½d on 3d at the first price. Now, some of the rarer types are selling at 30s each.

None of the Newfoundland provisionals have been offered generally here as yet. Those who got a few have disposed of them to their regular customers who have a standing order for all new issues, and, even so, have not, I believe, had enough to go round. Therefore, I have not even heard of a quotation for the stamp at any price. This scarcity should indicate a rarity, provided there is no jobbery in the business. The general impression here is that the supply has been a genuine business, and the result of an emergency. The emergency however seems to have been the result of official bungling.

You will have noted that, despite all assertions to the contrary, I was right in stating that there would be no Buluwayo Railway Commemoration stamp. There has been no issue. Of course, this has nothing to do with the S. S. S. agitation. It may be referred to any cause but that, to please the supporters of the issue of rubbish.

The accounts of the great London Exhibition will probably be ready in a short time. Possibly I may be able to include them in this letter before I close. Anyway I may say that the balance is on the right side, and that none of the guarantors will be called upon to stump up. This is a result few will have expected, considering the liberal manner in which the Executive provided for all needs.

We are going to give a dinner, and something more, to the two working men of the business. Mr. Tilleard and Mr. Gordon Smith worked night and day at the Exhibition, and they are to be dined and toasted and talked a for their pains.

Not a few have had a quiet chuckle at the valuation placed on Mr Castle's collection in my letter in your November issue. The quotation is right enough "considerably over £10,000." The knowing ones suggest that next time I should give it a little more point by placing it at "considerably over £100." But the valuation is not mine. It is a quotation. Personally—well I have seen a few of the great library of stamp albums, and have a pretty shrewd idea that there is a good deal in that "considerably," in the shape of a margin for profit. If you want to know where all the unused old Europeans have been going to lately you might do worse than ask our friend Mr. Castle if he knows anything as to their whereabouts.

## HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIREES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.  
(Continued from page 13.)

The first Belgian correspondence card was in use for two years, until the decree for the issue of the correspondence card with reply paid, giving further facilities to the public, gave birth to a new type of single card.

We give here the decree we have just mentioned :

“ The Minister of Public Works,

“ Considering the Royal Decrees of December 24th, 1870, and December 26th, 1871, to regulate the carrying out of the arrangements of Art. 4 of the law of May 15th, 1870, and of the law of December 24th, 1871, relating to the 5 centime correspondence card ;

“ Considering especially Art. 4 of the Decree of December 24th, 1870, above mentioned, which authorizes the Minister of Public Works to determine the form and dimensions of the correspondence cards aforesaid and to take all other executive measures necessary ;

“ Considering also the Ministerial Orders of December 25th, 1870, and December 27th, 1871 ;

“ Decrees :

“ Art. 1. From January 1st, 1873, on, there shall be issued correspondence cards with reply paid, formed of two correspondence cards adhering to one another and each bearing a reproduction of the 5 centime postage stamp.

“ Art. 2. The correspondence cards with reply paid will be sold at the price of 10 centimes, the amount of the value of the said postage stamps, and representing the postage both ways.

“ The sender shall be at liberty to affix to the reply card the postage stamps necessary for its return to him registered or by special delivery.

“ Art. 3. The paid reply may be returned either detached from or adhering to its companion card, without the return of the latter giving rise to the collection of an additional fee for postage.

“ The right of circulation ceases on the return of the paid reply to the sender of the original communication.

“ Art. 4. All the arrangements of the Ministerial Orders considered above are applicable to the correspondence cards with reply paid.

“ Art. 5. The circulation of correspondence cards with reply paid is provisionally limited to the interior of the country.

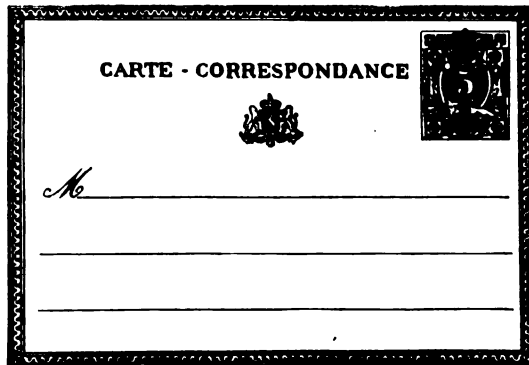
“ The General Management of the Railroad, Postal and Telegraph Service is charged with the execution of the present decree.

“ Brussels, November 30th, 1872.

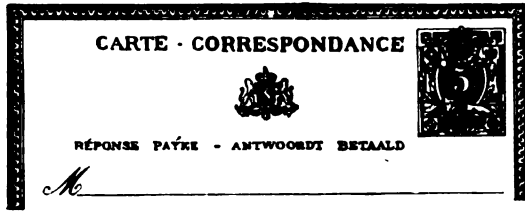
(signed)

“ MOUCHEUR.”

The very day that this order appeared, the General Management of the Post Office gave notice that the Administration would put on sale on and after January 1st, 1873, both the correspondence cards with reply paid and the 5 centime correspondence cards of the new type.



Reduced one-third.



Reduced one-third.

They were both printed in violet on buff

On December 29th, 1872, the following instructions were issued to complete and elucidate the Ministerial Order of November 30th :

1. The postage stamp of the reply portion should be cancelled only on the return of this reply.

2. The holder of a reply portion may use it for any communication allowable on an ordinary correspondence card, without this communication having, necessarily, any connection with the communication on the portion from which it was detached.

3. In case of a double card being sent, the sender having by mistake filled up the reply half, the other half being left blank, the stamp of the latter must be left uncanceled.

If the first half should be found in a letter box without the reply portion, the employees of the Post Office must make a written memorandum to that effect.

4. It may happen that the sender of a double card will continue on the reply portion the communication begun on the other half. All liberty must be allowed him in this respect, and the stamp of the reply half must not be cancelled until its return. This arises from the double card being considered as a whole, divisible or indivisible, at the will of the public, as is stipulated in fact in Art. 3 of the Ministerial Order of November 30th, 1872.

5. In conformity with Art. 3 of the above mentioned order, the cards with reply paid are available for only one journey each way.

Any card put into circulation a third time would have to pay the full rate for unpaid letters, with which it would be classed.

As an application of the same principle, any form returning to the sender should necessarily have the two postage stamps cancelled, even though the reply should have been written on the same card as the original communication and the other half left blank.

In the same way, a card with the original communication returned with the reply written on the same card, instead of being on the reply portion, *the latter being detached and retained*, is to be charged full letter rate.

6. Double cards should be folded in such a manner as always to present on the outside the address where they are to be delivered ; if necessary, the fold may be corrected or re-made.

7. In communes which have no post offices, the letter carriers are authorized to wait five minutes at the most for the paid reply to the cards that they have distributed. In towns which are supplied with post offices, the letter carriers, on the contrary, confine themselves to delivering the cards with reply paid in the same way as the other correspondence, that is to say, without stopping.

As to the five centime card with vignette, the post offices were recommended to try to dispose of them as far as possible. In order to facilitate

their withdrawal, the offices of minor importance, which could not hope to get rid of them within the three months, were instructed to come to an understanding with the principal offices for an exchange of their estimated excess for new cards of the same value.

As, on January 1st, 1873, there remained 455,119 cards with vignette, and the circulation of this value seemed destined to acquire greater importance, the first printing of cards of the second type which served to supply the post offices was fixed as follows :

Single card at 5 centimes,	3,000,000
Double card, with reply paid, at 10 centimes,	50,000

The first supply of the card at 10 centimes had just been sent to the post offices to be put on sale, when the stamp office discovered an error in the impression. This discovery gave rise to the following notice :

“Brussels, December 27th, 1872.

“An error has been committed on the correspondence card with reply paid in the printing of the word “ANTWOORD,” which has been spelled “ANTWOORDT.” The Accountants will immediately have the “T” which is erroneously added at the end of this word erased on both the forms which compose the said cards.

“It is forbidden to sell any correspondence card which has not been corrected in this way.

(signed)

“S. FASSIAUX,

“General Manager.”

Were these instructions properly observed? One would be inclined to doubt it, for, according to catalogues of postage stamps, it seems that there are in existence a certain number of cards with the word “ANTWOORD” misspelt, although the order to correct the error was given before the first day of the sale.

What is astonishing, however, in view of the details just given, is that the cards with the word “ANTWOORD” spelled with the final “T” should not have been considered as a rarity. This is the more astonishing as out of the 50,000 cards of this type only a few thousand at the most can have escaped the erasure ordered by the postal administration.

The second printing, of 75,000 cards, was made in September, 1873, but this time with the word “ANTWOORD” spelled correctly. This value is distinguished, moreover, from that of the first printing by the shade of the paper (pale yellow), by the quality of the paper (which is better) and by the impression (which is violet, instead of mauve).

This new printing of double cards on good paper soon caused the single cards made of more or less porous paper to be found fault with. Therefore, on October 9th, 1873, a Ministerial decision ordered the withdrawal from circulation of the single correspondence cards in stock in the offices and the substitution of new ones printed on the same paper as the double cards.

Of the three million correspondence cards which had been issued, 203,600 were returned; there had therefore been sold, from January 1st to October 9th, 1873, 2,796,400.

The new printing, made on glazed paper, produced a card of the same type but printed in violet rose, instead of mauve, and consisted of five million pieces.

The third printing, of 2,000,000 cards of the same type, was made on September 1st, 1874, to complete the supply of the offices, and the cards of

this printing were of a paler shade of violet than those of the preceding printing.

According to the statistics of postal operations in the Belgian service, the sale of postal cards from 1871 to 1874 was divided as follows :

Correspondence cards sold		
Year	at 5 centimes single	at 10 centimes double
1871	682,175	
1872	2,962,706	
1873	4,445,634	69,767
1874	5,698,920	52,542
Totals.	13,789,435 (To be continued.)	122,309

### THE ILLUSTRATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. T. Wilson, we have just received a clipping from the *Standard* of January 6th, 1898, showing a letter received by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, from the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, by which it appears that reputable dealers in postage stamps and manufacturers of albums will be allowed to use illustrations of English and foreign stamps, under certain restrictions and by special permission of the Inland Revenue Office. We insert herewith a copy of the letter in question :

“ INLAND REVENUE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON,  
W. C. 5th Jan., 1898.

“ To Messrs. Stanley Gibbons (Limited).

“ Sirs,—Referring to the correspondence which took place with your firm last year, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that they have recently considered, in conjunction with the Postmaster General, the subject of the illustration of postage stamps by stamp dealers and others. All such illustrations are, as the Board are advised, an infringement of the law. It is, however, recognised that the object in view, in those cases where the illustrations are intended for the use of stamp collectors, &c., is an innocent one, and that a considerable industry has of late years sprung up in connection with their production. In these circumstances, neither the Postmaster General nor the Board of Inland Revenue desire that the practice should be prohibited, so long as no danger to the Revenue arises from its continuance. They propose, therefore, to abstain from interfering in all cases in which the following regulations are complied with :—

“ 1. Illustrations must be in black alone. The Board will not abstain from interfering where the same are in color, no matter what may be the size of the illustration.

“ 2. The Board of Inland Revenue must be consulted before any black illustrations are made, and if they decide not to interfere, it will be on condition that they are satisfied as to the proper custody of the dies, blocks, plates, &c., and that their officers are to be always free to visit the premises where the same are kept.

“ 3. This concession will be limited to certain special classes of publica-



tions, such as stamp dealers' catalogues, books on stamps, stamp albums, articles in newspapers, periodicals, &c. Permission will not be given in any circumstances for ordinary advertisement purposes.

"I am, at the same time, to state that it must be understood that the Board reserve to themselves the full right to withdraw this concession in any case in which they may deem it necessary to do so.

"I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,  
(signed) "T. N. CRAFER, *Secretary*."

### OMAHA CELEBRATION STAMPS.

We do not usually indulge in comic poetry, but, as serious arguments seem to have no effect upon the authorities that be in Washington, perhaps they may be susceptible to ridicule, and we therefore see no harm in presenting to our readers a poem which appeared in the *Pittsburg Leader* of January 14th of this year. A copy of which is kindly sent us by Mr. C. P. Krauth. Of course, if our government insists upon making itself ridiculous, there is no way in which stamp dealers can interfere to prevent it; but it remains free to us to express our opinion of those who are high in authority and who ought to exercise better judgment.

In the faraway west there's a wild wooly town  
Which geographers call Omaha,  
And 'tis making a bid for extensive renown  
With a jubilee full of eclat.  
This affair will surprise  
And 'twill open the eyes  
Of the neighboring hamlets and camps.  
And the glory supreme  
Of the wonderful scheme  
Will be Omaha's Jubilee stamps.

Uncle Sam has these marvelous labels in hand,  
He has artists at work on the same,  
Who, with picturesque western themes at command,  
Put the earliest masters to shame.  
In carmine and green  
And in ultramarine  
And vermilion the painter revamps  
Sights and scenes in the west  
Which will show at their best  
Upon Omaha's Jubilee stamps.

There's an elegant portrait of Buffalo Bill  
Playing havoc with pigeons of clay.  
There's the tramarack trust, with a worm and a still.  
Bidding mortals fill up and be gay.  
There's the venturesome train  
Of pursuers of gain,  
Which to Klondike unceasingly tramps.  
These, in red, white and blue,  
Will be placed upon view  
On the Omaha Jubilee stamps.

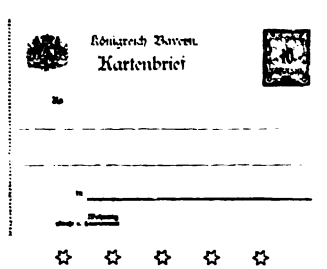
Billy Bryan, no doubt, will be shown in the act  
Of unloading a silvery screed.  
And of course there will be illustrations exact  
Of quick shooting at Deadwood and Creede.  
There will be no excuse  
If the old keno goose  
Which the innocent tenderfoot swamps

Fails to glisten and glint  
 In a luminous tint  
 On the Omaha Jubilee stamps.

After Omaha's triumph is properly won,  
 Other towns, not forgetting our own,  
 Will be fully entitled to do as she's done ;  
 In this thing she must not stand alone.  
 And if some day the crush  
 Of the jubilee rush  
 Uncle Sam and his factory swamps,  
 Then old Sammy will moan,  
 " Ah, had I only known  
 I'd have sat on those Omaha stamps."

### NOTES.

In chronicling the issue of a new letter card in Bavaria, we stated that the stamp was of the current type of postage stamps. We find that we were in error, and we illustrate the card herewith.



We illustrate herewith the types of the wrappers and envelopes issued in Uruguay toward the end of last year.



*Madrid Filatélico* states that the new series of stamps announced some time ago for Greece is to be placed in circulation within a short time. The values and colors are listed below.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1l chestnut brown  
 2l green  
 5l sepia  
 10l blue  
 20l violet  
 25l carmine

40l orange  
 60l brick red  
 1d gray  
 2d scarlet  
 3d rose  
 5d yellow

Mr. F. A. Martins, the well known Lisbon dealer, informs us that the issue of new stamps for Portugal and the colonies, which was to have been made in January, will probably be postponed until August, as an honorable gentleman by the name of Vasco da Gama must be celebrated in the meantime. A special issue is to be made to commemorate the navigator, and it is to remain in use for three months, viz, from May 1st to July 31st. Of course, the colonies must participate in the general jubilation and therefore seven sets have been kindly provided, as follows: Portugal, Azores, Madeira, Africa, India, Macao and Timor. We suppose that the African colonies will enter a protest against this unwarranted grouping of so many important localities, and no doubt will succeed in prevailing upon the ministry to supply each one with a special set of its own.

However, as long as the Government of the United States will persist in issuing stamps for a Trans-Mississippi Exposition, we have no reason, on this side of the water, to raise any protest against any issue made elsewhere in the world, no matter how insignificant the occasion, and we shall not make ourselves ridiculous, for the present, by trying to blame the government of Portugal for its action in this matter.

\* \* \* \* \*

We were informed some time ago by various correspondents in Jamaica that the official stamps would probably be withdrawn on December 31st, 1897. We have now been advised that such action was really taken, and these stamps may therefore be considered obsolete,

\* \* \* \* \*

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that Holkar Nos. 8, 9 and 10 of the 58th edition of our catalogue, do not exist as postage stamps, they being Court Fee stamps, and, therefore, purely fiscal. The stamps referred to are chronicled as issued in 1897, the values being

2 annas green,                      4 annas violet,                      8 annas ultramarine.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Rev. K. Wiegmann informs us that he has a letter from the Postmaster General of Newfoundland informing him that only a very small number of provisional 1 on 3c stamps were used, and that dealers had practically bought up the lot. This statement is rather in conflict with information furnished to us some time ago, and we have now written to our friends in Newfoundland for definite information in regard to the matter. We shall take pleasure in placing the result before our readers at some future date.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to the *Postwerthzeichenkunde*, the 5, 25 and 50 centime stamps of Switzerland are soon to be changed in color in order to make them correspond to the recently enacted provisions of the Postal Union Convention.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has discovered an error in the heading of the current  $\frac{1}{2}$  centavo wrapper of the Argentine Republic, the word Republica being spelled Repubilca.

We illustrate herewith the two stamps issued in New South Wales last June for the benefit of the Consumptives Home.



We give below an illustration of the Guatemala provisional chronicled in the January number.



We have just received the following letter from Mr. Seebeck in regard to the new stamps of Nicaragua and Salvador, chronicled in this number.

"Herewith inclosed find specimens of stamps, envelopes and post cards, which went into use in the "Greater Republic of Central America" in the states of Nicaragua and Salvador respectively, on January 1st, 1898

Owing to the political changes in Central America, as indicated above, it was not acceptable to the governments of the former Republics of Salvador and Nicaragua, to have the "1897" remain in use in 1898, and therefore a new issue (as inclosed) became necessary.

Yours truly,

These are the last under my contract.

N. F. SEEBECK.

### CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—*The Philatelic Monthly and World* has discovered a new type of the Eagle Post, which recently turned up among some old letters in Philadelphia. The design is extremely crude, consisting of the inscriptions PAID, EAGLE POST, 80 CHESNUT STREET, all enclosed in a roughly drawn circle. It should be observed that the first T of Chestnut is omitted, —a peculiar error.

Mr. E. F. Gams, of San Francisco, informs us of the discovery of a telegraph stamp not known up to the present, viz., a 10c value of the Colusa Lake & Mendocino Telegraph Co., of which only a 5c value had until now been chronicled.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us the new Postal Union card which differs from the one in use since 1879 only in the size of the card and the color of the impression. The new 1 cent card has also appeared. The head of Jefferson is the same as on the previous issue and the inscriptions: "POSTAL CARD—ONE CENT—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY—are in three lines. The card measures 140x82 ½ mm.

We have just received the current 1 cent stamp printed in dark yellow green, to comply with the recent regulations of the Universal Postal Union Congress.

- Adhesive stamp.*  
 1c dark yellow green  
*Local stamp.*  
 Eagle Post.  
 black and blue  
*Telegraph stamp.*  
 Colusa Lake & Mendocino Telegraph Co.  
 10c black  
*Postal card.*  
 1898.  
 1c black, 140x82 ½ mm.  
 2c pale blue, 140x89mm.

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**—We learn from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* that a set of stamps with the surcharge "Bechuanaland Protectorate" has just been issued, the current English series being used for the purpose.

- Adhesive stamps.*  
 Watermarked Crown.  
 Perforated 14.  
 ½p vermilion, black surcharge      4p green and brown, black surcharge  
 1p lilac      "      "      6p purple on red      "      "  
 2p green and carmine      "      "      "      "      "

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**—Among a lot of stamps received from down there, we find a provisional registration envelope somewhat different from anything chronicled hitherto. The value TWO PENCE has been crossed out in red ink and underneath is written, also in red ink, "4d" and three initials which we make out to be E. E. H.

- Registration envelope.*  
 Size 152x96 mm.  
 4p on 2p ultramarine, red surcharge in manuscript

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has received the values from 1 rupee to 5 rupees in a design exactly like the previous issue, except that it is larger in size. The set has also been enriched by the addition of three higher values, viz., 10, 20 and 50 rupees. The size of the new issue is said to be 30x25 ½ mm.

- Adhesive stamps.*  
 Watermarked Crown and C.C.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1 rupee ultramarine      5 rupees black brown  
 2 rupees yellow orange      10 " yellow brown  
 3 " dark violet      20 " yellow green  
 4 " carmine      50 " lilac

**CANADA.**—In addition to the values already listed, the 1, 3 and 10c have now appeared, thus completing the set up to the 10c value.

The postal card, with stamp of new type, has also just reached us.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

1c blue green

10c brown violet

3c carmine red

*Postal card.*

CANADA POST CARD  
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THE BACK



1c blue green and black

**CHILE.**—Mr. J. B. Leavy submits to us a specimen of the 10c of the first issue which is undoubtedly on blue paper, notwithstanding the generally accepted statement that this stamp was never issued in that variety. The paper of the particular specimen in question is exactly like all the bleuté papers of Perkins, Bacon & Co., and it even shows the ivory head variety which is apparent on some of the English stamps of the same period. In view of this particular stamp, we must admit that the 10c stamp with the London print appears on blue paper as well as on white paper, and it will have to be chronicled in future.

*Adhesive stamp.*

London print.

Blue paper.

10c blue, issue of 1855

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—The J. Krebs Stamp Company have submitted to us a specimen of the 5c of the current issue, the paper of which is in salmon shade instead of in pale buff.

It would appear that the entire set of the current issue is undergoing a change of color, as the 20c has now also been shown to us in a new shade and on a different variety of paper. In our catalogue, the stamp of this value is described as being on *blue* paper, but this is an error, as it should read *violet*. The specimen now in hand is printed in red brown on a pale greenish blue paper and is radically different from the former printings.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 13½.

5c red brown, *salmon*

20c red brown, *greenish blue*

**CUBA.**—We have just received the set, previously announced for January.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14.

1m orange brown

2m orange brown

3m orange brown	4c orange	40c dark lilac
4m orange brown	6c dark blue	60c black
5m orange brown	8c gray brown	80c red brown
1c black violet	10c vermilion	1p yellow green
2c dark blue green	15c slate green	2p slate blue
3c dark brown	20c maroon	

**DAHOMBY and DEPENDENCIES.**—An entire set of stamps, envelopes and postal and letter cards, corresponding to the other issues of the French colonies, is now in preparation, but for immediate use only the 10c postal card has been issued.

*Postal card.*

10c black, grayish green

**FERNANDO PO.**—*Madrid Filatélico* informs us that the 6c stamp, not content with having its face smeared over in black, has now received a coat of red in the same style as the previous disfigurement. Also we are informed to our surprise that the 5c stamp has been surcharged 5c as a provisional measure. All these varieties will become very rare, but we scarcely see the necessity of surcharging all the values of the set with the value 5c as long as the original stamp required was still on hand. The colony of Fernando Po is but a very small one, but it seems that the necessities of the postmaster are very great.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

5c on 6c dark violet, red surcharge      5c on 5c green, red surcharge

**GERMAN OFFICES IN CHINA.**—Following rapidly upon the acquisition of territory in China, a special series of stamps has been issued consisting of the regular German series with the surcharge "China", in black.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Black surcharge.

3pf brown	10pf carmine	25pf orange
5pf green	20pf blue	50pf red brown

*Postal cards.*

Black surcharge.

5pf green	5x5pf green	10pf carmine	10x10pf carmine
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**GUATEMALA.**—In addition to the provisional stamp chronicled in our January number, we have now received two other surcharges, one being another 1c value, this time surcharged on the 2c, and the other the original 1c stamp surcharged "Servicio interno" As to the latter, we are somewhat in doubt as to the meaning of the surcharge or the purpose for which the stamp was used.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.



Perforated 12.  
 1c on 2c slate blue  
*Official stamp* (?)  
 Perforated 12.  
 Surcharged "Servicio interno."  
 1c lilac

**ICELAND.**—For the first time in its history, this little Danish possession has had to resort to a surcharge in order to provide for postal necessities. It appears that about the end of November the supply of 3 aur stamps ran short, and the steamer Hjalmar, which had a new supply on board, foundered on the way to the island. A surcharge was therefore determined upon, and the 5 aur green stamp was used in order to supply the provisional requirements. The first issue consisted of 8000 stamps surcharged PRIR (three) in black with the figure 3 in red underneath. This supply was exhausted in a few days and a second lot of 6000 stamps was surcharged with the word PRIR, the numeral 3 being, however, omitted. On November 27th, the expected supply of the yellow three aur stamps arrived and replaced the provisionals. There are therefore two different varieties, both of which will, of course, be rare.

Some of our European contemporaries seem to think that some speculation lay behind the surcharging scheme, but, as this would be the first offence of the colony in question, we prefer to give it the benefit of the doubt and to think that the making of the provisional was really necessary.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

3 aur on 5 aur green, black and red surcharge

3 aur on 5 aur green, black surcharge

**Charkhari.**—We read in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that some errors in lettering have been found in the recently issued set.

*Adhesive stamps.*

2 annas green, error CAARK-ARI      2 annas green, error INDIA

**Duttla.**—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* has been informed that an error has been found in the two annas value of one of the recent issues. The information is rather indefinite, but we give it as we find it.

*Adhesive stamp.*

2 annas black on yellow, inverted "F" instead of "E" in "POSTAGE"

**MACAO.**—We read in several of our contemporaries that the 10 reis stamp has been surcharged "2 avos" to correspond with the same value created in Timor when the original set was made with values in Mexican currency.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

2 avos on 10 reis green, black surcharge

**MOZAMBIQUE.**—We note from several of our contemporaries that the 300r has been used provisionally as a 50r stamp, being provided with a surcharge for the purpose.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

50r on 300r, black surcharge



**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—A number of stamps of the present issue are to be changed in color, and, as a beginning, the two penny stamp of the last issue has been changed to ultramarine from dull blue. The reason for the change is said to be the failure of the obliterating mark to show with sufficient clearness.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

2p ultramarine

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received the half penny value of the Life Insurance series in a new perforation, viz., 11x10.

A correspondent sends us two new cards of the values of 1 penny and 1 ½ penny. The 1 penny card has the stamp of the type of 1882 in brown and the 1 ½ penny card is of a new type.

*Life Insurance Department Stamp.*

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

Perforated 11x10.

½p purple

*Postal cards.*

1898.

1p brown

1 ½p carmine

**NICARAGUA.**—New issues are out for 1898, including regular adhesives, official stamps, unpaid letter stamps, envelopes and postal cards. We shall present the illustrations to our readers in the March number. Each set is uniform in design.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Liberty Cap.

Perforated 12.

1c bistre brown

2c slate

4c brown red (spelt CUARTRO in error)

5c olive brown

10c purple

15c ultramarine

25c blue

50c yellow

1p violet blue

2p bistre brown

5p orange

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Liberty Cap.

Perforated 12.

Type of regular adhesives surcharged



in blue

1c carmine

2c "

4c "

5c "

10c "

15c "

20c carmine

50c "

1p "

2p "

5p "

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Watermarked Liberty Cap.

Perforated 12.

1c blue green	20c blue green
2c "	30c "
5c "	50c "
10c "	

*Envelopes.*

White paper.

Size 158x91 mm.

5c gray green

10c violet

Size 260x105 mm.

20c blue

30c chocolate

50c carmine

*Postal cards.*

2c green,

3c brown. *lilac rose*

2x2c green, T 4

3x3c brown, *lilac rose*, T 4

**PERSIA**—We have just received all the values, from 1 shahi up to 16 shahi, of a new set. It was announced some time ago that a new issue was to appear with the head of the new shah, but the stamps submitted to us are of the type of the lower values of 1894. We suppose that other values have been issued, but they have not yet been submitted to us. At a recent London auction, a 1 toman stamp was sold which was on blue laid paper, a variety hitherto unchronicled.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1s gray

2s pale brown

3s violet

4s bright vermilion

5s yellow

8s orange

10s light blue

12s rose

16s green

Blue laid paper.

1 toman bronze on blue, issue of 1878

**PERU**.—Three new stamps, very handsome in appearance, have just been issued, but we are not informed whether they are a commemorative or a regular issue. They consist of the values 1, 2 and 5c and the designs are respectively, a suspension bridge over a body of water, a public building (perhaps the new Post Office), and a portrait. Mess. Williams & Co., have also sent us nine new postal cards, two of which have been specially prepared for New Year's Greetings, having a printed form for that purpose on the reverse. We shall present illustrations of the adhesives in our next number.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

1c deep ultramarine

2c brown

5c carmine rose

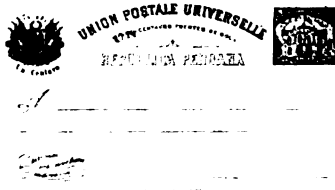
*Postal cards.*

Provisional Issue.

2c on 5c blue and black, *white*, four stars after "2."  
New Year's Issue.

1c on 5c green and black, *white*

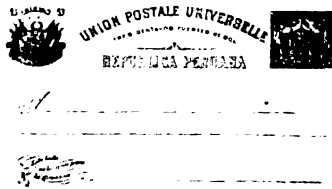
2c on 5c orange and black "  
Regular Issue.



1c on 5c red and black, *white*

2c on 5c blue " " "

2x2c on 5x5c blue and black



3c violet brown and black, *white*

3x3c violet brown and black

4c black, *white*

4x4c black

**SALVADOR.**—The 12c and 30c of 1896, in the set of different designs exist imperforate vertically, and the 100c imperforate vertically between,

The supply for the current year consists of adhesives and unpaid letter stamps, envelopes and postal cards. We shall illustrate the different types in our March number. Each set is uniform in design.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Liberty Cap.

Perforated 12.

12c slate, imperforate vertically

30c dark yellow green, imperforate vertically

100c dark blue, imperforate vertically between

Watermarked Liberty Cap.

Perforated 12.

1c orange vermilion

2c carmine

3c pale emerald green  
 5c blue green  
 10c ultramarine  
 12c purple  
 13c brown red  
 20c dark blue  
 24c violet blue  
 26c bistre brown  
 50c orange  
 1p yellow

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Watermarked Liberty Cap.

Perforated 12.

1c violet	10c violet
2c "	15c "
3c "	25c "
5c "	50c "

*Envelopes.*

Lavender paper.

Size, 158x91 mm.

1c red  
 2c carmine  
 5c blue green  
 12c purple  
 13c gray green

*Postal cards.*

1c black, *violet*  
 2c blue, *gray blue*  
 3c vermilion, *rosy buff*  
 2x2c blue, *gray blue*, L4  
 3x3c vermilion, *rosy buff*, L4

**Negri Zemblan.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the current set has been increased by the addition of the 20c value.

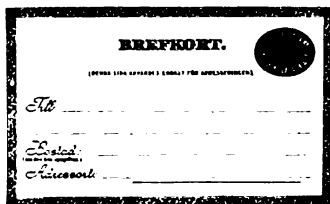
*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

20c green and olive

**SWEDEN.**—Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us a new card of this country. Our illustration makes any description unnecessary.

*Postal card.*5ö green, *white*

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 POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.
 

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This work, announced some time ago, is now practically completed and will be distributed in the early days of February. It contains 167 pages of catalogue, and the entire work has been revised by the kindness of Mr. A. Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, who makes a specialty of this branch of philately.

The work will be in pocket size, printed on good paper and fully illustrated. Bound in flexible cover, 25 cents, post free.

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 OBITUARY.
 

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GUSTAVE B. CALMAN.

It is our painful duty to announce to our readers, and to the philatelic world in general, the death, after a long illness, of Mr. Gustave B. Calman, the Vice-President of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, on Tuesday afternoon, January 25th.

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 AUCTION SALES.
 

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We again wish to remind our readers of the magnificent sale of stamps to be held by us on the 16th and 17th of this month.

Our second sale for the season will be held on March 15th, and contains a general collection made up without regard to minor or confusing varieties. The collection, while not rich in great rarities, contains a splendid line of average and better material, the greater part of the stamps being in fine condition.

We also have a third sale in prospect, which will contain a small general collection and a generous sprinkling of desirable and rare stamps. The date for this last sale has not yet been determined upon, but it will be some time in April.

We earnestly request all who have not received catalogues from us, and who may be interested in purchasing stamps in this way, to send us full name and address to be entered on our regular auction list, so that they may not fail to receive catalogues of future sales regularly.

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 THE MARKET.
 

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Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, December 14th & 15th, 1897.	
Hungary, lithographed, 15k bistre, unused and fine, with gum,	\$ 11.00
Naples, ½ tornese blue, cross, deep color, very fine, but close at right,	13.75
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, fine,	17.50
— Geneva, Envelope, 5c green, small size, used and entire,	20.00
— Zurich, 4 rappen, type 3, with horizontal lines, lightly cancelled, very fine,	63.00
Tuscany, first issue, 60 crazie red, slightly thinned and rubbed, but fair copy,	28.75
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d blue, large margins, fine,	10.00
— — 1sh emerald, magnificent unused pair, brilliant color, good margins all round, mint state,	47.50

Nevis, perf. 15, lithographed, 6d gray, unused and fine, with gum, (No. 10),	45.00
— another, do., (No. 11).	45.00
St. Lucia, Wmk. C.A., 1sh black and deep orange, very fine, unused and in mint state,	23.10
St. Vincent, No Wmk., 1sh brown, unused, mint state,	19.35
— Wmk. Star, large perf., 1p drab, unused and fine, with gum,	10.50
— Wmk. C.A., perf. 14, 4p ultramarine, unused and fine, but no gum,	12.50
Trinidad, Wmk. C.A., 4p gray (Britannia), unused, fine, full gum,	10.50
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½p on 1sh lilac, type 6, unused, in mint state,	12.00
— — 4p on 1sh lilac, type 16, unused, in mint state,	16.50
New South Wales, laureated, no wmk., 3p green, unused, no gum, close at right,	13.10
— — 6p brown, coarse background, unused and fine, but no margins,	32.50
— — 8p orange, unused, full original gum, deep color and very fine, but one small pinhole,	137.50
— Diadem, perf. 12, 1sh pale red, unused, full original gum, surface of stamp slightly creased in printing,	50.00
South Australia, imperf., London print, 1p deep green, pair, unused and fine, no gum slightly cut into at left,	78.75
Victoria, 1863-64, 1p green, wmk. double lined figure 4, unused and very fine, no gum,	50.00

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co, December 20th, 1897.

Brunswick, first issue, 3sgr, fine, unused,	\$ 33.75
Wurtemberg, perf. 13, 9kr rose, thick paper, fine, unused,	16.25
India, 1866, the very rare provisional "Service Two Annas", green surcharge, unused, mint state,	23.75
Antioquia, first issue, 1 peso, superb,	16.25
Bolivar, small 10c green, very fine,	16.25
Virgin Islands, 1sh with double outer line, on bluish paper, unused,	17.50

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, January 4th and 5th, 1898.

Great Britain, 2d blue, imperf., without lines, a vertical strip of three, with side margin, unused, no gum, very slightly creased, fine,	\$47.50
Lubeck, wmk. rosettes, 2½sch brown, error, unused and very fine, with full gum,	12.00
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, the scarce proof in green and scarlet,	17.50
British East Africa, 1891, handstamped ½ anna and initialed "A. D." on 2a red, unused and fine, with gum,	17.00
— — manuscript surcharge, 1 anna "A. B." on 4a brown, unused, mint state,	22.50
— — another, used and very fine, with postmark dated "Jany. 22nd, 91."	21.50
Nevis, perf. 15, lithographed, 4d orange, unused and fine, with gum,	25.00
— — 6d gray, unused and fine, with gum,	32.50
— — another, do.,	33.75
— — another, used and fine,	30.90
Turks Islands, wmk. Star, 1sh lilac, lightly cancelled, very fine,	88.75
New South Wales, diadem, imperf., 8d yellow, good margins, very fine,	25.60

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 SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.
 

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EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.  
ENGLAND, 12th January, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR OF AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, have specially considered the question of the proposed issue of stamps in connection with the Jubilee Free Public Library at Otago, New Zealand.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that these stamps are undoubtedly of a speculative nature, and constitute an attempt to induce collectors to include in their collections labels which are absolutely useless and worthless, and they would advise all amateurs to have nothing whatever to do with them.

Yours truly,

By order of the Committee,

H. R. OLDFIELD,

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

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 THE COLLECTORS CLUB.
 

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Twenty-first meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House January 11, 1898. President Thorne in the chair.

Called to order at 8.25 P. M., the following members being present: Bruner, Calman, Luff, Stebbins, Scott and the Secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported having issued a two weeks visitor's ticket in favor of Dr. Dahlberg, of Chicago, at the request of Mr. J. C. Morgenthau.

The Secretary read the resignation of Mr. John Luther Kilbon, and the same was accepted with regret.

The Treasurer's report was then received, showing a balance of \$488.35 cash in bank, after deducting the cost of U. S. Bonds bought.

The lease of the Club House was ordered to be renewed for one year, and the President and Treasurer were authorized to sign it in behalf of the Club.

The Chairman of House, Amusement and Membership Committees then made their reports, which were received.

Adjourned at 9 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

178th Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held January 20th, 1898, at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I.

The meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M., with the following mem-

bers present, President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. J. W. Sittig E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, A. C. Carstanjen and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly accepted. The Committee having charge of the Henry Clotz testimonial having completed its work was discharged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Carter moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the members of the S. I. P. S. for their kindness in contributing to the Henry Clotz Testimonial Fund. The motion was carried unanimously.

The President, in a very neat speech, presented to the Society a magnificent crayon portrait, beautifully framed, of Mr. Clotz, which was accepted with a rising vote of thanks, and cheers for the President.

Mr. Dejonge and Mr. Niedermeyer present counterfeits for the counterfeit album; the Collectors Club of New York and the Birmingham Philatelic Society present their year books. Thanks were tendered the donors. Mr. T. W. Goonewardene tenders his resignation from the Society which was accepted with regret.

Mr. Carstanjen informs the members that he will leave the United States for Bremen shortly, where he will reside permanently.

The meeting adjourned 9.45 P. M., whereupon exhibition of stamps followed, Mr. Oscar Dejonge showing his duplicate collection of U. S. stamps, a very fine lot and Mr. Carter some nice exchange circuit books.

Next meeting will be held February 17th, 1898.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Sec'y.*

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

### OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
29 West 76th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
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*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, DR. LIONEL M. HOMBURGER,  
168 West 96th Street.  
*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.  
*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
54 William Street.

### COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
J. N. LUFF.

*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK  
R. R. BOGERT,  
J. W. GEORGE.  
*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDE,  
J. S. RICH.

January 11, 1898.

338th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 90th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.10 P. M. by the President.

Present; Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Bruner, Drew, George, Homburger, Krassa, Luff, Lynde, Perrin, Rich, Williams. Visitor, F. G. Sweet.

The minutes of the 337th meeting were read and approved.

Trustees reported the resignation of Dr. Betz. Accepted with regrets.

Mr. Perrin on behalf of the Entertainment Committee reported that an entertainment programme and calender for 1898 has been issued for the use of members and friends and for distribution.

A vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Andreini and Luff for their magnificent showing of Nevis.

Adjourned 10.10 P. M.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *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.

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. [MARCH 1, 1898 [Single Copies, 5cts.  
" " 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.)

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued.

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

July 1st, 1873.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on various papers. The designs are all adapted from those of the regular adhesives of the issue then current. With the exception of the stamps of the Post Office Department the various denominations have the same profile busts and arrangement of the words and numerals of value as the corresponding denominations of the series sold to the public. The ornamentation of the stamps differs for each department.

**AGRICULTURE.** A panel curved above the central oval bears the word "AGRICULTURE." In the upper left corner are "DEPT OF" and in the upper right the letters "U. S." entwined.

**EXECUTIVE.** A panel curved above the oval bears the word "EXECUTIVE." In the upper corners are "U" and "S" in small circles, surrounded by arabesques.

**INTERIOR.** A broad ribbon, arched above the portrait, is inscribed "DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR." In the upper corners are six-pointed stars and, at right and left in the lower part of the stamps, small shields bearing the letters "U" and "S". On the 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 30 cents these shields are placed above the ends of the ribbons bearing the value, and on the other four denominations they are in the lower corners.

**JUSTICE.** The word "JUSTICE" is curved above the central oval, with "DEPT." in the upper left and "OF" in the upper right corner. Six-pointed stars, bearing the letters "U" and "S", occupy the same positions as the small shields on the stamps of the Department of the Interior.

**NAVY.** The words "NAVY" and "DEPT." are inscribed diagonally across the upper corners. There is a large star in each upper corner and a smaller one at the middle of each side. The top and sides of the stamps are bordered by a cable. The letters "U" and "S", in small hexagons, are placed as were the same letters on the stamps of the Departments of the Interior and Justice.

**POST OFFICE.** Large numerals with "OFFICIAL" above and "STAMP" below occupy a colorless central oval, above which is curved "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT."

The words and numerals of value are arranged as on the sets for the other departments. The letters "U" and "S", in small circles, appear above the ends of the ribbons bearing the value on the 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 30 cents, they are placed at each side of the value on the 24 cents and in the lower corners on the 12, 15 and 90 cents.

**STATE.** Above the oval is arched "DEPT. OF STATE" with foliated ornaments below at each end. Large letters "U" and

"s", somewhat distorted, occupy the same positions as on the stamps of other departments. To this set are added four new values, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. These stamps are about twice the size of the lower values and are identical in design. A large portrait of Wm. H. Seward, printed in black, occupies the central oval, at each side of which are fasces. Above the oval appears, in two lines of large capitals, "DEPARTMENT OF STATE." The value fills a straight tablet across the bottom, above each end of which are the letters "U. S. OF A."

**TREASURY.** The word "TREASURY" in a wavy line crosses the top of the stamps. Below it, at left and right, are "U. S." and "DEPT." Drapery with fringes and cords ornaments the sides.

**WAR.** The letters "U" and "S" occupy the upper corners and the words "WAR" and "DEPT." are curved beneath them. Distorted national shields appear in the lower part of the stamps.

Sizes: 1 to 90 cents, 20x25 mm.; 2 to 20 dollars, 25½x39½ mm.

1. Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.

White wove paper.  
Perforated 12.

#### Department of Agriculture.

1001	1c yellow
1002	1c olive yellow
1003	2c yellow
1004	2c olive yellow
1005	3c yellow
1006	3c olive yellow
1007	6c yellow
1008	6c olive yellow
1009	10c yellow
1010	10c olive yellow
1011	12c yellow
1012	12c olive yellow
1013	15c yellow
1014	15c olive yellow
1015	24c yellow
1016	24c olive yellow
1017	30c yellow
1018	30c olive yellow

#### Executive Department.

1050	1c carmine
1051	2c carmine
1052	3c carmine
1053	3c violet carmine
1054	6c carmine
1055	10c carmine

#### Department of the Interior.

1075	1c vermilion
1076	2c vermilion
1077	3c vermilion
1078	6c vermilion
1079	10c vermilion
1080	12c vermilion

1081	15c vermilion
1082	24c vermilion
1083	30c vermilion
1084	90c vermilion

#### Department of Justice.

1100	1c purple
1101	2c purple
1102	3c purple
1103	3c bluish purple
1104	3c reddish purple
1105	6c purple
1106	6c bluish purple
1107	10c purple
1108	10c bluish purple
1109	12c purple
1110	15c purple
1111	24c purple
1112	30c purple
1113	90c purple

#### Navy Department.

1125	1c ultramarine
1126	1c dull blue
1127	1c gray blue
1128	2c ultramarine
1129	2c dull blue
1130	2c gray blue
1131	3c ultramarine
1132	3c dull blue
1133	3c gray blue
1134	6c ultramarine
1135	6c dull blue
1136	6c gray blue
1137	7c ultramarine
1138	7c dull blue
1139	7c gray blue
1140	10c ultramarine
1141	10c dull blue
1142	10c gray blue
1143	12c ultramarine
1144	12c dull blue
1145	15c ultramarine
1146	15c dull blue
1147	15c gray blue
1148	24c ultramarine
1149	24c dull blue
1150	24c gray blue
1151	30c ultramarine
1152	30c dull blue
1153	90c ultramarine
1154	90c dull blue

Variety: Error of color.

1155	2c green
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#### Post Office Department.

1175	1c black
1176	2c black
1177	3c black
1178	6c black
1179	10c black
1180	12c black
1181	15c black
1182	24c black
1183	30c black
1184	90c black

*Variety*: Paper with gray surface, probably caused by insufficient wiping of the plates.

- 1185 1c black
- 1186 2c black
- 1187 3c black
- 1188 6c black
- 1189 10c black
- 1190 12c black
- 1191 15c black
- 1192 24c black
- 1193 30c black
- 1194 90c black

**Department of State.**

- 1200 1c dark green
- 1201 2c dark green
- 1202 3c dark green
- 1203 3c yellow green
- 1204 3c blue green
- 1205 6c dark green
- 1206 6c blue green
- 1207 7c dark green
- 1208 10c dark green
- 1209 10c blue green
- 1210 12c dark green
- 1211 15c dark green
- 1212 24c dark green
- 1213 24c dark blue green
- 1214 30c dark green
- 1215 90c dark green
- 1216 2d black and green
- 1217 5d black and green
- 1218 10d black and green
- 1219 20d black and green

**Treasury Department.**

- 1250 1c yellow brown
- 1251 1c brown
- 1252 2c yellow brown
- 1253 2c brown
- 1254 3c yellow brown
- 1255 3c brown
- 1256 3c red brown
- 1257 6c yellow brown
- 1258 6c brown
- 1259 6c gray brown
- 1260 7c yellow brown
- 1261 7c brown
- 1262 10c yellow brown
- 1263 10c brown
- 1264 12c yellow brown
- 1265 12c brown
- 1266 12c red brown
- 1267 15c yellow brown
- 1268 15c brown
- 1269 24c yellow brown
- 1270 24c brown
- 1271 30c yellow brown
- 1272 30c brown
- 1273 30c red brown
- 1274 90c yellow brown
- 1275 90c brown

**War Department.**

- 1300 1c rose red

- 1301 1c brownish rose
- 1302 2c rose red
- 1303 2c brownish rose
- 1304 3c rose red
- 1305 3c brownish rose
- 1306 6c rose red
- 1307 6c brownish rose
- 1308 7c rose red
- 1309 7c brownish rose
- 1310 10c rose red
- 1311 10c brownish rose
- 1312 12c rose red
- 1313 12c brownish rose
- 1314 15c rose red
- 1315 15c brownish rose
- 1316 24c rose red
- 1317 24c brownish rose
- 1318 30c rose red
- 1319 30c brownish rose
- 1320 90c rose red
- 1321 90c brownish rose

1875. Same as the preceding issue printed on horizontally or vertically ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

**Department of Agriculture.**

- 1325 1c yellow
- 1326 2c yellow
- 1327 3c yellow
- 1328 6c yellow
- 1329 10c yellow
- 1330 12c yellow
- 1331 15c yellow
- 1332 24c yellow
- 1333 30c yellow

**Executive Department.**

- 1340 1c carmine
- 1341 2c carmine
- 1342 3c carmine
- 1343 6c carmine
- 1344 10c carmine

**Department of the Interior.**

- 1350 1c vermilion
- 1351 12c vermilion

**Navy Department.**

- 1370 1c ultramarine
- 1371 2c ultramarine
- 1372 3c ultramarine
- 1373 6c ultramarine
- 1374 7c ultramarine
- 1375 10c ultramarine
- 1376 12c ultramarine
- 1377 15c ultramarine
- 1378 24c ultramarine
- 1379 30c ultramarine
- 1380 90c ultramarine

**Post Office Department.**

- 1385 3c black
- 1386 6c black
- 1387 10c black
- 1388 12c black
- 1389 90c black

**Department of State.**

1400	1c dark green
1401	2c dark green
1402	3c dark green
1403	6c dark green
1404	7c dark green
1405	10c dark green
1406	12c dark green
1407	15c dark green
1408	24c dark green
1409	30c dark green
1410	90c dark green

**Treasury Department.**

1425	1c brown
1426	2c brown
1427	6c brown

**War Department.**

1440	1c rose red
1441	2c rose red
1442	3c rose red
1443	6c rose red
1444	10c rose red
1445	12c rose red
1446	15c rose red
1447	24c rose red
1448	30c rose red
1449	90c rose red

1876. Same as the preceding issue,  
printed on double paper.

Perforated 12.

**Post Office Department.**

1460	3c black
1461	24c black
1462	90c black

**Department of State.**

1470	3c dark green
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**Treasury Department.**

1475	3c brown
1476	10c brown
1477	90c brown

II. Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

1879.

Same as preceding issue, printed on soft porous white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

**Department of Agriculture.**

1500	1c yellow
1501	2c yellow
1502	3c yellow
1503	6c yellow

**Department of the Interior.**

1515	1c vermilion
1516	2c vermilion
1517	3c vermilion
1518	6c vermilion
1519	10c vermilion
1520	12c vermilion
1521	15c vermilion
1522	24c vermilion

**Department of Justice.**

1530	3c bluish purple
1531	6c bluish purple

**Navy Department.**

1540	1c dull blue
1541	2c dull blue
1542	3c dull blue
1543	6c dull blue

**Post Office Department.**

1550	1c black
1551	2c black
1552	3c black
1553	6c black
1554	12c black
1555	15c black

**Department of State.**

1560	7c green
1561	15c green
1562	30c green

**Treasury Department.**

1565	1c brown
1566	3c brown
1567	6c brown
1568	10c brown
1569	12c brown
1570	15c brown
1571	30c brown
1572	90c brown

**War Department.**

1580	1c pale dull rose
1581	1c brown rose
1582	2c pale dull rose
1583	2c dark rose
1584	2c dull vermilion
1585	3c pale dull rose
1586	3c brown rose
1587	6c pale dull rose
1588	6c brown rose
1589	10c pale dull rose
1590	10c dark rose
1591	12c pale dull rose
1592	24c pale dull rose
1593	30c pale dull rose

*Variety:* Imperforate.

1594 3c dark rose

At the time the reprints and re-issues of the regular adhesives were made, in 1875, all the Departmental stamps were specially printed on very hard white paper and surcharged "SPECIMEN." Although not available for postage, these stamps were sold to collectors at full face value. At a subsequent date, probably about 1880, a few values were printed on soft porous paper, by the American Bank Note Co., and similarly surcharged.

STAMPS FOR DELIVERY BY CARRIERS.

**Government Issues.**

Sept. 29th, 1851.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and

printed on colored wove paper. Profile of Benjamin Franklin in an upright oval, surrounded by a tessellated rectangle with lathe-work rosettes at the corners. In a straight label across the top "CARRIERS" with a star at each end. "STAMPS" at the bottom, similarly arranged. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

- 1601 (1c) blue on rose
- 1602 (1c) dark blue on rose

1875.

*Reprints.*

- 1603 (1c) dark dull blue on rose
- 1604 (1c) dark dull blue on pale rose

The reprints on rose paper are printed on remainders of the original paper. They may only be distinguished from the originals by slight differences in the color and by the coarser workmanship.

Nov. 17th, 1851.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on thick yellowish white wove paper. Eagle poised for flight, resting on a branch, all in a transverse oval. "U. S. P. O. DESPATCH" curved above, "PRE-PAID. ONE CENT" curved below. Branches of oak and laurel at the corners. The stamps are separated by vertical and horizontal lines, dividing the plate into rectangles. Size 24x 19 mm.

- 1605 1c greenish blue
- 1606 1c dull deep blue
- 1607 1c dark blue

1876

*Reprints.*

- 1608 1c bright deep blue

*Perforated 12.*

- 1609 1c bright deep blue

The imperforate reprints may be distinguished by the color, the very white paper and the absence of gum. Originals have dark brown gum and none of them were perforated.

**Semi-Official Issues.**

These stamps were issued by postmasters and carriers in various cities. The stamps of the *United States City Despatch Post*, used in the city of New York, were authorized by the Postmaster General; those used in other cities were permitted by the Government, if not authorized.

**Baltimore, Md.**

1851.

Typographed on white wove paper. The stamps are arranged in panes, in two vertical rows of five stamps each, differing from one another in various details. Ten of these panes, one of which is placed *à la béche* to the others, compose the plate. Size  $23\frac{1}{4} \times 17$  mm.



- 1626 1c black, 10 varieties
- 1627 1c red, 10 "
- 1628 1c rose, 10 "

*Principal varieties :*

a. The rays below "VER" of "GOVERNMENT" are about one half the usual length.

- 1629 1c black
- 1630 1c red
- 1631 1c rose

b. "SENT" instead of "CENT."

- 1632 1c black
- 1633 1c red
- 1634 1c rose

1852.

Typographed on various papers. Ten varieties, in two vertical rows of five stamps each, differing from one another in various details. Size  $20 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



1° Thin bluish wove paper.

- 1635 1c vermilion, 10 varieties
- 1636 1c scarlet, 10 "
- 1637 1c blue, 10 "

2° Bluish laid paper.

- 1638 1c blue, 10 varieties

3° White laid paper.

- 1639 1c dull blue, 10 varieties

4° White wove paper.

- 1640 1c red, 10 varieties
- 1641 1c blue, 10 "
- 1642 1c dark blue, 10 "
- 1643 1c gray green, 10 "

1852.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $22 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ .



- 1644 1c blue
- 1645 1c red
- 1646 1c rose red

**Boston, Mass.**

1849.

Engraved in *taille douce* on yellowish white wove paper. Several varieties. Size  $18 \times 22$  mm.



1651 2c black

1853.

Typographed on white pelure paper.  
Size 21½x9½mm.



1652 (1c) dull blue

1653 (1c) dark blue

Typographed on white and colored paper.  
Size 20½x12½mm.



1° Grayish white wove paper.

1654 (1c) dull blue

2° Bluish wove paper.

1655 (1c) dark blue

Hand-stamped in red on bluish wove paper.  
Diameter 14mm.



1656 (1c) red on bluish

Charleston, S. C.

1850.

Type set, printed on white wove paper.  
Size 16½x17mm.



1676 2(c) black

STAMPS OF JOHN H. HONOUR.

Typographed on colored wove paper.  
Size 22x26mm.



1677 2c black on pink

Type-set, printed on various papers.  
Several varieties. Size 15x11 mm.



1° White wove paper.

1678 2c black

2° Yellowish wove paper.

1679 2c black

Type-set, printed on various papers.  
Several varieties. Size 15x13 mm.



1° White wove paper.

1680 2c black

2° Bluish wove paper.

1681 2c black

1851-55.

Type-set, printed on various papers.  
Several varieties. Size, 14½x12½ mm.



1° White wove paper.

1682 2c black

2° Bluish wove paper.

1683 2c black

3° Pink pelure paper.

1684 2c black

Type-set, printed on various papers.  
Several varieties. Size, 17½x13mm.



1° White wove paper.

1685 (2c) black

2° Bluish wove paper.

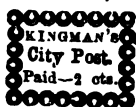
1686 (2c) black

Type-set, printed on colored wove paper.  
Several varieties. Size 17x12½mm.



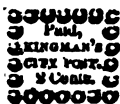
1687 (2c) black on bluish  
STAMPS OF E. J. KINGMAN.

1850.  
Type-set, printed on various papers.  
Several varieties. Size 17x12½ mm.



1° White wove paper.  
1688 2c black  
2° Green wove paper.  
1689 2c black  
3° Bluish wove paper.  
1690 2c black

Type-set printed on colored wove paper.  
Several varieties. Size 14½x12½ mm.



1691 2c black on bluish

STAMP OF JOSEPH G. MARTIN.

1851.  
Type-set, printed on various papers.  
Several varieties. Size 17x13 mm.



1° White wove paper.  
1692 2c black  
2° Bluish wove paper.  
1693 2c black

STAMP OF JOHN C. BECKMAN.

1851.  
Same design as the stamp issued by J. G. Martin but inscribed "BECKMANS CITY POST."

Type-set, printed on colored wove paper.  
Several varieties. Size 17x13 mm.  
1694 2c black on bluish

STAMP OF JOHN F. STEINMEYER.

1858-59.  
Typographed on various papers. Size 17x11½ mm.



1° Bluish wove paper.  
1695 2c black  
2° Yellow wove paper.  
1696 2c black  
3° Pink wove paper.  
1697 2c black

Type-set, printed on colored wove paper.  
Several varieties. Size 17x13 mm.



1698 2c black on bluish

Louisville, Ky.

1857.  
Lithographed on white wove paper. The stamps are separated by vertical and horizontal lines, forming rectangles 24½x18½ mm.



1701 (1c) blue green  
1858.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Same design as the preceding issue except the lettering. Size 24x19 mm.



1702 (1c) blue  
1703 (1c) black

New York, N. Y.

1842.  
Provisional Issue.  
A. Stamps of Greig's City Despatch Post (a New York local post) used provisionally as carrier's stamps, pending the appearance of the regular issue. These provisionals may only be distinguished from the stamps of the local post by the cancellations, which are "U. S." in an octagon or the dated postmark of the United States City Despatch Post. Engraved in *taille douce* and printed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



1726 3c black

B. Same as the preceding, surcharged across the top "United States" in manuscript in violet.

1727 3c black, violet surcharge

Engraved in *taille douce* and printed on various papers. Size  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  mm.



1° Rosy buff wove paper.

1728 3c black

2° Blue wove paper.

1729 3c black

3° Pale green wove paper.

1730 3c black

4° Blue glazed paper.

1731 3c black

5° Greenish blue glazed paper.

1732 3c black

6° Green glazed paper.

1733 3c black

1846.

Provisional issue.

Three cent stamps of the preceding issue surcharged with value in red and the original value obliterated by a bar.



Green glazed paper.

1734 2c on 3c black, red surcharge

1846.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $19 \times 24$  mm.



1735 3c brown red

1849.

Typographed on various papers. Diameter  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



1° Rose wove paper.

1736 1c black

2° Yellow glazed paper.

1737 1c black

3° Buff glazed paper.

1738 1c black

Variety: *Tête bêche*

1739 1c black

Philadelphia, Pa.

1849-50.

Type-set, printed on colored wove paper. Several varieties, all differing from one another in the relative positions of the component parts and also in the letters in the lower corners. Size  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



1° With letter "H."

1751 1c black on rose

2° With letter "S."

1752 1c black on rose

3° With letters "L. P."

1753 1c black on rose

4° With letters "L. S."

1c black on rose

Type-set, printed on various papers. Similar to the preceding but without letters in the lower corners. Several varieties, all differing from one another in various details. Size  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



1° Rose wove paper.

1754 1c black



- 2° Blue glazed paper.
- 1755 1c black
- 3° Vermilion glazed paper.
- 1756 1c black
- 4° Yellow glazed paper.
- 1757 1c black

1851-52.

Lithographed on various papers. Several varieties, all differing from one another in various details. Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



- 1° White wove paper
- 1758 1c blue
- 1759 1c black
- 2° Blue wove paper.
- 1760 1c black
- 3° Black glazed paper.
- 1761 1c gold

Hand-stamped on various papers. Size  $21 \times 17$  mm.



- 1° Buff wove paper.
- 1762 1c blue
- 2° Blue wove paper.
- 1763 1c blue

Hand-stamped on white wove paper, usually on the margins of the 1 cent stamps of the 1851 issue. Size  $27 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



- 1764 1c black

ENVELOPES.

1851.

Same designs as the two adhesives last described; hand-stamped on envelopes of various colors.

I. With eagle at the top.

- Buff wove paper.
- 1776 1c blue
- 1777 1c red

II. Without eagle.

- 1° White wove paper.
- 1778 1c black

- 1779 1c red
- 2° Buff wove paper.
- 1780 1c black
- 1781 1c red
- 1782 1c blue
- 3° Blue wove paper.
- 1783 1c black
- 1784 1c red

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

Oct. 1st, 1885.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on soft porous white wove paper. At the left, in a panel with arched top, a postal messenger running. "UNITED STATES" curved above the panel. At the right a tablet, having a curved branch of oak leaves, at the left and of laurel at the right, and inscribed "SECURES-IMMEDIATE-DELIVERY-AT A-SPECIAL-DELIVERY-OFFICE," in six lines. Above the tablet "SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY" in two lines and below it the numerals "10" on a shield, with "TEN" and "CENTS" at left and right respectively. The entire design has a background of ruled lines, representing a panel with beveled edges. Size  $36\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

- 1801 10c blue
- 1802 10c dark blue
- 1888.

Same design as preceding issue but with the inscription altered to read, "SECURES-IMMEDIATE-DELIVERY-AT ANY-POSTOFFICE," in five lines, the last of which is curved. Size  $36\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm.

Perforated 12.

- 1803 10c blue
- 1804 10c dark blue

Jan. 10th, 1893.

Same as preceding issue but printed in a new color. Size  $36\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm.

Perforated 12.

- 1805 10c yellow orange
- 1806 10c orange
- 1807 10c dark orange

Printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

1894.

Same as the issues of 1888 and 1893 with the addition of ornamental dashes below "TEN" and "CENTS" and a heavy line of color defining the edges of the panel. Printed on soft porous white wove paper. Size  $36\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm.

Perforated 12.

- 1808 10c blue
- 1809 10c dark blue

1895.

Same as last, on paper watermarked with

the letters "U. S. P. S.," 16½ mm. high.

Size 36¼x21 mm.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

1810 10c blue

1811 10c dark blue

In 1897 the current special delivery stamp

was surcharged "UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS," as described for the regular issues.

NOTE.—On page 44 of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for February, the illustrations of the two varieties of the 18 cents of the issues of 1870-73, United States, were accidentally transposed.

## PHILATELIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

(With the accent on the Philatelic)

BY LEWIS H. BENTON.

(Taunton, Mass.)

Illustrations by Pepper, of Boston.

That Department of the current edition of the Standard catalogue between pages 581 and 591 is not extensive enough. The philatelic fakirs have not half done their work.

We once heard a minister of the gospel (yes, we actually went to church once upon a time) say:

"When you go into any enterprise, work it for all it is worth. If you are going to be a blacksmith, be the best. If you are going to be a thief, steal a pile while you are about it. Don't stop short of a hundred thousand. The purloiner of a thousand is no greater sinner than he who steals a hundred—and the penalty is not so great!"

Same here; work the racket for all it is worth, and incidentally extract a little fun from it.

Let us humbly offer a few suggestions.

Get in a little "funny business" on the stamps. It will make them more salable.

Most collectors remember the Fez-Sefro stamps of Morocco, and how they were sat upon by the philatelic fraternity when they were relegated to the Fraudulent Issue department of the Standard catalogue, it having been ascertained, with a more or less degree of authenticity, that the issue was purely speculative and entirely uncalled for—except for the "needs" of stamp collectors.

Supposing the stamps had for a central design a portrait of "Little Egypt" as she appeared at the Seeley dinner, instead of the grim looking tower which is depicted thereon? Would the axe of unpopularity have descended so quickly and surely? Nit. Not even if a post had to be established to back the issue!

Take the case of the Nyassaland stamps. Supposing instead of the sombre heraldic design there was depicted a diagram of a native monk after a baobab tree had fallen on him? This would be more *lively*, even tho' the flapjack appearance of the simian would be *deadly*. Perhaps this sounds *flat*.

There should be a stamp issued for the North Pole Esquimaux Post, which does not exist. The annexed design would be fitting.

Observe the letter-box on the Pole. It is not fastened on in the old-fashioned way, but is frozen there.

This provides a solution to the mooted question, "what shall we do with the North Pole when we find it?" As a place to which to attach the letter-box, it cannot be surpassed for central location.



Catch on to the postman! He is heading for 18 East Twenty-Third Street. It will be noticed that the right-hand numeral "1" is upsidown. I asked the engraver about it, and learned that he stood on his head when he made it. This is a genuine "error."



The design of the present Tierra del Fuego stamp might be improved upon. The Fuegians are fond of the "dish" known as roast missionary. The central design of the stamp herewith illustrates this idea quite prominently. The natives receive the missionary warmly. Talk about warm receptions! The aborigines are "not so warm," but they are making it hot for his missionaryship. See the photograph—old French style—of the "toastmaster" in the upper left corner. The character in the northeast corner is a Pitmangonian shorthand phrase, which, when translated, means "See that my grave is kept green," or words to that effect. As to the "inscription" in lower left label, I acknowledge it is rather ambiguous to my untutored mind. It is either a snapshot of a colony of firewater snakes in Milwaukee, or else it is a microscopic photo of a drop of Providence, R. I., city water—I am not sure which.



In one of Stanley's books, in "Darkest Africa," I believe, mention is made of a race of tree-dwellers. Now this is an oversight on the part of the philatelic fakir to neglect the crying needs of these people. The accompanying illustration shows what might be done in the stamp-issuing line. The giraffe plays an important part in this service. That animal has a neck!

Eugene V. Debs, the political crank and agitator, is "perfecting" a colonization scheme, or rather trying to, according to the newspapers. Should his plan attain fruition, a stamp would be a howling necessity for the colony P. O. D. The annexed design is very appropriate for the occasion.



The central figure is taken from a composite photograph of the heads of Debs and his cabinet. For propriety of design, this cannot be *beet*.

Sometime ago there was agitated in the newspapers the issuance of special stamps for cities having over a hundred thousand population, in addition to the regular issue for the country at large. These special municipal series were to be used in their respective cities, while the general issue could be used anywhere in the United States, as now, in these cities or out.

Judging by the way Chicago went into the annexation business a few years ago, the following design might not be inappropriate.



Observe Cairo, formerly a city of Illinois, now a precinct of Ward 2846, lay down in the southern suburbs.

On Philadelphia's issue there should be portrayed a footrace between a snail and a *Macrocyclus coneava*.

For Brooklyn the proper thing would be a picture of an electric car running over several people who had forgotten to remember to get out of the way. A photographic original could be taken almost any day.

For Boston, dear old Boston, a photo reproduction of a female cake of ice with spectacles on would suffice. However, out of courtesy to "Boston's fairest," I present instead, the features of a precocious Hub bub. Bubby is deeply interested in a popular philatelic periodical.



While on the subject of city issues, let me suggest [something which is just now of timely interest.

Here is a typical design for one of the Omaha Exposition stamps, the advisability of the issue of which is now being considered by the P. O. D.



The Indians were very playful toward the early settlers of eastern Nebraska, and one of their favorite amusements was toying with the hair of the pale-face strangers. As the red-men were not very gentle in their alleged playfulness, they quite often caused the pale-face to murmur "oh my-har!" This expression became very popular by force of circumstances, and so accustomed did the natives become to this sound that they named the collection of wigwams Ohmyhar, which has since been anglicized to Omaha.

This historical fact has not heretofore been made known, and we cheerfully give it to the public for the first time, and know it will be appreciated, coming as it does when Omaha is about to show herself to the world.

Now let us jump to Ireland, the land of shamrocks, not to mention the peat beds in which no one was ever known to sleep—not even the policemen. This is no L. P. cinch for the Hibernian "copper!"

All countries have their own ideas of the "Goddess of Liberty." Here is Ireland's.

This is no joke. If the Irish servant-girl is not a type of Independence and Liberty, I'll take it back and say that it *is* a joke. The damsel whose

features are exhibited here with such ethnographical accuracy is from Cork. She is a Corker.



There are several more or less important islands and islandlets on this little globe of ours which should be furnished with full sets of postal stationery.

There are several Bird Islands—one near Hawaii, another near the Chinese coast, one in the vicinity of Cape Breton, and still another in the Lesser Antilles. What a chance to portray the faces of dinkey-birds, whip-poor-williams, gooselets, goslums, chickums, henlets, etc. Get out a stamp for Crow Island, and print it in a dark shade of black. I can't tell you where this island is, but that is immaterial.

There is, in the Australasian Pacific, not many hundred miles from the Japan coast, the island of Two Brothers, or, rather, there are two islands, separated only by a narrow stream of wet liquid, sometimes called water.

I can't say what the local name of each island is, but just suppose it was Was and Hee. A double stamp after this style could be gotten out.



Notice that it is perforated amidships. For inland postage, the natives of Was could use the left half and the citizens of Hee the starboard half. For inter-island postage, the whole double stamp would be necessary. Tho' it is "Washee," it must not be confounded with One Lung's laundry ticket.

Sunday Island lies in a S. S. W.-erly direction from Samoa, 1251 miles, one foot and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches away. It is a lofty rugged heap of dirt twelve miles around, but it should have a set of Sunday stamps just the same, a la Belgium.

Raza is one of the Cape Verde Islands. Someone who is sharp should have a set issued from there and sold at cut prices.



Here is a design for a Cat Island stamp. What do you think of it?

Bunker Island is in the Pacific, five hundred miles north of the Solomon Islands. It is about one thousand acres in extent, and is noted for its guano beds. Uncle Sam took possession of it in 1857. It is sometimes called Jarvis Island. A stamp issue is necessary. Here is a suggestion from the postmaster, who was thinking of his old home in Boston, and so absent-mindedly made the stamp read "*Boston* Island" instead of "*Bunker* Island." The design itself, however, is decidedly "Bostonish," the reason of which has been made obvious. The bean-pot, the fish, the spectacles, the volumes of Ibsen and Browning, all go to show the hand of the Boston-bred P. M. of Bunker Island. The conglomeration of crookedness surrounding the perspective of Bunker Hill monument is not vermicelli, but a chart of the streets of Boston. Observe that the stamp is *bean* perforated.



Situated at the confluence of the White Nile and Sobat Rivers in Upper Egypt is the settlement known as Fakam. This would be a good place from which to issue these stamps. There is a gum forest handy, about three thousand miles to the westward, in Sachel—no relation to Seychelle.

There is a town in China called Pin. These stamps would stick without gum. There are many short named towns and cities in China. Among them are Ho, Ko, In, Li, Ki, Ya, Mi, Pa, Pi, Si, Ta, You, etc.

To illustrate the Li emission, employ the diagram of a lie. Everybody would recognize it, for there are few people who cannot tell a lie—when they see one. A portrait of *you* will do for the You stamp.

She-Kye-So is on the coast of the Yellow Sea. Get out a mourning stamp for this place, and illustrate with a few *yeller* tears.

You-kan is in Kiangsi. You can use your judgment here.

In almost the geographical centre of Africa is the village of Bang-Day. A Fourth-of-July celebration emission is in order.

Stamps for such places as Wassiboo, Umhlatooza and Ujiji would sell well in Boston, the names are so euphonious and classic—I don't think.

Just above the Gold Coast is the Windy Coast. Stamps for this place should be issued in sets of four—one stamp for each of the four winds of Heaven. For a design, use a diagram of a horzondicular section of a calm wind blowing forty-six miles an hour, and eight days a week. This would be a breezy type.

Between the Gold Coast and the Gulf of Benin is the Slave Coast. For the central figure, I was about to suggest a full-length photograph of a native in full dress, but as their "full dress" consists of a bead necklace, with sometimes a straw hat, I will refrain.

There are in India something like fifty towns and districts the names of which end in poor, or pour, or pore, from Ahmedpour to Sumbulpoor.

India may be a poor place for which to get out stamps, yet I would suggest that a special set be issued for Dampour, with the value in dams.

Now right here let me mention what is said to be a fact—tho' I find no record of it in any work of reference—and that is that there was in India, centuries ago, a coin, of infinitesimal value almost, called the *dam*, hence the "expression of valuation" so often heard in the Land of the Free, and which is called swearing.

*Beer* in Turkey should have a beer stamp on beermarked (not water-marked) paper, and Cologne in Germany should have a stamp with the value expressed in *scents*.

Perhaps the writer should have a little *sense*, and so I will desist, but

A little nonsense now and then  
Is relished by the best of men.

Or words to that effect.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 67.)

ISSUE OF 1869.

The issue of 1869 was preceded by a contest, both in and out of Congress, details of which may be found in a file of the *Congressional Globe*. Messrs. Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, protested against the awarding of the contract to the National Bank Note Co., of New York, on the ground that the former firm had made the lowest bid. A commission was appointed to investigate the claim and the relative merits of the bids of the two companies. The commission reported in favor of the National Bank Note Co., and on October 3d, 1868, the contract was awarded in accordance with this finding. As was mentioned on page 59, the control of the embossing patent had much to do with securing this award.

By the terms of the contract the stamps were to be ready February 1st, 1869. They were not ready, however, until March of that year, and then were only issued to postmasters as the stock of stamps of the 1861-66 types was exhausted. They made their appearance in the latter part of April. Mr. Tiffany gives the date of the issue as March 19th, 1869, but elsewhere says: "About the end of April they began to appear." Possibly some were issued to postmasters on March 19th, but with restrictions as to their use, as set forth in the following circular:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE OFFICE, March 1st, 1869.

SIR:—

At an early day, in the regular course of business, the Department will issue to Postmasters stamps of new designs. (See description annexed). In the proposed issue the six cent stamp is substituted for the five cents. You are required to exhaust all of the present style on hand, before supplying the public with the new; and in no case will you be allowed to make exchanges for individuals, or to return stamps to the Department to be exchanged. The stamps now in use are not to be disregarded, but must be recognized in all cases equally with the new ones.

Special attention is called to the fact that sheets of all denominations below 15 cents contain 150 stamps. The 15 cents and all higher denominations contain 100 stamps on each



sheet. "This must be borne in mind to prevent mistakes in counting, as in the present issue each denomination has but 100 stamps to the sheet. Special requests for the new style of stamps will be disregarded until the stock of the present issue in possession of the Department is exhausted. Due notice will be given of the date of issue of any new design of stamped envelopes, therefore all inquires respecting them will be disregarded.

A. N. ZEVERLY,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Apparently all the values were on sale by about the middle of May, as the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for May 20th, 1869 (pages 57 and 58), gives a brief description and criticism of each value and says: "The unqualified praise we bestowed on the new issue in our first accounts was due to it having been given from an inspection of the proofs, and those are always worked off with great care; the colors also were much better selected than those adopted by the authorities. Besides the tints being changed, all the designs were more or less altered by enlarging the figures, and in the case of the thirty cents a totally different design was adopted."

The designs, as originally prepared, differed from those finally accepted and issued in having much smaller numerals of value, which were more in harmony with their surroundings and not so obtrusive and disproportionate. There was also a five cent stamp, instead of the six cents; the ten cents bore a portrait of Lincoln and the ninety cents that of Washington; and the thirty cents was of similar style to the fifteen and twenty-four cents, with a copy of the picture of the surrender of Burgoyne. The lower values, one, two, three, five and twelve cents, exist in the shape of fully finished, gummed and perforated stamps.

The official description of the designs and colors is as follows:

**ONE CENT.**—Head of Franklin, after bust by Cerrachi, looking to the left, surrounded by a circle of pearls; "U. S. POSTAGE" on a curved tablet at the top, "ONE CENT" on two similar tablets at bottom, with the numeral "1" in a small panel between the words. Color, Roman ochre. Size  $20\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

**TWO CENTS.**—Post horse and rider, facing to left, surrounded by ornamental scroll work; "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" on a fringed curtain at top, "TWO CENTS" on a scroll at bottom, with large numeral "2" between the words. Color, light brown. Size  $20\frac{1}{4} \times 20$  mm.

**THREE CENTS.**—Locomotive heading to the right, surrounded by ornamental scroll-work: "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" on a curved and a horizontal tablet at top; "THREE CENTS" on wide curved tablets at bottom, with large numeral "3" between the words. Color, ultramarine blue. Size  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 20$  mm.

**SIX CENTS.**—Head of Washington, after Stuart's painting, three quarter face, looking to right; frame square, tessellated near the corners, with a circular opening lined with pearls; "U. S." in upper left and right corners of frame, respectively; the word "POSTAGE" in upper bar of frame; "SIX CENTS" in lower, with the large numeral "6" between the words, and "UNITED STATES" on each side. Color, ultramarine blue. Size  $20 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

**TEN CENTS.**—Shield, on which is resting an eagle with outspread wings, eagle looking to left; "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" in upper section of shield; the number "10" in lower; the words "TEN CENTS" in a scroll at bottom; the whole design surmounted by thirteen stars arranged in a semicircle. Color, orange. Size  $20 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

**TWELVE CENTS.**—Ocean steamship, surrounded by ornamental scroll-work; "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" at top; "TWELVE CENTS" at bottom, with large numeral "12" between the words. Color, milori green. Size  $20\frac{1}{4} \times 20$  mm.

**FIFTEEN CENTS.**—Landing of Columbus, after the painting by Vanderlyn, in the Capitol at Washington; ornamental scroll-work at top and bottom; "U. S. POSTAGE" at top; "FIFTEEN CENTS" at bottom, with numeral "15" underneath. Colors: Picture, Prussian blue; scroll and ornamental work, light brown. Size  $21\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

**TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.**—Declaration of Independence, after the painting by Trumbull in the Capitol at Washington; ornamental and scroll-work at top and bottom; "U. S." surrounded by ovals at upper left and right corners, respectively; the word "POSTAGE" between the two; "TWENTY-FOUR CENTS" in scroll at bottom, with numeral "24" underneath. Colors: The picture, purple lake; scroll and ornamental work, light milori green. Size  $22 \times 22$  mm.

**THIRTY CENTS.**—Eagle, facing to left with outspread wings, resting on shield, with flags grouped on either side; the words "U. S. POSTAGE" in upper section of shield; the numeral "30" in lower; the words "THIRTY CENTS" across the bottom; thirteen stars arranged in a semicircle at top of design. Colors: Eagle and shield, carmine; flags and other parts, blue. Size  $22 \times 22\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

**NINETY CENTS.**—Head of Lincoln, from a photograph, in an oval, three-quarters face, looking to right, surrounded by ornamental and scroll-work; numeral "90" at each of the upper corners; "U. S. POSTAGE" at top of oval; "NINETY" and "CENTS" in scroll at lower left and right corners of oval, respectively; "U. S." at lower left and right corners of stamp, respectively. Colors: Portrait in black; surrounding ornamental and scroll-work, carmine. Size  $21\frac{3}{4} \times 22$  mm.

The lower values were intended to be emblematic of the postal progress of the country. The one cent fittingly bore the portrait of Franklin, the first Colonial Postmaster General and the first under the Federation of states which became the United States. The two, three and twelve cents illustrated the advance from the postboy on horseback to the facilities afforded by the railway and ocean steamship.

There are three types of the fifteen cents. In type I the central picture is surrounded by a frame of three parallel lines. Across the top of the picture the middle line of the three is thicker than the other two and at the middle of the top the lines form a diamond-shaped ornament. This type is usually spoken of as "with diamond" or "picture framed." In type I there is also, within the space for the picture, a band about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide, formed of short diagonal lines. This band extends across the bottom and the two ends of the tablet but not across the top. In type II the frame lines and the diamond are omitted. There is a band of lines, as in type I, but it is 1 mm. wide, the lines are horizontal and the band extends all around the inside of the tablet. Type III differs from type II in the absence of the band of shading lines, of which only a solitary line remains, crossing the top of the tablet where the outlines curves up to a point under the "T" of "POSTAGE." The object of the bands of lines was to form a background for the picture and make less noticeable any slight misplacing of it. Type I was the first

issued. Type III is only known in the re-issue of 1875. It is probably from a new plate made about that date.

The medallions of the fifteen, twenty-four and ninety cents are each surrounded by a thin line of color. These lines are not on the original dies, but were added separately to each design on the various plates. Also on the twenty-four cents the space for the medallion is framed by a border of pearls inside of which are two thin colored lines. These lines were not on the die, but were added in the same manner as those surrounding the medallions.

The paper is moderately thick and quite hard.

The gum varies from yellowish-white to brown.

The grills are of the same character as in the 1867 issue but smaller and nearly square. Complete sets of all values may be found with the grill measuring  $9 \times 9 \frac{1}{2}$  mm.,  $12 \times 12$  rows of points, and  $9 \times 9$  mm.,  $12 \times 11$  rows of points. The ten and twelve cents are also known with a grill measuring  $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 9$  mm.,  $11 \times 11$  rows of points. The normal position of the grill is with the points down but a few copies have been noticed which have the points up.

White Wove Paper.

Perforated 12.

Embossed with a Grill.

- April, 1869.
- 1 cent pale brown-orange, brown-orange, dark brown-orange
  - 2 cents yellow-brown, red-brown, pale brown, brown, dark brown
  - 3 cents ultramarine, deep ultramarine, dull blue, gray-blue
  - 6 cents pale ultramarine, deep ultramarine, dull blue
  - 10 cents yellow-orange, orange, deep orange
  - 12 cents yellow-green, green, deep green, blue-green
  - 15 cents (type I), dark blue and dark red-brown, dark blue and red-brown, dark blue and pale red-brown
  - 15 cents (type II), dark blue and dark red-brown, dark blue and red brown, dark blue and pale red brown
  - 24 cents dark violet and yellow-green, dark violet and deep yellow-green, dark violet and blue-green
  - 30 cents pale rose and pale ultramarine, rose and ultramarine, rose and dark ultramarine, dark rose and ultramarine.
  - 90 cents black and carmine, black and rose-carmine

*Varieties :*

- 15 cents (type I) dark blue and red-brown. Medallion inverted
- 24 cents dark violet and blue-green. Medallion inverted
- 30 cents rose and ultramarine. Flags inverted
- 2 cents yellow brown. Diagonal half and another copy, used as three cents
- 3 cents ultramarine. Vertical two thirds, used as two cents
- 1 cent brown-orange. Without grill
- 2 cents yellow-brown. Without grill
- 3 cents pale ultramarine, dull blue. Without grill
- 15 cents (type II) dark blue and red-brown. Without grill
- 24 cents dark violet and blue-green. Without grill

30 cents carmine-rose and dull ultramarine. Without grill  
90 cents deep black and deep carmine. Without grill.

The stamps which have a part of the design inverted are both rare and interesting. Tiffany's *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States* says in regard to this variety of the fifteen cents :

"The error is not, as is sometimes supposed, an error in printing, but in the plate. Two plates, one for each color, had to be used. Originally there were 150 stamps, as in the smaller values, but upon the plate for printing the picture, it is said one picture was reversed, and the error once discovered, the plate was cut down to print only 100 stamps, as stated in the circular. It is probable that no copies with the error were ever circulated."

The same work says of the twenty-four cents :

"There is the same error of this stamp, 'reversed picture,' stated to be from the same cause, a defect in the plate, as for the 15 cents, and the same remarks apply."

Also of the thirty cents it is stated :

"There is also an error of this stamp in which the flags are reversed. It is also stated to be an error on the plate, but may be only an error in printing."

These statements appear to lack confirmation. The records of the contractors show that the plates for the four values which were printed in two colors, were originally made with only one hundred designs on each. This smaller size was adopted because of the difficulty of securing good "registering" when printing with large plates. The official circular of March 1st, 1869, quoted on a previous page, and which was sent out before the stamps were ready for issue, distinctly states : "The 15 cents and all higher denominations, contain 100 stamps on each sheet."

The claim that none of the errors were circulated would seem to be fully refuted by the fact that the majority of the existing copies are used.

The statement that, on one of the plates for each value, one of the designs was reversed is possibly correct. But it is probable that most of the errors are due to misprinting. It is well known that a man in New York, named Anthony, an agent of the Government for the sale of revenue stamps, and who also sold the then current postage stamps, had an entire sheet of the fifteen cents with inverted medallions. One copy was purchased of him and went into the Rasmus collection. The rest of the sheet was returned to the post office and exchanged for perfect copies. There is also the celebrated block of four of the twenty-four cents in the collection of Mr. William Thorne. Thus at least a part of the errors are proved to be due to misprinting.

On the other hand there is some testimony in support of the claim that one or more of the designs, on the various plates, were inverted. In the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for December 1870 (page 141), we read:

"We are now enabled to inform our readers, and friends of the press, of a little circumstance that has been kept pretty well concealed; but perhaps these few lines may open the eyes of the people who pay the taxes.

After a few hundred sheets of the 15 and 24 cent stamps of the 1869 issue had been delivered, it was discovered that a few of the stamps on each sheet had the picture inverted in the frames. The government refused to receive them, and only half sheets of these values were issued. This mistake would have compelled the company to prepare new plates for these values, and of course they would not have been paid for them, so they adopted the bright dodge of setting the papers to run down the new issue, so that they would be required to get new plates by the department, which they would be paid for. We all know how well they succeeded; however, to philatelists this makes two interesting varieties which are very scarce."

In further confirmation of this Mr. J. W. Scott states that at the time attention was first called to the fifteen cents with inverted medallion he examined his stock and found half a dozen used copies. Believing it to be an error in the plate he tried to buy at the New York post office sheets containing it, but could get only half sheets, which were without it. He then sent money to all offices throughout the country which he thought might have this value, asking always for full sheets. In some instances his money was returned because the office could only supply half sheets and on other occasions the half sheets were sent. In no case did he secure an entire sheet. and the half sheets supplied to him were always the same half and without the error. Hence his conclusions, as published in the paragraph just quoted from the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

With all due respect to such an authority and with full appreciation of the value of this testimony we cannot unhesitatingly accept these conclusions, since there is much to be said on the other side. Primarily, all plates made by the great bank note companies are subjected to the most searching and microscopical scrutiny by several experts. Plates, which to ordinary eyes would appear perfect, are marked in numerous places for fuller and deeper impressions and other improvements. It is not to be conceived that such a glaring defect as an inverted design would be overlooked or allowed to pass uncorrected. As explained in the number of this JOURNAL for October, 1897 (page 437), the design could readily be obliterated and a fresh transfer entered in its place. With this simple expedient at command, it is absurd to think that the contractors continued to produce sheets of stamps of each of which, owing to defects, the government would accept only one-half. In further contradiction of the half sheet theory it must be remembered that the contractors had for the fifteen cents four plates for the frames and two for the centres, and for both the twenty-four and thirty cents two plates for each part. Even should we grant an error in one plate, the others were still available.

The split three cents is an interesting variety. All the copies, which are known, of this provisional were used by Frank J. Bramhall, Assistant Assessor of the 6th Division of the 6th District of Virginia, in mailing, to residents of that division, blank forms for statements of the amount of their income and personal property, liable to taxation. These forms were merely folded, endorsed with the name and address of the taxpayer, the date, and the name and office of the official mailing them. Such documents would be carried in the mails as printed matter at the rate of two cents each. Apparently there was a scarcity of two cent stamps and, to overcome the difficulty, three cents stamps were bisected. On some of the documents two-thirds of one stamp were used and on others a third from two different stamps. It is said that several hundred of these provisionals were used, but the finder destroyed the philatelic value of the greater part of them by removing the stamps from the documents. The only copy available at this writing is dated April 2d, 1870.

A ninety cents with inverted medallion was listed in the catalogues for many years. But no copy is known to exist, and it is now believed to be a creation of the fancy of a western dealer-collector. Wishing to give eclat to an auction, he inserted in the catalogue of the sale this and certain similar and equally mythical varieties of the higher values of the State Department stamps. As no collector in the United States was able to get a view of them, unlimited bids did not secure them at the sale, and it could never be learned to whom they were sold; it has been concluded that they are only a *tour de fantaisie*.

It is not known whether the varieties without grill are the result of accident or design. Their scarcity makes it certain that but few were issued in this condition, probably one or two small lots. The shades of the higher values seem to be identical in all copies, suggesting only one printing. But the three cents appears in two slight shades, and the two cents has frequently a thicker and darker gum than the other ungrilled varieties; which would indicate a second printing of these two values. Ungrilled originals of the six, ten and twelve cents are not believed to exist. Copies of these values, as well as others of the set, having very faint grills are frequently offered as being without grill but, when the stamps are viewed at the proper angle and in a good light, a trained eye will usually detect the grill. The originals without grill may be distinguished from the re-issue of 1875 by the shades and by having brown gum, while the re-issued stamps have a crackled white gum.

There is in the collection of Mr. H. G. Mandel a block of three cent stamps of this issue on double paper. The upper paper, which received the impression, is quite thin and is embossed over the entire surface. The under paper is thicker and serves merely as a backing for the other. The stamps are fully finished, gummed and perforated. Whether they were ever in use or are only essays has not been determined.

Considerable has been written about certain lines and dots found on the stamps of this issue, especially on the values which are printed in two colors. These lines are found parallel to the sides of the stamps and also crossing them, either vertically or horizontally, at the centre. The dots are usually at or near the middle of some of the four sides. Some writers have published elaborate lists of the various positions and combinations of these lines and dots. As they were merely guide marks on the plates, to insure the correct placing of the designs, and should have been erased after the plates were finished, they have no apparent philatelic value or interest.

The plates of the lower values contained three hundred stamps each and those of the four higher values one hundred stamps each. The impressions from the plates of the lower values were divided vertically, making sheets of one hundred and fifty stamps. There is some evidence that the sheets of the higher values were divided in like manner into sheets of fifty stamps, though, from the official circular of March 1st, 1869, it would appear that the original intention was to issue them in full sheets of one hundred.

The imprint used for this issue is "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO., NEW YORK," in small white capitals, on a colored panel with rounded ends. Two thin lines of color surround the panel. On the values from one to twelve cents inclusive the imprint appears four times on each sheet of three hundred stamps, *i.e.*, at the top and bottom of each half sheet of one hundred and fifty. Each imprint is accompanied by "No." and numerals corresponding to the recorded number of the plate. These plate numbers are placed at the top and bottom of the second vertical row of stamps on each side of the central dividing line. On the four higher values the imprints and plate numbers are arranged as on the lower values, so far as is known. On each value those at the bottom are in the color of and belong to the plate of the vignette or central part of the stamp, and those at the top belong to the plate for the outer part of the stamp and correspond to it in color. Certain plates of the twenty-four and thirty cents appear to have been left without numbers.

In addition to the imprints and plate numbers there were certain other marks on the margins of the plates. On the values from one to twelve cents inclusive, these marks were placed at the middle of the top and bottom, and indicated the line on which the sheets were to be cut in half. The half sheets

of one hundred and fifty stamps, fifteen horizontal rows of ten stamps each, were marked for further division into fifties, if desired. These marks were placed on the sides of the plates, between the fifth and sixth and the tenth and eleventh rows. On the one and two cent values the marginal marks were short straight lines. On the three to twelve cents they were composed of three lines, forming an arrow head. The four higher values had, at the middle of each of the four sides, a T shaped mark which, on the printed sheets, shows the colors of both the frame and the vignette plates.

The numbers of the plates were as follows :

1 cent	No. 1, 2		
2 cents	No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 27, 28		
3 cents	No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 29, 30		
6 cents	No. 13, 14		
10 cents	No. 15, 16		
12 cents	No. 17, 18		
15 cents (type I),	Frame No. 19	Vignette No. 19	
15 cents (type I),	" 23	" 23	
15 cents (type II),	" 31	" 23	
15 cents (type II),	" 32	" 23	
24 cents	" 20	" 20	
24 cents	" 20	" 24	
24 cents	" —	" 20	
30 cents	" 21	" 21	
30 cents	" —	" —	
90 cents	" 22	" 22	

The dashes (—) in the above table indicate plates which have no number.

Plate No. 33, given in previous lists, is a new plate of the one cent value, containing only 150 stamps, which was made for the re-issue of 1875. It has as a companion an unnumbered plate of the fifteen cents, type III.

The records of the contractors show the following quantities of stamps to have been prepared and delivered to the agent of the Government.

1869	1 cent	2 cents	3 cents	6 cents	10 cents
Mch. to Dec.					
Inclusive 1870	11,077,050	57,387,500	268,857,750	2,593,600	1,960,280
Jan. to Apl. Inclusive	5,528,100	26,356,100	117,618,150	2,289,150	1,339,420
Total	16,605,150	83,743,600	386,475,900	4,882,750	3,299,700
1869	12 cents	15 cents	24 cents	30 cents	90 cents
Mch. to Dec.	2,595,400	776,180	139,975	151,520	34,940
Inclusive 1870					
Jan. to Apl. Inclusive	417,550	662,760	95,375	92,590	12,520
Total	3,012,950	1,438,940	235,350	244,110	47,460

The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th, 1870, gives the following quantities of stamps supplied to deputy postmasters :

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1869.	Dec. 31, 1869.	Mch 31, 1870.	June 30, 1870.	
1 cent	3,179,300	3,944,100	5,284,900	4,835,800	17,208,100
2 cents	17,493,600	19,285,300	23,151,250	17,900,500	77,830,650
3 cents	87,559,900	84,567,400	97,434,900	89,449,100	359,011,300
5 cents	67,520	.....	.....	.....	67,520
6 cents	706,500	741,050	2,091,750	1,678,450	5,217,750
10 cents	821,500	744,340	1,282,250	986,210	3,834,300
12 cents	909,500	809,625	399,825	234,975	2,353,925
15 cents	470,620	482,780	576,700	439,780	1,969,880
24 cents	66,675	67,725	78,350	30,700	243,450
30 cents	108,340	84,980	82,570	60,660	336,550
90 cents	12,060	12,300	12,330	8,330	45,020

Whole number of stamps 468,118,445. Value \$13,976,768.00.

We know from other sources of information that, during the period covered by this table, stamps of the 1867, 1869 and 1870 issues were supplied to the deputy postmasters. Thus its value as a guide to philatelists is, unfortunately, greatly reduced.

It is said that forged grills have been placed upon the stamps of the re-issue of 1875. As the ungrilled stamps of the 1875 printing have been, of late years at least, scarcer than those printed in 1869, it is not probable that this fraud has been extensively practiced. In the *Philatelic Journal of America* for March, 1895 is an account of a counterfeit of the ninety cents which was made in Brussels. This was produced by some photo-gelatin process and is said to have been very perfect. Fortunately, before any of the imitations were circulated, the forger was arrested and the plate destroyed.

This beautiful series, so much admired, by philatelists, did not please the public. From its first appearance it met with adverse criticism in the public press. Objections were made to the size, shape, colors, designs and gum. Interesting extracts from the newspapers of the period will be found in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1869 (pages 57, 58, 74, 110, 111 and 146). In the same journal for August, 1869 (page 100) we find a note that a correspondent "wishes we would give engravings of the new U. S. stamps, as the high values are only to be found in a few of the large cities of the North." This indicates one of the reasons for the unpopularity of the issue. The general public did not see the handsome high values of the series. They used only the lower values, especially the three cents which, it must be admitted, was neither an interesting nor a dignified production.

Whether, as was suggested in a paragraph quoted on a preceding page, the National Bank Note Co., were interested in stirring up unfavorable comment, in the hope of bringing about a change in the issue, we have no means of knowing. Probably the stamps printed in two colors were difficult and expensive to produce but, as the terms of their contract required them to supply any new designs and plates without expense to the Government, it is doubtful if they were anxious to make so expensive a change.

Whether it was due to the press, the public or the contractors, it was not long before the stamps of the 1861 type were reverted to. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for September, 1869 (page 107), says: "A new set of adhesives are in preparation for our country, all of the 1869 set having been withdrawn from circulation in the city except the four lowest values,



and those of 1861 used in their stead." And in the number for the succeeding month (page 114), we read: "At present the National Bank Note Company are working upon 2 and 3 cent stamps only, as the post office authorities propose to call in the rest of the new issue, owing to manifold objections made by the community at large."

The stamps used instead of the different values of the 1869 series, were of the 1867 issue, rather than that of 1861, since they had the grill.

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. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

### THE CHARLESTON CARRIER'S STAMPS.

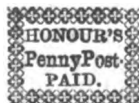
BY WM. H. FABER.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—While gathering material for my "History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," now publishing in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, I reached the conclusion that certain stamps, hitherto considered as locals, were really carrier's stamps and semi-official in character. As a result of my investigations a number of stamps were transferred from the former to the latter class in the 58th edition of the Standard Catalogue.

While seeking information to confirm my conclusions I wrote to the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article and was much pleased to learn that he had been making investigations along the same lines and had collected much valuable material, which he very kindly placed at my disposal. This seems of sufficient interest to merit publication as an article by itself and more in extenso than will be possible within the limits of my work.

The material is presented just as supplied to me by Mr. Faber, in the form of letters and memoranda of interviews.

JOHN N. LUFF.



CHARLESTON, March 1st, 1873.

WM. H. FABER, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SIR :—Yours of 8th and 25th ulto. have been received. Circumstances, including serious indisposition, have prevented an earlier reply.

I regret that I can give you no further information in reference to the City Post than you now possess, with this exception, that I received the original appointment from Washington in 1850, and appointed my brother-in-law, Mr. Kingman, with me in the distribution of letters, etc. Subsequently we agreed to separate, Mr. Kingman taking one portion of the city and I the other, which accounts for the issue of his stamps.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. H. HONOUR, JR., M.D.



CHARLESTON, Dec. 6, 1875.

Mr. WM. H. FABER,

Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SIR :—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of Sept. 30, 1875 asking for certain information concerning the establishment and conduct of the Penny Post in this city and regret that I have not been able to give you an earlier reply. I will now endeavor to answer your queries to the best of my ability but fear that the information given will not be very full, as I must rely on my memory alone, all my papers having been lost at the evacuation of Charleston.

You ask first what was the appointment Dr. Honour received from Washington in 1850? He was appointed a letter carrier for the city of Charleston in 1849.

2nd.—In what did the duties of the office consist? In obtaining letters from the Post Office for such persons as employed him and delivering them at their residences or places of business.

3rd.—Did you carry all sorts of mail matter? Yes.

4th.—Did you have prepayment of *all* mail matter sent through your agency? When postage was due on mail matter it was charged to us and we collected from our customers.

5th.—In what year did you have your stamps printed? I think in 1850.

6th.—For what purpose were they used? To prepay the delivery of letters to the Post Office or any part of the city.

7th.—At what office and with what type were they printed? We first had a stamp or die cut for the purpose but afterward abandoned that and had them printed with ordinary type, some by Mr. A. J. Burke and some by Harper & Caloo.

8th.—Were Dr. Honour's stamps used previous to yours? Yes.

9th.—How many years were Dr. Honour's and how many years were your stamps in use? Dr. Honour's I think about eleven or twelve years, mine about nine years.

10th.—Did you have boxes at different places for the reception of letters, and if so, how many, and at what places? I cannot recall all of the stations, but will name all that I can remember. Post Office, Sheriff's Office, Trott's Drug Store (King and Broad) Cole's Music Store (King and Beresford) Cleveland's Drug Store (King Street) Aimar's Drug Store (King and Vanderhorst) Welch's Furnishing Store (Meeting and Market.)

11th.—How often did you deliver the mail in a day? Generally morning and afternoon.

12th.—From how many different forms did you and Dr. Honour have stamps struck off? I am really unable to say.

13th.—Who set up the type? I know nothing more about it than that they were set up in the offices above mentioned.

14th.—How many rows of stamps were there to the sheet and how many stamps to the row? I think the sheets contained each two rows of five stamps, making ten stamps to the sheet.

15th.—On what quality of paper were they printed? On a good quality of thin paper.

16th.—Were the stamps gummed and if so with what kind of gum? They were gummed with mucilage made of gum arabic.

17th.—What was the number of stamps Dr. Honour and yourself had printed? I have not the slightest idea of the number.

18th.—What has become of the type with which they were printed? I really cannot say.

19th.—At what price were they sold? At 2 cents a piece, whether singly or otherwise.

20th.—What method of cancellation did you adopt? We simply crossed or otherwise marked them with a pen.

21st.—How many of your and Dr. Honour's stamps were actually used? I cannot form an idea of the number.

22nd.—After your separation what portion of the city did each of you take? Dr. Honour had the whole of King St., above Broad, all that portion bounded by Hasea on the south, Cannon on the north and E. Bay on the east; also to the west of King as far as Smith, between Beaufain on the south and Cannon on the north. All the rest of the city was served by me. The above description of the two routes may not be strictly correct, as my memory is imperfect, but it is not far out of the way. Again apologizing for my long delay in answering your letter. I am, Yours respectfully,

E. J. KINGMAN.

P. S.—I should have stated that sometime about the year 1848 I applied for the appointment of letter carrier but my application was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that representations were made to the P. O. Department at Washington to the effect that letter carriers were not needed in this city and were not particularly desired by the citizens. Two years afterward Dr. Honour applied and, by the aid of Mr. John Heart—at that time one of the proprietors of the *Charleston Mercury*—who was in Washington at the time, he succeeded in getting the appointment and engaged me to assist him, sharing equally with him in the profits of the business. In the second year we separated and I was appointed a letter carrier by the Postmaster General. We each gave a bond to the Government for \$2,000.

I gave up the business about March, 1859 and Dr. Honour did the same a year or two after. We were succeeded by Messrs. Beckman, Martin and Steinmeyer. Mr. Beckman is now Asst. Postmaster for this city. We had free access to the Post Office at all times and were on the same footing as the clerks.



The following historical account of the Charleston Penny Post and of

the Martin Carrier Stamps, I have from Mr. Joseph Gamewell Martin's own lips :

Our "Penny Post" took its origin from the "Blood's Penny Post" of Philadelphia. It was originated in Charleston by Dr. John H. Honour, to whom it was suggested by Rev. Dr. S. K. Cox, at the time pastor of the P. M. Church, now the English Lutheran Church, in Wentworth Street. Soon after (in 1850), he associated with him his brother-in-law, Mr. E. J. Kingman.

I was connected with the Post Office, as carrier, from March, 1858 to the first part of 1861. In 1858 Mr. Kingman retired and I was appointed to fill his place, and gave bonds to the United States Government to the amount of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), because I handled the mail.

The carrier force consisted, for a few months thereafter, of Dr. Honour and myself. Mr. Alfred Huger, who had been Postmaster of the City of Charleston since 1854, thinking the route too large for two, in the summer of 1858 increased the force by putting on Mr. J. Fred Steinmeyer, Jr., thus making the force consist of three, Dr. Honour, Mr. Steinmeyer and myself. When Dr. Honour was in 1860 elected teller in the Planters' Bank, he turned his place as carrier over to Mr. John C. Beckman. The force then consisted of Mr. Beckman, Mr. Steinmeyer and myself.

Early in 1861 I resigned as Carrier, being appointed United States Route Agent, through Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, M. C., at the suggestion of Mr. Alfred Huger, and I turned my route over to Mr. Steinmeyer, he being the senior in time of service. Mr. Steinmeyer and Mr. Beckman continued as Carriers to the end of the war.

At the time I entered upon the duties of Carrier it was called "City Post," also "Penny Post," and it was a very paying business. I would like to be in it now. We used to make from twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) to three thousand dollars (\$3000) a year, every bit of it.

We made but two deliveries, morning and afternoon. We received two cents a piece for every letter delivered and besides two cents for every letter carried to the Post Office "mailed" (mailed at the Post Office), which was quite an item. The stamps were intended for our convenience. Whenever parties bought these stamps and they were placed on a letter we were obliged to deliver it. We only canceled them with a pencil or pen and ink mark. They served the same purpose as United States stamps. I think I remember most distinctly mine were printed by Robert James and Williams, Printers, in State Street. I used very common type; the people in Charleston were too honest in those days to counterfeit, no one in Charleston ever thought of it. A description of my stamps is a counterpart of one of Mr. Honour's. I think there were twenty-five on a sheet, square, face value fifty cents, no discount. We gummed them ourselves, using gum arabic; we had not so much mucilage then. I never had mine printed but once, and had enough printed to do me all the time I was in business. I have not the remotest idea how many I had printed, there were piles of them. I took possession of all that were printed. Mr. Williams could have printed as many more and sold them, but then I did not for a moment question his honesty, or that of a man in Charleston as they do now, and I am sure he did not print any more. I never saw the type, just left the order, nor do I know what became of it.

I sometimes had orders from people in New York for my stamps. People going away would carry my stamps with them and when writing to parties in Charleston would place them on their letters, in addition to the

regular United States stamps, which would secure their free delivery. By courtesy I would deliver letters with Dr. Honour's stamps and Dr. Honour such with mine. These stamps were sold in different parts of the United States. Parties not wishing to entail the two cents for delivery would not put any of these our stamps on their letters. We were under bond to the United States Government. We had free intercourse with the Post Office. We were recognized by the Post Office Department. Unless requested by parties to whom letters were addressed, such as were not prepaid with one of our stamps were not delivered; but if requested, they were delivered and two cents collected. If prepaid with one of our stamps they were, of course, delivered free.

In 1861 I was appointed United States Route Agent between Charleston and Branchville, supplying the place of Dr. Harleston and remained to the termination of the war, except during the time I was in the army. I held my commission from Gov. F. Pickens as Third Lieutenant in the Beauregard Light Infantry, attached to the Rifle Regiment. On retiring, in 1861, I left Mr. Steinmeyer in business. My impressions is that I destroyed those of my stamps that were left over.

I had two boxes, one at the Post Office and one at the corner of Calhoun and Anson Streets, Dr. Arnan's drug store. If you wanted a letter delivered to any part of the city, you would drop it in the box at the Post Office or at Arnan's drug store with one of my stamps—for convenience. My route was independent of Dr. Honour's, the routes were different. Dr. Honour's stamps and mine were of the same style and pattern and were used at the same time, I would not be at all surprised that they had been printed at the same office. I do not remember this however.



I obtained the following on the subject of the Steinmeyer Carrier Stamps from Mr. John Frederick Steinmeyer, Jr., himself :

In 1858 or 1859, Mr. Alfred Huger, who was then Postmaster of the City of Charleston, said the carrier route was too large for two, and increased the force by putting on one more, dividing the city into three parts, and I was appointed. I had my stamps printed at Mr. Williams', on State Street, opposite Chalmers.

I suppose I must have had about one hundred or two hundred sheets printed, some on yellow and some on pink paper. I did not gum them, they were just as you see them now, they were printed and gummed at the office. I never had these printed but once, and a good many at the time. They were used till after the city was evacuated. I had some stamps printed before these, but on common bluish-gray paper, not gummed, and tried to gum them myself, but they would not take. I used some of them and destroyed the remainder.

The first move of the Post Office in Charleston, during the war, was from the foot of Broad Street to Gov. Wm. Aiken's building, corner of King and Ann Streets, but the shells having reached there, the Post Office was moved to Dr. A. Toomer Porter's Lecture Room on Ushley Street, between Cannon and Spring.

I used to be employed in the Post Office during the war as clerk, when

not engaged delivering letters, my Carrier business having dwindled away. I had one box at Dr. Roumillet's drug store, corner South and Cannon Streets, the other at the Post Office.

Mr. Beckman had stamps of his own, I am certain of that. I have seen them myself. They were like mine, with the exception of the substitution of Mr. Beckman's name for my own.

CONCLUDING NOTE.—Mr. Faber writes me elsewhere : "I have sought for information respecting the Beckman stamps, but in vain. As to Mr. Steinmeyer's statement that Mr. Beckman had issued stamps of his own, Mr. Martin said he had no recollection of this having been done, and he believed Mr. Steinmeyer to be mistaken as to this. Mr. Martin also says there was never a Honour issued of the description of the one numbered in your catalogue C9."



Since the above was written, a copy of the Beckman stamp has been found. It is described as being of the same type as the Martin stamps, the only difference being in the proprietor's name. The second stamp denied by Mr. Martin is illustrated above. It has long been accepted as one of the Honour stamps, but I have not been able to secure any positive confirmation of this conclusion. At the same time it is quite possible that Mr. Martin's memory is at fault in this case also.

J. N. LUFF.

## HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 72.)

The treaty signed at Berne on October 9th, 1874, by the representatives of twenty-two countries in all parts of the world, with the object of forming a close association of all civilized states under the name of the "Universal Postal Union" or "General Postal Union," had scarcely been signed when the Belgian postal administration decreed (and it was one of first to do so) the creation of a postal card at 10 centimes which should, later on, be accepted for circulation in all the countries of the postal union.

The general arrangements, in accordance with the said treaty of Berne, are as follows, so far as the creation of this new value is concerned :

Sec. 8. Correspondence Cards. Correspondence cards are subject, as to conditions other than the rates, to the regulations of the country from which they are dispatched. The instructions concerning the circulation in the interior of Belgium are, therefore, applicable to cards dispatched from Belgium, to countries of the Union.

"Independently of the new correspondence cards of 10 centimes, the public may make use, for the postal union, of the correspondence card of 5 centimes, completing the rate by means of adhesive postage stamps.

"The correspondence cards with reply paid will also serve for abroad, when their use is authorized, on condition of their prepayment being completed to the amount of 10 centimes for each part of the double form."

Following this decision, the Belgian postal administration found itself compelled to rescind the then existing prohibition of the use of 1, 2 and 8 centime stamps for the prepayment of letters and cards, and to decide that any adhesive postage stamps might serve for the prepayment of any object whatever, which is transmitted by mail. This decision was embodied in the ministerial order of August 31st, 1873, in execution of the royal order of November 13th, 1869, conceived in these terms :

"Postage stamps of a less value than 10 centimes may be used for the prepayment of letters and correspondence cards.

"The General Management of the Railway, Postal and Telegraph services is charged with the execution of the present order.

(Signed) "MOUCHEUR,

"Minister of Public Works."

A second order of the same period directs the post offices to cancel postage stamps by means of the date stamp, with a repetition of the date stamp on the object in one of the lower corners, in such a manner as not to obscure the address. It was decided, however, to maintain the use of the line stamp supplied to the letter carriers to be applied on articles collected and delivered on the same round. We may say, by the way, that a very small number of postal cards cancelled with the line stamp is to be found, and that during the period from 1872 to 1875 the proportion of one in five hundred, which is found for the letters, is reduced to one in twelve hundred for postal cards; that is to say, out of 1200 correspondence cards only one was cancelled with the line stamp at that time.

The first single correspondence card of 10 centimes, created in the Belgian service, and with which the post offices were supplied in January, 1875, was printed in black on pale blue paper. There was only one printing of 50,000 copies of this card, and this number was distributed in January and February, 1875, among the principal post offices, with a view to their being put on sale on July 1st, following, the date on which the treaty of Berne was to go into operation.

In March, 1875, three months before this value was put on sale, the green color was substituted for the black in the impression, the pale blue paper originally used being retained. From the 1st to the 30th of April, 1875, all the offices of the kingdom were supplied with cards of this new type, and on March 18th, there appeared the following instructions with regard to the sale of this new value :

"Special order of March 18th, 1875, No. <sup>135</sup>—

<sup>23</sup>  
"In execution of a ministerial decision, the green color has been substituted for the black color in the impression of single correspondence cards at 10 centimes on pale blue paper.

"The offices will shortly receive cards of the new type, but they must sell them only after having exhausted the stock of cards with black impression with which they have been supplied.

"The printed postage stamp of the new cards is to be cancelled by the application of the date stamp. The exception made in this respect for the cards printed in black is not applicable to them.

"The General Management."

On July 1st, 1875, when the single 10 centime cards were put on sale, there appeared the following order concerning the correspondence cards of the first printing :

"The stamp of the new 10c correspondence card being printed in black, the application of the date stamp thereon would have the disadvantage of leaving the impression of the date stamp illegible.

"For this reason, the application of the date stamp on the cards in question is to be made at the side of the stamp, and the obliteration of the latter is not obligatory.

"It is understood that these prepayment stamps are valid only for the correspondence cards on which they are printed.

(signed) "FASSIAUX,  
"General Manager."

The foregoing details will explain the rarity of the 10 centime correspondence cards of Belgium printed in black on pale blue and will give them, in the philatelic world, their real value, which it has not been thought fit to accord to them so far.

At the same time as the preceding instructions, there appeared the order of June 7th, 1875, which we give as well :

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering the Treaty concerning the creation of a General Postal Union, concluded at Berne on October 9th, 1874, and approved by the law of May 1st, 1875;

"Considering the royal decree of November 13th, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and the color of the postage stamps as well as the date of their bringing into use.

"Considering also the royal decree of May 18th, 1875, fixing the rates to be charged in Belgium in execution of the treaty of Berne, on correspondence sent by mail;

"Orders : Beginning July 1st next there shall be placed at the disposal of the public international correspondence cards of the value of 10 centimes, the color of which will be as follows :

"Correspondence cards of 10 centimes . . . . . pale blue.

"Brussels, June 7th, 1875,  
(signed) "A. BEERNAERT."



As will be seen, the single correspondence card at 10 centimes, of the first type, printed in black on pale blue, and the stamp of which was not to be cancelled even after it had passed through the post, may be considered one of the rarest of Belgian entires, since only 50,000 copies were sold. This value should be all the more sought after as, from July 1st to December 31st, 1875, the first period of issue of the single correspondence card at 10c, there were sold, according to the statement of postal operations, 126,094 cards, among which all or nearly all those of the first type were distributed, in consequence of the positive instructions on the subject given by the postal administration, which we have reproduced above.



From 1875 to 1879 the sale of correspondence cards increased in importance. We copy from the official documents published by the Belgian postal service the following statement, which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers :

Number of correspondence cards sold in Belgium from 1875 to 1879 :

Years.	Single correspondence cards at 5c.	Double correspondence cards at 10c.	Single correspondence cards at 10c.
1875	7,197,538	61,690	126,094
1876	8,845,256	74,633	520,937
1877	10,105,794	69,828	646,871
1878	11,313,932	71,000	768,143
1879	13,017,084	79,339	952,545
Total,	50,479,604	356,490	3,014,590

[To be continued]

### PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF THE MOSQUITO RESERVATION.

For some time we have been importuned by various parties to recognize the so-called Mosquito provisional stamps, and we have always refused, on the ground that we could find no competent authority for their issue. We have now had the matter investigated by a correspondent of ours in Bluefields, the capital of the so-called Mosquito Reservation, and we have received the following letter, which ought to settle the status of these stamps without any question for the future. Our correspondent is a disinterested party in every particular, and would have no motive in decrying the stamps if there were any good ground for accepting them as a legitimate issue.

"Yours of December 21st, 1897. with package of stamps, in hand; the stamps have given the usual satisfaction.

"That I answer yours of November 22nd only to-day, you will understand when I beg you to consider that I have taken particular pains to investigate the question concerning the provisional and surcharged postage stamps used in the Mosquito Reservation before and during the annexation to Nicaragua.

"There are still a few parties living in this town who, during the Mosquito Reservation times, held positions as Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster and Treasurer. There are also a very few collectors of stamps in this town, who have been here before, during and after the annexation of the Reservation and who are well posted on matters concerning Nicaragua stamps. All of these parties I have interviewed and carefully investigated their information, and to day I am fully prepared to give you the following information.

"Shortly before and during the annexation, one of the Commissioners of Nicaragua located here, General A. L., together with an American physician located here, sent for a stamp and commenced to originate surcharged Nicaraguan stamps, only for the purpose of selling such stamps in foreign countries. Through powerful influence this General A. L., had at that time, a number of letters with such surcharged stamps passed through the Post Office here—say a few hundred at the utmost—till the game was discovered by the National Postmaster General at Managua and at once stopped

forever. They even went further and had a stamp made with the picture of the so-called Mosquito Prince Clarence, who is now in banishment in Jamaica, W.I., and they would have circulated such stamps, surcharged with Clarence's picture, if the business had not been stopped in time. I myself have seen such a stamp, and tried to get one for you, but it was impossible, as the party is afraid to get into trouble with the Nicaraguan Government. As I told you already, I do not consider any of these stamps official, and believe them to be frauds.'"

### NEWFOUNDLAND ITEMS.

During the process of changing from one issue of stamps to another, the government of Newfoundland appears to have indulged in reprinting and other peculiarities. From information which we have received from a reliable source, it appears that they had on hand a considerable quantity of all but the lower values of the issue which preceded the Cabot stamps, and in order to make them more salable, they hit upon the scheme of reprinting a sufficient number of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 cent stamps, to make up complete sets from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 24c, the stamps then to be disposed of in sets only. In accordance with this scheme, 100,000 each of the three values referred to were printed and the stamps are now offered in sets as before mentioned. The difference between the reprints and the stamps which were regularly issued in 1887 and 1890 is very slight, consisting entirely in a slight difference in the texture of the paper and a slight difference in shade, in which particular, however, they match some former printings.

### STAMP DEALERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 21, 1898.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,  
18 E. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

*Gentlemen:*

WHEREAS, we have learned with great sorrow of the death of Gustave B. Calman, and whereas in the death of Mr. Calman, philately loses one of its foremost adherents and one whose character in commercial records is without a blemish.

*Resolved* that we, the Stamp Dealers Protective Association, herewith express our sympathy and sincere condolence in behalf of his relatives, as well as his bereaved family.

*Resolved*, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Henry L. Calman, brother of deceased; also to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for publication.

W. SELLSCHOPP, *President*,  
J. N. MAKINS, *Secretary*,  
E. F. GAMBS, *Treasurer*.

## NOTES.

We have received some voluminous correspondence in regard to the stamp issues of Nankin, and we should judge, from the documents submitted that these stamps are as fully worthy of being inserted in catalogues as any of the Chinese Treaty Port issues, except those of Shanghai. However, we shall for the present pursue the policy which was determined upon some years ago, viz., not to recognize any issues of the Chinese Treaty Ports made after the Spring of 1895. At some future time, when it has become possible to separate the gold from the dross, some distinction may be made between the legitimate issues of the three years intervening between the establishment of the S. S. S. S. and the entrance of China into the Universal Postal Union, and those which were purely speculative. In that event, the stamps of Nankin may be inserted in catalogues, while the issues of some of the other Treaty Ports remain under the ban.

\* \* \* \* \*

In a recent number of this JOURNAL we announced the 1 shilling stamp of St. Vincent as having appeared in salmon, instead of vermilion. We have just received a new supply from down there, and find that no change has taken place in the color of this value. Our previous chronicle is, therefore, erroneous.

\* \* \* \* \*

We read in the *Philatelic Monthly and World* that Germany is to add a 2 pfennig stamp to its current series. In this particular they appear to be following the example of Wurtemberg, which began with this value a few years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

We read with some amusement in the January number of Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, that they have heard rumors somewhere of the United States 3c, 1867, with grill 13x16, existing imperforate. The publishers appear to doubt the existence of such specimens, and they presume that the two grills are not *se tenant*. At the time the article was written, the publishers had several pairs of these stamps in their possession, and it would appear that the editorial department is not in sympathy with the business division of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

\* \* \* \* \*

Tasmania is unwilling that New Zealand shall have the sole right to disseminate pictorial advertisements of colonial scenery through the medium of stamp collectors, and hence we have to record a series of illustrated stamped envelopes which the postal administration of the tight little island proposes to submit for the consideration of stamp collectors and others.

There are two values, 2d and 2½d. The stamps are printed in the right upper corner of the envelopes, from "cliches" of the current adhesives, and in the same colors respectively, green and magenta. The paper is white laid, and the size 142x80 mm. On the address side of the envelopes there are very artistic views of Tasmanian scenery, produced from Indian ink drawings made by Mr. D. Warry. There are twelve of such views in all, six on the 2d and six on the 2½d envelope. The views are in black, and the whole work is evidently turned out by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., London.

(*The Australian Philatelist.*)

\* \* \* \* \*

*Le Timbrophile Athénien* states that the stamps now used in the Egyptian Soudan are to be replaced by a new set with the surcharge spelt "Sudan,"

instead of "Soudan," the former spelling being more to the liking of the English authorities. It is said that the Minister of War has ordered 300,000 stamps to be surcharged in this way.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate herewith the Eagle Post local which we chronicled in our last number.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. David Benjamin sends us the following :

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

NO. 1226.

The following obsolete stamps, etc :—being the unsold stock of the now closed Municipal Local Post Office, will be sold, until further notice, at their face value, at the Tax Office of the Council, where applications for the whole stock, or for any part thereof, will be received by Mr. A. Johnsford, Overseer of Taxes. The dies from which these stamps were struck are now being forwarded from England and will be destroyed.

½c, 1c and 2c each.....	400,000
5c.....	250,000
4c and 6c each.....	40,000
10c, 15c and 20c each.....	100,000
Postal Cards 2 values.....	100,000
Envelopes 3 values.....	280,000
Wrappers 3 values.....	200,000

By order,

J. O. P. BLAND,  
*Acting Secretary.*

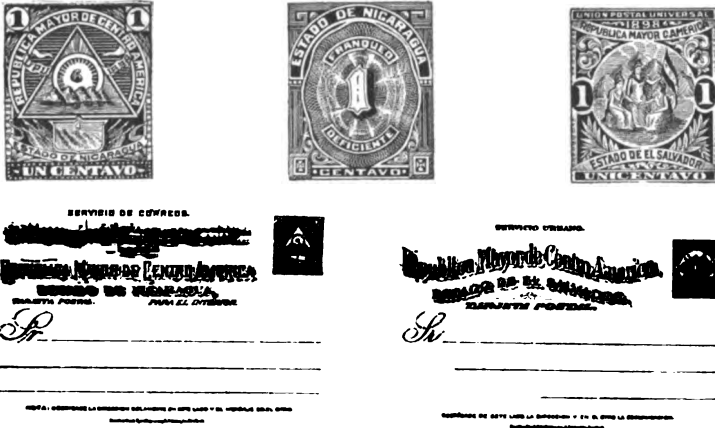
Council Room,  
No. 23, Kiangse Road,  
Shanghai, 16th Nov., 1897.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate the surcharged stamps of Persia chronicled in our January number.



Below we give illustrations of the new issues for Nicaragua and Salvador, as given in last month's JOURNAL.



HORTA.—Mr. J. C. de Lacerda sends us a specimen of the 2½ reis of the current issue which is completely gummed on both sides. Mr. Lacerda writes that the stamp was printed after the sheet was gummed, but this is certainly an error, as a dose of water removes the gum but leaves the design intact.



PERU.—Messrs. Williams & Co. supply us with some further information in regard to the varieties of recent issues. In the first place, we have the 1c unpaid letter stamp with surcharge "FRANQUEO" reversed; also the double 4c card on darker paper than the regular variety; the 1c with the omission of the inscription on the reverse, and the 5c card with a square view of the post office building. Of this last card, Messrs. Williams & Co. write that the impression of the post office building on a card of this value is strictly an error, as none of this value were intended to be surcharged in this way. It is said that only one specimen is known. We also illustrate herewith the 1, 2 and 5c stamps chronicled last month.



We have just received reliable information that British Honduras is to have a 25c stamp and an inland postal card of the value of one cent. Both of these are to appear in about two months.

The surcharged stamps of Germany for use in China, chronicled by us last month, are herewith illustrated.



**TURKEY.**—*Le Timbrophile Athénien* reports the issue of a special stamp for the post offices in Thessaly, which is said to have been issued by the Post Office and Telegraph Department of Turkey. The stamp, octagonal in shape, bears in the center a picture of the bridge of Larissa, above which is the inscription "Postes de l'Empire Ottoman," and below the words "Spécial pour la Thessalie, appartenant au pays conquis." It is not reported whether these inscriptions are in Turkish or in French.

The profits which may be derived from the sale of this issue are to be devoted, according to imperial *iradé*, to the bazar organized at Yildiz.

### CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—Mr. H. E. Deats has shown us the Postal Cable Telegraph stamp for 1898, which is of the same type as the previous issue, except that it is signed Alfred B. Chandler, instead of A. B. Chandler.

*The Philatelic Monthly and World* has been shown a Jenkin's Camden Dispatch in black on yellow paper, used on the original letter. It is said to be of the same type as the envelope stamp which we chronicled last year.

The Bogert & Durbin Co. inform us that we have never chronicled a local to which they called our attention in September, 1895. The stamp is said to have been found in Baltimore, but was used in Philadelphia, the post being named the "Chestnut Street Line." We present an illustration, which has also been obtained through the courtesy of our friends.

*Local stamps.*

Jenkin's Camden Dispatch.  
black on yellow



Chestnut Street Line.  
black on rose, glazed paper  
*Telegraph stamp.*  
Postal Cable Telegraph Co.  
Perforated.  
pale blue

**BAVARIA.**—We read in *Der Philatelist* that a wrapper was issued here

about the middle of the year 1897. It is strange that this should not have been chronicled before this by some of our European contemporaries.

*Wrapper.*

Size 52x350 mm.

3pf brown on yellow

**CANADA.**—We have received from Mr. A. Lohmeyer a card of this country with stamp of the current type, impressed in carmine, and the inscription THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY, in black, 44 mm. from top of card and 49 mm. from left end. The space above and to the left of the inscription is intended for advertising matter or pictorial souvenir purposes.

*Postal card.*

1c carmine and black

**CHINA.**—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. have sent us a specimen of the 50c of the present issue printed in the color of the 10c, viz., dark green. It is said that only 240 were printed in this color.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

50c dark green, error

**Panama.**—The *Monthly Journal* is informed that a provisional registration stamp was in use at Colon for a few days in November last. It was formed by surcharging the ordinary 10c stamp of Panama "A. R.—COLON—COLOMBIA" in three lines in black.

*Registration stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

10c orange, black surcharge

**CUBA.**—In addition to the stamps chronicled last month there is a set of postal cards.

*Postal cards.*

TARJETA



POSTAL

*Sr. D.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- 5m claret
- 5x5m " T4
- 1c blue green
- 1x1c " " T4
- 2c violet
- 2x2c " T4
- 3c brown
- 3x3c " T4

**French Offices in the Levant.**—We have just found in our stock two varieties of the 20 piastres on 5fr, the surcharge of one measuring 15½mm. and

on the other 16mm. The difference in size is occasioned by the spacing between the "20" and "piastres," which in the older issue is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and in the later one only 1mm.

**French Offices in Zanzibar.**—We read in *Le Timbre-Poste* that envelopes, postal cards and letter cards have been issued with the surcharge "Zanzibar."

*Envelope.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a on 5c green, red surcharge

*Postal cards.*

1a on 10c blue, *pale green*, black surcharge

1x1a on 10x10c blue, *bright blue*, black surcharge

*Letter card.*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 25c blue, *rose*, black surcharge

**GAMBIA.**—We are rather surprised to receive the first notice of the appearance of the new set in the Seychelles type through the medium of a German organ, the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*. The values said to have been issued so far are listed below.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

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

1p carmine

2p brown orange, value in blue lilac

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

3p red lilac

4p brown

6p olive green, value in carmine

1s blue lilac, value in green

**HAWAII.**—Messrs. J. M. Bartels & Co. have submitted to us a 10c red brown of the 1883 issue with the surcharge "Provisional Govt., 1893" in red. As far as we know, this variety has not been chronicled, up to the present, and a careful examination of the surcharge reveals no difference between it and the genuine types which are plentiful in our stock. However, before recognizing a variety of this sort, we should like to have some further information in regard to it, and would appreciate it if any of our readers can furnish us with such information as may be necessary to establish the authenticity of the specimen.

**HONG KONG.**—*Filatelie Facts and Fallacies* states that the \$1 on \$2 slate green, which was issued a few months ago, is exhausted and has been replaced by a similar surcharge on the \$2 printed in light green. The stamp in this shade was announced in catalogues about the year 1890, but has delayed its appearance until now.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* also has received a new provisional made by surcharging the old 96c stamp with the new value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional Issue.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

\$1 on \$2 light green

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

\$1 on 96c slate



**HUNGARY.**—The *Südungarisches Briefmarken-Journal* announces the appearance of a new 2kr stamp with the numeral of value in black.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has also received some further values of the same set, viz., the 3, 10 and 20kr.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

2kr red violet and black  
3kr green and black

10kr blue and black  
20kr gray and black

**MAURITIUS.**—The registration envelopes are said to have been issued in two new colors and in two sizes.

*Registration Envelopes.*

Size 133x83 mm.

8c gray

Size 152x96 mm.

8c ultramarine

**MOZAMBIQUE.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* has received two new provisionals, for the manufacture of which the 20r rose and the 40r brown of 1885 were used. It appears that the stamps of the values of 2½r and 5r became exhausted in the early days of December, and a surcharge was necessary in order to supply the want.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

2½r on 20r rose, 1885, black surcharge  
5r on 40r brown, 1885 “ “

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* describes two reply cards which have just been issued, the one being for domestic use and the other for foreign. The stamps are of the usual type of adhesives.

*Postal cards.*

½x½p green, T<sub>3</sub>

1x1p dark brown, T<sub>3</sub>

**PERSIA.**—In addition to the values of the new set announced in our February number, we understand that the 1 kran has appeared with the portrait of the new shah. He is said to resemble his respected parent in many particulars.

In addition to the adhesive stamps which have already been chronicled, the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has received a series of envelopes with stamp of the same design as the envelopes of the 1895 issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12½x12.

1kr ultramarine

*Envelopes.*

Size 149x91 mm.

5s yellow

Size 142x109 mm.

5s yellow

10s light blue

12s rose

1kr violet

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—The new stamps and cards, of the same type as those announced last month for Cuba, have now appeared. We publish below a list of the values and colors.

A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* informs them that he possesses three varieties of the recent provisionals with surcharge inverted.

We note that among the surcharged stamps chronicled in the addenda to the 58th edition of the catalogue, we omitted a variety which has been known in Europe and of which we have just received a small supply, viz., 15c on 15c red brown with the surcharge in blue.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Regular issue.

1m orange brown

2m orange brown

3m orange brown

4m orange brown

5m orange brown

1c black violet

2c dark blue green

3c dark brown

4c orange

5c carmine

6c dark blue

8c gray brown

10c vermilion

15c slate green

20c maroon

40c dark lilac

60c black

80c red brown

1p yellow green

2p slate blue

Provisional issue.

15c on 15c carmine, black surcharge, inverted

20c on 20c brown, blue surcharge, inverted

20c on 20c violet brown, black surcharge, inverted

15c on 15c red brown, blue surcharge

*Postal cards.*

5m claret

5x5m " T4

1c blue green

1x1c " T4

2c violet

2x2c " T4

3c brown

3x3c " T4

**PORTO RICO.**—We have received the entire new series which correspond, with slight modifications in shade, with the stamps chronicled in February under the head of Cuba. The values and colors are listed below.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

1m orange brown

2m orange brown

3m orange brown

4m orange brown

5m orange brown

1c dark violet

2c dark blue green

3c dark brown

4c orange

5c carmine

6c dark blue

8c gray brown

10c vermilion

15c slate green

20c maroon

40c violet

60c black

80c red brown

1p yellow green

2p slate blue

*Postal cards.*

TARJETA



POSTAL

*S. D.* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5m claret  
 5x5m " T4  
 1c blue green  
 1x1c " " T4

2c violet  
 2x2c " T4  
 3c brown  
 3x3c " T4

**SAMOA.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 6d in a new color and perforated 11.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us the cards of Samoa printed on a surface-coated, glazed card of a lighter shade of green than formerly and thicker. Also the same card with a  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny stamp added for service to countries other than Samoa, Fiji and Australia.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

6p maroon

*Postal cards.*

1p blue, *pale green*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p blue and brown violet, *pale green*

**SARAWAK.**—Two new values have been added to the current set, both of the usual type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

16c gray green and orange

32c gray green and black

**SIAM.**—We find a variety of the 4 atts on 12 atts, the word "atts" being printed in much smaller type than appeared on the first printing.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a flower.

4 atts on 12 atts lilac and carmine

**TONGA.**—We find that we have failed to recognize in our catalogues the provisional  $\frac{1}{2}$ p surcharged on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p which was issued at the same time as the similar provisional on the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p ultramarine, red and black surcharge

**UGANDA.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has seen a specimen of the 50 cowries of the first issue, printed in error with the figures of value reading 51, then corrected to 50.

*Adhesive stamp.*

50c on 51c black, error

**URUGUAY.**—*Der Philatelist* announces a number of official stamps which have not been chronicled by us. The stamps are surcharged in the same way as all the other official stamps of Uruguay and they are all of the issue of 1894.

*Official stamps.*  
Perforated.

7c green  
10c orange yellow  
20c brown

50c lilac  
1p light blue

### OMAHA EXPOSITION STAMPS.—PROTEST OF SAN FRANCISCO COLLECTORS.

HON. JAMES A. GARY,  
Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—WHEREAS, the Special Commemorative Stamps for the Omaha Exposition, are regarded here by all fair minded stamp collectors and dealers as being speculative and unnecessary in character, and that many small countries are issuing and preparing fancy designs of stamps for the sole purpose of selling them to stamp collectors for revenue only; and WHEREAS, these, to a large extent are unnecessary abortions, coming as they do of late in such vast numbers to drive many enthusiastic philatelists from our ranks in disgust, and as it also seriously threatens philately's future; *Resolved*, That we, the Stamp Dealers' Protective Association this 27th day of January, 1898, have assembled herewith to enter a protest against the issuance of these so-called Exposition Stamps. *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. James A. Gary, Postmaster-General at Washington, D. C., in the hope that he will give this matter his kind consideration, and that the passage of these stamps be reconsidered by him.

W. SELLSCHOPP, *President.*  
J. N. MAKINS, *Secretary.*  
E. F. GAMBS, *Treasurer.*

### THE MARKET.

Auction sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., February 16th and 17th, 1898.

United States, 1855, perf., 90c blue, part o. g., unused,	\$ 11.00
— 1867, grilled 9x13, 90c blue, very fine, unused,	23.00
— 1869, 24c green and purple, fine, unused,	10.25
— 90c black and carmine, very fine, unused,	21.00
— Executive, 6c carmine, o. g., fine, unused,	11.00
— Justice, 30c purple, o. g., very fine, unused,	10.75
— 90c purple, o. g., very fine, unused,	25.50
— State, \$2 black and green, o. g., very fine, unused,	12.50
— — \$5 black and green, o. g., fine, unused,	76.00
— — \$10 black and green, o. g., very fine, unused,	42.00
— — \$20 black and green, very fine, o. g., unused,	38.00
— Revenue, Documents, perf., \$200 green and red, fine, cancelled,	15.25
Confederate States, Salem, 5c black ("Paid 5" in manuscript), entire envelope, stamp in upper left corner, envelope damaged at right side where it was opened, cancelled,	10.50

United States, Revenue, 6c Proprietary, rather well centered, good copy,	16.00
— — — another, 3 or 4 perforations trimmed, good color, fair copy,	10.25
— — \$200 green and red, dark shade, fine,	10.00
Bavaria, 1876, watermarked horizontal lines, 1mk violet, full o. g., very fine, unused,	18.25
British Columbia and Van Couver Island, 1868, perf., 12 1/2, 25c orange, full o. g., very fine, unused,	10.50
British Guiana, 1850, 4c orange, cut round, on full original letter, lettering not very strong, but a very fine specimen, used,	241.00
— — 12c blue, cut round, good specimen, used,	42.00
— 1856, 4c magenta, magnificent specimen, measuring 45x35 mm., very lightly cancelled,	116.00
— 1862, 1c rose, crossed ovals, cut close, otherwise very fine, lightly cancelled,	13.00
— — 2c yellow, pearls, good margins, but no roulettes, unused, but a former owner has written some words on the back which show through the paper,	12.75
— — 4c blue, trefoils, fair margins, with slight nick at right, lightly cancelled,	20.50
British Honduras, Crown and C.C., perf., 14, 6p rose, no gum, but very fine, unused,	11.50
Brunswick, 1853, 3sgr rose, no gum, fine margins, unused,	14.50
France, 1849, 10c bistre, beautiful tête-bêche pair on piece of letter, cancelled,	56.00
— 1853, 1fr lake, magnificent tête-bêche pair, used,	163.50
— 1870, 20c blue, type I, beautiful copy, full o. g., unused,	14.00
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, 4-4s red, type A1, full roulettes at top and bottom, but roulettes trimmed at sides, full o. g., unused,	31.00
Oldenburg, 1858, 1/3gr green, no margins, but fine, used,	17.00
Prussia, 1856, 2sg blue, a few spots on face, and no gum, but a very fair specimen,	15.00
St. Vincent, 1861-69, compound perf., 1s slate, very fine, unused,	13.00
— 1871-80, compound perf., 1s slate, full o. g., not perfectly centered, but very fine, unused,	11.50
Saxony, 1850, 3pf red, cut close, unused,	14.00
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1s blue, fine, cancelled,	17.00
— — 2s rose, fine, cancelled,	27.00
Tuscany, 1851, blue paper, 2s brick red, very fine, unused,	50.00
Two Sicilies, Naples, 1860, 1/2t blue (Trinacria), magnificent specimen, with large margins on three sides and light cancellation,	82.00
— — — 1/2t blue (Cross), very fine copy except for slight scrape at bottom, large margins, on piece of newspaper, cancelled,	11.50
Virgin Islands, 1867-68, white paper, 6p rose, beautiful cancelled copy,	41.00
United States, 1855-60, 90c blue, no gum, but very fine, unused,	13.00
— — 1875, re-issue of 1869, 90c, perfectly centered, full o. g., very fine, unused,	11.50
Canada, 1857, 7 1/2p green, very fine, on original letter, cancelled,	13.80

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, January 18th and 19th, 1898.  
 Great Britain, octagonal, 1sh bright green, die 1, unused, full gum,  
 large margins on two sides, \$20.00  
 Saxony, 1st issue, 3pf red, very fine, 19.35

Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, on entire original, minute tear in right top corner, but very fine and bright,	25.00
— Neuchatel, 5c, superb copy on entire original,	17.50
Wurtemberg, 70kr purple, very fine, large margins,	12.50
Mauritius, post paid, 2p blue, medium state of plate, superb, lightly cancelled copy, fine deep color, large margins all round,	55.00
— do, another, not so good color or margins, but very fine,	21.25
St. Helena, imperf., 1sh green, bar 14mm, fine pair in mint state,	45.00
— Wmk. C. C., perf. 14, 6p milky blue, fine pair, unused, mint state, no perfs. at top,	20.00
Zanzibar, Indian stamps surcharged, 1a purple brown, blue surcharge, used, very fine,	13.00
— — another, the variety with inverted q, used, very fine,	15.00
— — 1½a sepia, the scarce error "Zanzidar," used, very fine,	15.00
British Columbia, perf. 14, 10c pink, fine, unused, mint state,	65.00
— — \$1 green, fine, unused, mint state,	75.00
— perf. 12½ 5c red, unused, mint state,	10.00
New Brunswick, 6p yellow, very fine,	16.50
United States, 1856, 90c blue, unused and fine, but no gum,	13.10
Grenada, Wmk. broad pointed star, 2½p claret, very fine and well centered pair, unused, mint state,	53.75
— — 4p blue, block of 4, unused, mint state, but clipped on two sides,	51.25
St. Lucia, Wmk. C.A., 1sh black and deep orange, very fine, well centered pair, unused mint state,	57.50
St. Vincent, Wmk. Star, 5sh lake, very fine, unused, mint state, from corner of sheet, with side margins,	70.00
— Wmk. C.A., perf. 14, 1p drab, fine block of 4, unused, mint state,	94.50

### STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

One hundred and seventy-ninth meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, on February 17th, 1898, at 8.30 P. M. President A. Dejonge in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At roll call the following members were present: Messrs. A. Lienhardt, J. W. Sittig, H. Kessler, O. Dejonge and E. R. Carter.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the A. P. A., which was referred to our Treasurer.

Counterfeits were received for our album from Messrs. W. C. Ormiston and C. L. Moreau, which were accepted with thanks.

The resignation of Mr. J. J. Carroll was tendered and accepted with regrets.

A letter was received from Mr. Paul Ascher sending to the Society the new Peruvian issues, which were accepted with thanks. The compliments of the New Year were also extended to the Staten Island Philatelic Society, by the same gentleman.

President Dejonge exhibited his fine collection of the postage stamps of Peru.

An exhibition of circuits followed.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. Next meeting, March 17th, 1898.

EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

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 THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.
 

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178 RUSSELL STREET,  
MELBOURNE, 1st December, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I have been requested to bring under your notice that the room formerly occupied by the above Society, together with the whole of the contents, have been totally destroyed by the recent great fire in Melbourne, and were uninsured.

Amongst the contents was a valuable Library of Standard Works on Philately, and also bound copies of the leading journals, as well the recognized catalogues of the world.

The loss sustained by the Society has been considerable, and it has therefore been decided to appeal to the generosity of Members and other Philatelists to assist with any Books or Journals, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

Trusting to receive a favorable reply, and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

Yours truly,

D. S. ABRAHAM,

*Hon. Sec.*

NOTE.—We have received the above with a request for publication in our Journal.

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 THE COLLECTORS CLUB.
 

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Twenty-second meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, February 14th, 1898, Vice-President Bruner in the chair.

Called to order at 8.15 P. M.

Present: Messrs. Luff, Stebbins, Scott and the Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read sundry letters and reported having circulated copies of Club Year Book among philatelic societies and papers, as directed by Governors.

Upon motion, it was voted that the usual course be followed with the share of stock of the late Henry Gremmel, offered for redemption, to wit: to place it for sale on the Club books.

The Treasurer's report was received, showing balance of \$372.66 cash in bank.

The Chairman of the House Committee then presented his report, which was received.

The bound volume of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1897, was received from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd, to whom a vote of thanks was tendered.

Upon ballot, Mr. Henry C. Quinby, 222 Fifth Avenue, proposed by Alexander Holland and seconded by George R. Tuttle, was unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

Adjourned at 8.50 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.

January 25, 1898.

339th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 91st of the Corporation was called to order at 8.10 P. M., by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, George, Homburger, Krassa, Lynde, Perrin, W. S. Scott and Weed. Visitor—Mr. Mathews.

The reading of the minutes of the 338th meeting was dispensed with.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership, Thos. O'Keefe, Geo. H. Mathews, J. C. Morganthau.

British Africa was exhibited. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Andreini, George and Luff for exhibiting their fine collections.

Adjourned at 10.26 P. M.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary.*

February 8, 1898.

340th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 92nd of the Corporation was called to order at 8.40 P. M. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Drew, Friedman, George, Homburger, Krassa, Meyenberg, Rich, Rojas, W. S. Scott, Tuttle, Weed. Visitors, Messrs. Geo. H. Mathews and A. W. Perry.

The minutes of 339th meeting were read and on motion accepted.

The Trustees reported resignations of Messrs. Billinger, Gotendorf, Mead, Miner, Nissen, Semple, also the unanimous election to membership of Mr. Morris Friedman.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the members of the National Philatelic Society have heard with sorrow of the death of our late fellow member Gustave B. Calman, a philatelist of wide fame and strict integrity, therefore be it

*Resolved* that the members of the National Philatelic Society hereby express their sense of personal loss; and be it further

*Resolved* that the Secretary be directed to communicate to his widow the condolence of the Society and to spread these resolutions in full upon the minutes.

The entertainment of the evening was the exhibition of the stamps of the U. S. The following gentlemen kindly showed their fine collections: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch and Weed to whom a vote of thanks was extended.

The exhibition was followed by a small informal auction.

Adjourned 9.55 P. M.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary.*

February 22d, 1898.

341st Regular Meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 93d of the Corporation, was called to order at 8.35 P. M. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Friedman, George, Homburger, Levick, Luff, Lynde, Tuttle, Williams.

The minutes of the 340th meeting were read and approved.

The Trustees reported the unanimous election to active membership of Messrs. Thos. O'Keefe, Julius Herzog, J. C. Morgenthau, Geo. H. Mathews.

Oddities were shown by Messrs. Andreini and Levick for which they received a unanimous vote of thanks.

Adjourned 9.55 P. M.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *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.

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. [ APRIL 1, 1898 [Single Copies, 5cts.  
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.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

April 1st, 1865.

Typographed on steel and printed on various papers. Very large rectangular stamps, the designs being similar for all values. Each has in the centre a profile bust in "medallion ruling." The busts are : 5 cents, George Washington, in a circle ; 10 cents, Benjamin Franklin, in an oval ; 25 cents, Abraham Lincoln, in an octagon. At each side of the medallion a small circle, containing the value, a Roman "v" and "x" on the 5c and 10c, respectively, and the numerals "25" on the 25c. "U. S.—POSTAGE," in two lines of white capitals, above the medallion ; the value, in a curved tablet, below it ; all displayed on a background of lathwork. In the upper corners large white numerals, corresponding to the value. Across the lower part of the stamps "NEWS-PAPERS—PERIODICALS," in two lines of large colored capitals, with "AND" on a small tablet between them. "SEC. 38. ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED—MCH. 3D. 1863.," in two lines, in a tablet at the bottom. The whole surrounded by a double-lined frame, with ornamental corners, and a thin outer line. "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK," in minute capitals, between the frame and the outer line, at the bottom. At first the colored background of the stamps extended to the space between them and

formed a border around each stamp but it was subsequently removed from the 5 cent.

Size 51x95½ mm.

Perforated 12.

A. With colored border.

- 1° Thin hard white wove paper.
- 2001 5c pale blue
- 2002 5c dull blue
- 2003 5c dark blue
- 2004 10c pale gray green
- 2005 10c gray green
- 2006 10c blue green
- 2007 25c orange vermilion
- 2008 25c vermilion
- 2009 25c carmine red
- 2° Pelure paper.
- 2010 10c gray green
- 2011 10c dull green
- 2012 25c orange vermilion
- 2013 25c vermilion

B. With white border.

- 1° Thin hard white wove paper.
- 2014 5c pale blue
- 2015 5c blue
- 2016 5c bright blue
- 2017 5c deep blue
- 2° Pelure paper.
- 2018 5c blue
- 2019 5c bright blue

1875.

*Reprints by the National Bank Note Co.**White wove paper.**Perforated 12.**A. With colored border.*

- 2020 10c deep green  
 2021 10c dark blue green  
 2022 25c dark carmine red

*B. With white border.*

- 2023 5c deep dull blue  
 2024 5c dark blue  
 2025 5c purplish blue

*These stamps were sold as reprints, with the other reprints and re-issues, in 1875 and subsequent years. There appears to be some doubt whether they are really such or merely remainders. They may be distinguished from earlier printings or those usually accepted as the regular issue by the darker shades and slightly thicker paper.*

1880 (?)

*Reprints by the American Bank Note Co.**Soft porous white wove paper.**Perforated 12.**With white border.*

- 2026 5c dull blue  
 2027 5c deep dull blue  
 2028 5c purplish blue

*The shades and the paper will serve to distinguish these reprints from the originals.*

Jan. 1st, 1875.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on various papers. The designs are similar for all the values. An allegorical figure occupies a central panel, which, on all except the 60 dollars, has an arched top. At the left of the panel "NEWSPAPERS"; at the right, "PERIODICALS"; at the bottom, the value; and at the top, "U. S. POSTAGE" The latter inscription is in one line on the values from 2 to 10 cents inclusive, and in two lines on all the other values, except the 48 dollars, on which the letters "U. S." are wanting at the top and are placed in small circles at each side, near the bottom. Numerals, corresponding to the value, appear in the upper corners. On the values above 96 cents the numerals are preceded by "\$." The 3 and 9 dollars have, in addition, the numeral at the middle of the bottom. The values from 2 to 10 cents inclusive have national shields in the lower corners. The allegorical figures are: 2 to 10 cents inclusive, America; 12 to 96 cents inclusive, Justice; \$1.92, Ceres; \$3.00, Victory; \$6.00, Clio; \$9.00, Minerva; \$12.00, Vesta; \$24.00, Peace; \$36.00, Commerce; \$48.00, Hebe; \$60.00, Minnehaha. Size  $24\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

1° White wove paper.

- 2051 2c gray black  
 2052 2c greenish black

- 2053 3c gray black  
 2054 3c greenish black  
 2055 4c gray black  
 2056 4c greenish black  
 2057 6c gray black  
 2058 6c greenish black  
 2059 8c gray black  
 2060 8c greenish black  
 2061 9c gray black  
 2062 9c greenish black  
 2063 10c gray black  
 2064 10c greenish black  
 2065 12c rose  
 2066 12c lilac rose  
 2067 24c rose  
 2068 24c lilac rose  
 2069 36c rose  
 2070 36c lilac rose  
 2071 48c rose  
 2072 48c lilac rose  
 2073 60c rose  
 2074 60c lilac rose  
 2075 72c rose  
 2076 72c lilac rose  
 2077 84c rose  
 2078 84c lilac rose  
 2079 96c rose  
 2080 96c lilac rose  
 2081 1.92c dark brown  
 2082 1.92c bistre brown  
 2083 3d vermilion  
 2084 6d ultramarine  
 2085 9d yellow  
 2086 12d blue green  
 2087 24d dark gray violet  
 2088 36d rose brown  
 2089 48d vermilion brown  
 2090 60d red violet

2° Horizontally ribbed paper.

- 2101 2c black  
 2102 3c black

1875.

Special printing for display at the International Exposition of 1876 and for sale to collectors. Crisp wove paper, very white and semi-transparent. Without gum. The impressions are very clear and sharp.

Perforated 12.

- 2126 2c black  
 2127 3c black  
 2128 4c black  
 2129 6c black  
 2130 8c black  
 2131 9c black  
 2132 10c black  
 2133 12c pale rose  
 2134 24c pale rose  
 2135 36c pale rose  
 2136 48c pale rose  
 2137 60c pale rose  
 2138 72c pale rose  
 2139 84c pale rose  
 2140 96c pale rose  
 2141 1.92c bistre brown  
 2142 3d vermilion

- 2143 6d ultramarine
- 2144 9d yellow
- 2145 12d blue green
- 2146 24d dark gray violet
- 2147 36d rose brown
- 2148 48d vermilion brown
- 2149 60d red violet

We have not seen the values above 96 cents of this printing, but they were undoubtedly issued and, we presume, were in the colors then in use for the regular issue.

1879.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Same as preceding issue, on soft porous wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 2151 2c black
- 2152 2c gray black
- 2153 2c greenish black
- 2154 3c black
- 2155 3c gray black
- 2156 4c black
- 2157 4c gray black
- 2158 4c greenish black
- 2159 6c black
- 2160 6c gray black
- 2161 8c black
- 2162 8c gray black
- 2163 10c black
- 2164 10c gray black
- 2165 10c greenish black
- 2166 12c brown red
- 2167 12c carmine
- 2168 24c violet rose
- 2169 24c brown red
- 2170 24c carmine
- 2171 36c violet rose
- 2172 36c brown red
- 2173 36c carmine
- 2174 48c brown red
- 2175 48c carmine
- 2176 60c violet rose
- 2177 60c brown red
- 2178 60c carmine
- 2179 72c brown red
- 2180 72c carmine
- 2181 84c violet rose
- 2182 84c brown red
- 2183 84c carmine
- 2184 96c brown red
- 2185 96c carmine
- 2186 1.92c yellow brown
- 2187 1.92c brown
- 2188 3d carmine vermilion
- 2189 6d blue
- 2190 6d chalky blue
- 2191 9d yellow orange
- 2192 9d orange
- 2193 12d yellow green
- 2194 24d dark violet
- 2195 36d dull rose
- 2196 36d Indian red
- 2197 48d orange brown
- 2198 60d violet

- 2199 60d purple
- Variety: Imperforate.*
- 2200 60c brown red

June 1st, 1885.

Same type as the values from 2 to 10 cents of the preceding series. Soft porous wove paper. Size  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$  mm.

Perforated 12.

- 2226 1c black
- 2227 1c gray black

1894.

Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Same types as in the preceding issues. Thin, semi-transparent, white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 2251 1c full black
- 2252 2c full black
- 2253 4c full black
- 2254 6c full black
- 2255 10c full black
- 2256 12c dull pink
- 2257 24c dull pink
- 2258 36c dull pink
- 2259 60c dull pink
- 2260 72c dull pink
- 2261 96c dull pink
- 2262 3d scarlet
- 2263 6d dull blue

1894.

Designs adapted from those used in the preceding issues, the inscriptions and numerals occupy the same positions but are newly engraved and with more ornamental surroundings. The vignettes are the same or similar to those previously employed. They are: 1 to 10 cents, statue of America, from a different point of view to that in the preceding issues; 25 and 50 cents, Justice; \$2., Victory; \$5., Clio; \$10., Vesta; \$20., Peace; \$50., Commerce; \$100., Minnehaha. Sizes: 1 to 50 cents,  $22 \times 35$  mm.; 2 to 100 dollars,  $24\frac{3}{4} \times 35\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Perforated 12.

- 2276 1c black
- 2277 2c black
- 2278 5c black
- 2279 10c black
- 2280 25c rose carmine
- 2281 25c carmine
- 2282 50c rose carmine
- 2283 50c carmine
- 2284 2d scarlet
- 2285 5d dull blue
- 2286 10d green
- 2287 20d slate violet
- 2288 50d deep rose
- 2289 100d purple

1895.

Same as 1894 issue; white wove paper watermarked "U. S. P. S."

Perforated 12.

- 2301 1c black

2302	2c black
2303	5c black
2304	10c black
2305	25c rose carmine
2306	25c carmine
2307	50c rose carmine
2308	50c carmine
2309	2d scarlet
2310	5d dull blue
2311	10d green
2312	20d slate violet
2313	50d deep rose
2314	100d purple

## UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

## I. Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

July 1st, 1879.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on soft porous white wove paper. The same general design is employed for all values, the only difference being in the numerals and words of value. In the centre a large numeral upon an upright oval of lathework. The oval is surrounded by a band, broken at each side by small shields bearing the letters "U" and "S." The upper part of the band is inscribed "POSTAGE DUE" and the lower part bears the value. The background of the design represents a tablet of very irregular outline, placed upon a slightly larger tablet of upright rectangular form and having a beveled edge. Size 20x25 $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

## Perforated 12.

2401	1c brown
2402	1c pale brown
2403	1c yellow brown
2404	2c brown
2405	2c pale brown
2406	2c yellow brown
2407	3c brown
2408	3c pale brown
2409	3c yellow brown
2410	5c brown
2411	5c pale brown
2412	5c yellow brown
2413	10c brown
2414	10c pale brown
2415	10c yellow brown
2416	30c brown
2417	30c pale brown
2418	30c bistre brown
2419	50c brown
2420	50c pale brown
2421	50c bistre brown

1889.

Change of color.

## Perforated 12.

2422	1c red brown
2423	1c dull rose
2424	2c red brown
2425	2c dull rose

2426	3c red brown
2427	5c red brown
2428	10c red brown
2429	10c dull rose
2430	30c red brown
2431	50c red brown

1891.

Change of color.

## Perforated 12.

2432	1c claret
2433	1c dark claret
2434	2c claret
2435	2c dark claret
2436	3c claret
2437	3c dark claret
2438	5c claret
2439	5c dark claret
2440	10c claret
2441	30c claret
2442	30c dark claret
2443	50c claret

## II. Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

1894.

Same as preceding issue but printed on thinner, semi-transparent paper.

## Perforated 12.

2451	1c claret
2452	1c dark claret
2453	2c claret
2454	2c dark claret
2455	3c claret
2456	5c claret
2457	5c dark claret
2458	10c claret
2459	30c claret
2460	50c claret

1894.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. The design is alike for all values, excepting the numerals and words of value. The centre is filled by a large numeral in a lozenge of lathework. Above this is arched "POSTAGE DUE." In the upper corners are the letters "U" and "S". A scroll at the bottom bears the value and between it and the lozenge are fan-shaped ornaments. Size 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22 $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

## Perforated 12.

2476	1c vermilion
2477	1c claret
2478	1c lake
2479	2c vermilion
2480	2c claret
2481	2c lake
2482	3c lake
2483	5c lake
2484	10c lake
2485	30c pale claret
2486	30c lake
2487	50c pale claret
2488	50c lake

1895.

Same as the preceding issue; white wove paper, watermarked "U. S. P. S."

Perforated 12.

2501	1c claret
2502	1c crimson
2503	1c lake
2504	2c claret
2505	2c lake
2506	3c crimson
2507	3c lake
2508	5c claret
2509	5c lake
2510	10c lake
2511	30c lake
2512	50c lake

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

Seal for Registered Letters.

Feb. 14th, 1872.

Engraved on steel for typographical printing. Large rectangular stamps, having in centre a circle filled with rays, surrounding which is a white band inscribed "STAMP HERE DATE AND PLACE OF MAILING." At the left "POST—OFFICE—DEPARTMENT," in three curved lines of large white capitals, on a horizontally ruled background. At the right "UNITED—STATES—OF—AMERICA" correspondingly arranged. "REGISTERED," in very large capitals, extends across the middle of the stamp. In the corners are small tablets surrounded by involved geometrical lines. The tablets in the upper corners bear the letters "U. S." and those in the lower corners the letters "P. O. D." White wove paper. Size, 72x39½ mm.

Perforated 12.

2601 No value, green

Seals for letters opened in the Dead Letter Office, or through mistake, or damaged in transit.

1877.

Engraved in *taille douce* on steel and printed on white wove paper. Head of Liberty in a small upright oval. At left and right, panels inscribed "OFFICIALLY—SEALED" in colorless capitals. "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT" arched above. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," in "Old English" letters, in a double curve below. The background is filled with the words "POST OBITUM," in tiny capitals, many times repeated. At each corner are the letters "U S" entwined. The whole design is surrounded by a broad, rectangular frame with rounded corners. On the lower side of the frame is "NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK." Size 44x27 mm.

Perforated 12.

2611 No value, brown

1878.

Similar design to that of the preceding

issue but with a background of interlaced loops. Size 44x27 mm.

Perforated 12.

2612 No value, brown

2613 No value, yellow brown

1888.

Photo-engraved for typographical printing. Same design as the preceding issue but without the inscription on the lower side of the frame. Printed on soft porous white wove paper. Size 44x26¾ mm.

1° Perforated 12.

2614 No value, brown

2615 No value, pale brown

2616 No value, pale red brown

2617 No value, gray brown

2618 No value, bistre brown

2619 No value, chocolate

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

2620 No value, pale brown

2621 No value, chocolate

b. Imperforate vertically.

2622 No value, bistre brown

1891.

2° Rouletted 5½.

2623 No value, gray brown

1889.

Type-set, printed on colored wove paper. Across the top "U. S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT;" across the centre "OFFICIALLY SEALED.," in large capitals followed by a period; below, "Opened through mistake by." The three lines of the inscription are separated by heavy horizontal bars and there is a dotted line at the bottom for the signature. The whole is surrounded by a border of scallops. Size 47x29 mm.

Imperforate.

2651 No value, black on rose

1889.

Type-set, printed on white wove paper. Very similar to the preceding but with a "key pattern" border. Size 50½x29 mm.

Imperforate.

2652 No value, black

Type-set, printed on white wove paper. Similar to the last. The upper inscription is set in a curve, in "Old English" letters, with an ornamental dash below "OFFICE." The "key pattern" border is less open than on the preceding stamp. The inscriptions are separated by dotted lines. There is a period between "OFFICIALLY" and "SEALED" but none after the latter word. Printed in vertical pairs, rouletted between. Size 50½x29 mm.

Rouletted 16½ on one side.

2653 No value, black

Rouletted 11½ on one side.

2654 No value, black

Same the as preceding, printed in groups

four, of rouletted horizontally and vertically between the stamps. Two of the clichés are placed *à la bêche* to the other two. There are two settings, in the first of which one of the clichés has a period between "OFFICIALLY" and "SEALED," and in the second all of the clichés are without the period. Size  $50\frac{1}{2} \times 29$ mm.

1° Rouletted  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on two sides

- A. With period,  
2655 No value, black  
B. Without period,  
2656 No value, black

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche*.  
2657 No value, black  
b. Types A and B *Tête bêche*.  
2658 No value, black  
2° Rouletted  $11\frac{1}{2}$  on two sides.  
Without period.  
2659 No value, black  
*Variety: tête bêche*.  
2660 No value, black

The type-set seals were not issued by the government but were of private origin. They were, however, regularly used.

## THE LOUISVILLE CARRIER'S STAMPS.

By F. W. H. HAHN.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—In the March JOURNAL was published the history of the Charleston Carrier's stamps, as supplied by Mr. W. H. Faber. An equally interesting account of the carrier service and the stamps employed in Louisville, Ky., has been given me by Mr. F. W. H. Hahn of that city. I take pleasure in bringing it to the attention of the readers of the JOURNAL, believing that they will agree with me that it fully establishes the claim of these stamps to rank as carriers, rather than as locals.

JOHN N. LUFF.



LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12th, 1897.

MR. JOHN N. LUFF, New York.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 6th inst., will say that I have tried to ascertain what I could regarding the Brown & McGill and Wharton stamps.

I am thoroughly convinced that these are carrier's stamps and not locals, and should be listed as carriers.

About the year 1854 the Louisville Post Office first established a carrier delivery, employing one man for the purpose. Chas. P. Smith, delivered all the mail directed to street and number or to business houses, when requested to do so, and collected his fee of 2 cents per piece for letters and 1 cent for transient printed matter or papers. Regular subscribers to papers paid 7 cents per quarter year; this was collected in cash. Letters were not taken to the post office by the carrier. Business firms or houses paid the carrier \$4.00 per annum to bring them all mail addressed to them. The Government paid the carrier nothing. His income was derived entirely from those who wanted their mail delivered by carrier and were willing to pay for it.

On Jan 1st, 1856, David B. Wharton succeeded Smith as carrier and continued the business in the same way. Towards the latter part of 1857 he conceived the idea of using stamps—no doubt he took it from the "Eagle"

carrier—and had the Wharton stamps prepared. He also had letter boxes made to put up at various points in the city to receive mail to be taken to the post office. When everything was ready, and before more than at the outside fifty stamps were used, Wharton was succeeded as carrier (end of 1857 or perhaps Jan. 1st 1858) by Wilson Gough, who, however, did not use any stamps. Gough soon found the city too large for him to manage alone, and had Joseph G. Brown appointed to assist him. No stamps were used by them. After a month or so Gough quit, and for a short time Brown attended to the carrier business without assistance; but on April 1st, 1858, S. B. McGill was appointed to act as carrier with Joseph G. Brown and Brown & McGill continued as carriers until Sept. 30th, 1860. McGill was a man of progressive ideas and suggested the stamp idea to Brown. They bought from Wharton the outfit of boxes, which had not yet been used, (or at least only a few of them) placed them in groceries and drug stores in various parts of the city, and had the Brown & McGill stamps prepared and kept on sale at the places where the boxes were put up, and also at the carrier's department of the post office. The boxes were emptied once or twice daily, and contents, when prepaid by stamps (B. & McG.), taken to the post office as the carriers do now.

Brown & McGill received from Wharton about 1000 unused stamps and, while Mr. McGill is not certain, he says he thinks some of the Wharton stamps were sold and used while the Brown & McGill stamps were in preparation; but only a small quantity could have been used thus.

The Brown & McGill stamps continued in use until Sept. 30th, 1860. They were used only in connection with regular U.S. stamps (not for circulars or private mail not going through the post office) and only to pay delivery of letters to residence or place of business, and from letter boxes to post office. The fee was 1 cent (one stamp) from boxes to post office on any piece of mail. 2 cents (two stamps) from the post office to residence or place of business for letters, 1 cent for transient papers, circulars etc. The stamps were used by drummers, business men and residents generally who went out of town, to insure city delivery free (prepaid) when writing to the city, a supply of stamps being taken along on leaving. And many sent stamps to friends to use and insure prompt delivery.

They could always be obtained in the post office from the carriers or some one deputized by them to sell them when they were out, but were not sold with the regular postage stamps at the stamp window, as a rule.

The Wharton stamps were printed in sheets of 50 and these were divided into two groups of 25 by a considerably wider space than that between the rows of 5 stamps.

Robyn & Co. of this city lithographed and prepared the Wharton stamps. This business was continued later by Hart & Maypothor, who prepared and made the Brown & McGill stamps to resemble the Wharton. The Brown & McGills were printed similarly to the Wharton stamps but, never having seen a sheet, I cannot say whether the same was divided into two blocks of 25 or not. Hart & Maypothor later became the Louisville Lithographing Co. The Wharton stamps were only printed in green and the Brown & McGill only in dark blue; if the latter exist in black they are either the blue oxidized or turned black in some way, or possibly a sheet or two of the first printing were sent as proofs to Brown & McGill, printed in black and, the stamps being wanted in a hurry, were sold and used as such.\*

\*NOTE: There is in the collection of C. T. Harbeck a fine copy of the black Brown & McGill stamps, on the original cover, thus proving it to have been used. J. N. L.

About the year 1865 or 1866, Hussey of New York asked Mr. McGill for some remainders of the Brown & McGill stamps. He may have had some on hand but certainly wanted more and ordered Hart & Maypothor to print 200 from the original stone. But, the original not existing, a poor imitation or forgery was made and the stamps sent to Hussey as originals or reprints. The fact is McGill at the time believed the forged stamps to be reprints, as he had no originals on hand to compare with.

I send you enclosed three specimens of the Brown & McGill stamp on the original cover, which I know are authentic. They were not usually placed so that the U. S. cancellation would strike them, and are scarce in such condition. You will note that one of these is touched by the cancellation mark.

I also send a specimen of the forgery of 1865-1866, and a sheet of 40 Wharton stamps. I could not get an entire sheet of the Wharton stamps, but the 40 stamps are sufficient to show how they were printed.

I have seen in the collection of Mr. R. B. Geohegan of this city a used specimen of the Wharton stamp, but not an original nor is it so marked that its being postally used is beyond doubt.

Some years ago Mr. Warton assured some collectors here that he was absolutely certain of having sold and carried the Wharton stamps, used postally, himself before he quit the carrier business. And I have been told that at least one copy exists on original and undoubted, but I cannot locate it at present.

Hoping that my information will answer your purpose,  
Yours sincerely,

F. W. H. HAHN.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., Apl. 28, 1897.

Mr. JOHN N. LUFF, New York.

Dear Sir—In due receipt of your favor of the 21st inst., with return of stamps loaned, I note contents.

I should have said in my last: Regular subscribers to *weekly* papers, received from outside of Louisville, were charged 7 cents per quarter year for carrying same from post office to the subscriber, being equal to about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent for each paper.

Chas. P. Smith, David B. Wharton and Wilson Gough did not carry letters *to* the post office, although Wharton prepared to do so. They only carried *from* the post office to the party addressed. Brown & McGill were the first to take mail from boxes to the post office.

Regarding the various Louisville carriers mentioned, I have since learned that Wharton and Brown & McGill were duly appointed as carriers and were under \$2,000 bond each to the U. S. Government, as such, which is still further proof of their being regular carriers.

Yours truly,

F. W. H. HAHN.



## HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 121.)

On January 1st, 1876, important alterations having been introduced into the tariffs in force with France, and especially the reduction to 15c of the rate on letters circulating within a radius of 30 kilometers on either side of the Franco-Belgian frontier, the Belgian Postal Administration was under the necessity of increasing the stocks of the offices by an additional supply of postage stamps and, especially, of postal cards, in order to meet the changed conditions.

On the other hand, the entrance of France into the postal union had a marked influence on the sale of postage stamps and correspondence cards of the 10c value in all the post offices. We have already seen that, whereas 126,094 single 10c cards were sold during the second half of 1875, the number increased to 520,937 cards for 1876, or more than double for the six months. This considerable increase, which could hardly be expected, compelled the Belgian Postal Administration to hurry forward another extensive printing of the correspondence cards of the second type, green on sky-blue. The first printing of 100,000 cards had been made on March 1st, 1875, on unglazed card. The same paper was used for the second printing, which was of 1,400,000 cards, but for the third printing, which took place on May 20th 1878, and comprised 900,000 cards, a half-glazed paper was employed. As to the shades of paper, these varied in the second and third printings from sky-blue to gray blue. Also here and there certain defects in the impression were discovered, arising, it appears, from the wearing of the plates, and thus far they have not been well defined.

On February 1st, 1877, the single 5c correspondence card appeared without frame, but still with the stamp of the same type. Between that date and May 15th, 1879, the period during which the Belgian post offices were supplied with this value, there were four different printings of these, comprising the following quantities :

1st printing, February 10th, 1877, 6,000,000 cards, violet shade, supplied March 20th, 1877 ;

2nd printing, October 15th, 1877, 9,000,000 cards, violet rose shade, supplied November 25th, 1877 ;

3rd printing, May 20th, 1878, 5,000,000 cards, mauve shade, supplied June 25th, 1878 ;

4th printing, December 5th, 1878, 9,000,000 cards, very pale violet shade, supplied December 15th, 1878.

In the various printing of this value errors and differences in the impression were discovered. These defects have been carefully searched out by several Belgian collectors, beginning in 1877, and we give them here :

First printing :

1) Omission of the hyphen between the word " card " and " correspondence."

2) Complete absence of the T in the word " CENTIMES " on the stamp.

3) Absence of the period after the word " adresse " in the notice.

Second printing :

1) Blur in the crown surmounting the coat of arms.

2) No dots over the Flemish word "zijde" in the notice.

Third printing :

1) A period after "Carte-Correspondance." This period does not exist in any copy of the other printings.

2) "Belgioue" instead of "Belgique," on the stamp.

3) Absence of the final period after the Flemish word "gebruiken" in the notice.

4) Complete blurring of the coat of arms.

Fourth printing :

1) Distance of 2 mm. between the final  $\Sigma$  of the word "Correspondence" and the postage stamp of the card ; in the other cards the distance is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

2) The letter M of the notice is 13 mm. from the edge of the card ; in the other cards this letter is 11 mm. from the edge.

3) Blurring of the coat of arms, which is slightly inclined to the left.

4) Absence of the s in the word "Centimes" on the stamp.

These errors and differences of impression appeared on a few cards in a pretty large number of packets of 100 cards each, sold at certain offices only, which leads to the supposition that they occurred at certain places on the plate used for the impression after printing had commenced in the manufactory and that they escaped notice even after the sheets were cut up and the cards packed in bundles. It is known that the cards are printed in sheets and then cut apart, to be afterwards done up in packets of 100 cards each. Each packet is placed under a band bearing the initials of the person who makes it up, and this person is therefore responsible to the factory manager for the quantity that the packet ought to contain. In the course of his work, he should count the cards and throw out those which show bad printing, a tear or any other defect, and should deface them so as to make them useless.

Beginning with October 1st, 1877, a ministerial decision authorized the delivery of entire sheets of postal cards intended for the printing of advertisements. This method of delivery was subject to the condition that the quantity of cards ordered should not be less than twenty sheets and that the cards should bear the name and address of the printer in addition to the advertisements printed thereon. This obligation was imposed in accordance with the treaty of Berne of 1874.

On October 10th, 1877, instructions were given to the postal staff for orders for cards in sheets, to be executed as promptly as possible, although the Administration did not fix any particular time. The authorities reserved to themselves the right to execute them within such period as the circumstance and (particularly) the quantity ordered might require.

The special orders to be given in these cases were to specify the quantities, giving the number of sheets as well as the number of cards and their value, each sheet being composed of thirty single cards and fifteen double cards (with reply).

The public took but little advantage of this decision, for apart from the four printings mentioned in the period between February 10th, 1877, and December 15th, 1878, there was no special printing. But the quantity of cards supplied in sheets for the printing of advertisements during this period may be estimated at 84,000. This number may be divided as follows :

7,500 double cards, or 500 sheets,  
76,500 single cards, or 2550 sheets.

As it was not possible, so far as we know, to make, on the cards deliver-

ed in sheets, the same search for errors which we have remarked concerning the cards in packets, the number of defective copies could not be determined, even approximately, nor the place which they would occupy in each sheet.

There is one point to which it is of importance to draw attention, and that is the quality of the paper which was used for making the cards of the second and third types (buff card without allegorical figure: second type with frame, third type without frame). An attentive examination of these values will show that, whereas the card of the first type was made with smooth paper, half glazed, for those of the second and third types use was made of a paper more or less rough, the glazing of which left much to be desired. In the cards of the third type, without frame, the paper used was of a yellowish gray tint for the first printing, and at the second printing the yellow shade was stronger and the paper rough. And it was only at the third printing that recourse was had again to the smooth, half glazed paper of the first type; as to the color, that remained the same as in the second printing.

This change in the quality of the paper, although not made the subject of a public announcement by the Postal Administration, coincides with the issue of the second type of stamped envelopes, of which we gave a description in our September, 1896, number of the JOURNAL, to which we refer, our readers.

Although the treaty of Berne, of October 9th, 1874, instituting the International Postal Union, admitted to circulation in all the countries of the Union the 10c correspondence card which was placed on sale on July 1st, 1875, it did not authorize in a general way the dispatch of correspondence cards with reply prepaid. Only special arrangements authorized the exchange of these cards on payment of a rate double that of letters. The first was the subject of a convention dated May 1st, 1875, signed at the Hague by the plenipotentiaries of Belgium and of the Netherlands. This convention has the following in Art. 7: "In the relations between Belgium and the Netherlands, use may be made of correspondence cards with reply prepaid, issued by the Administration of the country of origin. The reply card will be sent back, if required, without charge. The double form used in the interior will be employed, on condition of applying on each half additional stamps to the amount of 5c. Cards insufficiently prepaid will not be forwarded."

The same arrangement was made between Belgium and Germany, by a convention signed at Berlin on May 25th, 1875, then between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, by a convention dated June 22nd, 1875, and finally between Belgium and Great Britain following a treaty dated February 17th, 1876.

In Belgium, in addition to the 10c correspondence cards, the public was authorized to use for the Postal Union the correspondence cards of 5c on condition of completing the rate by means of adhesive postage stamps. The correspondence cards with reply prepaid, created for the interior, served also for abroad, on condition of the prepayment being completed up to 10c for each half of the double form.

These details, to which it is important to call the attention of philatelists, will give them the explanation of a fact frequently observed during the past few years and which has been wrongly attributed to inexplicable errors. That is the existence on certain postage stamps of one country of a cancellation by post offices of another country. This circumstance is explained by the use of adhesive postage stamps for the prepayment of postal cards with

reply. It must, however, be observed that this peculiarity is found only on the stamps of 10c and under and those of an equivalent value in foreign money, for the privilege of prepaying a reply card in postage stamps of the country of origin applies only to the ordinary postage. If the cards, on its return, is to be registered or sent by special messenger, the special rates for these are to be paid in stamps of the country from which the reply card is returned.

(*To be continued.*)

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(*Continued from page 113.*)

ISSUE OF 1870.

The stamps of the 1869 series having failed to please either the public or the press, it was decided to replace them by a new issue. The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th, 1870, explains the reasons for the change and gives a brief description of the new stamps.

"The adhesive stamps adopted by my predecessor in 1869, having failed to give satisfaction to the public, on account of their small size, their unshapely form, the inappropriateness of their designs, the difficulty of cancelling them effectually, and the inferior quality of the gum used in their manufacture, I found it necessary, in April last, to issue new stamps, of larger size, superior quality of gum, and improved designs. As the contract then in force contained a provision that the stamps should be changed, and new designs and plates furnished at the pleasure of the Postmaster General, without additional cost to the department, I decided to substitute an entire new series, one-third larger in size, and to adopt for designs the heads, in profile, of distinguished deceased Americans. This style was deemed the most eligible because it not only afforded the best opportunity for the exercise of the highest grade of artistic skill in composition and execution, but also appeared to be the most difficult to counterfeit. The designs were selected from marble busts of acknowledged excellence, as follows :

One cent, Franklin, after Rubricht ; two cents, Jackson, after Powers ; three cents, Washington, after Houdon ; six cents, Lincoln, after Volk ; ten cents, Jefferson, after Power's statue ; twelve cents, Clay, after Hart ; fifteen cents, Webster, after Clevenger ; twenty-four cents, Scott, after Coffee ; thirty cents, Hamilton, after Cerrachi ; ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry, profile bust, after Wolcutt's statue.

The stamps were completed and issues of them began in April last. The superior gum with which they are coated is not the least of the advantages derived from the change."

The proposed new issue was announced as early as September, 1869. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for December of that year (page 143) gave a list of the portrait busts selected for the series. The stamps were not placed on sale, however, until about April 15th, 1870. Their issue was announced by the following official circular.

### CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.  
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General.  
April 9th, 1870.

#### NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

At an early date, in the regular course of business, the Department will issue to Postmasters, postage stamps of a new design. (See description annexed).

You are required to exhaust all of the present style on hand before supplying the public with the new ; and in no case will you be allowed to make exchanges for individuals or to return the stamps to the Department to be exchanged.

The stamps now in use are not to be disregarded, but must be recognized in all cases, equally with the new ones. The stamps known as the series of 1861, of which a few are supposed to be yet outstanding are also to be recognized. Those issued prior to the commencement of the war of the Rebellion were long since declared to be valueless.

Special attention is called to the fact that each sheet, of all denominations of the new series, contains but 100 stamps. This must be borne in mind to prevent mistakes in counting, as in the present issue some of the denominations have 150 stamps to the sheet.

Special requests for the new style of stamps will be disregarded until the stock of the present issue, in possession of the Department, is exhausted.

WM. H. TERRELL,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General

The date of issue is given by Mr. Tiffany as May, 1870, but this appears to be slightly incorrect. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for April 20th, 1870, gave a colored illustration of the three cents and announced the series as issued. In describing the stamps it said : " For reference we reprint from the extra of 25th March." A copy of this extra is not available but it is understood to have been merely a single leaf, giving a list of the new stamps, their designs and colors. In view of the date of the circular of the Third Assistant Postmaster General it would seem doubtful if the stamps were actually in issue on March 25th. Possibly they were described from proofs or from a set shown by some official. Probably the actual date of issue was not far from April 15th, 1870.

The seven cent stamps did not appear with the other values of the series, that rate not being established until April 7th, 1870. Concerning this value the report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th, 1870, says :

" Upon the conclusion of the postal treaty with the North German Confederation, fixing the single letter rate by direct steamers at seven cents, to take effect the 1st of July last, a stamp of that denomination was adopted, and the profile bust of the late Edwin M. Stanton selected for the design. This has been completed in a satisfactory manner but, owing to the temporary discontinuance of the direct mail steamship service to North Germany, it has not been issued to postmasters."

The discontinuance referred to was caused by the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. Tiffany again seems to be in error when he gives the date of issue of this stamp as July 1870. He was probably misled by the fact that the postal treaty above referred to was to go into effect on the 1st of that month. But it is quite evident that the appearance of the stamps was delayed until a much later date. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for July 20th, 1870 (page 84) says :

" The seven cent stamp that we described, but omitted to state its value, has been printed off in a variety of colors and has a very beautiful appearance. They were intended to have been issued last week; but the war in Europe and consequent stopping of the Bremen steamer, has made them useless for the present. It is very doubtful if they will be issued till peace has been established in Europe."

In the August number of the same journal (page 95) we read :

" We understand that the new seven cent stamp will be adorned with the profile of Stanton, but they will not be issued yet."

On Nov. 15th, 1870, the report of the Postmaster General, previously quoted, distinctly says : " It has not yet been issued to postmasters."

Finally, the records of the contractors show that no seven cent stamps were printed until March 1871.

It was not until April 20th, 1871, that the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY reported: "The seven cent stamp \* \* has at length made its appearance."

At that late date it could have been of but little avail for correspondence to Germany as, by the postal treaty, which was signed of March 3d. 1871, an took effect "on the date of the dispatch of the first mail," the letter rate to that country was reduced to six cents. On Dec. 1st, 1871, a treaty was made with Denmark which established a rate of seven cents for letters to that country and thus renewed the usefulness of the stamps of that value.

The official description of the stamps of the 1870 series is as follows:

**ONE CENT.** A lined rectangular ground is left uncovered near the edges of the stamp on all sides. Inside this a more distinctly outlined border of scroll work and conventionally foliated ornaments fill the space to the medallion, which contains a profile bust of Franklin. The sides of this border are symmetrically curved inward, the corners being ornamentally rounded, and on it, resting upon and following the upper curve of the medallion, is a narrow panel bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." The words "ONE" and "CENT" in white capitals at the bottom appear in two curves, drooping at the ends and separated by an ornate, heavy-faced, white figure "1."

**TWO CENTS.** An oval medallion, containing the profile bust of Jackson, after Power's statue, rests upon a shield covering almost the entire stamp and placed upon a faint-lined rectangular ground. On this shield, above the medallion, is an ornamented tablet, curving with the ellipse, except at the ends of the line, which tend outward, and bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." Faint traces of leafy branches curving upward fill the space at the bottom and sides of the shield not covered by the medallion. Across this, upon a ribbon-like double-curved tablet flowing at the ends, are the words, in white capitals, "TWO" and "CENTS," divided by the denomination figure "2."

**THREE CENTS.** Nearly the whole face of the stamp is taken up by a shield resting upon a dimly lined ground, on which shield the bust of Washington, after Houdon's statue, in an oval frame, is placed, surmounted by a curved ornamented tablet bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." Under the portrait, on a flowing ribbon with forked ends, are the words "THREE CENTS," separated by a large Arabic white-faced figure "3."

**SIX CENTS.**—On a delicately lined ground appears a dark rectangular mass of color, with heavy side projections nearly one-third of the length, on which is the bust of Lincoln in an oval medallion, surmounted by a panel bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." Below the medallion, on a waved ribbon with forked ends, are the the words "SIX CENTS," in white capitals, separated by a large white Arabic figure "6".

**SEVEN CENTS.**—A large rectangular tablet, ornamented at the four corners with heavy balls, rests upon a background, the edges of which alone appear. On this tablet is an oval medallion containing the profile bust of Stanton, surmounted by a curved panel bearing the words "U. S. POSTAGE," while below the medallion is a similar panel bearing the words "SEVEN CENTS" in white capitals, separated by a white Arabic figure "7."

**TEN CENTS.**—A large faint-lined shield rests upon a darker rectangular ground. On this shield is a profile bust of Jefferson, in an oval medallion, with the words "U. S. POSTAGE" above and "TEN CENTS", separated by the number "10," below, displayed in the same way as the legends on the 6 cent stamp.

**TWELVE CENTS.**—On a lined rectangular frame is a raised panel of the

same shape, with beveled edges. On this panel rests an oval medallion, bearing the profile bust of Henry Clay. Above and below, in curved tablets, connected on the sides by triangular joints, are respectively the words in white capitals, "U. S. POSTAGE" and "TWELVE CENTS," the two latter words being separated by the number "12" in Arabic figures. The words of denomination are of block letters.

**FIFTEEN CENTS.**—On a lined rectangular frame, with triangular panels set in near each corner, is an oval medallion bearing the profile bust of Daniel Webster. Above, in a curved tablet, ending on either side in a circular knob, are the words, in shaded white letters, "U. S. POSTAGE." Below, in a similar tablet, but without knobs, in small white letters, are the words "FIFTEEN CENTS," separated by the number "15" in ornamented Arabic figures.

**TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.**—The denomination numerals, "24," in Gothic type, are in each of the upper corners, conforming in their position to the curve of an ornamental tablet; placed immediately above an elliptical medallion bearing a profile bust of Gen. Winfield Scott. Thirteen five-pointed stars are placed on this tablet, two at each end are blank white, while each of the eleven remaining bears a small Gothic capital letter, constituting the legend "U. S. POSTAGE" in the color of the stamp. The denomination is given at the bottom in small white Gothic capitals "TWENTY-FOUR," close up to and following the ellipse line, and "CENTS" in a straight line, in the middle, below. In the left lower corner appear a flag, loosely gathered around its staff, the muzzle end and part of the wheels of a piece of field artillery, and a pile of shells; in the right are three muskets stacked.

**THIRTY CENTS.**—On a rectangular-lined ground is placed a heavy beveled tablet, rounded in a half circle at the bottom, and with the upper corners described by bastion-like projections. From this point down to the half circle—a distance of half an inch—the tablet is straight lined on its sides and narrower than the stamp by about one-sixteenth of an inch. On the tablet is an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Alexander Hamilton. The legend, "U. S. POSTAGE," above the medallion, is curved as on the 6 cent stamp, except that no panel encloses it, and the words "THIRTY" and "CENTS" appear in black capitals at the bottom, on a double-curved ribbon dropping inward with forked ends.

**NINETY CENTS.**—The upper half of an elliptical medallion bearing the profile bust of Commodore Perry, is bounded by a rope, attached at each end by eye-splices to a swinging panel describing the lower half of the ellipse, and bearing the words "NINETY" and "CENTS" in block letters assigned to the left and right of the number "90." A plain tablet is the basis of the stamps, and is beveled except within one-eighth of an inch of the corners, where it exhibits sharp edges. In each upper corner is a five-pointed star, raised in the center, and in each lower corner the flukes of an anchor and part of the shank project from under the panel.

The stamps of this issue are of uniform size, measuring 20x25mm.

The paper is white wove, varying from thin to moderately thick. On many of the stamps the surface of the paper is slightly tinted by the ink. This is particularly the case with the thirty cents, which has always a gray surface from this cause.

The gum ranges from yellowish to brown.

The stamps of this series were issued both with and without the grill and both styles appear to have been in use at the same time. The *Stamp Collectors Magazine* for June 1st, 1870, (page 89) announces the appearance of the one,

two, three, six and ten cents and says: "The 1 cent and 10 cents are on paper impressed with the quadrilled square; the others, if we may judge simply from our specimens, are on plain paper." No other journal, when describing the stamps, appears, to have taken any notice of the embossing, either because it was lacking on the specimens in hand or because it was considered too familiar a feature to require comment. The records of the contractors do not make any mention of embossing on this series.

It had long been evident that the grill did not produce the results claimed for it or add anything to the usefulness of the stamps. A clause in the contract required the stamps to be embossed and some pretense of applying the process was maintained at first. But it was not regularly used and finally was abandoned altogether. At such times as it was used the result was generally insignificant. The majority of the stamps show only a portion of the grill, on some of them only a few points. There are also strips in which some stamps show the grill and others have absolutely no trace of it. This was not caused by wearing of the grill roller but of the leaden bed on which the sheets of stamps rested. The bed had so yielded to pressure that in places it did not hold the sheets against the roller and, consequently, no grill was produced. The pressure of the hydraulic press also helped to obliterate the grills.

Philatelists have had much cause to regret that this useless addition was ever impressed on the stamps of this issue. Many values are rare with the grill and, as a consequence, have tempted the forgers. The frequent indistinctness of genuine grills makes it difficult to pronounce with certainty upon the character of many specimens. It is impossible to establish any fixed rules for determining the good from the bad. A thorough understanding of the characteristics of all genuine grills and of the paper, gum and shades of the stamps of this particular issue, are the most reliable guides. With study and experience will come an instinctive knowledge of the subject, to which, one cannot give adequate verbal expression.

It may be of passing interest to know what became of the grill rollers—the only important part of the machinery—after their use was discontinued. In 1884, the American Bank Note Co., who held the contract for printing the tickets for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, were called upon to provide a machine to destroy the tickets which had been used. This machine was made by fitting knife-like blades on the surface of the old grill rollers, so arranged that the tickets, when passed between these cylinders, would be cut into shreds. This machine was afterwards abandoned for some other process, but its interest for philatelists ceased when there was no further possibility of it being used to produce grills.

The grills of 1870 vary somewhat in size, though they have not such an extensive range as those of the 1867 issue. Several values have been found with the grill extending from top to bottom of the stamp and varying in width. As was explained on page 60, this variety is caused by a continuous band of bosses on the ends of the rollers. Since that chapter was written, Mr. E. A. Holton has kindly supplied information which proves this band to have existed on both ends of the roller.

As many of the grills show only a few points, it would be impossible to assign each specimen to a particular heading and it, therefore, seems best to give separate lists of the sizes of the grills and shades of the stamps.

The following list has been arranged from that by Mr. J. B. Leavy, published in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for April, 1896, to which a few varieties have been added by the author.



	Rows of Points.	Size in mm.
1 cent ultramarine	10x10	8x8
2 cents red-brown	"	"
1 cent ultramarine	10x12	8x10
2 cents red-brown	"	"
3 cents green	"	"
3 cents green	10x13	8x10½
3 cents green	11x11	8½x9
6 cents carmine-rose	11x12	8½x9½
1 cent ultramarine	11x13	8½x10½
2 cents red-brown	"	"
3 cents green	"	"
7 cents vermilion	"	"
12 cents pale dull violet	"	"
15 cents bright orange	"	"
24 cents dull purple	"	"
90 cents carmine-lake	"	"
90 cents carmine-lake	11x15	8½x12½
3 cents green	12x14	9x11
24 cents dull purple	12x15	9x12
90 cents carmine-lake	"	"
1 cent ultramarine	13x15	10x12
2 cents red-brown	"	"
3 cents green	"	"
6 cents carmine-rose	"	"
7 cents vermilion	"	"
10 cents brown	"	"
15 cents bright orange	"	"
30 cents black	"	"
1 cent ultramarine	13x16	10x12½
3 cents green	"	"
7 cents vermilion	"	"
90 cents carmine-lake	"	"

The stamps are found in the following shades :

White Wove Paper.

Perforated 12.

With grill 8 to 8½ x 8 to 10½ mm.

- April 15th, 1870, 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, deep ultramarine  
 2 cents pale red-brown, red-brown, orange-brown  
 3 cents pale green, green  
 6 cents carmine-rose  
 April, 1871, 7 cents scarlet-vermilion  
 April 15th, 1870, 12 cents pale dull violet  
 15 cents bright orange  
 30 cents full black  
 90 cents carmine-lake

With grill 9 to 10 x 11 to 12½ mm.

- 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, dark ultramarine,  
 bright ultramarine

- 2 cents pale red brown, red-brown, orange-brown
- 3 cents pale green, green, pale yellow green, yellow-green.  
deep green
- 6 cents pale carmine-rose, carmine-rose, carmine
- 7 cents scarlet-vermilion, vermilion
- 10 cents yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
- 15 cents bright orange, orange, deep orange
- 24 cents pale dull purple
- 30 cents full black
- 90 cents carmine-lake

*Varieties :*

Grill extending from top to bottom.

- 1 cent ultramarine
- 2 cents red-brown
- 3 cents yellow-green
- 6 cents carmine-rose
- 7 cents scarlet-vermilion
- 10 cents yellow-brown
- 30 cents full black

Without grill.

- 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, dark ultramarine  
bright ultramarine, gray-blue, dull blue, chalky  
blue
- 2 cents pale red-brown, red-brown, deep red-brown,  
orange-brown, brown, dark brown
- 3 cents gray-green, pale green, green, yellow-green
- 6 cents pale rose, rose, brown-rose, rose-carmine, carmine,  
brown-carmine, violet-carmine
- 7 cents scarlet vermilion, orange-vermilion, vermilion
- 10 cents yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, gray-brown,  
dark gray-brown
- 12 cents pale dull violet, dull violet, gray-violet
- 15 cents pale bright orange, bright orange
- 24 cents red-purple, purple, deep purple, gray-purple
- 30 cents full black, gray-black
- 90 cents carmine-lake, lake

*Variety :*

- 3 cents green. Imperforate.

Each of the plates of the 1870 issue contained two hundred stamps, arranged in two panes, side by side. Impressions from these plates were divided into sheets of one hundred stamps each. The imprint appears at the middle of the top and bottom of each half of the plate. Between each imprint and the central dividing line is the number of the plate, in script numerals, preceded by "No." Two styles of imprint were used. The first was "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in white capitals, on a small panel with rounded ends, surrounded by two thin colored lines. The second imprint was "ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE—NATIONAL BANK-NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in two lines of white capitals, on a tablet with pearly edge and

surrounded by a single thin colored line. The first variety has been seen on plates numbered as high as 27 and the second on 32 and higher numbers.

The plate numbers are

1 cent	No. 16, 17, 50, 51, 52, 53.
2 cents	No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 30, 34, 35, 45, 46, 47.
3 cents	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 54, 55.
6 cents	No. 26, 27.
7 cents	No. 33.
10 cents	No. 18, 19, 48, 49.
12 cents	No. 24.
15 cents	No. 20.
24 cents	No. 21.
30 cents	No. 22.
90 cents	No. 23.

Only a very limited amount of information can be obtained in regard to the plate numbers of the embossed stamps. The following numbers are all that are known but, doubtless, many other plates were used, especially for the one, two and three cent stamps.

2 cents	No. 45.
3 cents	No. 11.
7 cents	No. 33.
12 cents	No. 24.
15 cents	No. 20.
24 cents	No. 21.
30 cents	No. 22.
90 cents	No. 23.

The records of the contractors show the following quantities of stamps to have been printed and delivered to the stamp agent.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	Total
	Apl. to Dec. Inclusive	Jan. to Dec. Inclusive	Jan. to Dec. Inclusive	Jan. to Apl. Inclusive	
1 cent	13,404,400	21,573,400	64,705,900	38,408,000	138,091,700
2 cents	54,674,800	90,416,500	73,018,200	22,626,400	240,735,900
3 cents	252,804,450	369,632,700	417,952,400	164,570,100	1,204,959,650
6 cents	4,666,450	8,270,250	10,193,050	4,269,100	27,398,850
7 cents	.....	1,486,700	1,066,100	394,100	2,946,900
10 cents	2,619,180	3,395,870	3,443,270	1,187,240	10,645,560
12 cents	665,995	1,104,600	1,075,525	484,325	3,330,445
15 cents	1,026,840	1,856,680	1,871,420	826,860	5,581,800
24 cents	122,000	229,450	299,625	135,975	787,050
30 cents	131,580	258,620	366,573	106,770	863,543
90 cents	23,100	119,240	57,580	13,530	213,450

REMAINDERS.

1 cent	2 cents	3 cents	6 cents	7 cents	10 cents
12,227,300	5,826,900	56,092,900	1,155,250	422,600	925,440
12 cents	15 cents	24 cents	30 cents	90 cents	
363,050	390,700	581,450	509,060	85,570	

These remainders doubtless represent an undistributed balance of stamps from several preceding issues and not from the 1870 issue alone.

The reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps distributed to deputy postmasters :

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1870.	Dec. 31, 1870.	Mch. 31, 1871.	June 30, 1871.	
1 cent	3,684,800	5,163,000	5,699,100	5,605,900	20,152,800
2 cents	17,222,300	22,756,850	24,571,100	21,174,300	85,724,550
3 cents	86,944,500	97,146,100	99,791,100	93,719,500	377,601,200
6 cents	1,414,100	1,723,500	2,109,900	2,038,150	7,285,650
7 cents	.....	.....	166,400	427,600	594,000
10 cents	803,880	886,260	963,030	926,430	3,579,600
12 cents	231,500	246,350	303,725	232,675	1,014,250
15 cents	326,480	346,640	503,320	463,620	1,640,060
24 cents	30,300	78,075	57,725	71,925	238,025
30 cents	28,920	67,320	69,110	70,150	235,500
90 cents	5,070	9,910	14,770	30,790	60,540

Whole number of stamps 498,126,175. Value \$14,630,715,00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1871.	Dec. 31, 1871.	March 31, 1872.	June 30, 1872.	
1 cent	4,846,000	5,422,400	6,531,800	10,862,900	27,663,100
2 cents	21,669,200	23,001,900	25,918,800	21,383,600	91,973,500
3 cents	94,873,100	102,041,000	105,623,600	101,963,800	404,501,500
6 cents	2,002,700	2,119,500	2,722,950	2,384,600	9,229,750
7 cents	449,600	361,100	257,300	247,900	1,315,900
10 cents	808,860	677,550	922,970	708,160	3,117,540
12 cents	268,775	299,425	338,675	318,475	1,225,350
15 cents	378,180	411,560	580,900	431,460	1,802,100
24 cents	52,775	47,025	116,500	61,950	278,250
30 cents	58,350	51,010	108,990	57,580	275,930
90 cents	24,380	12,680	13,650	21,440	72,150

Whole number of stamps 541,455,070. Value \$15,840,649 00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1872.	Dec. 31, 1872.	Mch. 31, 1873.	June 30, 1873.	
1 cent	25,335,200	21,976,000	26,206,100	24,335,400	97,852,700
2 cents	11,398,900	14,316,900	17,518,700	13,158,800	56,393,300
3 cents	100,535,000	109,830,000	109,519,800	108,729,600	428,614,400
6 cents	2,323,250	2,762,250	3,026,250	2,589,600	10,701,350
7 cents	166,300	394,600	270,300	281,100	1,112,300
10 cents	713,210	1,098,930	932,230	673,100	3,417,470
12 cents	270,775	347,600	324,250	322,925	1,265,550
15 cents	399,000	457,060	536,440	502,900	1,895,400
24 cents	35,975	85,200	84,400	75,425	281,000

30 cents	70,220	129,780	73,320	71,990	345,310
90 cents	8,160	24,330	7,500	12,750	52,740

Whole number of stamps 601,931,520. Value \$16,681,189.00.

As the stamps of the 1870 issue appeared in April of that year and the contract of the National Bank Note Co. expired on April 30th, 1873, it is evident that the preceding tables do not accurately report the total issue of the stamps of that company.

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. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES ON THE DANISH 2 SKILLING STAMP OF 1851.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON FEBRUARY 4TH, 1898.

BY ROBERT EHRENBACH.

From *The London Philatelist*.

Until 1849 the Postal Services of Denmark were in the hands of private individuals, who charged the public according to agreements, etc., when in May, 1849, the State decided to take it over from the parties who had hitherto been doing this probably lucrative business. Anyhow it appears so, for they had to pay indemnities to them, and in the case of the widow who ran the Copenhagen Post this indemnity seems to have been rather a stiff amount.

According to Mr. Ruse of the Copenhagen Club, who has written a little book on Danish stamps, the rates were fixed for Copenhagen at 2 sk., and at 4 sk. for the suburbs of the capital.

It was only about two years later, viz., on March 11th, 1851, that the Department issued definite Postal Regulations for the whole country. The local rate remained at 2 sk., and the 4 sk. rate was extended to the whole country, charging 6 sk. for unfranked letters. On June 17th, 1853, they further extended these facilities to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The above-mentioned law had hardly been made public when the first stamps put in an appearance on April 1st, 1851. They were two values, one of 4 sk. in brown for the country rate, and a 2 sk. stamp in blue for the local rate; this latter stamp is the one which forms the subject of these few notes, and although the stamp is familiar to everyone, I will try to give a short description of it for reference purposes. The stamp is type-printed, colored impression on medium to stout rough paper, covered with a *burelé* pattern in yellowish, more or less distinct, but never absent. Watermark small crown, gum yellow to brown, shape  $17\frac{3}{4}$  mm. square, imperforate. Each stamp bears denomination of value, "2 Rigsbank Skilling," in three lines, color on white in a double circle of thin lines (diameter  $9\frac{1}{4}$  mm.). This double

circle is surrounded by a larger circle (14 mm. diam.), thus forming together a circular band of solid color, bearing the inscription "Kgl. Post" on the right and "Frimarke" on the left, in white capital letters. Between these inscriptions is the royal crown at the top and a posthorn at the bottom. A small "F" is visible in the middle of the posthorn, being probably the engraver's mark or a plate number. The outer space is filled up with horizontal lines of color, covered with floreate ornaments of a deeper hue.

There are 100 stamps on the sheet, in ten rows of ten. It has been known now for some time that there were three types of the figure "2" on the sheet. They are as follows: Type I., the "2" is regular; Type II., the foot of the "2" is not joined to the base; Type III., the "2" is similar to Type I., but the left part of base seems to be joined together in an angle. Besides these types in the figure of value. I had already on comparing my stamps found minor differences of all kinds, to which, however, I attached very little importance, believing them to be merely vagaries of the printing-press.

Lately, however, I have been fortunate enough to lay my hands on an entire sheet of Government reprints of this stamp, and on closer inspection, together with our mutual friend Mr. Gordon Smith, have found that every stamp on the sheet varies to a certain extent.

In fact we have been able to spot every single copy of mine on the sheet, which means this stamp can be plated. One stamp even, which shows a big break in the right upper corner, a break which is not on the sheet referred to, and which is due probably to an accident to the plate, can be easily assigned to its correct position.

There can be no doubt that certain scratches, dots and marks, etc., are to be found on stamps of the identical position on the sheets, whether they are of early printing or not, and that these differences are by no means accident or casual.

It can serve no good purpose to give a tedious description of every minute variety on the sheet, and I will only try to enumerate the more salient varieties, leaving you gentlemen to seek the further details by the aid of the illustrations which will appear in the *London Philatelist*.

One can divide at once the 100 stamps in three larger groups according to the types of the figure "2" and find that of Type II. there are nine on the sheet, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, whilst of Type III. there are eight or nine, viz., Nos. 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 86, 88, 90, No. 84 being rather indistinct on my sheet. No. 48 has a big flaw on the foot of the "2" so as to make it impossible to say to which lot it belongs.

All the rest are Type I. A number of stamps then show breaks of more or less importance in the outer frame—e.g., on the right side in Nos. 10, 32, 60, 100; on the left side, 73, 79; and on the top they are visible in 70 and 91.

A prominent variety is No. 96. In this stamp the second "L" in "skilling" is quite distorted, having the appearance of a hook, while in No. 100 the "R" in "Rigsbank" is more like a "κ" than any anything else. "G's" formed as they appear in Nos. 3, 5, 53, 55, are quite characteristic of these stamps.

The scratches, caused probably by the engraver's tools, as they appear in Nos. 1, 26, 42, 43, 49, 73, 74, 93, 99, and others in a smaller degree, are different in every case, and can be found on every copy of the respective numbers. But even these scratches are by no means the only details by which these stamps can be distinguished from one another.

I will not go too closely into the matter of minute dots, etc., in the colored parts of the stamps, but will only further point out how much the

lettering, as also the spacing between the letters, in the words "Rigsbank Skilling" varies, variations which in themselves prove the differences among the stamps.

On glancing over the numbers as found belonging to the various types of "2," and those which show similarity of some of the letters—*e.g.*, the "G" referred to above—it would at first sight appear that the plates were constructed of two halves, 1-50 and 51-100, which may be to a certain extent the correct view, but then it is difficult to take this for granted, seeing that the corresponding numbers are by no means identical. In fact, in order to ascertain all these points, it would require a much larger quantity of these interesting stamps in pairs and blocks than are known or available. Stamps of the earliest period especially would be desirable—so called *premières gravures*—because it is quite possible that the plate from which the reprints were taken in 1886 was worn to a certain extent.

There are two reprints, one on white paper like the sheet present, and one on paper covered with yellow lines, imitating the *burellé* pattern.

I quite see that the plating of these stamps can, as far as interest goes, by no means be compared to the type of hand-engraved stamps like the Sydney Views, Mauritius and the Philippines, but they are quite on a par with the third issue of Oldenburg, which likewise show such a lot of transfer varieties, or other stamps of the same calibre; but anyhow they are, in my humble opinion, well worth a thorough inspection and study.

### JUBILEE STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

One of our correspondents in Trinidad sends us a clipping from one of the local newspapers, announcing the appearance of a two-penny Centenary stamp, to be issued on July 31st of this year in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the sighting of Trinity Peaks, on the south coast of Trinidad by Columbus. We publish herewith the letter of the Governor of Trinidad to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the reply of Mr. Chamberlain authorizing the issue.

#### ON THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Copy.—No. 463

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 22nd Decr., 1897.

SIR,—The 31st July, 1898, will be memorable in the annals of Trinidad on account of its being the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Columbus. On that day, in the year 1498, he sighted the Trinity Peaks on the south coast of Trinidad and at the same time first saw the Main Land of the Western Hemisphere.

2 It is my intention to celebrate this remarkable event during the visit of the North American and West Indian Squadron in February next, on which subject I shall address you in a separate despatch, but I desire to have a lasting memorial in the issue of a Commemorative Stamp, in which desire my Executive Council concurs.

3 The postage for letters from all parts of Her Majesty's Empire is about to be reduced to two pence, so that a new stamp of that value will be required, and I think this new two pence stamp might well be made commemorative of Columbus' discovery of Trinidad.

4 I propose that 500,000 of this stamp should be sold to the public, after which a 2d stamp of the ordinary Trinidad pattern will be issued. This Commemorative Stamp will be used for postage purposes only, so that it may be printed in any color and of any size. All details I leave to the good taste of the Crown Agents and Messrs. De la Rue & Co., but I enclose a photograph of a stained glass window which is in the Council Chamber here, the design of which I should wish, if possible, adapted to the purpose. The artist would probably reduce the number of figures and otherwise alter the picture, but I would like the stamp in its main points to follow the design in the window.

5 It is absolutely necessary that the issue should be in Trinidad by June, 1898, so as to be issued on 31st July.

6 I may mention that the proposed celebration and the Commemorative Stamp is exciting considerable interest, and I beg that should you approve the proposal, as I sincerely trust you may, the Crown Agents will be at once instructed to take the necessary steps to give it effect.

I have etc.,

(Signed) HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM,  
Governor.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNOR.

COPY. TRINIDAD—No. 20.

DOWNING STREET, 25th January, 1898.

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

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

I have etc.,

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

## REVIEW OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

### "THE STAMP COLLECTOR."

We have in this volume by Mess. W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon a book valuable alike to the collector and to those wishing to know why the collector of postage stamps exists and what he collects. Its eleven divisions cover all that is worth knowing about our hobby aside from the special knowledge of the stamps themselves. We only regret that all through the book so much attention has been given to the money side of collecting and should have been more pleased had pounds, shillings and pence appeared less. It is unfortunately too true that many of our ardent philatelists are more ardent for the ultimate profits to be realized than for the pleasure they obtain from collecting.

In the introductory chapter is traced the history of stamp collecting from its beginning to the end of 1897 and the two schools of collecting are defined



at length. Full credit is also given to the influence of the catalogue and album in popularizing stamp collecting. This is followed by a "terminology" the necessity for which, in this volume, is not quite apparent. The three chapters, "The Issue of Postage Stamps," "Collecting" and "Stamps made for the Collector" should be carefully read and to the beginner as well as to the more mature philatelist they are of great value and interest. The authors are always temperate in their expressions of approval or disapproval and the facts are given in a way that leads us to read on to the end.

"Art in Postage Stamps," "Stamps with Stories" and "History in Postage Stamps" are chapters whose stories have been told many times by many writers, but rarely so well. These are followed by "The Stamp Market" which we are sorry to see takes 50 pages of this valuable book, 28 pages being devoted to the "prices realized for stamps at London auction sales during 1897." To the non-collector, these prices have no meaning whatever and the collector with any experience worth mentioning, knows them. "Post cards" gives us a short history of the introduction and growth of this great postal reform and "Famous Collections" tells us of the well known collections and collectors from Stainforth to Tapling and from Tiffany to Ayer, very modestly omitting Bacon.

The book is handsomely printed on a specially made paper and is embellished by twelve photogravure plates, illustrating 247 stamps, all from fine specimens ranging from the "Harden-Hickey" and "Preaching to the Fishes" to the "Post Office" Mauritius and Hawaiian "Missionaries." The body of the work is followed by an appendix containing a description of the plates, a list of useful works for the student, including current journals, a list of philatelic societies and an exhaustive index. Published by George Redway, London, Price 7s, 6d.

Jos. S. RICH.

### COUNTERFEIT PROVISIONAL NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS.



We were informed a few weeks ago by one of our correspondents that a forgery of the recent 1c on 3c Newfoundland stamps had appeared up there, but fortunately the plot was nipped in the bud and there is but little chance of this particular forgery being placed in the hands of collectors, except, perhaps, in the case of isolated specimens. The chief differences between the genuine and the counterfeit are the following :

In the original printing, the words "ONE CENT" are  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm. from the

lower bar, whereas in the counterfeit the space between the two is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Also in the originals the ink is of a heavy, glossy black, whereas in the counterfeits it is of a light and dull gray-black. Also the originals are surcharged on the slate and lilac gray shades which were printed in Ottawa, whereas the counterfeits appears on the brownish slate, or Montreal print.

### NOTES.

Some time ago, the Government of Brazil decided to dispose of its remainders of old issues by selling them to all comers at face value. They adhered to this practice for some months, but, as we are now informed, they have discontinued it, with the idea that they could derive a great deal more money out of the sale of their stamps by handling them in a different manner.

The Minister of Commerce conceived the idea that a great deal of money might be made out of the old stamps by selling them to collectors at catalogue price, and the Congress at its recent session authorized the minister to adopt this method. No catalogue has been mentioned as a basis, but, no matter which one may be selected, we scarcely think that the returns to the Brazilian treasury will be very great for some years to come.

We understand from some of the journals published in Brazil that about one tenth of the stock on hand was sold at face value during the past year, this amounting to quite a sum, as the face value of the entire lot was 1,869,000 milreis, or about \$350,000 in American money.

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Our correspondent in Havana informs us that at this moment it is impossible to obtain any 4 milésima stamps or any 4 centavo stamps of the current issue. It appears that only 50,000 of the former were sent to Havana and 20,000 of the latter, almost all of which were bought up by speculators as soon as they were placed on sale. There seems to be some doubt as to whether any further printings of these values will be made, and, if so, collectors will find it rather difficult to complete their sets, except by the aid of the speculators.

In Porto Rico, by a strange coincidence, a similar speculation has been indulged in. In this case, the 4 mil. and 4 and 5c stamps were all bought up as soon as they arrived there, and the outcome of this speculation will also remain questionable, until it is definitely determined whether further supplies of these values are to be sent to the colony.

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ICELAND.—We read in *Der Philatelist* that there are two types of one of the recent surcharges, viz, that with "Prir" and the numeral "3." In one type "Prir" is small and the "3" a fancy numeral, whereas in the other "Prir" is large and the "3" a plain thick numeral.

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MACAO.—Our reliable correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, informs us that no 2 avos on 10 reis green has ever been issued, and that, therefore, the chronicle of this value in our February number is due to an error. This value exists in Timor stamps, but not in those of Macao.

We illustrate the two varieties of surcharge to be found in the 4 atts on 12 atts Siam, chronicled in the last number of the Journal.

4 Atts.

4 Atts.

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PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.—It is now definitely announced that the series in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the water route to India by Vasco da Gama will be issued on April 1st and that it will consist of seven different sets arranged as follows:

Portugal, Azores, Madeira and Africa, each containing the following values: 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 reis;

Macao and Timor, each containing the following values: ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 24 avos;

Portuguese Indies, to contain the following values: 1½, 4, 6 and 9 reis, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 10 tangas;

Each set will thus consist of eight values, the colors to be respectively dark green, brick red, lilac, light green, blue, violet, brown and golden yellow. The lowest three values are to be in the shape of an oblong rectangle, the next three values an upright rectangle and the highest two values again an oblong rectangle. The designs, in order, are to be as follows: 1st, the fleet of Vasco da Gama; 2nd, arrival of Vasco da Gama in Calicut; 3rd, embarkation of Vasco da Gama at Rutello, near Lisbon; 4th, allegory (History writing); 5th, caravel; 6th, allegory, (Cross and ship with St. Raphael); 7th, window with warriors at right and left and a fleet in the middle; 8th, Vasco da Gama, water witch, elephant, etc.

There will also appear a set of unpaid letter stamps for Portugal alone, the shape being an oblong rectangle, the color blue, and the values as follows: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 reis. The design is to represent the reception of Vasco da Gama by the Sultan of Samorin.

As far as we understand, these stamps are to remain in use for only a short time, and are to be supplanted by an entirely new set for Portugal and for all the colonies, which is to make its appearance some time in July. These stamps will, no doubt, be generally classed among the speculative issues, or in the same category as the St. Anthony stamps, and we can only express the hope that collectors will generally refuse to buy them, although, following our recently adopted practice, we shall be compelled to handle them in the interests of those customers who are anxious to possess these sets.

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FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—*L'Ami des Timbres* states that the office at Jaffa, in Syria, ran short of one piastre stamps, early in February of this year, and, in order to supply the deficiency, was compelled to cut two piastre stamps in half, each half being used as a one piastre. These bisected stamps were used only on February 4th and 5th.

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BELGIUM.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a 25 centimes of 1875 imperforate, and states that the condition of the specimen would have been satisfactory to the most sceptical.

ECUADOR.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has seen a specimen of the envelope of 1884 with three different surcharges of the dates "1897-1898," one of the varieties reading "1897 y 1898."



The postal card of Canada, with space for printed matter on the face, chronicled by us last month, is herewith illustrated.



THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY



The last number of the *Australian Philatelist* contains a critique of the 58th edition of our catalogue, and quotes as one of the omissions the New South Wales 9d. O. S. with black surcharge. We have made a careful search of philatelic journals, and can find no record of any such stamp ever having been issued, although it is known to have existed with "Specimen" surcharge. This would prove that it was intended to place the stamp in circulation for official use, but we have not yet heard of any copy having found its way into a collection. We, of course, are prepared to insert the stamp if our contemporaries in the antipodes are positive that the stamp was really issued.



CANADA.—Mr. Gilbert E. Jones has shown the *Post Office* a split provisional of the 3d beaver which is a novelty. The envelope shown bore a 3d imperforate plus half of a 3d on wove paper, the ring cancellation covering the split portion. The envelope was postmarked "Port Hope, July 16th, 1855, Canada, paid 10c."



HAYTI.—The *Post Office* has received the 7c stamp in slate which was announced a long time ago, but whose appearance was delayed until now.



GUATEMALA.—The publishers of the *Post Office* have found two types of the surcharge made in 1894, the difference being in the measurement of the date, 1894, one measuring 14 mm. and the other 11½ mm. It is stated that the 2c on 100c., the 6c on 150c., and the 10c on 200c exist in both types, whereas the 1c on 2c and the 10c on 75c exist only with the surcharge measuring 14 mm.



EGYPT.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* contains the following official circular calling for the creation of the 3 millième unpaid letter stamp. It will be seen that the first supply is to be made by surcharging the 2 piastre stamp and, no doubt, in time, a regular issue of the current type of unpaid letter stamps will follow.

"According to the arrangements in force, the rate for letters from and to subaltern officers and soldiers of the Egyptian army in garrisons on the frontier, as well as at Suakim and Fokar, is fixed at 3 millièmes in case of prepayment, and 6 millièmes in the contrary case.

"This arrangement is, consequently, applicable to the soldiers forming part of the Soudan expedition, and, considering that these soldiers are very often in places where they can not obtain postage stamps, it has been decided to collect on letters which are not prepaid the single rate of 3 millièmes in-

stead of 6 millièmes. In consequence, on every letter duly signed by the commander of the corps to which the sender belongs, and coming from a part of the Soudan where there is no post office, only the 3 mil. rate is to be charged. In order to allow of the collection of this rate, the administration is going to have 2 piastre unpaid letter stamps surcharged 3 millièmes, but until they are ready the rate of 3 mils. is to be represented by an unpaid letter stamp of 2 mils. plus the half of a 2 mil. unpaid letter stamp cut diagonally."



Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us a letter from Mr. Luis Sobrino, from which we extract the following, which will be of interest :



" In the periodical published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., mention is made of a 25c carmine, unknown so far (to them). This stamp is a companion to the \$10 and \$50 values mentioned in some catalogues, but which were never used, for the simple reason that none of the three was ever received by the Postal Administration. In addition to these three, which reached the "state" of stamps, there were six more which did not get beyond essays, and enclosed, as curiosity, I send you a copy of each one of them.



For those of 15, 30, 90c and \$2 they went so far as to make plates ; for the 20 and 24c only the die was made. These essays are the only copies I possess, so that, after you have kept them as long as you feel inclined, I beg you to return them to me. The same applies to some stamps which I enclose, without perforations, because I cut them off, choosing copies with sufficient margin. Many like these pass for genuine imperforates, and as such are sold at high prices."

Some of the specimens submitted have enormous margins on all sides and simply prove that imperforates of these later issues should be recognized only when found in pairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We clip the following from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:

According to a correspondent in the *L. P.*, the three new stamps have been slightly altered. The dies were in the first instance of wood, they are now of steel. The 1d and 2½d have appeared, and the 2d will appear soon. The differences most apparent, are in the 1d.

Die 1. The first pearl of the crown on left is imperfect.  
The Maltese cross at left of crown is badly formed.  
The lines of shading of the figures are thick and irregular.

Die 2. The first pearl is a complete circle.  
The Maltese cross is more distinct.  
The lines of shading of the figures are thin and regular.

The 2½d.

Die 1. The star on the Queen's breast has 12 lines of shading.  
The nostril has a downward droop and the pupil of the eye is unshaded.

Die. 2. The star has 16 lines of shading.  
The nostril is almost level, and the pupil is shaded.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We read in *Der Philatelist* that the current series of Malta stamps is to be increased by the addition of three values, viz., 4½d., 2sh. 6d. and 1osh.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

BHOPAL.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son have shown the *Monthly Journal* a portion of a sheet of the the current 1 anna imperforate which entirely escaped embossing.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

PAHANG.—Mr. David Benjamin has now sent us the 5c stamp which was announced some time ago. He also informs us that Pahang is to receive stamps of the values of 10, 25, 50c, \$1.00 and \$5.00, but instead of their appearing in the regular type, with the inscription "Pahang," they are to be produced by surcharging Perak stamps of corresponding values.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the new half penny stamp in two distinct shades, viz., dark gray and pale gray. They have also seen a block of four of the current one penny adhesive from a sheet in which a whole vertical row escaped the perforating machine. The two left hand stamps are perforated at top, bottom and left side and imperforate at right; the two right hand stamps are imperforate at top, bottom and left and perforated at right.

## CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 5c value has now also appeared in its new color, viz., blue, to conform to the regulations adopted at the last Convention of the Universal Postal Union.

In our own stock we have just discovered a specimen of the H. & M. Bentz 1c blue Match stamp on silk paper—a variety hitherto unknown.

Mr. E. S. Phelps has also submitted to us for our opinion a J. B. Kelly & Co. 4c black on paper with numerous traces of silk threads, this also being a new discovery, the stamp being known up to the present on old paper

alone. A careful inspection of the specimen submitted convinces us that it is a silk paper variety, and will have to be added to future lists.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked U S P S.

Perforated 12.

5c blue

*Match stamp.*

H. & M. Bentz.

1c blue, silk paper

*Medicine stamp.*

J. B. Kelly & Co.

4c black, silk paper

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—Mr. Abel Fontaine sends us a specimen of a new value which has been added to the current series, the type being the same as the 10 centavos.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11 1/2.

Watermarked Large Sun with rays.

30c orange

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**—This interesting possession has again run short of one penny stamps, and has resorted to a surcharge on the three shillings of the current type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

ONE

Surcharged

PENNY

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

1p on 3sh gray green, red surcharge

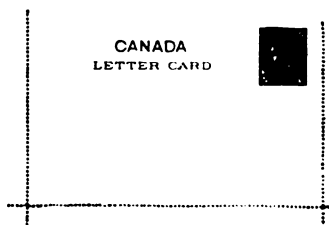
**CANADA.**—We have received the new 2 cent Postal Union card, as also the three values of letter card, all bearing stamps of the type of the adhesives now in use.

*Postal card.*



2c orange vermillion

*Letter cards.*



1c black, *blue*, Perf. 1.  
 2c green " "  
 3c carmine " "

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The *London Philatelist* now definitely announces the 2d value in brown, in which color it was reported to have appeared a year or two ago. It is stated that the adoption of the new color is due to the desire to avoid confusion with the 1sh value, which was recently issued in a color similar to the old shade of the 2d.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

2p chocolate brown

**CEYLON.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the 4c stamp in a bright shade of carmine.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

4c bright carmine

**CHINA.**—We announced some time ago that the postal authorities were not satisfied with the set of stamps issued last year, and which was printed in Japan, and therefore had ordered an entirely new supply from Waterlow & Sons, in London. The new series has now been received, but will be placed in circulation only as the supply of the first issue becomes exhausted. The 1c value has been sent us by our faithful correspondent, Mr. David Benjamin, and, as will be seen by the illustration submitted herewith, it differs in many minor details, while following the general idea of the previous issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked a shell.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .

1c ochre

**Panama.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports another Provisional registration stamp made by surcharging the ordinary 10 centavos postage stamp with a large "R" and the word "Colon" in a circle.

*Registration stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

10c orange, black surcharge



**CUBA.**—In our January number we omitted to chronicle the 5c value as having appeared with the remainder of the set.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
5c carmine

**ECUADOR.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports the discovery of a third variety of the surcharge "1897-1898," which exists on almost all the stamps of the 1894-1895 series. This third type is of about the same size as the smaller of the two surcharges which had been chronicled before, but reads "1897 y 1898" With this surcharge our contemporary has seen the following stamps: 5 sucres dark blue of 1895 and 2c and 5c official of 1895.

The same journal also chronicles the 20c and 50c of 1894 with the surcharge "1897-1898" in large type.

We have also just received a package from that country prepaid with new 10c revenue stamps, the design being different from any hitherto used for postage.

We have, therefore, to add the following:

*Adhesive stamp.*

5s dark blue (1895) surcharged "1897 y 1898"

*Official stamps.*

20c gray (1894) surcharged "1897-1898" large  
50c gray (1894) " "  
2c gray (1895) surcharged "1897 y 1898"  
5c gray (1895) " "

*Revenue stamp used for postage.*



Perforated 14.  
10c gray

**Soudan.**—The new set announced some time ago has just appeared, and it is handsome and striking, as will be seen from the illustration presented herewith. We suppose that unpaid letter stamps and stationery will follow in due course.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a flower.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1m carmine and brown  
 2m brown and green  
 3m green and purple  
 5m black and carmine  
 1pia yellow brown and ultramarine  
 2pia ultramarine and black  
 5pia green and yellow brown  
 10pia purple and black

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**FERNANDO PO.**—There still remained a few values of the current set which had not been treated to the 5c surcharge; hence, the 12½c has now very properly taken its turn.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.  
 Perforated.  
 5c on 12½c brown, red surcharge

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**ICELAND.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 5 aur green of the current issue in a perforation corresponding with the current series of Denmark, viz., 12½. We presume that the remainder of the set will follow with this perforation in due course.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.  
 Perforated 12½.  
 5a green

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**JAPAN.**—Mr. G. Braithwaite has kindly sent us specimens of 4 sen cards, single and reply, which appeared there on March 1st. We shall present an illustration in our next number.

The reply card is exactly like the single card, except that the Japanese inscription between the words "Union Postale Universelle" and "Carte Postale", at the left, and the postage stamp at the right, are different, and, of course, the words "Réponse" and "avec réponse payée" have also been added, with the respective Japanese equivalents.

*Postal cards.*

4s violet brown  
4sx4s violet brown, T3

**NORTH BORNEO.**—We find that we omitted to chronicle the appearance of the last set with surcharge "Postage Due," for use as unpaid letter stamps.

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Perforated 14.

1c yellow brown and black, black surcharge		
2c carmine and black	"	"
3c lilac and gray green	"	"
5c orange red and black	"	"
6c olive brown and black	"	"
8c lilac and black	"	"
12c blue and black	"	"
18c green and black	"	"

**ROUMANIA.**—The *London Philatelist* reports that the whole series of the current issue from one bani to fifty bani exists perforated 11½.

*Der Philatelist* has been shown a pair of stamps, taken from a sheet of 5 bani blue of the current issue, one of which is a 25 bani, thus showing that an electrotype of this value must have crept into the plate of the 5 bani stamps by error. It is said that these errors were sold for three days in Bucharest, and it was then discovered at the state printing works and all sheets containing it remaining in the post offices were withdrawn. It is said that two thousand sheets were printed with this error in December, the wrong electrotype being the third stamp in the third row from the top. Only 216 sheets were sold, so that this will establish the exact number of these errors in existence.

It is now stated by one of our contemporaries that the Government is selling full sheets for Mks. 50 to all comers. This is a new scheme for impecunious governments.

The 10 and 30b unpaid letter stamps have appeared with watermark P. R.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated 11½.

1b pale brown  
1½b black  
3b brown  
5b blue  
10b emerald green  
15b red  
25b deep violet  
50b orange

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated 13½.

25b blue (error)

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated.

10b emerald green

30b emerald green

**SAMOA.**—The entire set seems to be appearing in a new perforation, viz., 11. *Le Timbre Poste* reports the following as having appeared:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked N Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

2p bright yellow

2½p rose

6p maroon

**SAN MARINO.**—*Der Philatelist* announces the appearance of the 5c stamp in olive green, instead of gray green, its previous shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

5c olive green

**SWITZERLAND.**—The 10 centime stamp of the current issue has just been shown to us in a new shade, viz., red, instead of the carmine color in which it has appeared ever since 1882.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

10c red

## AUCTION SALES.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, February 15th and 16th, 1898.

Tuscany, 60 crazie red, slight crack in one small place where the wmk.	
has thinned the paper, but a fine, lightly cancelled copy,	\$40 00
Ceylon, perf., wmk. star, 8d brown, clean cut perfs., very fine,	14 50
— no wmk., perf. 13, 6d brown, very fine pair, unused, mint state,	30 00
— wmk. CC, 5d purple brown, unused, mint state, very fine,	51 25
— — another, unused and fine, but no gum,	25 00
Portuguese India, issue 26, May 1883, 6 on 200 reis yellow, (No. 170	
in Gibbons' Handbook), used and fine, on entire original,	25 00
Straits Settlements, 1st issue, 6c yellow, unused, mint state,	12 00
British East Africa, 1st issue, 1 anna green and red, fine block of 6,	
unused mint state,	95 00
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d red, fine,	20 00
— — 4d blue, fine,	10 00
— — 4d dark blue, fine,	28 00
— triangular, 1sh yellow green, unused, very fine, but no gum,	11 00
St. Helena, perf. 12½, 1sh green, short bar, unused, mint state,	20 00

Newfoundland, 6½d carmine, used, very fine,	41 25
— 4d orange, very fine,	13 00
— 1sh orange, small margins, but fine,	60 00
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5c red and green (Gibbons' type 2) used and fine,	21 00
St. Lucia, wmk. CA, 1sh orange brown, used and very fine,	13 25
Tobago, wmk. CA, 6d bistre, unused and fine, but no gum,	28 75
British Guiana, 1856, 4c magenta, cut close and slightly thinned, but a nice bright copy,	45 00
British Honduras, wmk. CA, 1sh gray, unused and fine, with gum, but very slight mark on face,	10 00
Mexico, 1864, 3c brown, unused and fine, but no gum,	13 75
New Zealand, wmk. star, imperf., 3d bright mauve, unused, with part gum, very large margins and very fine,	117 50
Tasmania, serrated perf., 2d green, very fine,	21 85

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., February 21st, 1898.

Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1sh brown, fine,	\$10 00
British Honduras, CA, 6d orange, unused, mint state,	12 00
St. Vincent, star watermark, 1d drab, unused, original gum,	14 50

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, March 1st and 2nd, 1898.

Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, very fine bright copy on entire origin- al, but has a minute tear at right top corner,	\$24 50
Natel, imperf., wmk. star, 3d blue, very fine unused copy, with large margins,	30 00
Nova Scotia, 1sh violet, nice bright copy with good margins, lightly cancelled, but slightly damaged,	42 50
United States, 1856, 90c blue, unused and fine, but no gum, rather off centre,	13 50
— Navy, the rare error, 2c green, unused and fine, but no gum,	18 75
Bahamas, no wmk., perf. 12, 1d carmine lake, unused and very fine, but no gum,	10 00
— — perf. 13, 4d rose, unused and very fine, but no gum,	20 00
Nevis, perf. 15, engraved, 1sh yellow green, very fine, well centered copy, unused, but no gum,	70 60
— lithographed, 6d gray, unused, with gum, but 1 perf. missing,	26 85
St. Vincent, no wmk., 4d orange, unused, in mint state,	15 00
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d on 1sh dull blue, Gibbons' type 10, ex- tremely fine vertical pair, unused, mint state,	85 00
— — 2½d on 1sh lilac, same type, fine well centered copy, unused but no gum,	25 00
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 1sh carmine, single lined border, unused, mint state,	13 00
— — — another, unused and fine, but no gum,	10 50
British Guiana, 1860, 1c brown, unused, very fine, with gum,	16 25
— 1862, 4c blue, No. 6 on plate, small tear in top right corner, but a fine copy with full roulettes,	17 50
— 1876, 96c drab, unused mint state,	13 00
Mexico, 1864, surcharged with name and date, 3c brown, very fine copy, unused, mint state,	18 75

Queensland, wmk. truncated star, 6d deep yellow green, unused and fine, but no gum,	16 25
South Australia, imperf., 2d blood-red, unused, fine bright copy with large margins, but two small tears,	24 35
Victoria, 1861, 3d deep blue on laid, unused mint state,	25 60
— 1862, 6d orange, fine, but rather heavy postmark,	18 75

Auction sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., March 18th, 1898.

United States, 1851-56, 12c black, large margins, full o.g., very fine, unused,	\$14 00
— 1855-60, 90c blue, unused, part o.g., very fine,	10 10
— 1861-66, 90c pale blue, fine, unused,	12 25
— 1869, 24c green and purple, original without grill, part o.g., not perfectly centered, but fine, unused,	21 00
— — 30c blue and carmine, original without grill, part o.g., very fine, unused,	31 25
— — 90c black and carmine, full o.g., fine, unused,	24 50
— 1875, Re-issue of 1869, 90c black and carmine, full o.g., very fine, unused,	17 50
— Justice, 90c, unused, full o.g., not well centered, but fine,	15 50
Ceylon, 1857, 1sh 9p green, very fine cancelled,	13 75
— 1879, 2r 50c red brown, good specimen, cancelled,	13 00
Denmark, 1851, 2rbs blue, full o.g., very fine,	10 25
Dominica, 1883-90, 1sh lake, unused, full o.g., very fine,	11 00
New Brunswick, 1851, 6p yellow, slight nick and close at one side, otherwise fine, cancelled,	10 50
New Zealand, 1872, wmk. lozenges, 2p vermilion, fine, cancelled,	10 00
Norway, 1854, 4s blue, unused, full o.g., very fine,	14 00
Nova Scotia, 1851-53, 6p yellow green, unused, small margins, but fine,	11 00
Rhodesia, 1891-93, £1 blue, unused, full o.g., very fine,	11 50
St. Vincent, 1880-81, 1p on half of 6p, unused very fine,	20 50
Sarawak, 1876, 2c on 3c brown on yellow, on piece of letter, two perforations damaged, cancelled,	11 00
Sweden, 1872, 20ö vermilion, error TRETIO, very fine, lightly cancelled,	46 00
— — perf. 13, 1rd bistre and blue, unused, full o.g., very fine,	12 50
Trinidad, 1860, lithographed, 1p blue, on part of letter, fine, cancelled,	13 00
Two Sicilies, Naples, 50g lake, unused, cut close, but fine,	15 00

## SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

Effingham House, Arundel Street,

STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 22nd February, 1898.

To the editor of AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

*Dear Sir,*—I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the special committee of

the Philatelic Society, London, have taken into consideration the proposed issue of Trans-Mississippi stamps in connection with the Exhibition to be held at Omaha, U.S.A. and are of opinion that the same is speculative and unnecessary.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase these stamps and so assist in preventing the issue of stamps intended mainly for the purposes of sale to collectors and speculators.

Yours truly,

By order of the committee this 18th February, 1898.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

The 180th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Loescher's Hotel, March 17th, 1898.

The meeting was called to order at 8.35 P. M., with the following members present, President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, J. W. Sittig, Oscar Dejonge, Hugo Kessler, Adolph Lienhardt, E. R. Carter, E. Angell and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Carter proposed for membership Mr. Julio Rojas, P. O. B. 1377, New York, which proposal was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Clotz read a postal card he had received from Singapore, as follows :

"Two international members on their way to China (on a philatelic mission?) send kind regards to all their friends of the S. I. P. S.—Julius Niedermeyer, G. A. Kunkel."

Mr. Clotz as Treasurer moved that the following names be stricken from the list of members for non-payment of dues :

W. G. Aikman, A. Beutler, E. L. Schumann, L. W. Mott, L. Georgerat. and Otto Credo. The motion was carried.

A letter from the J. W. Scott Co., was read and referred to the Treasurer

Mr. Stone presents No. 48 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society; The Bogert & Durbin Co., priced catalogue of their 97th auction sale; Mr. P. G. Tessier, two varieties of the Newfoundland surcharge as well as the new 1c and 2c of the colony, unused, for the Society Album. The thanks of the society are tendered to the kind donors.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 p. m.

Mr. Carter exhibited a very fine lot of exchange circuits after the meeting.

Next meeting will take place on April 21st 1898, when nominations for officers for 1898-9 will be made.

ROBERT LEHMAN, *Secretary*,

341 E. 30th st., New York.

## 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.

## OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
29 West 75th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
122 East 22d Street.  
*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, DR. LIONEL M. HOMBURGER,  
168 West 96th Street.  
*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N.Y.  
*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
54 William Street.

## COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
J. N. LUFF.

*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK  
R. R. BOGERT  
J. W. GEORGE.

*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDRE,  
J. S. RICH.

March 8, 1898.

The 342d regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 95th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.21 p.m. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Buck, Eberhardt, Friedman, Gregory, Homburger, Luff, O'Keefe, Perrin, Rich, W. S. Scott, Tuttle, and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Trustees reported the unanimous election of Mr. Arthur Loring Mackaye to active membership. Adjourned 8.24 p.m.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary*.

March 22, 1898.

The 343d regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 96th of the Corporation was called to order at 8 P.M. by the president.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Blake, Bruner, Drew, Eberhardt, George, W. F. Gregory, Herzog, Homburger, Luff, Perrin, Rice, Rich and W. S. Scott. Also Mr. Goodman as visitor.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, owing to the late arrival of the secretary.

Match and Medicine stamps were the order of the evening.

Mr. Rich read a very interesting paper on match, illustrating same with specimens of various kinds, which were presented to the Society.

Mr. Luff presented the Society with finely mounted card of various kinds of matches. He also showed a very fine collection of household and children's remedies mounted in a good sized medicine chest.

Mess. Luff and Rich received a vote of thanks from the members.

Messrs Blake, George, Homburger and Rice, exhibited their magnificent collections of Match and Medicine stamps, which were remarkable for the fine condition of the stamps; they received a vote of thanks from the society and particularly Mr. J. D. Rice, who brought his collection all the way from Trenton to exhibit it.

Mr. Andreini showed some essays of Argentine Republic at the request of Senor Luis Sobrino Arrecifes, Argentine Republic.

Adjourned 9.35 p.m.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Sec'y*.



# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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

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Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.  
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. ] MAY 1, 1898. [Single Copies, 5cts.  
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

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## CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

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Our next instalment of this work will begin a new list of entire United States envelopes prepared by Mr. G. L. Toppan, who has made a special study of this branch of our science. The list will use as a basis the numbers employed by Messrs. Bogert, Rechert and Tiffany in preparing what is called the National Society list, and hence collectors who have used this list for marking their collections will not be obliged to re-number their envelopes in order to arrange them by the new catalogue. Varieties not listed in the National Society will be indicated by a, b, c, etc. New knives have been added, so that in some instances the description of any particular number will vary from that which is given in the National list referred to, but each number will represent the same envelope as is described in the corresponding number of the National list.

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## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 157.)

ISSUES OF 1873-75.

In December, 1872, the Postmaster General, as required by law, advertised for bids for supplying the postage stamps that would be required by the Post Office Department for a period of four years, beginning May 1st, 1873. This contract was awarded to the Continental Bank Note Co., of New York.

By order of the Department the designs prepared by the National Bank Note Co., in 1870, were continued in use. The new contractors completed their first plate on April 7th, 1873, and probably began printing stamps without much delay. It is not possible to say how soon after May 1st, the issue of the stamps to the public was begun. The first notice of them appears in

the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for Aug. 15th, 1873, (page 126) where we read :

"The difference is easily noticed without the aid of the Company's imprint, the colors being paler than heretofore, and of a slightly washy appearance."

This, however, was not the only difference, for the manufacturers had provided other means of identifying the stamps made by them. On most of the values they placed secret marks. These marks were quite sufficient to distinguish their stamps from those of the preceding contractors but, at the same time, were of so unobtrusive a nature as to escape detection for many years, even by the sharp eyes of philatelists. Much interest was excited by the announcement in March, 1895, of the discovery of the secret mark on the twelve cents. This was followed, in succeeding months, by the finding of similar marks on all the other values of the series except the thirty cents.

Undoubtedly the object of these marks was to provide a simple and positive proof that the stamps bearing them were the product of the Continental Bank Note Co. For several years previous to 1873 there had been much complaint, both by the public and in the press, as to the quality of our postage stamps, not only in regard to the designs and colors but also as to poor printing and gumming. It is understood that the Continental Bank Note Co. believed that large quantities of the stamps made by their predecessors were of inferior quality. And they feared, because the designs used by the two contractors were identical, that these inferior stamps might, at some later date, be thrown on their hands by the Government, with the claim that they were produced under their contract and must be replaced by them. To forestall any such possibility the secret marks were added.

The new contractors also made haste to provide themselves with new plates, made from the altered dies, that they might not be required to make any use of the plates of their predecessors. By the date of the commencement of their contract they had an ample supply for all values from one to fifteen cents inclusive. In consideration of these facts the writer has never believed, except for the three higher values, in printings by the Continental Bank Note Co. from plates of the National Bank Note Co., which have been listed in some publications. The correctness of this conclusion is confirmed by those whose position enables them to speak with authority.

## NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.



1 cent.

2 cents.

3 cents.



6 cents.

7 cents.

10 cents.

## CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.



1 cent.

2 cents.

3 cents.



6 cents.

7 cents.

10 cents.



12 cents.



15 cents.



12 cents.



15 cents.



24 cents.



90 cents.



24 cents.



90 cents.

Briefly described, the secret marks are as follows :

**ONE CENT.**—A small curved dash in the first pearl at the left of the numeral "1."

**TWO CENTS.**—A short diagonal line below the colorless ball at the left of the "s" of "U. S." This line can only be seen on very clearly printed copies. But if, at this point, the space between the ornamental outline of the panel which is inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" and the first vertical line of the background (counting toward the left) is blurred or partly filled with color, it may be accepted as an indication of the presence of the line. On all the stamps printed by the National Bank Note Co. this space is quite clear and white.

**THREE CENTS.**—A heavy shading below the upper fork of the ribbon which bears the word "THREE."

**SIX CENTS.**—In the curve of the ribbon bearing the word "SIX" the first four lines, counting from the left, are recut and deepened.

**SEVEN CENTS.**—Two small semi-circles drawn around the ends of the lines which outline the ball in the lower right corner.

**TEN CENTS.**—A small colored semi-circle in the white ball which terminates the right hand end of the panel inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE."

**TWELVE CENTS.**—The two white balls of the "2" of "12" have been cut away until they are nearly crescent shaped.

**FIFTEEN CENTS.**—In the triangle in the upper left corner, two lines at the lower angle have been deepened and form a sort of "v."

**TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.**—The star at the extreme right of the semi-circle above the medallion five lines have been much deepened and two others slightly so.

**THIRTY CENTS.**—No secret mark has been discovered on this value, though the engraver who added the marks to the other stamps is positive that the thirty cents was similarly treated.

**NINETY CENTS.**—Five lines of the star in the upper right corner have been deepened.

The Continental Bank Note Co. did not make new plates for the twenty-four, thirty and ninety cent stamps. They did not print any stamps of these values before the year 1874 and then felt themselves safe in using the plates

of the National Bank Note Co. For these reasons we do not find any secret marks on the stamps of these three values which were printed by the first named company. They may only be distinguished by differences in the shades, paper and gum. Our knowledge of the secret marks is obtained from proof impressions from the altered dies.

Except for the addition of the secret marks the designs of the stamps of the 1873 series are the same as those issued in 1870. The size is, of course, unchanged.

A circular issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated June 21st, 1875, announced the reduction of the rate of postage to five cents to those countries which had united in the Universal Postal Union and the preparation of a stamp of that value. It may be interesting to know which countries constituted the Union at its inception. The treaty was signed at Berne on Oct. 9th, 1874, by delegates from the following countries :

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balaeric isles, the Canary islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain on the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. Subsequently this treaty was duly approved and ratified by the governments of each of these countries and acts of ratification were exchanged at Berne on May 3rd, 1875. At that date France also gave its adhesion to the treaty, with certain reservations, the principal of which was that the treaty should not enter into effect, so far as France was concerned, until Jan. 1st, 1876. For the other countries the treaty took effect on July 1st, 1875.

The above-mentioned circular further stated :

“The changes in foreign postages will render unnecessary the further use of the 7, 12 and 24 cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and they will accordingly be discontinued.

In order to avoid the liability to mistake caused by the near similarity in color between the two and ten cent stamp, the former will in future be printed in vermilion, the color of the discontinued seven cent stamp.”

The stock of the discontinued values was ordered to be used up, so far as possible. These changes were to take effect on July 1st, 1875.

Mr. Tiffany gives the date of issue of the five cent stamp as Oct. 5th, 1875, but this is evidently incorrect. As will be seen, on a subsequent page, in the tables of stamps issued to deputy postmasters, 363,180 of this value were issued in the quarter ending June 30th, 1875. And in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for June 20th, 1875 (page 90) we find the stamp illustrated and described as “come to hand.” The report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 15th, 1875, says : “To meet the new letter rate of foreign postage under the treaty of Berne, postage stamps of the denomination of five cents began to be issued on the 21st of June last.” This statement is apparently based on the circular previously quoted, and may not be absolutely correct. The stamp was probably issued between the 15th and 30th of June, 1875.

The description of the stamp is as follows :

**FIVE CENTS** (Taylor).—Tablet, legend, and denomination are of a style very similar to the 10 cent stamp. The portrait of Gen. Zachary Taylor is

the only full face in the series. The dress is an open double-breasted military coat within which appear the neck stock and high white collar. Size, 20x25 mm.

This stamp was supplied to the contractors by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by whom the vignette had been used on the six ounce tobacco stamp of the series of 1871. In conformity with the rest of the series the vignette was placed in a medallion, surrounded by devices identical with those on the ten cent stamp. The head was too large for the medallion and the result was incongruous.

The years covered by the contracts of the Continental Bank Note Co. were prolific of designs and patents intended to prevent the cleaning and re-use of postage stamps. Some of these ideas were given a trial while others apparently did not get beyond the preparatory stage.

The majority of collectors are probably not aware that this Company made use of the grill. In spite of the admitted failure of this device, when used by their predecessors, they experimented with it, provided themselves with the necessary machinery and applied the process to a few thousand stamps. The correctness of this statement is vouched for by the Treasurer of the company, the Superintendent of the stamp department, the patentee of the process and the man who made the grill roller. In the collection of a New York amateur is an impression from the roller, on a sheet of white paper the size of a sheet of stamps. There are also in two New York collections, a very few copies of the grilled stamps. The grill is small and very clearly impressed. It measures  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  mm, or 10x12 rows of points. The grills are placed 14 mm. apart horizontally and 18 mm. vertically. The bosses, instead of being perfect pyramids, as on previous grills, are not brought to a point but have the top truncated. Thus the impressions have the appearance of a group of tiny rectangles instead of crosses.

What is known as the Fletcher or cog-wheel grill—patent 91,108, issued to C. A. Fletcher, June 8th, 1869—was applied to the three cent stamp of this series. It is produced by eight punches, shaped like the letter u and placed in a circle with the openings inward. These cut through the stamp but do not remove anything. The appearance is suggestive of a wheel with cogs. The expectation was that, once attached to an envelope, it would be impossible to remove the stamp without destroying it. It is mentioned here because recognition as a stamp has been claimed for it, on the strength of used copies, but they are probably the result of accident or complaisance.

The stamps of the 1873 series were also printed on various papers which had been chemically treated. They are known on yellow-brown and violet papers, the latter both wove and laid. The paper being sensitive to chemicals, any attempt to remove the cancellation would at once become evident. Postmarked copies are known but the same remarks will apply as to similar copies of the Fletcher grill.

On Feb. 16th, 1869, patent 86,952 was issued to Charles F. Steel of New York, for stamps printed on double paper. This consisted of a very thin surface paper, on which the design was printed, backed by a thicker and firmer paper. The former would be destroyed by any attempt to clean the stamp. This patent was quite extensively used at one time, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Coin and Stamp Journal* for Jan. 1877, (page 4):

“It is not generally known, and will be news to our collectors, that about a year ago, 20,000,000 stamps were issued to the public, printed on double paper. The upper portion receiving the impression was soft and porous and it was supposed that any attempt to clean

off the cancelling mark would render the impressed portion perfectly pulpy and thus effectually destroy it. The stamps did not meet with much favor and the plan was abandoned."

These stamps seen to have been lost sight of until about a year ago when search was made and a number of values discovered. The catalogues present quite an extensive list but it is doubtful if all these values were really printed on the double paper. Many stamps on the soft porous paper used by the American Bank Note Co. are not difficult to split and might be mistaken for those on the double paper. But experienced collectors can usually tell the difference. As a rule, when an attempt is made to split the stamps of the American Bank Note Co., they do not separate smoothly for their entire length but the paper divides unevenly and the attempt results in tearing off a piece of the stamp. On the contrary, those which are really on the double paper will separate easily and evenly throughout and with very slight resistance. Occasionally these stamps may be separated by soaking them in water. There was apparently only one printing and the collector who becomes familiar with the shades of the inks used can always tell the stamps by that means.

A somewhat similar patent was issued to the same patentee. It is described in the application as follows :

169,125. (Filed March 15th, 1875).

CHARLES F. STEEL,

New York, New York.

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that I, Charles F. Steel, Superintendent of the manufacture of postage stamps for the Continental Bank Note Company, in New York City, in the State of New York, have invented certain improvements relating to postage stamps of which the following is a specification :

Many efforts have been made by myself and others to produce a practically successful postage stamp, from which the cancelling ink cannot be removed to allow of their fraudulent re-use. My present invention is for that purpose.

I take a soft unsized paper, analogous to blotting paper, quite soft and absorbent. Having printed the face from the properly engraved plates, and allowed the ink thereon to dry properly, I treat the back with a solution of starch of just a proper consistency, having the effect both to lay a thin coating or covering on the back surface, and also to fill the interstices between the fibers in the paper, so as to give the back surface of the paper a firmer character than the front. Then, after flattening in a press, I apply British gum or other adhesive layer on the back of the starch layer, and, having again pressed the sheet of stamps, they are ready for shipment and use like ordinary stamps. My improved stamp is cheaper to produce than the double thickness stamp described in my patent of 1869 (No. 86,952) while it possesses in a great degree the same desirable qualities. The soft face will readily absorb the cancelling ink, and will be soaked and washed away on any attempt to remove the latter.

This soft body paper should be of such a character, as to be removed and destroyed by a moderate friction after being wetted, care being taken to avoid employing so extremely soft a paper as will become destroyed by ordinary unskillful manipulation in affixing the stamp. What is called in the trade "water leaf" paper will suffice.

The layer of starch should be of such consistency as to strike a little, but only a little, into the thickness of the paper. The qualities of the soft body induce less disposition in the stamp to curl when moistened and applied on a letter, there is also less disposition to curl after the gumming, in the process of manufacture. Less care is required in the subsequent pressing and preparation, in the handling and shipment. A thinner and lighter paper may be employed. I claim as my invention—A Postage or Revenue stamp formed wholly of water-leaf or other soft and absorbent paper, provided on the back with a filling coating of starch or analogous material, and a superposed coating of ordinary gum, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 13th day of March, 1875 in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. F. STEEL.

Witnesses: WM. C. DEY, M. A. VAN NAMEE.

Stamps made according to this patent are occasionally seen. Postally cancelled copies have not been reported but all, so far as we know, are cancelled with pen marks. They are, presumably, only essays.

The paper used by the Continental Bank Note Co. varied greatly. The majority of the stamps are on a stiff, hard paper, varying from quite thin to moderately thick. A few copies have been seen which are on a semi-transparent, almost pelure paper. At some time during the second contract of this company, 1877 to 1881, a paper was introduced which somewhat resembles that used by the American Bank Note Co. in that it is porous, but it is thinner and not quite as soft. A few months before the consolidation with the American Bank Note Co., which took place Feb. 4th, 1879, the Continental Bank Note Co. began to use a thick, soft, porous paper, very similar to if not the same, as that used after the consolidation, or from 1879 to 1894. It is practically impossible to distinguish the printings of the two companies on this paper and it seems best to attribute all such to the American Bank Note Co. The author has seen authentic specimens of the one and three cents printed by the Continental Co. on this paper. The colors are soft, pale and rather blurred. The one cent is in pale blue and sky blue and the three cents in gray-green and deep green.

In addition to these papers and the double paper, previously mentioned, there was a thick hard paper with vertical or horizontal ribbing. It must be admitted that the latter is not an extremely interesting variety but, possibly because some values are difficult to find on this paper, it has attracted the attention of philatelists and attained a place in the catalogues. Many of the departmental stamps are quite common on ribbed paper and, on the contrary, some of the regular issue are scarce. Strange to say most philatelists pay very little attention to the former but seem eager to secure the latter.

Mr. Crawford Capen says in the *Post Office* for Feb., 1897 (page 151): "The first use of paper of this kind was made in 1873, the largest use in 1874 and the final use late in 1875 or possibly early in 1876." The number of shades of the different values is comparatively limited and would seem to warrant the conclusion that the stamps represent a few printings but an extended period of distribution.

Stamps on this paper are not easy to distinguish, at least until one has acquire a certain degree of familiarity with their characteristics. A notable point is a richness and fullness of color, combined with clearness of impression and a high finish which often gives them a sort of sheen. By this quality and their characteristic shades an expert is frequently able to select stamps on this paper, without having to look for the ribs. By holding the stamps horizontally between the eye and a good light the ribbing may usually be detected. As a rule, it is vertical on the stamps of the regular issue and horizontal on the departmental stamps, though there are, of course, exceptions. Mr. Capen also recommends wetting the stamps thoroughly and watching them as they dry. The appearance of the ribbing is usually that of fine corrugations, but occasionally it is more like that of closely laid paper. Some of the stamps on the soft porous paper also present an appearance of ribs, but they are too close together and are only an effect of the wire-wove paper. Some of the department stamps, especially those of the Department of Justice, show in the background of the medallion distinct vertical lines, very like ribs. These are not the real thing but are caused by the fibres of the cloths, used in wiping the plates, which draw the ink into slight ridges.

The gum is yellowish or brownish ; on a very few specimens it is almost white.

The stamps are found in the following shades and varieties :

Perforated 12.

White Wove Paper.

- May 1st, 1873.
- 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, deep ultramarine, pale dull blue, dull blue, chalky blue, pale gray-blue, gray-blue, sky blue, bright blue.
  - 2 cents red-brown, deep red brown, orange-brown, brown, dark brown, black-brown, gray-brown, bistre-brown.
  - 3 cents bright yellow-green, pale yellow-green, yellow-green, deep yellow-green, green, dark green, blue-green, dark blue-green, olive green, pale dull green, dull green, dark dull green, gray-green.
  - 6 cents dull rose, brown-rose.
  - 7 cents vermilion, scarlet-vermilion
  - 10 cents pale brown, brown, dark brown, chocolate, pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, orange-brown, red-brown, pale gray-brown, gray-brown.
  - 12 cents dull violet, deep violet, black-violet
  - 15 cents pale orange, orange, red-orange.
  - 24 cents bluish-purple, deep bluish purple.
  - 30 cents gray-black, greenish-black.
  - 90 cents pale rose-carmine, rose-carmine.
  - 2 cents orange-vermilion, vermilion, scarlet-vermilion, deep scarlet-vermilion.
  - 5 cents blue, dark blue, greenish-blue, deep greenish-blue

*Varieties :*

- 2 cents scarlet-vermilion. Imperforate.
- 3 cents dull green. Imperforate.
- 3 cents gray-green. Horizontal pair, imperforate between.
- 10 cents brown. Horizontal pair, imperforate between.
- 1 cent pale ultramarine. With grill  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  mm.
- 2 cents dark brown " "
- 3 cents green " "
- 6 cents dull rose " "
- 7 cents vermilion " "
- 12 cents dull violet " "
- 15 cents pale orange " "

Horizontally or Vertically Ribbed Paper.

- 1873-76
- 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, gray-blue, dull blue, sky blue
  - 2 cents red brown, orange-brown, dark orange-brown, pale brown, brown
  - 3 cents yellow-green, dark yellow-green, green, dark green, pale blue-green
  - 6 cents dull rose, brown-rose



- 7 cents vermilion
- 10 cents pale brown, brown
- 12 cents black-violet
- 15 cents deep orange, red-orange
- 24 cents bluish purple (?)
- 30 cents gray-black
- 90 cents rose-carmine (?)
- 2 cents vermilion
- 5 cents dark blue

## Double Paper.

1876

- 1 cent dark ultramarine
- 2 cents dark brown
- 3 cents green, dark green, pale blue-green
- 6 cents dull rose
- 10 cents brown
- 30 cents gray-black
- 2 cents scarlet-vermilion
- 5 cents dark blue

The twenty-four and ninety cents have been reported on ribbed paper, but, until the information is confirmed by acknowledged experts, it seems best not to give full credit to the report.

The plates of the 1873-75 issue contained two hundred stamps each. The impressions were divided vertically through the middle into sheets of one hundred stamps. The imprint appears at the middle of the top and bottom of each half of the plate. It is very much like the second style used by the National Bank Note Co. and reads "PRINTED BY THE—CONTINENTAL BANK-NOTE CO. NEW YORK.", in two lines of white capitals, on a panel with pearly edges and surrounded by a thin colored line. Between each imprint and the central dividing line appear "No" and the plate number. Some of the numbers are large script numerals, engraved by hand, but most of them are ordinary numerals, inserted with punches.

The plate numbers are:

- 1 cent No. 12, 13, 16, 26, 125, 126, 127, 128, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 181, 182, 229, 230, 294, 295, 298, 299, 300, 301, 307, 308.
- 2 cents brown No. 2, 3, 4, 6, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 234, 241, 242.
- 3 cents. No. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 138, 139, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 309, 310.

- 6 cents No. 18, 21, 304, 305.  
 7 cents No. 22.  
 10 cents No. 23, 25, 302, 303.  
 12 cents No. 24, 137.  
 15 cents No. 31.  
 2 cents, vermilion. No. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166,  
 167, 168, 169, 234, 241, 242, 245, 246, 296, 297.  
 5 cents No. 243, 244, 247, 248, 284, 306.

The only plate numbers which have been found for the stamps on ribbed paper are :

- 7 cents No. 22  
 15 cents No. 31

Much has been written concerning the use of hand and steam presses by the Continental Bank Note Co. It is certain that we find among the work of this company many poorly printed stamps which some have claimed are the product of steam presses. Among the stamps of this period we find many copies of what are known as "plain frames," *i. e.* stamps on which the outer part of the design is very faint and occasionally has almost disappeared. This is the only issue in which they are so numerous as to attract attention. It is more probable that they are due to poor workmanship and worn plates than to any fault of the presses, since many of these inferior stamps are of values which have always been printed by hand.

The facts, however, are these. During the time of its contracts with the Government the Continental Bank Note Co. was located in the Ball and Black building, at the corner of Broadway and Prince St., New York. At this place they had nineteen hand presses and here most of the stamps were produced. The company had also an office in Greenwich St., where they had a steam press on which two plates could be used at one time. On this press were printed one, two and three cent stamps of the regular issue and two and three cent stamps of the Post Office Department.

These are the only values which the company printed by steam. The press was used during the years 1873 to 1876, though not constantly. At one time it was stopped for a year. For the Post Office Department 578,500 two cent and 480,000 three cent stamps were printed. Many millions were printed of the three values of the regular issue.

The following plates were used on the steam press :

- 1 cent No. 156, 157, 182.  
 2 cents No. 166, 169, 246.  
 3 cents No. 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 170, 171, 172,  
 173, 174, 175, 176, 180, 187, 193.  
 2 cents P. O. Dept. No. 37, 38.  
 3 cents " No. 36, 40.

The contracts from 1877 to 1885 stipulated that only hand presses should be used. It was not until the contract beginning July 1st, 1885, that printing by steam presses was required and then only for the lower values.

The records of the contractors show the following quantities of stamps to have been printed and delivered to the Stamp Agent:

	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st.				
	1873	1874	1875	1876	Total
1 cent	59,355,000	117,930,000	122,947,500	148,067,500	448,300,000
2 cents	39,013,000	58,206,550	87,392,500	68,505,000	253,117,050

3 cents	248,132,500	436,919,500	481,166,500	495,085,000	1,661,303,500
5 cents	.....	.....	9,880,000	5,420,000	15,300,000
6 cents	6,177,500	17,659,000	7,855,000	6,630,000	38,321,500
7 cents	588,500	1,370,000	1,130,000	.....	3,088,500
10 cents	3,318,500	3,795,000	5,147,500	9,220,000	21,481,000
12 cents	1,000,000	1,175,000	750,000	.....	2,925,000
15 cents	1,344,500	.....	765,000	952,500	3,062,000
24 cents	.....	.....	375,000	.....	375,000
30 cents	.....	590,000	10,000	192,500	792,500
90 cents	.....	197,000	10,000	.....	207,000

This table settles definitely the much discussed question of printings of of the twenty-four, thirty and ninety cent stamps by the Continental Bank Note Co.

The author regrets that he is unable at present to supply figures from the records of the contractors later than the year 1876 but he hopes to obtain further information before these articles are published in permanent form.

The annual reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps distributed to deputy postmasters :

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1873.	Dec. 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	
1 cent	21,545,600	25,641,700	31,548,400	32,338,200	111,073,900
2 cents	11,365,050	17,247,600	14,689,500	16,790,100	60,092,250
3 cents	106,718,300	108,041,600	115,068,100	111,708,600	441,536,600
6 cents	2,953,950	2,636,550	3,394,050	3,014,300	11,998,850
7 cents	229,700	231,100	413,700	351,300	1,225,800
10 cents	832,490	827,010	1,028,360	1,183,570	3,871,430
12 cents	316,475	281,050	330,825	376,375	1,304,725
15 cents	495,140	324,100	85,700	49,100	954,040
24 cents	54,125	86,675	102,500	42,075	285,375
30 cents	55,420	126,130	100,040	44,890	326,480
90 cents	10,680	17,980	17,040	18,270	63,970

Whole number of stamps 632,733,420. Value \$17,275,242.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1874.	Dec. 31, 1874.	March 31, 1875.	June 30, 1875.	
1 cent	28,373,200	34,206,700	38,451,300	29,921,100	130,952,300
2 cents	13,728,800	15,808,500	17,883,100	21,982,800	69,413,200
3 cents	109,835,800	116,605,600	118,961,600	115,932,500	461,325,500
5 cents	.....	.....	.....	363,180	363,180
6 cents	2,801,650	2,756,700	3,197,400	2,892,450	11,648,200
7 cents	349,800	425,700	415,000	381,400	1,571,900
10 cents	899,550	1,043,230	1,081,780	1,435,690	4,460,250
12 cents	257,550	310,000	334,500	418,175	1,320,225
15 cents	113,760	107,960	212,400	199,260	633,380
24 cents	86,525	35,175	44,525	105,550	271,775
30 cents	108,830	74,020	51,170	102,890	336,910
90 cents	20,090	8,710	9,200	7,650	45,650

Whole number of stamps 682,342,470. Value \$18,271,479.00

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1875.	Dec. 31, 1875.	March. 31, 1876.	June 30, 1876.	
1 cent	25,036,600	30,909,700	33,427,300	35,853,200	125,226,800
2 cents	16,647,000	19,696,200	19,934,400	18,280,000	74,557,600
3 cents	112,466,600	120,030,400	120,640,200	121,529,000	474,666,200
5 cents	3,241,620	2,033,420	2,510,860	2,123,400	9,909,300
6 cents	1,394,550	1,950,200	1,830,900	1,949,850	7,125,500
10 cents	1,243,620	1,188,910	1,070,530	1,595,670	5,998,730
15 cents	131,320	263,840	331,860	215,140	942,160
30 cents	40,460	119,260	100,040	89,680	349,440
90 cents	4,100	6,980	9,380	2,900	23,360

Whole number of stamps 698,799,090. Value \$18,773,454.00

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 31, 1876.	Dec. 31, 1876.	March. 31, 1877.	June 30, 1877.	
1 cent	25,520,800	34,380,800	41,494,000	40,070,000	141,465,600
2 cents	16,489,500	16,211,300	19,070,900	17,921,150	69,692,850
3 cents	111,583,700	112,827,900	116,530,000	115,192,300	456,133,900
5 cents	1,931,480	1,968,440	2,499,240	2,313,600	8,712,760
6 cents	1,419,400	1,213,800	1,747,700	1,558,150	5,939,050
10 cents	1,351,580	1,397,560	1,912,260	1,793,040	6,454,440
15 cents	171,720	130,000	289,500	229,420	820,640
30 cents	64,620	58,520	114,450	90,180	327,770
90 cents	3,680	19,000	7,320	3,660	33,660

Whole number of stamps 689,580,670. Value \$18,181,676.00.

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877.	March 31, 1878.	June 30, 1878.	
1 cent	34,402,700	43,103,600	45,931,400	40,296,700	163,734,400
2 cents	15,542,400	16,756,500	20,093,000	17,993,600	70,386,500
3 cents	115,943,700	118,525,600	130,316,300	118,542,900	483,328,500
5 cents	1,968,780	2,247,640	2,961,640	2,656,040	9,834,100
6 cents	1,523,350	1,266,200	1,727,500	1,419,500	5,936,550
10 cents	1,651,880	1,613,860	2,444,470	2,145,270	7,855,480
15 cents	183,240	233,020	360,640	193,700	970,600
30 cents	65,600	105,010	180,850	60,500	411,960
90 cents	12,040	2,960	4,150	4,700	23,850

Whole number of stamps 742,461,940. Value \$19,468,618.00

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

	QUARTER ENDING				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1878.	Dec. 31, 1878.	March. 31, 1879.	June 30, 1879.	
1 cent	36,379,400	47,287,000	48,958,600	47,405,400	180,030,400
2 cents	15,820,600	18,654,800	21,576,300	18,309,900	74,383,600
3 cents	115,967,700	122,577,100	129,675,600	125,633,600	493,854,000

5 cents	2,143,860	2,375,320	3,138,800	2,545,640	10,203,620
6 cents	1,382,600	1,430,600	1,686,200	1,254,000	5,753,400
10 cents	1,767,690	2,065,890	2,615,130	2,274,380	8,723,090
15 cents	200,660	239,160	382,040	178,500	1,000,360
30 cents	71,180	97,240	128,170	92,350	388,940
90 cents	4,920	5,600	6,270	4,580	21,370

Whole number of stamps 774,358,780. Value \$20,117,259.00.

After Feb. 4th, 1879, when the Continental Bank Note Co. was consolidated with the American Bank Note Co., the latter assumed and completed the contract held by the former company. The stamps distributed in the last two quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, are doubtless, many of them, the product of the American Bank Note Co., but it is not possible to separate the stamps of the two companies in the official statistics and the report of the Postmaster General must be taken as it stands.

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. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## HISTORY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE CARD AND OF OTHER ENTIRES OF THE BELGIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 148.)

### OFFICIAL CARDS.

In a treatise on the Belgian postal entires, a history of the official cards issued by this administration naturally finds its place; moreover, their position in collections of entires is clearly marked, for, being used for certain communications between officials and the public, the various developments and changes which they have undergone are not without interest to philately.

By a royal order of May 24th, 1876, reproduced below, the departments of the government enjoying postal franking privileges were authorized to issue official correspondence cards.

“Postal franking. Leopold II, King of the Belgians,

“To all present and to come—Greeting.

“Considering Art. 7 of the royal order of October 30th, 1854, regulating the form under which administrative correspondence, circulating without paying postage, is to be presented;

“Considering Art. 15 of the same order which prescribes their presentation in general at the post offices in order to enjoy immunity from payments of postage;

“On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

“We have ordered and do order:

“Art. 1. Ordinary administrative correspondence circulating under wrappers may be sent in the form of postal cards on condition that these

cards be of the size and thickness of the ordinary postal cards and that one of the sides be reserved exclusively for the address and the counter-signature.

" Art. 2. Administrative correspondence cards may be deposited in letter boxes.

" Art. 3. The provisions of the above mentioned order of October 30th, 1854, which are not contrary to the present one and which are materially applicable to administrative correspondence cards, are extended to them.

" Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present order.

" Given at Brussels this 24th day of March, 1876.

" LEOPOLD.

" By the King,

" The Minister of Public Works,

" A. BEERNAERT."

In consequence of this order, the Minister of Public Works, with a view to simplifying certain relations, by an order dated February 16th, 1877, created for the use of the Postal and Telegraph Departments an official single correspondence card (Series A, No. 4) and an official double postal card (Series A, No. 4bis) and had all the offices supplied with them.

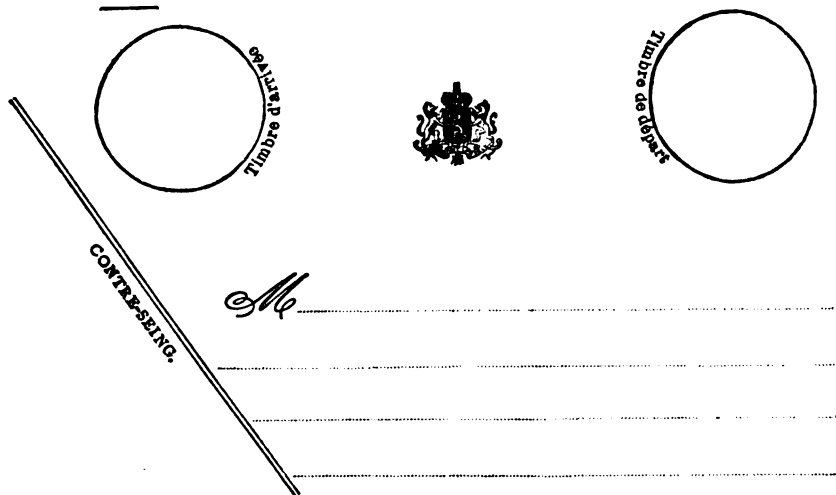
These cards, intended exclusively for administrative correspondence from the postal and telegraph departments, were to be used only for brief communications which were not at all of a confidential nature and the open circulation of which would not be attended with any inconvenience. It was forbidden to attach anything to them and, to avoid abuses in the use of them, it was recommended that they should not be substituted for the notes which the offices exchanged among themselves. Finally, their use outside of administrative relations was strictly prohibited; these relations might be extended to the public when the franking regulations authorized this.

The first official correspondence cards, which we illustrate herewith, measured 90x130 mm.

MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS  
ADMINISTRATION  
des  
POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES

N° de l'Indicateur.

## Carte-correspondance de service.



Les cartes-correspondance de serv. ne sont valab. que dans les limites et aux condit. fixés par le Règ. gén. des franch. et contre-siings

They were printed at the stamp factory at Malines, in sheets comprising 30 single cards or 15 double cards (reply); the impression was in black on white paper.

As will be seen by the illustration given above, in addition to the arms of the kingdom, the address and the counter-signature, the obverse of the card might bear in its upper right corner a reference number under which the correspondence is entered in the indicator or memorandum. Also, in places reserved for the purpose, impressions of the departure and arrival date stamps were to be applied. As in the ordinary correspondence cards, the reverse was reserved exclusively for the communication. In the diagonal inscription along the right border of the reply card, we find, in addition to the No. 4bis (without which the card is not available), the number of the order which authorized the printing of it, as well as the year of issue. By means of these points and the statistical information which has been collected year by year it has been possible to determine approximately the number of printings or issues of official postal cards.

From 1877 to 1897, that is to say, during a period of twenty years, there were ten different issues made by the Postal and Telegraph Administration. The alterations made in each of these printings are for the most part unimportant. Three only, those made in the printings of 1884, 1885 and 1889, deserve special mention, for in a certain way they mark the dates of important decisions arrived at by these departments.

Issue of 1884.

This issue differs from the first in that the words "Carte postale" are substituted for "Carte correspondance." The two circles intended for the date stamps are enlarged by one mm.; furthermore, on the right border, after the series number, the words "Poste et Télégraphes" have been added in parenthesis, to show that the new type could be employed by both these departments in their official communications.

Issue of 1885.

The size of this type has been enlarged, having been increased from 128x88 mm. to 137x95 mm. For the thick letters of the heading "Carte postale de service" thinner and smaller letters have been substituted. It will be observed, moreover, that in consequence of the change made in the title of the ministerial department the inscription at the left of the heading has also been changed to read "Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes," instead of "Ministère des Travaux Publics," which appeared on the card of the preceding issue.

Issue of 1889.

The Postal and Telegraph Administrations having been formed into two distinct services, the cards were used only by the former. Consequently, the inscription "Postes et Télégraphes," printed on the right hand border, was suppressed and the remaining inscriptions were transferred to the left. Moreover, for the inscription "Administration des Postes et Télégraphes" in the heading, that of "Administration des Postes" was substituted, and under it there was placed a bracket, instead of a straight line. It was also on the creation of the issue of 1889 that the white satin-finished paper, watermarked with the large Belgian coat of arms, was definitely adopted for the printing of the official postal cards; therefore, on each card of this and the following issues some fragment of this watermark will be found.

The official postal cards of the Belgian service having sometimes been sent to persons outside of the administration by officials of the postal and telegraph services, with communications of but little importance, it is easy to understand that collectors have got hold of them and have given them a

place in their albums. We will say, however, that these entires, especially those of the first issues, are pretty rare at the present time. As most catalogues do not mention them, we give in the following table the prices at which they can be purchased in Belgium at most large stamp dealers :

Date of issue.	Unused cards.	Cancelled cards.
1877	Fr. 2.00	Fr. 3.50
1884	1.50	2.25
1885	1.00	1.50
1887	0.75	1.00
1889	1.50	2.25
1891	0.50	0.75
1893	0.25	0.40
1894	0.40	0.60
1895	0.25	0.50
1897	0.25	0.50

(1) Following the example of the postal administration, the railway administration, on September 1st, 1877, adopted for the use of its various services a special correspondence card, the last issue of which we illustrate here :

### MINISTÈRE DES CHEMINS DE FER, POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES



Ordres de service n° 207 de 1895  
et 70 de 1897.

N° ..... de l'indicateur  
du ..... 189

### CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE de service.

*M* .....

.....

.....

.....

This card, also printed in black on white paper with the coat of arms watermark, bears in the upper right corner of the obverse the printed stamp of the administration. Its use is limited to communications concerning the railway service which do not go by mail. However, the circulation of this card by mail is authorized within the limits of the rules fixed by the tables of franking privileges, on condition that they be regularly countersigned and that the official sending the communication have the right to correspond with the addressee without payment of postage.

Two years later, all the other public departments adopted the single and double postal cards for their communications; they also were printed in black on white paper without watermark, except those of the Savings Bank, for which yellow paper was used.

On July 24th, 1893, a short time after the creation of the Sunday post-



age stamps, the Minister of Posts came to a decision by which correspondence cards sent free, with or without counter-signature, should not be delivered on Sundays and legal holidays, unless they were prepaid with the special delivery rate. They might, however, be called for at the post offices by the addressees, during the hours in which the offices were open to the public.

To this rule, in order to satisfy the requirements of certain services, a few exceptions were allowed, but they were not extended to the postal cards sent to private individuals by the administrations. For these it was necessary to have recourse to prepayment of the fixed rate of 25 centimes for special delivery. In most cases, public officials made use of the 25 centimes blue of the current issue, after having torn off the Sunday slip. Sometimes, however, cards were seen with the green telegraph stamp of 25 centimes, the use of which had just been authorized for special delivery shipments deposited in the letter boxes.

The circulation of official special delivery cards is of little importance. The table below gives the approximate number since the ministerial order just mentioned was put in force.

Number of Official Special Delivery Postal Cards distributed.

Year.	Ordinary Postal Cards.		Postal Cards with reply paid.	
	Prepaid with	Prepaid with	Prepaid with	Prepaid with
	25c. Postage stamp	25c. Telegraph Stamp	25c. Postage stamp	25c. Telegraph stamp.
1893	846	75	240	36
1894	1750	112	370	70
1895	1975	84	415	95
1896	2010	142	518	86
1897	2812	169	503	105
Totals	9393	582	2046	392

THE ROUMANIAN ERRORS OF 1877-79.\*

By M. P. CASTLE.

From *The London Philatelist*.

Doubt and difficulties have always enshrouded these two stamps, the 5 bani, *blue*, and the 5 bani, *rose-red*. The dates assigned in M. Moens' Catalogue for the normal varieties of the 10 bani, *blue*, are September, 1877, and for the 10 bani, *rose-red*, August, 1879. M. Moens, with his usual accuracy and foresight, believes in and duly chronicles the 5 bani, *blue*, error, and states that "the 5 bani, *rose*, presumed to be a similar error, is an essay, despite all pretence to the contrary." This is in substantial accord with the general belief of the older collectors during the last twenty years, and included in the Philatelic articles of faith which I, among many other collectors of long standing, had duly embraced. I had always held that the 5 bani in the dullish blue was the only genuine error; that this stamp had been reprinted in a darker color; that the 5 bani, *green*, had been frequently chemically changed to blue; and that the 5 bani, *rose* or *rose-red*, generally met with in bygone days with "Annulato" diagonally impressed thereon, was at best but

\* Illustration numbered Fig. I. is a normal 5 bani stamp; Fig. II. is an enlargement two single specimens of the 5 and 10, *blue*, and of the Friedl pair of 5x10, *blue*; Fig. III shows the 5 and 10, *rose*, and the Friedl pair of 5x10, *rose*.

an essay or an unissued variety. This belief has been disturbed of late years by the assertion of a contrary opinion in some quarters, and it is with a view to its reinstatement that I append the following notes, even if they disclose the fact that my eagerness in the exercising of acquisitive faculties has led me into being, for a while, deceived. It is the plain duty of all Philatelists to endeavor that their experience, gained by losses, should be detailed for the benefit of their fellow collectors, and it is also their duty to give due warning as to the quarters from which dangerous forgeries emanate.

The illustrations accompanying this article are from dies prepared for and issued in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* of January 13th last, for the reproduction of which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. Fraenkel, of Berlin, and Mr. H. Krötzsch, of Leipsic, the publisher of that journal. Their *raison d'être* is as follows.

It is now about three years since that I purchased from Mr. Sigismund Friedl, of Vienna, the two vertical "pairs" of stamps depicted in the illustration. The "pair" of 5 bani, blue, I bought direct from Mr. Friedl, and the "pair" of 5 b., rose, from a brother collector in London to whom Mr. Friedl had sent it, and who passed it on to me as being outside the scope of his collecting. The worn impression and the colors did not inspire me with confidence, and I had at the time some qualms as to making the purchases. On a *prima facie* examination I did not discover enough to condemn them, and on the explicit assurance of Mr. Friedl I purchased the stamps. I may say here that at this time Mr. Friedl was in possession of a long-enjoyed reputation as a connoisseur of the stamps of the Orient, and was generally believed to be an old-established dealer of integrity and knowledge. So much so that many of the older collectors (myself included) have frequently submitted specimens of these Roumanian errors for him to expertise. Moreover, shortly before this, as detailed by Mr. Fraenkel, a well-known Austrian Philatelist had published articles relating to a find of these errors, which included specimens of the colors *se tenant* with the normal variety, which he considered as undoubtedly genuine. Coming from such a hitherto unquestioned source, and under these circumstances, I did not therefore hesitate to acquire these stamps. In dealing with leading and recognized firms of undoubted stability, a collector frequently will take stamps that he would otherwise hesitate to acquire, as he knows that in the event of subsequent knowledge proving the stamps to be bad, they can always be returned. It is in acknowledgment for this confidence—and justly so—that Philatelists frequently prefer to deal with the leading firms, and perhaps to pay more for their specimens than if they bought them from other sources.

In the early part of last year I mounted my Roumanian stamps, which had for years been reposing in a series of envelopes, and I then naturally very closely examined these two errors. I was dissatisfied with the color and impression of the 5b, blue. The former was far paler than my own undoubted single specimen, and the impression was a worn and indistinct one that occurs but rarely in the 10 bani, blue. At the same time it was so close in general appearance to these latter that I could not decide to reject it, but did not incorporate it with my collection. This Friedl pair and a like pair of normal specimens in my collection bear a close resemblance, and it will accentuate this when I state that the color of the impression—a pale dullish blue—is identical.

With regard to the 5 bani, red, I felt on surer ground in declining to accept the stamp. In the first place the color was a pale rose and the impression worn, conditions which I could not find applying to any specimen of the 10 bani, rose, of August, 1879, of which this is generally presumed to be the error. Beyond this, however, was the important fact that Mr. Friedl's

pair was perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . I may here add an explanatory note as to the importance of this variation of the perforation, and perhaps the readiest methods of so doing is to give a *résumé* of the perforations of these issues, immediately following the well-known Paris-printed issues (1872, perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ), and continuing the same design. I give the arrangement followed in my own collection.

OCTOBER, 1876. (a) Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2}$ b, bronze-green  
5 " olive-brown  
15 " red-brown

(b) Perf. 11. *Small Holes.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ b., bronze-green  
5 " olive-brown  
5c " blue (error)  
10 " blue  
15 " red-brown  
30 " vermilion

APRIL, 1876. (a) Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

$1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black  
10 " rose

(b) Perf. 11. *Small Holes.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black  
3 " pale green  
5 " bluish green  
5 " deep rose, reddish rose (error)  
10 " pale rose to red-rose (shades)  
15 " vermilion  
25 " blue  
50 " ochre

(c) Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . *Large Holes*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black  
5 " bluish green  
10 " warm rose to deep rose (shades)  
50 " ochre

(d) Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

$1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black  
10 " pale rose (and  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .)

The foregoing is a schedule of the perforations only, the shades not being included, excepting in the case of the 5 and 10 bani, rose. The perforation 11 consists of small and irregularly-placed holes, while that gauging  $11\frac{1}{2}$  is composed of large and regular ones. These latter are evidently the product of a new machine, which would apparently seem to have been brought into use two or three years after the former. The significance of the fact that Mr. Friedl's pair of 5 bani, rose, were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  will therefore be at once evident, as in the case of the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  perforation the pale rose of the earlier issue (perf. 11)—which Mr. Fredl's stamps endeavored to imitate—had entirely disappeared.

During the course of the London Philatelic Exhibition of last summer, Mr. H. Fraenkel paid me a visit, and when inspecting my Roumanian stamps made a close examination of these "errors," the result of which was to strengthen the doubts that I assured him I felt thereon. At his request he

took the stamps away for further examination, and he has now published the results thereof in the German journal before named. Mr. Fraenkel's renown as a most painstaking and shrewd Philatelist was already assured, but his exhaustive study of and article on these two stamps will assuredly add to his reputation. He has most thoroughly explored his extensive Philatelic library in order to collect all the previous references thereon, and therefrom has presented conclusions that leave but little more to be said about these stamps. With his kind permission I reproduce the more important portions of his long and interesting article. After some initiatory remarks, as regard statements made by Herr von Horrak, who had promulgated the theory that 500 specimens of the 5b., blue, had been issued, as to that gentleman's belief in the authenticity of the 5b., red, and a reference to Mr. Duerst's late work (as not having at all elucidated the question), Mr. Fraenkel gives a succinct list of all references to these stamps, from which I give the following excerpts:—

"It is very curious that the blue error is only mentioned for the first time in literature in September, 1879, in the *Timbre-Poste*, page 75. At that time the issue of April 1, 1879, with altered colors—10 bani, carmine, had appeared. The 10 bani, blue, of the issue printed in Bucharest since November, 1876, was already announced as blue in the *Timbre-Poste* of October, 1877, page 74, and its changes in color, indigo, blue, and ultramarine, were there mentioned in January, 1878, page 1, and January, 1879, page 1. The error is here described as dark blue, as seen by Monsieur Moens in the block of 3, 10x5x10, used."

"In the report of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, we find on page 50 of vol. ii. that the Society was occupied with this stamp, at their session of the 17th of November, 1879. M. Schmidt de Wilde remarked, as to the issue printed in Bucharest, 'that there had been reported in the 10 bani plate a five bani *cliché* which had been added by oversight.' The report of the *stance* laconically says hereon: 'The fact demands verification.' It was, however, at the same sitting agreed to sanction the Roumanian catalogue, which was then printed off. (See page 58 and following.) This catalogue contains on page 61 the remark: 'Stamp with error 5 bani, blue (5 bani *cliché* wrongly introduced into the 10 bani plate).' In opposition to this, the rose error, in the series of April 1, 1879, is still lacking, which thus until that time had remained quite unknown to all the great experts and collectors who at that time formed the Society, *i.e.*, M. M. Rothschild, Legrand, Donatis, Ferrary, Schmidt de Wilde, and so on."

"The alleged rose (or carmine or red) error at length appears in the *Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung*, September 1, 1880, 1-3. Herr Koch had received a whole set of stamps of similar 'design' to those in use hitherto, but of better work; these were 1½ bani in 5 shades, 5 bani in 4 (the blue not included), 10 bani in 5, 25 bani in 2; whereat the editor slyly remarks: 'The difference of the single values leads us almost to suppose that the whole series comprises only errors.'"

"The errors were also once more discussed in the French Society on February 3rd, 1881 (*Bulletin*, vol. ii., page 200), Mr. Campbell raising the question. After the usual explanation of the origin of the error, he said that the stamps which he had seen bore the Bucharest obliteration, but that with a magnifying glass parts of the word 'Annulato' were to be seen under it; that this seemed to point out that the stamp had not really been in circulation, and that they had been obliterated in Bucharest 'with intent to deceive.' Dr. Legrand agreed to the possibility of the existence of the errors, but much desired to see the 5x10 bani *se tenant!* At the sitting of March 3rd,

page 209, etc., M. Schmidt de Wilde declared the existence of the blue error as certain, as he had seen a pair 5x10 *se tenant*; that the Government had been, however, informed of it, and had immediately withdrawn the errors from circulation. He said that he considered the 5 bani, rose, as an essay. He believed that sheets had been printed in this color, and that the stamps had been perforated and sold to collectors as errors. Dr. Legrand thereon considers the existence of the blue error as assured; and with reference to the 5 bani, rose, he inclines more favorably, after a comparison of the 5 bani, blue, and the 5 bani, rose, in his collection with a 10 bani, wherein a similarity of paper, color, and impression with those of the 10 bani is apparent. Both his specimens—blue and rose—bore parts of the word 'Annulato' but not the obliterating stamp of Bucharest, as did the Campbell copy. The obliteration 'Annulato' might probably be explained by the fact that this stamp had been placed upon the stamps as soon as the error had been discovered upon the sheets of the blue 10 bani in stock, and before distributing the stamps, which later might have fallen into the hands of the postal officials to their pecuniary benefit. He considered it possible that the 10 bani, rose, was already partly printed, but that the error was reported in time, the stamp eliminated from the sheet, and the *cliché* removed from the plate."

"From this date there is somewhat of a silence in Philatelic literature until the year 1893. In Moens' Catalogue of 1892 the blue only is listed, the red being given as an essay. Finally two important works upon Roumania appeared; the first by Herr von Horrak, in the *Postwertzeichenkunde*, 1893, pp. 107, 121, 133, 147; the second a book on Roumania, by Herr Roggenstroh, beginning of 1894. Both of these authorities quoted the two errors. Horrak says of the rose: 'The existence of the red error as an authentic postage stamp has been much called in question. The actual appearance of the error, *se tenant* with a 10 bani stamp postmarked, assures me that it has been postally used,'"

"The latest work on the subject, *i.e.*, by Mr. Duerst in the *Philatelist*, 1897, as regards these two errors, mentions a new incident with regard to the 'carmine-rose,' namely, that the error has been reprinted in an entire sheet in rose, and that these reprints have been overprinted with the word 'ANNULATO.' Of the many papers upon the blue error, to which Mr. Duerst refers his readers without quoting them, I confess to but scant acquaintance."

"According to Horrak (*Postwertzeichenkunde*, 1893, p. 147; 1895, p. 93), who presumably refers to official sources, 500 copies of this error were said to have been issued, the use of the plate being then discontinued until the change of color to 10 bani, *rose*, in 1879."

"Herr von Horrak does not consider the well-known dark blue clean impressions as official, because his question on this point was answered by the G. P. O. of Roumania to the effect 'that there were no reprints of the 5 bani, blue, of 1879'; none the less, the same writer (on p. 23 of the *Pwzk.* of 1895) calls the color of the reprints fainter than the 'full blue' of the original."

"Herr Roggenstroh mentions no reprints. Moens mentions, for the first time, in his Catalogue, seventh edition, the reprint of 1880. Dr. Kalchoff says in his well known little work (which had appeared in 1892, before the work of Horrak in 1893): 'This error was officially reprinted in 1880 also in whole sheets'—a view supported by the English catalogues. M. Piet-Lataudrie (*Les Réimpressions*, p. 63) says that the 5 bani was reprinted on entire sheets in 1880. Of the source he says nothing, but on the other hand describes the color *e.g.*, the originals have a rather dull blue (*bleu assez terné*); the reprint is of an intense dark blue. The *Catalogue for Advanced Col-*

lectors quotes a reprint of 1880 on blue-green paper, perf. 11½. Mr. Duerst says that the Government at a later date (query when) reprinted whole sheets of the 5 bani in blue."

"If the existence of this error is accepted, doubt still occurs if it exists in more than *one color*. The first notices (*Timbres Poste, Bulletin de la Société Française*) seem to me to have some weight towards showing that the error appeared at first *dark blue only*. If it really existed only in 500 sheets of the 10 bani, it appears to me highly improbable that it should exist in another variety of color. Otherwise the 'rather frequent' appearance goes, according to Von Horrak, to prove that the number issued must have been much greater, in which case the possibility of different color would not be out of the question, as the 10 bani was printed blue in 1877, dark blue in 1878, and ultramarine 1879. Against this, however, we have the fact that the error is not known in ultramarine, that it was announced first *only* in dark blue, and that the Roumanian sources of information only allude to an 1879 error. According to this, we should be led first to think of an error in the color of 1878-79, *i.e.*, ultramarine; but as it does not occur in this color, the 1878 dark blue may still be the right one, being probably printed in 1878, whilst not being issued till 1879. This is only conjecture, yet it seems to me from all this that only the *one color "dark blue"* is to be taken account of. This is the color also of the 5 bani which are at present in the "Reichpost Museum," and are in any case from an official source."

In calling attention to the illustrations (herewith reproduced) Mr. Fraenkel mentions the defective printing of the 1876 issue, which I have previously remarked on, and says that it has materially lessened the difficulties of the forgers, who are responsible for the vertical pairs on the illustration (those to right). The result of this observation will be seen on closely examining and comparing the illustrations of the Friedl forgery with defective impressions of the 10 bani, blue, when a striking general resemblance will be found. Mr. Fraenkel gives as his opinion that these forgeries are reproduced by the aid of photography, a view shared by Herr Krotzsch, of Leipsic, and Herr Albert Frisch, of Berlin, both competent experts. Mr. Fraenkel gives a lengthened description of the differences between the real and the sham Simon Pure—differences that, I may say, I do not consider as vital, and all of which might be due to variety of impression. The only practical difference I can see in the case of both pairs of 5 x 10 bani stamps is in the shape of the figure "5." This will be seen to vary palpably from the normal stamps, and I may say that I have in vain examined every 5 bani in my collection in order to find its counterpart. It will be noted that the left-hand "5" in the forgery leans forward, and that in both cases the lower half curves round more sharply than in the originals, and projects beyond the upright stroke of the figure. In the 10 bani (blue or rose) I fail to find any variation of type. Although, as I have said, they both closely resemble the worn type, one general deviation will be found. In the case of the genuinely worn or defective specimens, the background of color will be found spotty, and the hair, shading of the face, neck, and eyes partially disappeared, whereas in the case of the forgeries these lines are practically all present, although it would at first sight also appear to be a defective impression. The perforation gauges 11, but is very rough. I have thought it probable that the forger took a pair of 10 bani stamps, altered the figures to "5" on one, and then reproduced them by photography.

With regard to the 5 x 10 bani, rose, there is less to be said; the color of the imitation is too pale, the impression is more worn (*i.e.*, indistinct) than any 10 bani, rose or red, that I have ever seen, and the perforation gauges

11 ½ in small holes (*i.e.*, it ought to gauge 11 small holes, the 11 ½ being that with large holes). Herr Fraenkel generally reviews the opinions hitherto held as to this stamp, and considers them somewhat divided.

I can, however, hardly agree with him here, the general opinion in this country having always been against the belief in the *issue* of this stamp, coupled with a strong tendency to regard all known specimens as reprints and not remainders. Anyhow, Mr. Fraenkel agrees that an authenticated pair was unknown till 1894, when Herr von Horrak received a prize for the two values *se tenant*, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1894 (promoted by Herr Koch). It was the appearance of this pair and one or two similar ones, with comments thereon in the German Press, that shook me in my previous faith, and induced me to become a purchaser of Mr. Friedl's forgeries. Mr. Fraenkel says:—

"After a long search M. Moens has found in his archives the information on Roumanian sent to him by a Roumanian high official, probably for the last (seventh) edition of his Catalogue, and has sent it to me—a proof once more of the uprightness with which M. Moens always sets to work, since herein is proof against his statements. This high official was Herr Theodor A. Myller, General Inspector of Finances in Bucharest. The remarks refer to the sixth edition of Moens' Catalogue, and run under No. 145 (5b., dark blue), as follows:—

"The 5 bani, rose, has had a tendency to go wrong, but, unfortunately, it has been observed by a stupid employé; and he had to destroy them before the Inspecting Committee.

"Later in 1880, under the pretext of essays, this error was reprinted as well as that of the 5 bani, blue, and fourteen other jewels, among them your number 144.

" 'T. F. F.' "

For an official letter the foregoing may well be without a compeer! It is valuable evidence, however, and seems to prove that the 5 bani, rose, was never issued, but was reprinted in company with the 5 bani, blue, "and other jewels." Mr. Fraenkel sums up as follows:—

"It seems, therefore, that the error had been already noticed, while the blue error was still in issue; that the sheets in question, which could be got hold of, were withdrawn, the errors taken out and cancelled (annulled); that the same thing was tried with the rose value, but before they were issued, and *these were still printed from this plate*. It thus becomes clear that the number of blue errors can be fixed; and by deducting the number of the withdrawn sheets from the number of those previously supplied to the post, the remainder would show how many sheets, and thus how many errors, had been issued. I hold, therefore, the 5 bani, rose, to be an error, which was not issued, and not a postage stamp—truly interesting, but not a stamp."

Mr. Fraenkel's interesting article gives the result of his researches on many subordinate points as to color, reprints, perforation, etc., all of which I have carefully read and weighed, but whose reproduction would unduly extend this article. I have further closely examined a very large number of specimens of the stamps of this issue, and have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with gentlemen who know these stamps well, with the result that the short synopsis of these errors here following may be deemed to be the cognate result of up-to-date research. I might state here, that when traveling last year, I was fortunate enough to meet a celebrated Roumanian collector, who showed me a practically complete sheet of the 5 bani, blue, containing the error, from which he was kind enough to present me

with a specimen. The exact color is a dullish blue, of a fairly dark shade, which I find rather deeper, though of the same shade as an undoubted specimen of the error in my own collection. I should thus class the shades of—normal variety—10 bani, blue, of 1876, in their probable order of issue:—

Dullish blue, varying in depth.	Impression clear.
Dark “	“ “
Pale “	“ defective.
Ultramarine	“ fairly clear.

It is from at least one of these shades that the errors were allowed to go forth until discovered; and it is, therefore, important to ascertain their order of issue, which I believe is substantially as preceding, with the result that the error would only be found in the earliest and *possibly* in the second shade.

### ERRORS.

ISSUE OF 1876. *Perf.* 11; small holes

5 bani, dull blue, medium dark, varying slightly in depth of impression.

REPRINT, 1880. *Perf.* 11; small holes.

5 bani, dark slate blue, paper yellowish.

(Those on bluish or greenish paper are chemical changelings of the 5 bani green, and are *perf.* 11½, large holes.)

ISSUE OF 1879. *Perf.* 11; small holes.

5 bani, rose to rose-red (shades). *Not issued*; frequently surcharged diagonally “ANNULATO.”

REPRINT, 1880. *Perf.* 11; small holes.

5 bani, bright rose-red.

The latter is difficult to separate; with a little practice the others are readily distinguishable.

As previously stated, these forgeries came to me from Mr. S. Friedl, of Vienna. I have since applied to him for a return of the money paid, but he has refused to pay, and says that he did not sell them to me. Mr. Friedl's latter-day reputation, after the Austrian Mercury affair, hardly seemed to require any embellishment, but until and unless he can show that he has been imposed upon in the present instance, he merits the contempt that all honest men accord to rogues.

Strong as these comments are, they are Mr. S. Friedl's just due, and they are fully shared on the Continent. The following interesting excerpt from Mr. Franekel's paper is ample evidence of the truth of my assertions and the justice of my strictures:

“Herr Friedl was lately in Berlin, and did me the honour to pay me a visit. He brought out to show me his little pocket-book for stamps, which besides many stamps contained also a small envelope. Being inquisitive, I opened this latter, when, lo and behold! as I turned it over, there fell from it four (4) blue errors, all used. I naturally was highly rejoiced at seeing such things, but my delight was short-lived, as a nearer inspection showed me that they entirely agreed in color and in look with the Castle error. I



told Mr. Friedl that probably all four were false, whereupon he answered that this would have interested him very much before, but that now, however, it only saddened him, because he would now sell the stamps without guarantee, although he was convinced of their genuineness. As to the source of these stamps Herr Friedl let nothing out; I could not, unluckily, ask him too much about them, as I was not then quite sure of the case, and also because he (as is well known) knows quite well how to shuffle out of anything. In any case, other gentlemen have also seen 'errors' in the possession of Herr Friedl (especially red ones, according to the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, unless the notices have got mixed up). I think it is Herr Friedl's duty to name his source. Do they probably come from Schimanek? Perhaps this would assist in discovering the vendor of the Mercury stamps. It would be curious if Herr Friedl had forgotten all about it, *i.e.*, if he again should have bought his supplies from the 'great unknown.'"

### THE HANKOW POSTAGE STAMPS.

(From a Hankow Newspaper.)

It is to the machinations of Shanghai that Hankow is indebted for being able to boast of a set of postage stamps of her own, and not to any desire on the part of moderate-minded Teapolis—although there are few more important places in China—to do the grand, as if she considered herself fit to be numbered among the world's great governing Powers. With cities as with men, some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. As regards this postal business Hankow comes in the last category. For many long years she had contrived to run her post office, as the people of the country have run theirs from time immemorial, without finding any use for a postage stamp. But a day came when the authorities who preside over the Shanghai institution decreed that all foreigners in "all under Heaven the eighteen provinces" must now stick stamps, and that those who had not got any must buy and use the Shanghai article. This was a brilliant idea, and must have brought much into their exchequer for, being thoughtful, far-seeing men, they had no doubt laid in an abundant store of stamps beforehand to meet the anticipated demand, and this was immediately exhausted. When Hankow applied for a supply there were none left. Here then was a fix. Stamps were insisted on, and none could be obtained. What was to be done? "Why not get stamps of our own," asked Hankow, "and thus save many a dollar which would otherwise go into the Shanghai pocket?" It was so resolved and so done, and the stamps in question have turned out an immense success.

It is true that some ill-instructed and thoughtless persons have tried to poke fun at them as being crude, inartistic, and what not, but a brief consideration will show that they are vastly superior to anything else in the stamp line in China.

First.—With regard to the model stamp, it ought to be the product of the place or country which it represents. Nowadays, we are so accustomed to having everything "made in Germany," that unless we see the familiar words staring at us from the face of it we are apt to imagine that it cannot be the proper thing. Hankow, however, resolved that her stamps should be real, honest, Hankow, in every sense of the word, and not German stamps, or American stamps, or even Shanghai; and this too in spite of the fact that

there were none of the modern appliances necessary to turn out postages in the regulation way, and after the regulation pattern, available. The designs selected had to be drawn, hand engraved, and printed by artists. It must be allowed that they lack the finish of the German article, but on the other hand they possess an interest entirely their own; an interest which no stamp could hitherto claim, and which none will ever be able to claim again, namely, they are the first stamps which have been made in China by Chinamen.

Second.—The design of the model postage stamp should be something specially characteristic of the place and country which it represents. It was quite open to Hankow to fall back, like her neighbours, on the regulation dragon, flag, figure head, or some of the other common refuges of the feeble imaginative faculty. But all these were eschewed, and for the five stamps three designs were adopted which are Hankow through and through. The first, (for the two, five, and ten-cent stamps,) is a coolie with his pole, carrying two boxes of Ningchow tea, on the ends which appear in Chinese characters "superior Heavenly tips." It is evident that this coolie is somewhat decrepit, and appears to be plodding his way along very wearily, on account of which some have found fault, not knowing that he is symbolic of the present condition of the tea trade, which alas! seems to be almost on its last legs. Only let that revive and the coolie will, no doubt, be seen to step out in a quite astonishing manner. The design of the twenty cent stamp is the far famed and ancient Huang Hoh Leu (Yellow Stork Tower) pagoda, which up to eight years ago was the most conspicuous object in the Hankow neighborhood. It stood on the Wuchang city wall, on a rocky head jutting out into the river, and was held in great repute by the natives who came to visit it from far and near. They regarded it as the palladium of the province. Unfortunately there was an American gunboat in port one night which, thoughtlessly and recklessly, turned the electric light upon it, with the result that it caught fire the very next evening, and was burned clean down. Since then large sums of money have been collected to rebuild it, but the immense timbers required are very costly and hard to get; besides collectors must live, so for some time it will not be possible to see it, save in native drawing, in photographic albums, or on this stamp. The third design, which has been used for the thirty-cent stamp, is the Municipal buildings, and a very handsome stamp they make. With their high tower and a higher there is no danger of being confounded with any building anywhere else, for the like is not to be found in all the East. Thus the Hankow stamps claim the full percentage of marks allowed for being characteristic.

Third.—The model stamp should have its value, and whatever other information it is intended to convey, printed on it in characters sufficiently large to be read with the naked eye. The Chinese which appears on the I. M. Customs stamps, and now on the new issue of the Shanghai L. P. O., can hardly be said to possess this virtue. A magnifying glass of considerable power is almost indispensable to any natives who wish to decipher them, while those of Hankow can be comfortably read by them even with their goggles on.

Fourth.—The model stamp should be accurate and intelligible. It ought not to say one thing in one language, and something different in another language; nor should it use terms which are not understood by the people to whom they are addressed. At present there are four kinds of postage stamps in circulation in China representing dollar values, namely those of Hongkong, Japan, Shanghai and Hankow, and one representing tael values—the I. M. Customs. As to the former four they use no less than six different terms for the dollar cent in giving their values in Chinese. Com-

pared with this the missionaries and their term question are nowhere. Hongkong, which uses two, simply transliterates the English word "cent." On some stamps it appears as *sien* (*genii*), and on others as *sien-shi* (former times), both being alike unintelligible to the uninitiated native. Japan uses but one term for cent, *tsien* (cash, coin), which is not so bad. Shanghai has two, one on the old and another on the new issue, both of them alike quite wrong. On the old stamps the dollar is, *\*ying yang* (English foreign—coin being understood), and the values are given in fractions of this. Now this, *ying yang*, means, if anything, an English dollar, a coin with which we are at present unacquainted. The term aimed at is, no doubt, *\*ying yang* (eagle foreign-coin), or the Mexican dollar, so called from the bird of freedom which appeared so prominently on it. See the fourteenth lesson in Dr. Edkin's Primer, to go no further. But Shanghai can improve on that. On a stamp which reached us the other day there appears printed along the top as usual (six Chinese characters) which of course we know is intended to mean twenty cents of the above-mentioned English dollar. As a sentence, however, it is so constructed as to be unreadable whether we try it from the beginning as the foreigners do, or from the end as the Chinese do, or from the middle as no one does. Then across the face is further printed (three Chinese characters) one candarin, and below that in big letters "one cent" (Mex.) It would hardly be possible to get more blunders on, or to make them bigger, without vastly increasing the size of the stamp. As to the new issue, only one sample has come before us, a one cent. The Chinese on it reads (three Chinese characters) which again is one candarin. This is also to be found on the I. M. Customs stamps where, however, it really means one candarin, and costs half as much again as this latest product of the Shanghai Office. Either the Shanghai authorities have an idea of changing their stamps to tael values, or they have blundered again, for at present their Chinese has one meaning, and their English quite another. It need hardly be said that the Chinese on the Hankow stamps, although it differs from all the above, is perfectly accurate.

Fifthly up to tenths can stand over to another time.

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\*Note.—In the original article the various Chinese words are accompanied by the equivalent native characters. The characters *ying yang* are quite unlike in the two instances marked \*; as will be evident from the English translations.

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## UNITED STATES PERIODICAL STAMP CASE.

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In accordance with the expectations of all philatelists, the trial of this case has resulted in a sweeping verdict in favor of collectors, who contended that the government had no authority for its action in attempting to seize and confiscate periodical stamps when found in the possession of private parties. We present herewith a letter addressed to the Committee who were entrusted with the defence of the case, by Mr. Leo G. Rosenblatt, who acted as attorney for the defendant, which in a few words sums up the result of the trial. We also publish *in extenso* the opinion rendered by the Hon. E. Henry Lacombe in directing a verdict by the jury in favor of the defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,  
Southern District of N. Y.

U. S. OF AMERICA <i>vs.</i> WALTER S. SCOTT STAMP CO.
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MESSRS. SCOTT, ANDREINI & CALMAN,

*Law Committee of Philatelists :*

Dear Sirs :

I have the honor to report that the trial of this action before Mr. Justice Lacombe and a jury (April 14 and 15, 1898), resulted in the direction of a verdict and entry of a judgment for defendant.

In rendering his opinion on the questions of law involved, Judge Lacombe held as follows :

1. That newspaper and periodical stamps issued prior to 1874 are presumed to have been lawfully acquired, whether cancelled or uncanceled; and that plaintiff had therefore very properly abandoned its claim to possession of these varieties.

2. That the Government cannot repudiate the sales of "reprints" or "specimens" made by the Third Assistant Postmaster General: (a) Because there was no law prohibiting such sales; (b) Because the Government received and retained the purchase money and thus waived all irregularities and ratified the sale.

3. That foreign governments, members of the "Postal Union," who have received postage stamps of our government in accordance with the terms of the Postal Convention, may sell or give away such stamps to private individuals. Accordingly, the possession of such stamps by dealers and collectors is not presumptive evidence of wrongful acquisition.

4. That the possession of newspaper and periodical stamps which bear apparent marks of cancellation is not presumably unlawful. The simulation of an official cancellation is a simple matter and, however immoral, is not prohibited by statute. Every man is entitled to the presumption of innocence. Accordingly, if purchase of a cancelled stamp from an officer of the government is unlawful, then the mere possession of a stamp with apparent cancellation marks must be treated, *prima facie*, as evidence that the marks were imposed by private act and not officially.

On the argument, I contended strenuously that the Postal Regulation prohibiting the sale of newspaper and periodical stamps by postmasters was inconsistent with the Federal law and therefore illegal, if not indeed unconstitutional. The view taken by the court on the other questions raised, rendered it unnecessary to pass on this more radical proposition. But I feel confident that my contention will be sustained, whenever an opportunity is presented for a more direct presentation of the point.

Whether or not the government will appeal rests with the Attorney General to whom the record will be forwarded by the District Attorney. I am inclined to believe that the positive terms of the decision rendered by Judge Lacombe will induce an abandonment of further prosecution. But a stay of 60 days has been procured in order to determine whether an appeal shall be taken.

I desire here to record my sense of obligation to Hon. Frederic R.

Coudert, whose advice and co-operation as senior counsel has been of great value to me in the preparation of the case for trial. Mr. Coudert's illness deprived us of his services at the trial and in the argument; and it was with reluctance that your committee directed me to proceed alone in order to prevent a further postponement of the case until the June term. Mr. Coudert was represented at the trial by Mr. Adams.

Respectfully submitted,

LEO. G. ROSENBLATT,  
*Atty. for Deft. and of Counsel.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,

Southern District of N. Y.

Before Hon. E. HENRY LACOMBE, J. and a jury.

Trial commenced April 14, 1898.

Trial resumed April 15, 1898.

THE UNITED STATES <i>vs.</i> THE WALTER S. SCOTT STAMP CO.
--

April 14, 1898.

Mr. Lloyd opened for the plaintiff.

Mr. Rosenblatt opened for the defence and read in evidence extracts from Tiffany's History of U. S. Postage Stamps, tending to show that the postage stamp system was adopted for the convenience of the public and to enable all applicants to purchase the same at wholesale or retail for pre-payment of postage.

April 15, 1898.

The three stipulations were offered in evidence and are marked respectively Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3.

Mr. Rosenblatt: I ask the Court to direct a verdict for the defendant.

The Court: I am prepared now to dispose of this somewhat extraordinary case. It is an action for replevin in which the plaintiff, the Government of the United States, through the Post Office Department, claims title to a lot of postage stamps, that is newspaper and periodical postage stamps, and the Marshal has levied upon them. They are divided into three classes. The first comprises newspaper and periodical stamps under the act of 1865, or prior to 1865, as to which it is now conceded by the plaintiff that the facts do not warrant a finding in the plaintiff's favor except as to the one-cent stamps, as to which contention is still made. The second class contains certain stamps which are referred to as "specimen stamps." With regard to these the situation is this: In 1875, over the signature of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who is the one that, in the organization of the department, has special charge of stamps, etc., there was a circular issued from the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., stating that "*the Department is prepared to furnish upon application at face value specimens of adhesive postage stamps issued under its auspices, as follows.*" Then follows a list of various stamps running back as far as 1847 and including the various issues and denominations now in suit. This circular was sent

broadcast throughout the community and was never cancelled or repudiated by the Postmaster General. Upon the strength of this circular the confiding citizen applies to the Post Office Department, receives the stamps, pays the money, the Post Office Department covers the money into the Treasury of the United States and, having done so, turns round and insists that the same stamps were stolen, embezzled and purloined from the United States and are still its property, not because any act of Congress has prohibited the sale, but because some years after the circular was issued the Postmaster General made regulations forbidding Postmasters to sell this particular kind of stamp. Comment on such a performance as that would seem to be wholly superfluous. If it were a transaction between private parties a well known phrase of the police court would most properly describe it.

There remains however a third class covering other stamps which are not specimen stamps and are not within the terms of this circular offering them for sale, and we must look into the situation with regard to those. Except for one lot of six stamps described as newspaper stamps, 1895, etc., being lot No. 141, all of these stamps are issued on or prior to 1875, except two lots, 132 and 134, which seem to have been issued in 1879. The newspaper stamps, so-called are postage stamps undoubtedly—so conceded—the description of them in the Regulation, indeed in this circular, is such that it is plain that they are, as one would infer that they were without any evidence, postage stamps. From the time that the government began to print and circulate postage stamps to facilitate the pre-payment of postage on letters, the Postmaster General or Post Office Department, or whoever has had them in charge, has been authorized to sell them or have them distributed at places where persons who needed to use them could purchase them, and in some acts he has been required so to do. I do not find, and I am not referred to, any act of Congress prohibiting the sale of this particular kind of stamps. On the contrary the act of 1874, Section 6, which authorizes the issue of such stamps within the years which we have last referred to, provides that the parcels containing the newspapers and periodicals "shall be weighed in bulk and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter or to the sack containing the same or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster may from time to time provide by regulations." That is to say the Postmaster General is to provide regulations as to how the stamps shall be affixed; but there is nothing at all in the act prohibiting his selling such stamps to an individual who wants to use them to pay his postage with. It is claimed, however, that under the general powers of the Postmaster General to make regulations for the government of the service, regulations have been made prohibiting the sale of this kind of stamp. Upon examination of the quotations from the Regulations of the Post Office Department which form a part of the stipulation, I am unable to find any regulation prohibiting the sale of these stamps to the public prior to that contained in the Postal Guide of 1881. On the contrary immediately after the passage of the act of 1874, it seems to have been the practice of the Post Office Department to sell these very stamps to the public. In the report of the Postmaster General for the year 1875 referring to the new stamps which were issued under the act of 1874 he says that the new system is working very well, and describing the method employed states that the papers to be mailed are made up in bulk at the publication office, carried to the Post Office and there weighed. The postage is computed on the whole issue, the proper amount in *stamps handed to the Postmaster,*" etc., etc., which plainly

indicates that the stamps must have been in the possession of the citizen who wanted to use them to prepay upon his package. He could not very well "hand them to the Postmaster," unless he had them to hand. It seems clear upon the evidence that the practice under the act of 1874 immediately after its passage was to sell and deliver these stamps to the public, who, when they wanted their package forwarded gave stamps for the amount of the proper postage to the Postmaster at the office where they turned it in. Now the record contains no prohibition, prior to that one in the Postal Guide of 1881, against the sale of any of these stamps by Postmasters, and inasmuch as with the exception of lot 141, they are prior to that date (1881) I reach the conclusion that at the time of the issuance of those stamps there was no statute law of the United States and no regulation adopted under authority of statute prohibiting the sale of such stamps to the public, either by the Post Office Department itself or by such subordinates, Postmasters or others, as might have the stamps in charge.

There remains the single lot of six stamps—one, two, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents respectively of the issue of 1895. It appears that under the terms of the so-called Postal Union over seven hundred complete sets of stamps have been issued by the government without reserving any further right or title or control of their disposition, whether to foreign governments, or to delegates of those governments, to the Postal Congress, or to the secretary of the Congress or where not, is immaterial. The stamps so issued passed wholly out of the power and control of the Federal Government which no longer held any title to them and the persons to whom they went could have sold them or done anything else that they pleased with them.

Under those circumstances, in view of the fact that part of those stamps are of the same kind as those which were sold by the Post Office Department under the circular issued in 1875 and the money paid to the department and covered into the Treasury of the United States, that part of them are of issues which were not prohibited from sale by act of Congress; but which, on the contrary, were, when they were first issued, sold by Postmasters to the public and the sale of which has never been prohibited by postal regulations until some years after their issue, and that as to all of them there are 700 sets free to the world which the Post Office Department has issued; I am unable, such being the only evidence in the case, to sustain the averment of the complaint that the stamps in question here were "stolen, embezzled and purloined" from the plaintiff and that they are now the "property of the government of the United States." For these reasons I shall direct a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Lloyd: I except to that part of your Honor's charge in which you state that there is no regulation or prohibition of any kind issued by the government prior to 1881.

The Court: There is nothing other than what you call my attention to here, which is inferential. On that date the language is specific. Prior to that it is inferential, because it says they must put them on the stub.

Mr. Lloyd: That is what I contend—that it is inferential. I ask your Honor to charge that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary the jury are bound to presume that the 700 sets of stamps delivered to the Postal Union under the treaty were issued by the government for the purpose for which they were intended.

The Court: I decline.

A verdict is found as directed.

Mr. Rosenblatt: I move for judgement on the verdict and that the Marshal be directed to return the stamps to the defendant.

Motion granted.

## BRAZIL.

## SALE OF STAMPS AND OTHER PREPAYMENT FORMS WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

In accordance with the last part of Art. 12 of the Budget law No. 489, of December 15th of last year, and the decree No. 38, of February 11th last, of H. Ex. the Minister of Industry, and by order of the Director General, I hereby announce that the stamps and other prepayment forms withdrawn from circulation will be on sale at this office, in conformity with the table below.

Class.	Issue.	Color.	Design.	Rate.	Quotation.
Letter stamp	1881 to 1885	Yellow	Head of the Emperor	10 reis	10 pfennige
" "	1890 to 1892	Green	Southern Cross	20 "	8 "
" "	1890 to 1892	"	"	50 "	20 "
" "	1890 to 1892	Violet	"	200 "	60 "
" "	1890 to 1892	"	"	300 "	"
" "	1890 to 1892	Greenish yellow	"	500 "	Mk. 1.25
" "	1884 to 1888	Lilac	Figures in the centre	700 "	2.00
" "	1890 to 1892	Light Chocolate	Southern Cross	700 "	3.00
" "	1890 to 1892	Dark Chocolate	"	700 "	2.00
" "	1890 to 1892	Light yellow	"	700 "	4.00
" "	1890 to 1892	Dark yellow	"	1000 "	4.00
Newspaper stamp	1891 to 1893	Blue	S. Cross & Sugar Loaf	1000 "	4.00
" "	1891 to 1893	Green	"	10 "	5 pfennige
" "	1890	Green	"	20 "	8 "
" "	1891 to 1893	Brown	"	20 "	8 "
" "	1890	Green	"	50 "	10 "
" "	1891 to 1893	Green	"	50 "	15 "
" "	1890	Violet	S. Cross & Sugar Loaf	100 "	40 "
" "	1891 to 1893	"	"	100 "	40 "
" "	1890	Lilac vermillion	"	100 "	30 "
" "	1891	Yellow	"	200 "	Mk. 1.25
" "	1889	Black	"	200 "	1.00
" "	1890	Yellow	"	200 "	1.00
" "	1889	Black	"	300 "	1.50
" "	1889	Yellow	"	300 "	2.50
" "	1890	Carmine	"	300 "	2.50
" "	1889	Yellow	"	500 "	2.00
" "	1890	Green	"	500 "	2.00
" "	1889	Yellow	"	700 "	4.50
" "	1890	Blue	"	700 "	3.00
" "	1889	Yellow	"	1000 "	5.00
" "	1890	Blue	"	1000 "	4.00
Envelope	1889 to 1890	Chocolate	Head of the Emperor	200 "	1.20
" "	1867	Black	Head of the Emperor (2 sizes)	200 "	1.00
" "	1887	Vermillion	Head of the Emperor	300 "	2.00
" "	1889 to 1890	Green on Light Green	Head of the Emperor (2 sizes)	300 "	1.50
Letter card	1883	"	Head of the Emperor	200 "	1.50
" "	1886	"	"	200 "	1.50
" "	1889	"	"	200 "	1.50
" "	1889	"	"	200 "	1.50
Single Postal Card	1891 to 1894	Carmine on White	Republican allegory	80 "	55 pfennige
" "	1889	Red and blue on rose	Head of the Emperor	80 "	50 "
" "	1889	Blue	"	40 "	30 "
" "	1889	Violet	"	40 "	20 "
" "	1889	Blue	"	40 "	20 "
" "	1889	Chocolate	"	60 "	30 "

Sub-Directorate, March 3rd, 1898.—Feliciano Gonzaga, Sub-Director.



For the purchase of the said stamps and forms this office will receive orders in writing.

☛ The sale of these stamps and forms will be for cash at the time of delivery to the purchasers.

The stamps and forms will be sold by the quotations in Senf's 1897 catalogue, at the rate of exchange of the day on which the sale may be made.

OMAHA STAMPS AND THE S. S. S. S.

While we ourselves have been as strongly opposed as it was possible to be to the contemplated issue of Omaha, or Trans-Mississippi Exposition stamps, which our government intends to foist upon the public in the near future, we must protest against the expressions used in regard to this issue by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. We ourselves agree with the view that there is no excuse for this issue but we must decidedly disagree with the last sentence contained in the edict in regard to these stamps, issued by the Society, which states that they are issued mainly for the purpose of sale to collectors and speculators. The exercise of ordinary common sense should certainly convince the Society that the government of the United States is superior to such considerations and that, while from the standpoint of postal necessities the contemplated issue is inexcusable, the purpose of its appearance can be only the commemoration of an event, and and not the speculative purpose imputed.

NOTES.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* illustrates the 36c Jubilee stamp of Mauritius, of which it has received a copy with the surcharge "Specimen." We reproduce the illustration herewith.



BRITISH EAST AFRICA. The publishers of the *Philatelic Record* have discovered an error on the British East Africa 2½ anna envelope surcharged on India 4½ annas, viz., with the word "British" spelt "Birtish."



CHILE. We have received a shipment of unpaid letter stamps containing entire sheets of both the first issue, in red on dark yellow paper, and the second issue, in carmine on pale yellow paper. The settings for these two issues are entirely different, the first issue containing stamps of all values from 1 centavo to 1 peso, whereas the second contains only stamps from 1 centavo to 20 centavos.

☛ At the same time, we have received the 100 centavos stamp, which is supposed to have replaced the 1 peso, but as we have no entire sheet, containing this value, we are unable to state positively where it may be found,

although the supposition is that it has taken the place of the 1 peso stamp in the old setting.

The statement made by *Le Timbre Poste* that the values above 20 centavos are obsolete is no doubt based upon the fact that the second setting contains none of them. However, at the same time that we received the lower values, we have also received all values from 40 centavos up to 1 peso in the old color. We suppose, therefore, that the original supply of the first printing is sufficient to meet immediate demands and that the new issue will appear in the higher values as soon as the present stock has been exhausted. We append herewith diagrams showing the first and second settings.

FIRST SETTING.

SECOND SETTING.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	40	40	40	40	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
50	50	50	60	60	60	80	80	1p	1p	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	



MOROCCO. We have received a new stamp for the service between Mazagan, Azemour and Marakech, which is somewhat more striking in its design than the usual productions of these local posts. The values are said to be the following: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 centimos and 1 peseta. The only value sent to us is the 5 centimos, which is printed in green on white paper, perforated 13.



AZORES. In addition to the set of stamps chronicled herewith, Mr. J. C. N. de Lacerda, our reliable correspondent, sends us a set of nine cards which, indeed, are fearfully and wonderfully made. They consist of five of the value of 10 reis and four of 20 reis. In the 10 reis cards fanciful designs are printed on the face of each one, the stamp being the same on all. Collectors of postal cards who collect by the face are, therefore, compelled to lay in a complete set of all the different pictures that appear. On the 20 reis cards the government has been a little bit more considerate of the feelings of

postal card collectors and has printed the pictures on the back, so that the different varieties will be collected only by those who look for picture cards, the face of the card being alike in every instance. Most of the pictures represent buildings of various kinds in Lisbon and other portions of Portugal, and we suppose that the supply finally to be issued is limited only by the number of houses contained in Portugal and its various possessions. No doubt a similar set has been issued for each one of the colonies which has just been endowed with a new set of stamps, and collectors of postal cards may feel that they are being led a pretty dance.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

HORTA. Mr. J. C. N. de Lacerda has sent us a remarkable postal card of the current issue, the value and the name Horta being printed across the face of the stamp, instead of in the labels which are provided for these inscriptions. We were under the impression that the different values were printed by inserting the numerals and the name of the island in the clichés before printing the cards, but from the specimen in question it would appear that these are printed in a separate impression from the remainder of the card.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SALVADOR. We have just been shown a sheet of the 3 centavos Salvador Official of 1896, our No. 403, with surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NEW SOUTH WALES. We have received the 1d of the Jubilee issue in a new perforation, viz., 12 all round.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

*L'Echo du Collectionneur* states that stamps of the values of Fr. 3.50 and Fr. 10.00 are to be issued for Congo. We scarcely understand the meaning of this announcement, unless it means that stamps of the new ornate designs are to replace those with the profile of the King of the Belgians which have been in use for a number of years.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

It is stated by the *Monthly Journal* that a number of values of the present issue of Dutch Indies have changed their shades—the 1c from gray green to deep olive green, the 3c from lilac to mauve and the 5c from blue to ultramarine. All of these are said to be perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , instead of  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , the previous gage employed. Of the Queen's head type it is also said that the 10c is in a deeper shade of red brown and the 20c in a paler shade of blue, both being on thinner paper than heretofore.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate herewith the rupee values of British East Africa chronicled in our February number.



UNITED STATES.—The rush to the Klondike has, as might have been expected, resulted in the issue of a special frank by an express company on the Pacific Coast. Mr. H. B. Phillips has sent us a specimen of a 2c green envelope, size  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. $\times$  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., with the frank of the Alaska Pacific Express Co. All further information in regard to the envelope in question will be found in the circular which has been issued by the Company on the subject and which we reproduce herewith.

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

PORTLAND OR., March 18th, 1898.

CIRCULAR NO. 11.

FRANKED ENVELOPES.

Owing to the irregular and very unsatisfactory mail service between Portland, Sound Cities and Alaskan Ports, we have been frequently importuned to carry letters by express. These demands having become so urgent, and being in a position to give the public much better service than is at present afforded by the ordinary mail, we have decided to inaugurate franked letter service. Having complied with the regulations and requirements of the United States Government, we are now prepared to carry letters by express when enclosed in one of our franked envelopes, over all coastwise routes operated by this Company.

These government stamped envelopes are for the transmission by express of letters or papers of no particular value, only. Patrons using them must not do so for the purpose of forwarding money or valuables, as it must be understood that this Company does not assume any liability for loss of such letters. We shall always use our best endeavors to forward promptly and deliver carefully any and all such letters, but we do not guarantee safe delivery. If a letter is destined to a point beyond or off our line, it will be carried to the point on our route nearest destination and there deposited in the Post Office.

The cost of these envelopes will be TEN CENTS each, in any quantity, and will be found on sale at any and all offices of this Company.

NOTE: It is understood at present time we are not prepared to carry such letters to interior points in Alaska; but simply to coast offices. Later on, when regular through service is established to Dawson, Circle City, etc., we will then name rates for carrying letters through to all points on the Yukon.

M. G. HALL,  
General Manager.



Mr. C. A. Burger has handed us a memorandum showing the number of stamps contained on the sheets of the first issue of document revenue stamps printed by the U. S. government. It would appear from the the variation in the sizes that all the values from 1c to \$50 were printed on sheets of the same size, as the number of stamps on each sheet appears to vary exactly in accordance with the dimensions of each different value. We think that the table will be of some interest to our readers, and therefore submit it herewith.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.					
Denomination.	No. of stamps on sheet.	Value per sheet.	Denomination.	No. of stamps on sheet.	Value per sheet.
\$ cts.			\$ cts.		
1	210	2 10	1 30	90	117 00
2	210	4 20	1 50	90	135 00
3	170	5 10	1 60	90	144 00
4	170	6 80	1 90	90	171 00
5	170	8 50	2 00	72	144 00
6	170	10 20	2 50	72	180 00
10	170	17 00	3 00	72	216 00
15	170	25 50	3 50	72	252 00
20	170	34 00	5 00	72	360 00
25	102	25 50	10 00	72	720 00
30	102	30 60	15 00	54	810 00
40	85	34 00	20 00	54	1,080 00
50	85	42 50	25 00	54	1,350 00
60	85	51 00	50 00	54	2,700 00
70	85	59 50	200 00	8	1,600 00
1 00	90	90 00			

CHRONICLE.

**AUSTRIA.**—We have received from Mr. A. Lohmeyer a new card of the 1897 series with long "s" but with "(Deutsch-Böhm)" in lower right corner.

*Postal card.*

2kr brown, (Deutsch-Böhm)

**AZORES.**—A set, corresponding to that announced in this issue for Portugal, has appeared here.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

2½r blue green

5r red

10r gray lilac

25r yellow green

50r dark blue

75r violet brown

100r bistre brown

150r bistre

**BRITISH HONDURAS.**—We have received the 25c stamp and the 1c postal card heralded in our March number.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

25c red brown and green

*Postal card.*

1c green, buff

**CANADA.**—The new series of postage stamps has been enriched by the addition of one of the ugliest pieces of work that has ever been turned out, in the shape of a 3c envelope. It will not be necessary to enter into the details of the hideous production, as the illustration herewith will speak for itself.

*Envelope.*

White paper.  
Size 147x87 mm.  
3c red

**CHILE.**—We read in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* that unpaid letter stamps of an entirely new design have appeared, three values having been seen thus far. The design consists of a large numeral in the center, "Correos de Chile" above and "Centavos" below the value, and the word "Multa" below "Centavos."

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has seen some further values of this set, so that we now know of all values from 1 centavo to 20 centavos having been issued.

At the same time, we are informed by one of our correspondents that unpaid letter stamps, which had hitherto appeared only with the word "Valparaiso," had also appeared in Santiago, and we wonder whether the stamps above-mentioned are those referred to.

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Perforated.

2c carmine

8c carmine

4c carmine

10c carmine

6c carmine

20c carmine

**DENMARK.**—The 50 öre has now appeared in the perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , thus completing the set, with the exception of the 25 öre.

*Adhesive stamp.*

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

50ö violet brown

**FERNANDO, PO.**—A postal card with stamp of the current type has now made its appearance, the value being somewhat higher than that usually employed for this form of postal stationery, viz., 10 centavos.

*Postal card.*

10 centavos red, yellow

**HAYTI.**—*Le Timbre Poste* states that a new issue has been made here, of an entirely new design, the stamps being engraved in *taille douce* by the Compagnie Française des Papiers-Monnaie, the first shipment being said to have left Paris about the end of March. The design consists of the well known arms of Hayti in a frame curved at the top; in the upper angles the figures of value with the word "cent" between; in the lower label the words "République d' Haiti." The impression is in color on white paper watermarked "R. H."

A new provisional has just made its appearance, the 20c stamp being surcharged for use as a 2c. The surcharge is the same as that used in 1890 and 1892.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.  
Perforated.

2c on 20c orange, red surcharge

Watermarked R. H.

Perforated.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1c blue   | 5c green   |
| 2c rose   | 7c gray    |
| 3c violet | 20c yellow |

**Bundl.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that a fresh printing of the 4 anna stamps has been made with the value above, instead of below. The sheets are said to be lithographed in eight rows of 15 stamps making 120 varieties.

*Adhesive stamp.*

4a emerald green

**MACAO.**—A set, corresponding to that announced in this issue for Portugal, has appeared here, the values, however, being expressed in "avos," the equivalent of "centavos," instead of in reis.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ½a blue green   | 8a dark blue     |
| 1a red          | 12a violet brown |
| 2a gray lilac   | 16a bistre brown |
| 4a yellow green | 24a bistre       |

**MADEIRA.**—A set, corresponding to that announced in this issue for Portugal, has appeared here.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 2½r blue green   | 50r dark blue     |
| 5r red           | 75r violet brown  |
| 10r gray lilac   | 100r bistre brown |
| 25r yellow green | 150r bistre       |

**MONTENEGRO.**—*The Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* states that the 1n has changed its color from gray blue to light blue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

1n light blue

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The new series has made its appearance and forms a beautiful set of stamps. It is the work of Waterlow & Sons, Limited. The values, colors and designs are as follows :

*Adhesive stamps.*





Perforated 15.  
 ½p lilac gray  
 1p bistre and blue  
 2p maroon  
 2½p blue  
 3p bistre  
 4p rose  
 5p violet brown  
 6p green  
 8p dark blue  
 9p violet  
 1sh red  
 2sh blue green  
 5sh vermilion

Mount Cook  
 View of Lake Taupo and Volcanic Mountains  
 A Sound on the S. W. Coast of New Zealand  
 Lake Wakatipu and Mount Earnshaw  
 Sacred Huia birds  
 Pink and White terraces  
 Otira Gorge and Volcano Ruapehu  
 The Apterix bird  
 Maori War Canoe  
 Pink and White terraces  
 Kakas, or Wild Parrots  
 Entrance to Milford Sound  
 Mount Cook

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**—We have received a 1½d surcharged postal card, the surcharge being very similar to the 1½d on 2d of 1895. However, the type of the numerals is somewhat different and there is no period after "d."

*Postal card.*

Provisional issue.

1½p on 2p violet, black surcharge, *white*

**PERSIA.**—We have now received the values from 2 kran to 50 kran of the new series, all being of the same type as the 1 kran blue announced some time ago.

*Adhesive stamps.*





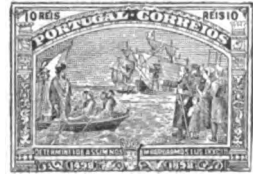
Perforated 12½x12.

2kr pale rose  
3kr yellow  
4kr gray

5kr emerald green  
10kr orange  
50kr violet

**PORTUGAL.**—The set of stamps issued in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the short route to India by Vasco da Gama appeared promptly on April 1st, and we must confess that a most beautiful set of stamps has been added to the issues of this country. Notice of six other sets of similar designs for Portuguese Africa, Portuguese India, Azores, Macao, Madeira and Timor will be found under the proper headings. Each set consists of eight different values, each being of a different design, as is shown by the appended illustrations.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

2½r blue green  
5r red

10r gray lilac  
25r yellow green

50r dark blue  
75r violet brown

100r bistre brown  
150r bistre

**PORTUGUESE AFRICA.**—A set, corresponding to that announced in this issue for Portugal, has appeared here.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

2½r blue green  
5r red

10r gray lilac  
25r yellow green

50r dark blue  
75r violet brown

100r bistre brown  
150r bistre

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—A set, corresponding to that announced in this issue for Portugal, has appeared here, the values however, being in reis and tangas, the equivalent of pies and annas, the currency of British India.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1½r blue green  
4½r red

6r gray lilac  
9r yellow green

1t dark blue  
2t violet brown

4t bistre brown  
8t bistre

**QUEENSLAND.**—We have just received the 4d, of the usual type, in a canary yellow shade, instead of orange yellow, its previous hue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 13.

4p canary yellow

**SIAM.**—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has seen copies of the 12 atts surcharged "3 atts" and a Siamese surcharge similar in type to that on the other varieties which have recently been issued.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

3a on 12a lilac and carmine

**Pahang.**—At the moment of going to press, we received three values of the Perak stamps of the current issue surcharged for use in Pahang, the surcharge used being the name of the State in small font with capital P. We do not know how many values have been treated in this way, but we have received only the three listed below :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

10c lilac and orange

50c green and black

25c green and carmine

**TIMOR.**—A set, corresponding to that announced in this issue for Portugal, has appeared here, the values, however, being expressed in "avos," the equivalent of "centavos," instead of in reis.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

½a blue green

8a dark blue

1a red

12a violet brown

2a gray lilac

16a bistre brown

4a yellow green

24a bistre

**TONGA.**—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, a new registration envelope has appeared here, the design being similar to that of the last issue, except that the value is expressed "4d." at right and left of the coat of arms, instead of "Four Pence" below the coat of arms.

*Registration envelope.*

Size, 225x100 mm.

4p scarlet

**Turkish Offices in Thessaly.**—The stamps which we announced some time ago have now made their appearance, and they are rather pretty cigar box labels. They are a cheaply lithographed affair, octagonal in shape and have two sets of perforations, the one parallel to the corners of the octagon and the other parallel to the top, bottom and sides. The usual toughra appears, and beneath this what is supposed to be a picture of the bridge at Larissa, although we defy anybody to affirm the statement on oath, the design being so badly drawn.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 13.	
10 <sup>o</sup> paras yellow green	2 piastres orange
20 paras rose	5 piastres purple
1 piastre slate blue	

**VENEZUELA.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces an issue of stamps, to appear on the 1st of May, for the prepayment of official correspondence with foreign countries. The design will consist of the arms of the country with "Venezuela" above and "Union Postal Universal" below; on each side the value in figures and "Oficial" in black on the arms. The values are said to be:

5c dark green	50c yellow
10c red	1 bolivar violet
25c blue	

AUCTION SALES.

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., March 19th, 1898.

United States, Philadelphia Carrier, "U. S. P. O.—prepaid—One Cent—Despatch," red on white envelope, entire, very fine impression,	\$60 00
— 1857, 3c outer line, unsevered unused pair, evenly centered, very fine, original gum,	24 25
— 1860, 90c unused, original gum, very fine,	13 00
— 1869, 90c unused, splendid color, fine,	33 25
— Justice, 90c evenly centered, unused, original gum, very fine,	30 00
— Navy, 90c deep blue, used, very fine,	10 00
— State, \$2 unused, evenly centered, very fine, original gum,	15 00
— Revenue stamp, \$25 Mortgage, imperforate,	15 00
— — \$200, imperforate,	22 00
— — \$200, perforated,	10 00
— — Second issue, \$25, perforated,	10 00

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

Minutes of the 181st meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held April 21st, 1898, at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, N. Y.

The meeting was called to order at 8.50 P. M., with the following members present :

President August Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, O. Dejonge, E. R. Carter, J. W. Sittig, A. Lienhardt, E. Angell, A. Richter and R. S. Lehman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Carter withdraws the proposal of Mr. Julio Rojas for membership for the present.

Mr. Clotz proposes for membership Mr. Charles Hirzel; the proposition was referred to the Executive Committee.

The President appointed Messrs. Carter, Lienhardt and O. Dejonge as Nomination Committee who proposed the following nominations for officers for 1898-99 :

For President : August Dejonge; For Vice-President : R. F. Albrecht; For Treasurer : Henry Clotz; For Secretary : R. S. Lehman ; For Librarian; Adolph Lienhardt ; For Executive Committee: C. Witt, A. Richter and Oscar Dejonge.

Mr. Stone sends No. 49 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society, the Bogert & Durbin Co., priced catalogue of their 98th and 99th Auction Sales, Mr. Muecke, a lot of papers and magazines, for the library, Mr. August Dejonge and "A Friend" counterfeits for the counterfeit album. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Our member Charles Grevning having departed this life, Mr. Clotz moved that a vote of condolence be tendered to the family of the deceased. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Carter moved that as our Constitution and By-Laws are defective, a committee be appointed at the next meeting to revise the same, and that all members be notified thereof. Carried.

Mr. Carter exhibited an envelope posted at Wadhams Mills, N. Y., by our member, Rev. E. J. Abbott, bearing a diagonal half of a 4c stamp (present issue) and the endorsement "out of 2 and 1c G.H.P." He stated that he wrote to the Postmaster upon the subject and received the following reply:

WADHAM'S MILLS, N. Y., April 7th, 1898.

EDGAR R. CARTER, Tompkinsville, N. Y.,

Dear Sir—Yours of the 6th at hand; in reply would state that for some reason the order sent about a month ago for stamps was not filled. The 1 and 2c stamps became exhausted and we were compelled to send to the neighboring towns for stamps. We had 4c stamps on hand and to help out when we didn't have any 1c and 2c stamps, we cut the 4c ones and pasted them ourselves on such envelopes as people brought in and wrote on each envelope the reason for sending the "help out." About 25 or 30 were used, both locally and on off letters.

(Signed)

G. H. PIERCE, P. M.,

Per. J. W. PIERCE, Clerk.

Mr. Dejonge exhibited his fine collection of stamps of Italy and Italian states which received deserved admiration.

All members are requested to bring their collections of Argentine Republic for exhibition at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 P. M. upon motion of Mr. Clotz.

Mr. Carter showed some fine lots of exchange circuits, after the meeting containing some stamps which found ready sale. Next meeting will be held on May 19th, 1898.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Sec'y.*, 341 E. 30th St.

### THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Twenty-fourth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, April 11, Messrs. Bruner, Deats, Luff, Scott, Stebbins and the Secretary being present.

Called to order at 8.30 by Vice-President Bruner, the Secretary read letters from Rev. Mr. Bell, and cards from Zanzibar collectors, and stated that he had issued a visitor's card to Mr. John F. Seybold, at the request of Mr. John W. Scott.

The Treasurer's report showing balance in bank of \$361.46 was then received.

The report of Chairman of House Committee was also received.

The application of Mr. John F. Seybold, Syracuse, proposed by John W. Scott, seconded by Walter S. Scott, was reported and upon ballot he was unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

Mr. John W. Scott was authorized to prepare a suitable entertainment for the Club members and to spend as much as necessary within the sum of \$50 which amount was duly appropriated for the purpose.

Adjourned at 9.25 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 and of 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. [Single Copies, 5cts]  
Foreign Countries, 75c.] JUNE 1, 1898

## 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.)

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

NOTE.—The numbers in parentheses are the corresponding numbers of the list of envelopes prepared some years ago by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert, under the auspices of the National Philatelic Society. These numbers are retained for the convenience of collectors whose envelopes are arranged in accordance with that list.

New sizes and shapes have been added to those formerly known and illustrated. The numbers, therefore, of sizes and shapes used in the National Society list will not serve as a guide for the new list, and each month, in presenting instalments of the list of envelopes, we shall give a comparative table indicating the previous numbers, as well as those now employed. The list of envelopes now published will appear at a future date in book form, and then the illustrations of the shapes and sizes will be distributed with the work. Subscribers to the JOURNAL will not receive these illustrations as part of their subscription, but will be enabled to purchase them at a reasonable figure as soon as they are completed.

FIRST SERIES. ISSUE OF 1853-55.

**Dies.**

They are eight in number and comprise

three different values: 3, 6 and 10 cents, there being five varieties of the 3 cents, one of the 6 cents and two of the 10 cents. The shape is a large upright oval, 28x25mm. in size, with a large profile bust of Washington after Houdon embossed upon a ground of solid color. Surrounding this is a band of solid color between two colorless lines, the outer of which is, in turn, surrounded by a line of color. Upon this band, at either side, are four sets of three colorless lines, so interwoven as to form loops and leaving a plain label above and below. That above is inscribed with the value "THREE," "SIX" or "TEN," that below with the word "CENTS," all being in ordinary colorless capitals.

DIE 1. THREE CENTS. 1853. Short labels with curved ends which come close to the inscriptions. There are ten loops in the ornamentation on the left side and nine on the right.

DIE 2. THREE CENTS. 1853. Short labels with straight ends. Eight and a half loops on the left and nine on the right.

DIE 3. THREE CENTS. 1853. Short labels with straight ends having a diagonal line at each corner. Eight and a half loops on the left and nine on the right.

DIE 4. THREE CENTS. 1853. Up-

per label very long with straight ends, lower label shorter and also with straight ends. There are seven loops on each side.

**DIE 5. THREE CENTS. 1854.** Labels as in Die 1, but longer. There are nine loops on the left and eight and a half on the right.

**DIE 6. SIX CENTS. 1853.** Similar to Die 2 of the three cents, with the upper label inscribed "SIX" instead of "THREE."

**Die 7. TEN CENTS. 1855.** Similar

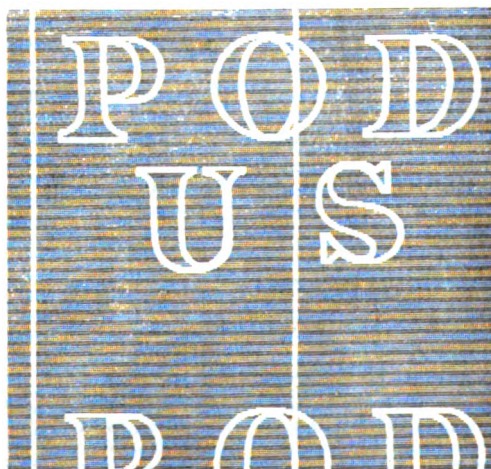
to Dies 2 and 6, but upper label inscribed "TEN."

**DIE 8. TEN CENTS. 1855.** Similar to Die 4, but upper label inscribed "TEN."

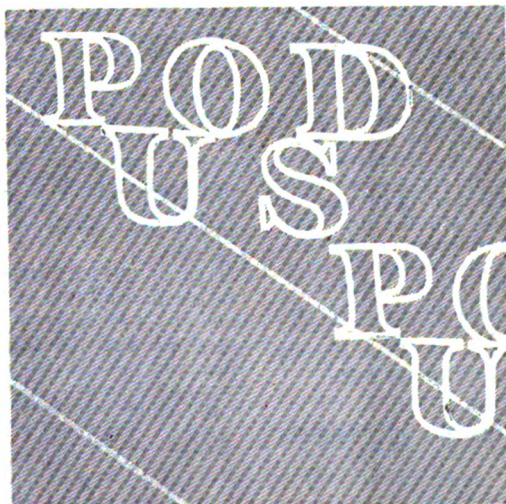
There are many varieties of the above dies, especially of Die 5, most of which are due to wear, not so much of the die itself, though that must undoubtedly be taken into consideration, as of the pad upon which the die strikes.

#### Watermarks.

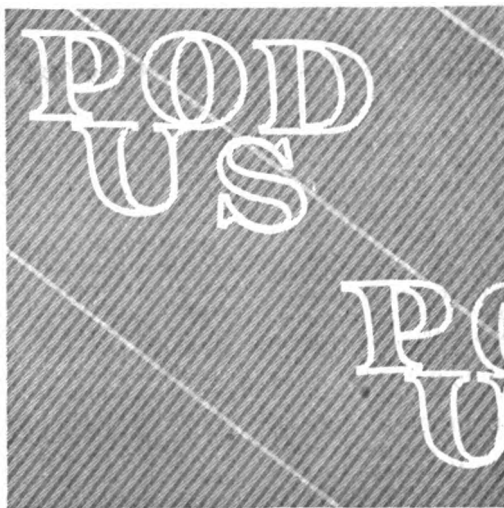
There are four different watermarks in this issue, the variation consisting in the relative position and the spacing of the letters "U. S." and "P. O. D."



**WATERMARK 1.** The monograms are set at right angles to the cross lines, one under the other. Length of "P. O. D." averages 55 mm.; and of "U. S." 31 mm. The next monogram is 20 mm. below the one above. (N. P. S., A 1).



**WATERMARK 2.** The angle is the chief point of difference between watermarks 2 and 3, and if judged by the eye, one may easily be mistaken for the other. Length of "P. O. D." averages 46 mm., and the cross lines 31 mm. apart. The next monogram usually starts with the "P" close to the corner of the "s" above, but sometimes a little way off. (N. P. S., A, 2.)



**WATERMARK 3.** Length of "P. O. D." averages 44 mm., and the cross lines, 31 mm. apart. The monograms are, as a rule, a little lower down and a little further off those above than in var. 2, but still the two watermarks are wonderfully alike. (N. P. S., A 3.)



**WATERMARK 5.** Length of "P. O. D." averages 45 mm., and the cross lines, 26 mm. apart. This watermark is very different from the others, as the "P" of the lower monogram is well under, and sometimes a little to the left of the "s" of the monogram above. The monograms are about 7 mm. apart. (N. P. S., A, 4.)

## Knives.

Six different knives were used in the manufacture of the envelopes of this issue, the descriptions of which follow:

**KNIFE 1, NOTE, SIZE 1,** Sept, 1853. According to the schedules this knife should cut an envelope measuring 4 12-16 x 2 14-16 inches, or 120 x 73mm. Its flaps are all boldly curved, those opposite each other being very nearly identical, as are, also, the opposite sides of each flap.

**KNIFE 2, FULL LETTER, SIZE 3,** July 1853. This should make an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 4-16 inches; 139 x 82 mm. It is virtually a larger edition of knife 1, having the same general and distinctive characteristics.

**KNIFE 3, OFFICIAL, SIZE 7,** July 1853. This should form an envelope measuring 8 10-16 x 3 14-16 inches, 221 x 98 mm. Like the two previous knives, its opposite flaps are practically identical, and it may be readily identified by their free, round curves.

**KNIFE 4, FULL LETTER, SIZE 3,** Oct. 1855. This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 4-16 inches, 139 x 82 mm. With the exception of the upper flap, which is more pointed than any so far mentioned, this envelope is unlike any other ever issued. I quote the following description from the work of the National Philatelic Society: "The bottom flap is brought up from each corner on a diagonal line some 38 mm., then a double curve makes a reversed, flat-ended tongue. This flap is ruled on the inside with three heavy parallel lines, and the words: 'Patented Nov 20, 1855' across the right hand. The side flaps are folded outside of the bottom flap, the upper edges are straight diagonal lines, their ends broad, nearly straight lines, and their bottom edges are parallel about half way with the bottom fold, and then run down to the corner in a diagonal line. The shape was found to tear easily in the mails. It may be noticed that this was the original of the 'Patent' or 'Ruled' envelopes, and was in use but a short time, and is the only one with the work 'Patented' in full across the right hand of the lines on the bottom flap."

**KNIFE 5, FULL LETTER, SIZE 3.** There seems to be some little doubt as to the exact date of issue of this knife, though it was probably some time during 1856 or 1857. It should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 4-16 inches, 139 x 82 mm., and was undoubtedly substituted for knife 4. The upper flap is round pointed, and there is a circular piece cut out of the point of the bottom one, which makes sharp corners with the other curves. The side flaps are very dissimilar, the end of the right one being

quite rounded, while the bottom edge of the left flap, after coming up in a gradual curve from the corner for about 20 mm., runs parallel with, and a trifle below, the lowest of the three ruled lines to its end, then, turning sharply upwards, it runs diagonally to the right for about 43 mm., where it again turns rather sharply and runs diagonally to the left until it merges gradually into the curve of its upper edge. This upper edge, and also that of the right flap, are distinctly concaved from the corners to the curves of their ends.

The words "Pat. Nov. 20, 1855." are printed across the left side of the left flap.

**KNIFE 6, NOTE, SIZE 1.** Here, also, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the exact date at which this knife was adopted. Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert give it as 1859, while Mr. Harrison says: "Sept., 1860."

It should form an envelope measuring 4 11-16 x 2 9-16 inches, 118 x 65 mm. It is very similar to knife 5, except that it is smaller and the upper flap distinctly tongued; there is no circular piece cut from the point of the bottom flap, and the upper edges of the side flaps, instead of being concaved, run from the corners diagonally downward in almost a straight line for about 42 mm., and then curve sharply down. The end of the right flap is also quite flat, or square, instead of rounded. It is ruled.

## Paper.

The paper used for this issue is officially termed "white" and "buff." The white is most commonly found to be of a soft, almost unsurfaced texture and has a yellowish tint; there is also another quality, probably the latest used, which is more highly finished or surfaced, and has more of a bluish cast.

The buff paper is found in many shades, varying from almost yellow to a decided brown, some of it even having a reddish tint. For the most part, it is soft and practically unsurfaced, though, like the white, it is also found of a harder, more crisp and highly surfaced texture. This last is almost invariably of the deeper, or more brownish shades. It is all closely laid with fine lines, crossed at intervals of from 29 mm. to 34 mm. with heavier lines.

## Tresses.

This is the only United States issue which bears a tress of any kind and, even in this, they are found only on the very earliest examples, as, under date of July 7, 1853, the Government notified the contractors, Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., that no more envelopes bearing their seal would be received.

This seal, or tress, consisted simply of a central circle of solid color surrounded by a



band, also of solid color, between two colorless lines. This colored band was inscribed "G. F. Nesbitt. N. Y." in colorless capitals, and the whole design was surrounded by an outer line of color. The colorless portions were embossed.

There are several varieties of this tress,

Mr. Harrison listing ten altogether, but, as they have no special importance or bearing upon the envelopes, it is not deemed worth while to describe them in detail herein. They were all in red and, as usual, imprinted on the point of the upper flap of the envelope.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1853 to 1854.		Three cents, red.	Four Dies.			Two Knives.		
4001	(1)	1	White	1	1	A2	S	
4002	(2)	1	White	2	3	A1-2	S	
4003	(3)	1	Buff	2	3	A2	S	
4004	(4)	2	White	1	1	A2	S	
4005	(5)	2	White	2	3	A2	S	
4006	(6)	2	Buff	2	3	A2	S	
4007	(7)	3	White	1	1	A2	S	
4008	(8)	3	White	2	3	A2	S	
4009	(9)	3	Buff	2	3	A2	S	
4010	(10)	4	White	1	1	A2	S	
4011	(11)	4	White	2	3	A2	S	
4012	(12)	4	Buff	2	3	A2	S	
1854 to 1860.		Three cents, red.	One Die.			Five Knives.		
4013	(13)	5	White	6	1	A2	S	
4014	(14)	5	White	1	1	A2-3	S	
4015	(15)	5	White	2	3	A2	S	
4016	(16)	5	White	4	3	A2	S	
4017	(17)	5	White	5	3	A2	S	
4018	(18)	5	Buff	2	3	A2-5	S	
4019	(18a)	5	Buff	2	3	A2	S	Albino.
4020	(19)	5	Buff	4	3	A2	S	
4021	(20)	5	Buff	5	3	A2	S	
1858 to 1860.		Six cents, green.	One Die.			One Knife.		
4022	(21)	6	White	2	3	A2	S	
4023	(22)	6	Buff	2	3	A2	S	
1853 to 1860.		Six cents, red.	One Die.			One Knife.		
4024	(23)	6	White	3	7	A2	S	
4025	(24)	6	Buff	3	7	A2	S	
1855 to 1860.		Ten cents, green.	Two Dies.			One Knife.		
4026	(25)	7	White	2	3	A2	S	
4027	(26)	7	Buff	2	3	A2	S	
4028	(27)	8	White	2	3	A2	S	
4029	(28)	8	Buff	2	3	A2	S	

SECOND SERIES. ISSUE OF 1860.

Dies.

DIE 9. THREE CENTS, October, 1860. Head of Washington in an upright oval of solid color surrounded by a band, also of color, between two colorless lines, outside of which is a line of color. The colored band is inscribed "THREE CENTS" above and "U. S. POSTAGE" below, all in colorless capitals, and between the inscriptions, at either side, is a six-rayed star. Size about 20 x 24 mm.

There are many minor varieties of this die which are best described in the work on the Nesbitt envelopes published by Mr. Harrison, and we copy the descriptions herewith.

"We find that one of the best tests for separating the varieties is that given by Mr. Tiffany and his colleagues, viz., stretching a thread, or laying a straight-edge, from the extreme right of the top stroke of the letter "T" of "THREE" through the extreme

right of the queue, and we have therefore adopted this as one of our methods in dealing with the descriptions."

VAR. 1. In this and the succeeding six varieties the bottom of the queue is in a line with the commencement of the letter "G" of "POSTAGE." The test thread passes through the right side of the letter "G."

VAR. 2. The thread passes through the "G" of "POSTAGE," and the letters "S" and "T" of that word are closer.

VAR. 3. The thread passes through the left side of the "G" of "POSTAGE."

VAR. 4. The thread passes through the "G" of "POSTAGE." "O" further from "P" than in Vars. 1 and 2. "S" of "POSTAGE" higher up.

VAR. 5. The thread passes through the left side of the "G" of "POSTAGE." "S" is further from "O," letters "TAG" are nearer the outer frame line, and the bust is nearer to the inner frame.

VAR. 6. Thread passes through the left side of the letter "G." "S" and "T" of "POSTAGE" further apart, and "A" and "G" nearer the frame at top.

VAR. 7. The thread passes through the left side of the letter "G" of "POSTAGE," the letter "A" of which word has no cross stroke.

VAR. 8. In this and the following variety the bottom of the queue is in line with the space between the letters "G" and "E" of "POSTAGE." The stamp in Var. 8 measures  $20 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm., whereas in all the other eight varieties the measurement is  $20 \times 24$  mm. The thread passes through the space between the letters "G" and "E" of "POSTAGE."

VAR. 9. Same as Var. 8; but the stamp measures  $20 \times 24$  mm., and the word "POSTAGE" is shorter, the letters being closer together.

DIE 10, SIX CENTS, October 1860. Same as three cents except that the inscription at top reads: "SIX CENTS."

DIE 11, TEN CENTS, October 1860. Same as above, but inscribed "TEN CENTS."

DIE 12, ONE CENT, December 1860. Same as above, inscribed "ONE CENT" and containing head of Franklin instead of that of Washington. Period after "POSTAGE."

There are nine varieties of this die described by Mr. Harrison as follows:

VAR. 1. For the first three varieties the stamp measures  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm. There is a period after the word "POSTAGE" and the bust points at the letter "G" of that word. In Var. 1 the space between the top

of the "E" and "C" of "ONE CENT" measures 4 mm. The "O" of "ONE" is away from "N."

VAR. 2. The space between the letters "E" and "C" measures only 3 mm. "O" of "ONE" is close to "N." "E" and "N" of "CENT" also close.

VAR. 3. The space between "E" and "C" measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. "O" of "ONE" close to "N." "E" and "N" further apart.

VAR. 4. In this and the next three varieties the bust points between the letters "A" and "G" of "POSTAGE." In Var. 4 the space between "O" of "ONE" and "U" of "U. S." measures  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and that between "E" and "C" of "ONE CENT" barely 4 mm. There are usually two small white dots in the central oval, which are in line with the commencement of the letter "S" of "U. S."

VAR. 5. Space between "O" and "U" measures 8 mm., that between "E" and "C" 4 mm. There is sometimes a spot under the left star, and also in the central oval at the back of the head.

VAR. 6. Space between "O" and "U" measures  $7\frac{1}{4}$  mm., which in worn specimens is 7 mm. only. Space between "E" and "C" 4 mm. There is usually a comma after the letter "S" of "POSTAGE," and a dot in the central oval under the letter "N" of "ONE" in the early printed specimens.

VAR. 7. Space between "O" and "U" measures 8 mm. Space between "E" and "C"  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

VAR. 8. The distinguishing feature is that the bust points at the letter "A" of "POSTAGE."

VAR. 11. The bust cuts into the frame between the letters "A" and "G" of "POSTAGE," and also touches the frame at left. The upper ray of the stars points outwards.

DIE 13, ONE CENT, December, 1860. Same as Die 12, excepting that there is no period after "POSTAGE," and the stamp measures  $21 \times 25$  mm. Mr. Harrison describes the two varieties as follows:

VAR. 9. The bust points between the letters "A" and "G" of "POSTAGE."

VAR. 10. Same as last, but the bust points at the letter "G" of "POSTAGE."

DIE 14, FOUR CENTS, December, 1860. This consists of the one cent, Die 12, and the three cents, Die 9, struck, each in its own color, side by side upon the same envelope. There are five combinations of varieties of the one cent and three cents.

VAR. 1: 1 cent, Var. 4 and 3 cents, Var. 4.

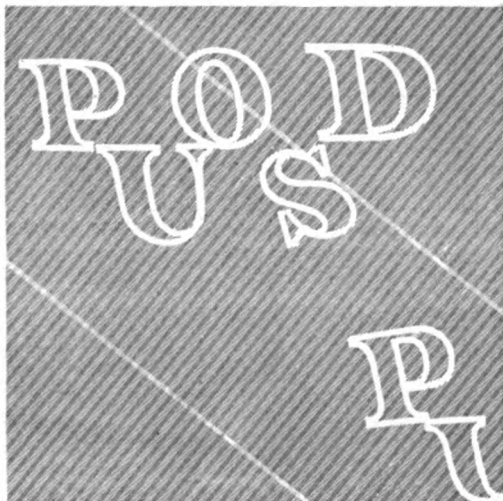
VAR. 2: 1 cent, Var. 6 and 3 cents, Var. 8.

VAR. 3: 1 cent, Var. 5 and 3 cents, Var. 1.

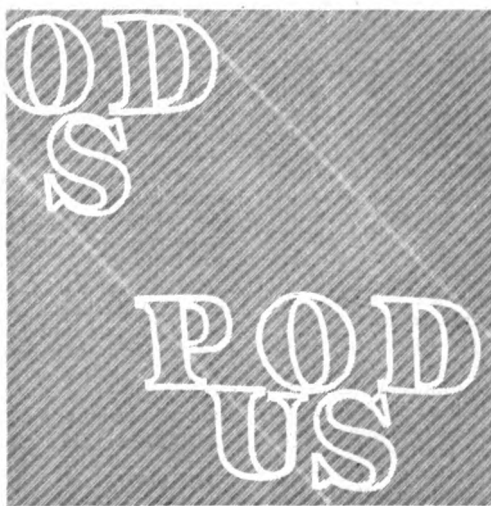
VAR. 4: 1 cent, Var. 3 and 3 cents, Var. 8. There seems no doubt that this last variety  
 VAR. 5: 1 cent, Var. 11 and 3 cents, Var. 8. of the 4 cents was never issued for use."

**Watermarks.**

The watermarks employed in this issue are six in number, three of which also appeared in the previous issue. New varieties are as follows:

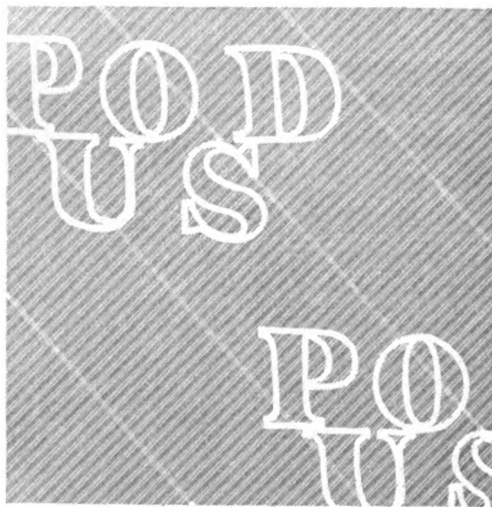


**WATERMARK 4.** Length of "P O D" averages 52 mm., and the cross lines 31 mm. The positions vary a little, but the monogram below usually has the "P" in a line under the "S" of the one above, and is about 13 mm. below. This variety can be recognized best by the peculiar shape of the "O." The inner oval of this letter touches the outer circle at the bottom, and the top of the "O" shows a large space between the two lines. Not mentioned by N. P. S.)



**WATERMARK 6.** Length of "P O D" averages 45 mm., and the cross lines 31 mm.

apart. This watermark is the opposite of Wm'k. 5, the position of the lower monograms being to the right of those above. The "P" is usually just clear of the "S," and sometimes just under it. Monograms further apart, upper ones about 10 mm. above the lower ones. (Not mentioned by N. P. S.)



**WATERMARK 8.** Length of "P O D" averages 47 mm., and the crosslines 19 mm. apart. The "P" is usually nearly clear of the "S." Lower monograms about 10 mm. below those above. (N. P. S., A 6.)

#### Knives.

There are fifteen knives to be found in this issue, viz: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 to 18 inclusive. The first five mentioned have been already described and will, therefore, need no further notice here. Several of the others have never been described and will be so noted.

**KNIFE 7, MEDIUM LETTER, SIZE 2.** 1860. This should form an envelope measuring 5 6-16 x 3 1-16 inches, 137 x 78 mm. The upper flap is rounded in a continuous curve and has a broad round point. The lower one is similar, with a circular piece cut out of its point. The left flap is long, its lower edge, rounding gradually down to the corner, is ruled, and bears the words: "Pat. Nov. 20, 1855," on the left. The right flap is shorter, has a decidedly round point, and the upper edge does not curve in or down near this point.

**KNIFE 8, MEDIUM LETTER, SIZE 2.** 1860. "This envelope is so similar in size and cut that much confusion has resulted in the lists where it has been confounded with knife 7. It is easily distinguished, however, by observing that the loose flap has a small round point; that the lower edge of the left flap turns down abruptly (almost making an angle) to the corner; that the

right flap has a decidedly blunt point, only slightly rounded into the upper and lower edges, and that the upper edge curves in and down near the point."<sup>\*</sup>

**KNIFE 9, FULL LETTER, SIZE 3.** 1860. This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 4-16 inches, 139 x 83 mm. "It is readily distinguished from knife 5 by the upper edges of the side, which curve up in knife 9, and in or down all the way from the upper corners to the points of these flaps in knife 5, and also by the depression in the end of the lower flap, which in knife 9 is merely depressed a little and rounds into the side curves, instead of appearing to have a circular piece cut out, leaving sharp corners, as in knife 5."<sup>\*</sup>

**KNIFE 11, FULL LETTER, SIZE 3.** 1861. † This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 4-16 inches, 139 x 83 mm. It is similar to knife 2, differing from it by having a much more pointed upper flap, rather higher cut side flaps, and a slightly more pointed lower flap. It is not ruled.

**KNIFE 13, OFFICIAL, SIZE 7.** 1861.

<sup>\*</sup>N. P. S. List, p. 11.

† Knife 10 is not found in this issue, appearing first in the next series.

\*\*This forms an envelope measuring 8 14-16 x 3 10-16 inches, 224 x 96 mm. It is not the No. 13 of the National Society's list, being a pronounced variation of it. The following is their description of knife 13 so far as it will apply to this knife: "The loose flap is of the tongued form. The points of the side flaps are about 15 mm. apart. The upper edges of the side flaps curve upward, but the lower edges are nearly straight, and the points small and round, and about 18 mm. apart when folded over the bottom flap. The upper edge of the lower flap is a straight line parallel to and ††24" mm. shorter on the left side and 30 mm. on the right than the upper flap of the envelope, here it turns, forming a rather sharp point, and runs diagonally downwards and outwards for about 30 mm., when it turns down again, running in a straight and slightly diagonal line to the lower corners.

KNIFE 14, EXTRA OFFICIAL, SIZE 8. 1861. This should form an envelope measuring 9 8-16 x 3 15-16 inches, 240 x 99 mm. It has the same general outlines as knife 13, though the points of the side flaps are closer together, generally about 8 mm. apart; the upper edge of the lower flap reaches to within about 15 mm. of the ends of the upper fold of the envelope, and, instead of turning sharply down and outwards, round slightly into the side edges of the flap. These side edges of the lower flap also form a more pronounced angle with the side folds than in knife 13.

KNIFE 15, EXTRA OFFICIAL, SIZE 8. 1861? Very similar in general characteristics to knife 13. It is larger, measuring 9 13-16 x 4 2-16 inches, 249 x 104 mm.; the loose flap is more pointed; the points of the side flaps are nearer together, being only about 8 mm. apart; while the side edges of the lower flap form a greater angle with the side folds of the envelope.

\*\*Knife 12 is not found in this issue, appearing first in the next series.

††N.S.P. list page 12.

KNIFE 16, EXTRA OFFICIAL, SIZE 8. 1861? Very similar to knife 13, but larger, measuring 10 4-16 x 4 6-16 inches, 260 x 110 mm. The loose flap rounds up sharply from the corners, then runs in almost a straight line to the point, which is quite sharp and not rounded or tongued as in knife 13. The points of the side flaps are about 21 mm. apart, and the side edges of the bottom flap form about the same angle to the side folds of the envelope as in knife 13.

KNIFE 17, EXTRA OFFICIAL, SIZE 8. 1861? Similar to knife 16, but larger, measuring 10 11-16 x 4 10-16 inches, 271 x 118 mm. The loose flap is not tongued, but its point is broadly rounded. The points of the side flap are 21 mm. apart. The side edges of the bottom flap are almost an exact reproduction of knife 13, though on a larger scale, of course.

KNIFE 18, ORDINARY LETTER, SIZE 2. 1861? Rather similar to knife 11, but smaller, measuring 5 8-16 x 3 1-16 inches, 140 x 78 mm. The point of the upper or loose flap is 4 mm. shorter. The side flaps are much higher cut and, being 5 mm. longer, overlap considerably more at their points.

KNIVES 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 have not hitherto been described to my knowledge, or, at least, they have never been listed.

**Paper.**

The same remarks as those under the heading of the first issue are equally applicable here, except as regards that of the six large envelopes of the 3 c. value (Nos. 4038 to 4043).

This is an entirely different paper than that used for any other values either before or since, with the possible exception of some of the higher values of the 1861 series, and, even in those cases, it bears the regular watermark. It is of a decidedly different shade, called "creamy buff" by Tiffany, Bogert, and Rechart; is very heavy and closely laid.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wm'k.	Gum.	Remarks.
1860 to 1861.		Three cents, red.		One Die.		Eleven Knifes.		
4030	(29)	9	White	6	1	A3-5	S	
4031	(30)	9	White	1	1	A3	S	
4032	(31)	9	White	7	2	A5	S	
4033	(32)	9	White	8	2	A3-5	S	
4034	(33)	9	White	2	3	A3-5	S	
4035	(34)	9	Buff	7	2	A5	S	
4036	(35)	9	Buff	8	2	A5	S	
4037	(36)	9	Buff	2	3	A2-5	S	
4038	(37)	9	Buff	3	7	None	S	Laid Paper
4039	(38)	9	Buff	13	7	None	S	"
4040	(39)	9	Buff	14	8	None	S	"
4041	(40)	9	Buff	15	8	None	S	"
4042	(41)	9	Buff	16	Odd	None	S	"
4043	(42)	9	Buff	17	Odd	None	S	"

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wm'k.	Gum.	Remarks.
1860 to 1861.	Six cents, red.			One Die.		One Knife.		
4044	(43)	10	White	3	7	A5	S	
4045	(44)	10	Buff	3	7	A5	S	
1860 to 1861.	Ten cents, green.			One Die.		One Knife.		
4046	(45)	11	White	2	3	A3	S	
4047	(46)	11	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
1860 to 1870.	One Cent, blue			Two Dies.		Five Knives.		
4048	(46a)	12	White	18	3	None	S	Var. 11, Laid Pap.
4049	(47)	12	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4050	(48)	12	Buff	2	3	A2-5	U	
4051	(49)	12	Buff	5	3	A5	S	
4052	(50)	12	Buff	5	3	A5	U	
4053	(51)	12	Buff	9	3	A5	S	
4054	(52)	12	Buff	9	3	A5	U	
4055	(53)	12	Orange	2	3	None	U	Wove Paper.
4056	(54)	12	Orange	5	3	None	U	Wove Paper.
4057	(55)	12	Orange	11	3	A8	S	
4058	(56)	13	Buff	11	3	A4-6-8	S	
1860 to 1863.	Four Cents, blue and red.			One Die.		Three Knives.		
4059	(57)	14	White	8	2	A3	S	
4060	(58)	14	White	2	3	A5	S	
4061	(59)	14	White	9	3	A5	S	
4062	(60)	14	Buff	8	2	A5	S	
4063	(61)	14	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4064	(62)	14	Buff	9	3	A5	S	

Comparative List of Numbers of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society.

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
11	11
13	—
14	14
15	—
16	—
17	—
18	—

## NOTE ON THE SECOND ISSUE OF BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS WITH THE PORTRAIT OF KING LEOPOLD II.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

In a former article, on the Belgian postage stamps of the first issue with the portrait of King Leopold II, we showed that these stamps, which were produced by wood engraving, were not at all satisfactory from an artistic point of view and that in the printing numerous errors had been made, most of which have been pointed out to philatelists. Other defects, arising principally from the method employed in the manufacture, having been recognized as likely to facilitate frauds and counterfeiting, caused some concern to the

postal administration, and it was decided to take some further steps to set matters right.

The Hon. Mr. Sainctelette, who was at this period Minister of the Railway, Postal and Telegraph services, appointed a commission composed of specialists who were to find means to bring the stamp much nearer perfection than had previously been the case and to prevent all frauds which might be attempted with postage stamps.

Among the frauds which were perpetrated, special mention must be made of the washing of stamps and the effacing of cancellations by means of chemicals. Frauds of this kind had been observed, and, in spite of the instructions given on this subject by the postal administration to its staff, they were repeated in different parts of the country. These were pointed out to the judicial authorities, and various judgments were rendered by the police courts condemning the delinquents to fines and short terms of imprisonment for having used postage stamps from which the marks, indicating that they had already been used, had been removed.

After long and serious deliberation, the commission appointed by Mr. Sainctelette proposed the substitution of steel engraving for the wood engraving which had been used since 1870, and recommended certain measures for the prevention of fraud. On these recommendations, the Minister requested his administration, about 1881, to address itself to an English firm which had made a specialty of this class of work, for the engraving on steel of the dies required for a whole series of postage stamps with portrait. On June 1st, 1882, the engravings on steel were delivered which were to serve to make up the plates of stamps of the second type with the portrait of King Leopold II.

These stamps appeared in consequence of the royal and ministerial orders reproduced here :

"Leopold II, King of the Belgians.

"To all present and to come, greeting.

"Considering Art. 40 of the law of May 30th, 1879, authorizing the government to issue postage stamps,

"Considering our order of November 13th, 1869, which created the type of postage stamps now in use;

"On the proposal of our Minister of Public Works,

"We have ordered and do order :

"Art. 1. A new type of postage stamp with our portrait is created for the values of 10 centimes and over.

"Art. 2. The values and colors of the postage stamps of this type, as well as the date of their issue, will be decided on by our Minister of Public Works.

"Art. 3. The present postage stamps of 10 centimes and over will continue to be used until the existing supply is exhausted.

"Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present order.

"Given at Brussels, August 29th, 1883.

"LEOPOLD.

"By the King.

"The Minister of Public Works.

"X. OLIN."

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering the royal order of August 29th, 1883, relating to the creation of a new type of postage stamps of the value of 10 centimes and over,

"Considering the royal order of November 13th, 1869, which particularly authorized the Minister of Public Works to decide on the colors of the present postage stamps,

"Orders :

"Art 1. The values and colors of the new postage stamps are determined as follows :

10 centimes, carmine,	50 centimes, violet,
20 centimes, bluish gray,	1 franc, lilac,
25 centimes, blue,	2 francs, brown.

"Art. 2. The following colors are adopted for the subsequent manufacture of the present postage stamps below the value of 10 centimes :

1 centime, olive green,  
2 centimes, yellow,  
5 centimes, green.

"Art. 3. The date of issue of the new or modified postage stamps mentioned above is fixed for January 1st next.

"The present postage stamps will continue to be sold concurrently with the above mentioned stamps until the quantities in stock have been exhausted.

Brussels, August 29th, 1883.

"X. OLIN."

At the time these two orders appeared, new frauds were discovered in the use of postage stamps. The administration therefore gave strict injunctions to its staff to completely cover the label with the impression of the date stamp, taking care not to make use of a single impression to cancel two adjacent stamps. Reiteration was made, moreover, of the penalties laid down in articles 188 and 189 of the Belgian penal code for the counterfeiting and fraudulent re-employment of postal values, and it was decided to advance the date of issue of the stamps of the new type.

These instructions were followed by a new ministerial order, thus :

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Considering our order of August 29th last, made in execution of Royal Order of the same date, providing for the creation of new postage stamps ;

"Orders :

"Contrary to our order aforesaid, the new stamps of 10 and 20 centimes will be issued on October 20th instant, and those of the 25 and 50 centimes on November 1st next.

"Brussels, October 3rd, 1883.

"X. OLIN."

This last order was followed, on October 12th, 1883, by administrative instructions, giving notice that the first distribution of the new postage stamps of 10, 20, 25 and 50 centimes would be made, at first to the most important offices, and in proportion to the quantities manufactured. The subsequent supplies were composed in part of old stamps, until the quantities remaining in stock were exhausted, and it was recommended to use the latter in preference to the others, so that they might be got rid of the sooner. It was, moreover, recommended not to deliver the new stamps to the public unless they were asked for, and to see to it that no mistake arose on account of the simultaneous use of stamps of the same color but of different values.

As may be seen by the four specimens reproduced below, even though the stamps of the second issue were perfect in their execution, they pre-





sented a portrait which bore but a slight resemblance to his Majesty Leopold II. As soon as these four values were issued, numerous criticisms appeared on this account, and the postal administration, recognizing the justice of the criticism, immediately took steps to remedy the defect. Orders were given at the factory to discontinue the manufacture of the new values, and three months later the following order appeared :

“ The Minister of Public Works,

“ Considering our order of August 29th last, made in execution of the Royal Order of the same date, providing for the creation of new postage stamps,

“ Orders :

“ Contrary to article 3 of our above mentioned order, the new postage stamps of 1 and 2fr. will be issued at a date to be determined on later,

“ Brussels, December 31st, 1883.

“ X OLIN.”

As will be seen, the 1fr. and 2fr. postage stamps were not issued. At the factory a certain number of trial sheets, however, had been printed, but these were destroyed a short time after the appearance of the order of December 31st, 1883.

As to the stamps of 10, 20, 25 and 50 centimes, the manufacture of which also ceased on December 31st, 1883, the quantities issued were employed until they were completely exhausted.

There were delivered to the offices from October 20th, 1883, to April 1st, 1884 :

10 centimes :	30,000 sheets, or	9,000,000 stamps ;
20 “	1,000 “ “	300,000 “
25 “	5,000 “ “	1,500,000 “
50 “	400 “ “	120,000 “

These four values, perforated 14, having had an existence of only six or seven months, are pretty well sought after to-day. The entire supply having been made, so to speak, at one and the same time, these stamps show only one shade for each value. Moreover, no error in the impression has been discovered ; it is clear, as is always the case with dies engraved on steel. The only thing which has been discovered is the absence of perforation on three horizontal rows of a certain number of sheets of the 20c. blue, making an entire lack of perforation in 15 stamps on each sheet. There should exist, therefore, below the horizontal line forming the base of the frame of the said stamps a white space 2 mm. wide not perforated. This detail is of great importance, for any stamp having the white imperforate space at the base less than this width must be considered as a faked stamp.

Without being able to determine the number of sheets in which these errors occurred, it is safe to say that they are very rare. They may still be discovered at the present time on stamps pasted on drafts as late as September, 1884, to represent the charge for collection.

With the exception of the points mentioned, the stamps described in this article present no special features.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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*(Continued from page 189.)*

ISSUE OF 1879.

On February 4th, 1879, the Continental Bank Note Co. was consolidated with the American Bank Note Co., under the name of the latter. The contracts of the former company were assumed by the new organization. Subsequent contracts were also secured by the American Bank Note Co., who continued to supply the stamps required by the Post Office Department until January 1st, 1894.

As has been previously stated, the Continental Bank Note Co. began, about the end of 1878 or beginning of 1879, to use a soft porous paper for their stamps. The American Bank Note Co. continued to use paper of this quality, as it was found to give the best results, especially when steam presses were used. The new company also made use of the plates of its predecessor, as well as the plates of the National Bank Note Co. for the thirty and ninety cents values and probably some plates of the ten cents made by the latter company. It is certain that there exist ten cent stamps which are undoubtedly the work of the American Bank Note Co., and are without the secret mark. It is claimed by some writers that these are from the Continental Bank Note Co's plates from which the secret mark has worn away. In support of this statement pairs and blocks are reported, on which the mark shows with varying degrees of indistinctness and is sometimes almost invisible. It is possible that this claim is correct. But there are certain other points about the stamps which are peculiar to the plates of the National Bank Note Co. and which lead the author to believe they are from those plates. The question can only be settled by finding the stamps with marginal imprint or plate number or by examination of the records of the contractors. It is to be regretted that there is no present prospect that the latter privilege will be granted.

The gum used by the American Bank Note Co. was generally yellowish but occasionally it was quite brown and in their later printings was sometimes almost white.

The stamps are found in the following shades :

## Perforated 12.

- 1879
- 1 cent pale bright blue, bright blue, deep bright blue, sky blue, blue, dark blue, gray-blue, dull blue, dark dull blue, dark ultramarine
  - 2 cents vermilion, scarlet-vermilion, orange-vermilion, orange
  - 3 cents pale bright green, yellow-green, dull green, deep dull green, gray-green, dark green, myrtle green
  - 5 cents blue, dark blue, indigo
  - 6 cents pale dull rose, dull rose, brown-rose
  - 10 cents (National plate) yellow-brown
  - 10 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, orange-brown, red-brown, gray-brown, brown, dark brown, black-brown

- 15 cents pale orange-yellow, orange-yellow, orange, red-orange, orange-red, pale red.  
 30 cents (National plate) gray-black, greenish-black  
 30 cents full black, jet black  
 90 cents (National plate) dull carmine-rose, carmine-rose, rose-carmine

Except when otherwise stated these stamps were printed from the plates of the Continental Bank Note Co. or from plates made from the dies of that company. The following plates of the Continental Co. are known to have been used by the American Co.

- 1 cent No. 301  
 2 cents No. 296, 297  
 3 cents No. 292, 309, 310  
 15 cents No. 31

The following were probably used:

- 5 cents No. 306  
 6 cents No. 304, 305  
 10 cents No. 302, 303

In addition to these it is reasonable to suppose that many other plates of the lower values were used.

In the course of time new plates were made as required. They bore the imprint "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY," in heavy faced, shaded capitals, without frame or other surroundings. The imprints and plate numbers occupied the same positions as on the plates of the previous contractors. The numbers were all in small italic numerals. The plates contained two hundred stamps each and the impressions were divided vertically into sheets of one hundred stamps, as in the preceding issues.

The numbers of these plates were as follows:

- 1 cent No. 319, 320, 327, 328, 336, 337, 344, 353, 354, 355, 356  
 2 cents No. 338, 339, 391, 392, 393, 394, 412, 413  
 3 cents No. 311, 312, 321, 322, 323, 324, 329, 330, 334, 335, 340, 341, 341A, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 350A, 351, 352, 357, 358  
 5 cents No. 325, 326, 379, 380  
 10 cents No. 377, 378

#### ISSUE OF 1881-82.

Either because the dies had become worn from long use or because it was thought desirable to deepen the lines of the designs, that the wiping of the plates might be made easier and heavier impressions produced, the dies of the one, three, six and ten cents stamps were re-engraved. This re-engraving did not improve the appearance of the stamps. Their delicacy and clearness were destroyed and the impressions from the re-cut designs are heavy, blurred and uneven. The re-engraved stamps may be distinguished by the following peculiarities :

**ONE CENT.** The vertical lines of the background have been much deepened in the upper part of the stamp, so that in many impressions the background appears to be solid. Lines of shading have been added inside the arabesques in the upper corners. The fine shadings outside the arabesques and at the ends of the upper label have been nearly obliterated by the recutting. Mr. Tiffany describes three varieties of this stamp, distinguished principally by the condition of the oval below the bust, as showing either a light spot, a shadow or a background of uniform solidity. These varieties are not in any way due to differences in engraving but to the amount of ink on the plate and perhaps, in some small degree, to the condition of the plate as regards wear.

**THREE CENTS.** Vertical lines have been added to the background of the medallion, but they can only be seen on proofs or very clearly printed copies. The vertical lines of the shield have been deepened, making the shadows of the medallion appear by contrast only about one half as wide as before. At the bottom the horizontal lines of the background have been deepened, thus obliterating the fine vertical shadings below the ends of the ribbon bearing the value. About 1 mm. below the "TS" of "CENTS" a short horizontal dash has been cut.

**SIX CENTS.** The horizontal lines of the panel have been recut, obscuring the shadings of the edges and of the oval and giving it a uniformly solid appearance. The vertical lines of the background have also been recut. There are now only three of these lines at each side of the panel, where formerly there were four.

**TEN CENTS.** The lines of the medallion, the shield and the background have all been recut. In the medallion the diagonal hatching lines have disappeared. At the left side there were formerly five vertical lines between the medallion and the edge of the shield. There are now but four. The five vertical shadings below the ribbon bearing the value are nearly obliterated by the deepened horizontal lines of the background. The re-engraved die was made from a transfer of the old National die and so has not the secret mark.

Mr. Tiffany says the re-engraved stamps began to appear in November 1882. This date is much too late for at least three values. The *Philatelic Record* reported the one cent in March 1882, the ten cents in June and the six cents in November of that year. The change in the three cents was made earlier than in any of the other values but does not appear to have attracted the attention of any of the philatelic journals. It is stated on excellent authority that the three cents was recut in June 1881, the one cent in July 1881, the ten cents in March 1882 and the six cents in May of that year, and that stamps from the new plates were issued to the public about one month later than the date named in each instance.

The paper, gum, size of plates and location of the inscriptions and plate numbers are the same as in the issue of 1879. This remark will apply to subsequent issues by the American Bank Note Co. unless especially stated otherwise.

#### Perforated 12.

Aug. 1881.	1 cent dull ultramarine, ultramarine, bright ultramarine, gray-blue, slate-blue, dull blue, chalky blue
July 1881	3 cents yellow-green, gray-green, blue-green
June 1882	6 cents brown-rose, dull rose, claret, deep claret, Indian

red

April 1882      10 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, orange-brown,  
red-brown, olive brown, brown, violet-brown, black-  
brown

The following plates were used for this issue :

1 cent	No. 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 387, 388, 389, 390, 401, 402, 406, 407, 422, 423, 424, 425, 475
3 cents	No. 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 395, 396, 397, 398, 408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421
6 cents	No. 426, 427.
10 cents	No. 403, 403A, 404, 404A, 480, 481

Beginning in 1885, the plates of the American Bank Note Co. bear a serial letter as well as a number. There are usually five plates to each letter. This change was occasioned by the use of a steam press which accommodated five plates at a time. The object of the letters was that the five companion plates might always be used together and even impressions secured, which obviously would not be the result if plates in different stages of wear were used together. A letter was usually assigned to the first plate made of any value, even when only one plate was made, since more might be needed later.

Under this system the following plates were provided for the issue of 1881-'82.

1 cent	No. C. 497, 498, 499, 500, 501 D. 502, 503, 504, 505, 506 I. 527, 528, 529, 530, 531
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#### ISSUE OF APRIL 10TH, 1882.

The five cent stamp with the portrait of General Taylor had never given satisfaction. The full faced portrait was too large for its surroundings and also not in accord with the profile busts on the other values. After the death of President Garfield it was decided to place his portrait on the five cent stamp. The original intention was to print the stamp in black, the color of mourning, as was done with the fifteen cents of the 1866 issue, after the death of President Lincoln, but the color finally adopted was a dark brown. The official description of the stamp is as follows :

**FIVE CENTS (Garfield).** On a rectangular-lined tablet, the greater portion of which is raised in the shape of a shield, is an elliptical medallion bearing the portrait of President Garfield. The medallion is bordered by a line of small white beads, the legend, "U. S. POSTAGE," being at the bottom of the stamp in small black block letters. The words "FIVE" and "CENTS" are above the legend and partly on the lower edge of the tablet, divided by a large five-pointed star, upon which is the white-faced figure "5" upon a black ground. The star is outlined with white, and the denomination words are each on lines curved downward at the ends. Size 20x25½ mm.

For several years the catalogues have listed two varieties of this stamp, the first having the background of the medallion composed of horizontal lines crossed by fine diagonal lines, and the second showing the horizontal lines

only. While well aware that there was but one die for this value, the author was, at one time, led to accept the two varieties, on the theory that they represented plates made from two transfers, one of which was not sufficiently deep to bring out the finer lines. It is now understood that the plates are all alike and all have the fine lines. When the diagonal lines are missing on a stamp it is merely because the ink has been removed from them by too much pressure in wiping the plate and by the operation being performed lengthwise of the lines instead of across them. It is probable also that wearing of the plate affects the appearance of the lines.

It was intended to issue this stamp to the public on March 1st, 1882. The first delivery to the Post Office Department was made on Feb. 7th, 1882. A few of the stamps were obtained by favor and used on the 14th of that month. They were also reported in the European philatelic journals in March of that year, but according to the report of the Postmaster General and the daily newspapers they were not put on sale until April 10th, 1882.

#### Perforated 12.

April 10th, 1882 5 cents yellow-brown, bistre-brown, Van Dyke brown, black-brown, gray-brown, gray

The plates for this issue were numbered as follows :

5 cents No. 399, 400, 488, 489  
K. 537, 538, 539, 540, 541

#### ISSUE OF OCT. 1ST, 1883.

An act of Congress, approved Mch. 3rd, 1883, provided as follows :

"Upon all matter of the first class (as defined by chapter 180 of the laws of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879, entitled: An Act, etc.) postage shall be charged on and after the first day of October, A. D., 1883, at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and all acts so far as they fix a different rate of postage than herein provided upon said first class matter, are to that extent hereby repealed."

Concerning this change the report of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 8th, 1883, says :

"Soon after the passage of the Act of March 3rd, 1883, preparations were begun to carry the new law into effect. The change left the 3-cent denomination of postage stamps of little utility, it no longer representing the single rate of postage on any class of matter, and it was determined to discontinue its issue. As the public would undoubtedly have regarded with disfavor the dropping of Washington from portraits forming the distinguishing feature in the series of postage stamps, it was decided to replace the old 2-cent stamp by a new one bearing the profile of the first President, thus restoring it to its old place on the stamp in most general use. It was also decided to issue a new stamp of the value of four cents, a denomination not previously in use, and designed to cover two rates of letter postage. The portrait of Jackson, formerly on the 2-cent stamp, was transferred to this new (4-cent) stamp."

The official description of these two stamps is as follows :

**TWO CENTS.** A plain tablet ; above the oval surrounding the head are the words "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" and underneath the tablet are the words "TWO CENTS." It may be added that the tablet is shaped like the shield on the 3 cent stamp of this series and that the figure "2" separates the words "TWO" and "CENTS," which form a straight line, resting partly on the point of the tablet and partly on the darkly shaded ground below. This is the first stamp of the series with the legend unabbreviated. The

medallion is elliptical, and bears the profile bust of Washington. Size 20 x 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

**FOUR CENTS.** The tablet is rectangular and beveled, covering the entire stamp, the lower half in solid color. The legend, like that on the 2 cent stamp of even date, is in the unabbreviated form, "UNITED STATES POSTAGE," following the upper line of an elliptical medallion, bearing the profile bust of Andrew Jackson, and is in small white capitals. In each lower corner is a large white figure "4." Below these and in an unbroken straight line are the words "FOUR CENTS," in small white capitals with a very small star at the right and left and immediately under the figure 4. Size 20 x 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

It has been claimed that there are two varieties of the two cent stamps, distinguishable by the presence or absence of a shadow below the shield, but these differences are entirely due to the amount of ink applied and to the condition of the plates.

According to the report of the Postmaster General the stamps were issued on October 1st, 1883.

Perforated 12.

Oct. 1st, 1883.    2 cents orange-brown, red-brown, copper-brown, metallic red, Indian red  
                           4 cents deep green, blue-green, dark blue-green

The following plates were made for these stamps :

2 cents    No. 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438,  
                   439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447,  
                   448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 458,  
                   459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 467, 468,  
                   469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 476, 477, 478,  
                   479  
                   . A. 483, 484, 485, 486, 487  
                   B. 490, 491, 492, 493, 494  
                   E. 507, 508, 509, 510, 511  
                   F. 512, 513, 514, 515, 516  
                   G. 517, 518, 519, 520, 521  
                   H. 522, 523, 524, 525, 526  
                   J. 532, 533, 534, 535, 536  
                   N. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557  
                   O. 558, 559, 560, 561, 562  
                   P. 563, 564, 565, 566, 567  
                   Q. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572  
                   U. 588, 589, 590, 591, 592  
                   V. 593, 594, 595, 596, 597  
 4 cents    No. 456, 457  
                   L. 542, 543, 544, 545, 546

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated Nov. 5th, 1887, says :

"Upon the change in the rate of postage on first class matter, from 3 to 2 cents a half ounce on the 1st of October, 1883, large quantities of 3 and 6 cent stamps and stamped envelopes were left in the hands of postmasters and of the public. As those in the hands of the public could not be used, except at a loss, under the new rate, it was thought to be just that the Department should redeem them by giving the 2 cent denomination of stamps and envelopes for them. Orders to this effect were accordingly given to postmasters, December 12, 1883; but at the same time, they were forbidden to send to the Department the stamps and envelopes thus redeemed. The result was a large and very general accumulation of un-

salable stock in post offices, over one-third probably of all the post offices in the country having more or less of it. On January 1, 1886, it was determined to relieve postmasters of this accumulation of valueless material; but as the volume of it was so great that it could not be conveniently handled if called in at once, circulars were sent monthly to a limited number of postmasters, directing them to return to the Department whatever amount they might have on hand. As fast as the stock was received under these notices it was counted and destroyed, the proper credits for it being given postmasters in their accounts.

By February, 1887, this unsalable stock had become so greatly reduced that all postmasters were instructed to return at once such of it as they might still have on hand."

Mr. Tiffany says the face value of the stamps and envelopes destroyed "soon reached the comfortable little sum of \$731,503.61."

The contract for the manufacture of postage stamps for the four years beginning July 1st, 1885, was awarded to the American Bank Note Co. This contract provided that all ordinary postage stamps were to be printed on steam presses. The custom of specifying that the paper should be equal to the sample attached to the contract was also changed and a standard paper, made according to a formula, was required.

By Act of Congress, approved March 30th, 1885, the rate of postage on first-class matter was further modified. The Act provided as follows:

"That upon all matter of the first class, as defined by Chapter 180 of the Laws of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879, entitled: An Act, etc., and by that Act declared subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and reduced by Act of March 3rd, 1883, to two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, postage shall be charged, on and after the first day of July, 1885, at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; and drop letters shall be mailed at the rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, including delivery at letter carrier offices, and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof where free delivery by carriers is not established."

#### ISSUE OF JUNE 15TH, 1887.

A one cent stamp of a new design was issued on June 15th, 1887. It is officially described as follows:

ONE CENT. A profile bust of Benjamin Franklin upon a disk with shaded background, the lower portion of the oval disk being bordered with pearls, and the upper portion with a curved panel, containing, in small white letters, the words "UNITED STATES POSTAGE." The whole is engraved in line upon a shield-shaped tablet with a truncated pyramidal base, bearing on it the words "ONE CENT" on either side of the figure "1." Size 20x25¼ mm.

Perforated 12.

June 15th, 1887 1 cent dull ultramarine, ultramarine, bright ultramarine

*Variety:*

1 cent dull ultramarine. Imperforate.

The plates used for this issue are numbered:

1 cent No. R. 573, 574, 575, 576, 577  
 S. 578, 579, 580, 581, 582  
 T. 583, 584, 585, 586, 587  
 F.F. 644, 645, 646, 647, 648  
 G.G. 649, 650, 651, 652, 653  
 J.J. 664, 665, 666, 667, 668  
 P.P. 694, 695, 696, 697, 698  
 U.U. 719, 720, 721, 722, 723



ISSUES OF 1887-88.

By an official circular, dated August 15th, 1887, the following changes were announced :

“ On or about the 12th of September, 1887, the following changes in the series of postage stamps will be made :

The color of the 2-cent stamp will be green, instead of the present color, metallic red.

The color of the 3-cent stamp (issues of which are still made to some of the larger post offices) will be vermilion instead of green.”

In addition to the above the circular announced changes in the designs of certain of the stamped envelopes and in their colors ; the four cents was to be printed in carmine, the five cents in blue, the thirty cents in brown and the ninety cents in purple. The stamps and envelopes were duly issued in the new colors and, during the next year, the four, five, thirty and ninety cents adhesives appeared in colors corresponding to those adopted for the envelopes of the same values. The philatelic journals chronicled the thirty cents in February, 1888, the five and ninety cents in March and the four cents in December, of that year. On the subject of these last changes the report of the Postmaster General for 1888 and the Postal Guide are silent and the customary announcement by official circular of the contemplated change appears to have been omitted.

Perforated 12.

Sept. 12th, 1877.	2 cents pale bright green, bright green, deep green, yellow-green
“ “	3 cents pale red, scarlet
Dec. 1888.	4 cents rose-carmine, carmine
Mch. 1888.	5 cents dark blue, indigo
Feb. 1888.	30 cents brown-orange, orange-brown, deep orange-brown
Mch. 1888.	90 cents purple, bright purple

*Varieties :*

- 2 cents deep green. Imperforate
- 5 cents indigo. Pale pink paper
- 30 cents orange-brown. Imperforate

The imperforate thirty cent stamps are from plate No. 405.

The only copy of the five cent stamps on colored paper which has been seen by the author was shown him by Mr. F. O. Conant. It had full original gum and presented a generally satisfactory appearance. Concerning it, Mr. Conant writes :

“ The five cents blue, Garfield, on pink paper, is one of a lot of ten or fifteen, purchased at the Portland, Me. post office in 1889, by one of the local collectors. The paper appears to be too evenly colored to be the result of accident. Among the lot was a pair with the top margin. The color showed evenly on the margin, as on the stamps.”

In printing these stamps the following plates were used :

- 2 cents No. N. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557
- O. 558, 559, 560, 561, 562
- P. 563, 564, 565, 566, 567.
- Q. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572
- U. 588, 589, 590, 591, 592

V. 593, 594, 595, 596, 597  
 W. 598, 599, 600, 601, 602  
 X. 603, 604, 605, 606, 607  
 Y. 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613  
 Z 614, 615, 616, 617, 618  
 A. A. 619, 620, 621, 622, 623  
 B. B. 624, 625, 626, 627, 628  
 C. C. 629, 630, 631, 632, 633  
 D. D. 634, 635, 636, 637, 638  
 E. E. 639, 640, 641, 642, 643  
 H. H. 654, 655, 656, 657, 658  
 I. I. 659, 660, 661, 662, 663  
 K. K. 669, 670, 671, 672, 673  
 L. L. 674, 675, 676, 677, 678  
 M. M. 679, 680, 681, 682, 683  
 N. N. 684, 685, 686, 687, 688  
 O. O. 689, 690, 691, 692, 693  
 Q. Q. 699, 700, 701, 702, 703  
 R. R. 704, 705, 706, 707, 708  
 S. S. 709, 710, 711, 712, 713  
 T. T. 714, 715, 716, 717, 718

3 cents No. 421  
 4 cents No. L. 542, 543, 544, 545, 546  
 5 cents No. K. 537, 538, 539, 540, 541  
 30 cents No. 405  
 90 cents No. 23 (National Bank Note Co.)

It is possible that a few other and earlier plates may have been used for the two, four and five cents stamps.

Plate 613 of the two cents was added to serial letter Y to replace plate 611 which was broken.

The reports of the Postmaster-General make no distinction between stamps of the same value but of different issues. The following statistics of quantities delivered to deputy postmasters are, therefore, presented with the regret that they are not in more satisfactory shape for the purposes of philatelists.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1879.	March 31, 1880.	June 30, 1880.	Total.
1 cent	42,968,000	54,511,200	66,025,900	62,944,700	226,449,800
2 cents	16,289,750	18,865,550	23,080,900	18,349,500	76,585,700
3 cents	128,951,300	129,452,900	148,615,700	134,583,700	541,603,600
5 cents	2,606,180	3,021,100	3,847,340	3,297,160	12,771,780
6 cents	1,496,150	1,329,200	1,850,000	1,680,350	6,364,700
10 cents	2,209,580	2,266,220	3,194,350	2,679,780	10,349,930
15 cents	266,120	243,140	307,440	298,420	1,115,120
30 cents	84,640	95,280	134,010	101,620	415,550
90 cents	7,700	7,080	5,620	5,390	25,790

Whole number of stamps 875,681,970. Value \$22,414,928.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1880.	Dec. 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	Total.
1 cent	57,783,200	68,475,600	77,951,000	61,097,300	265,307,100
2 cents	17,166,450	20,455,250	25,918,400	23,111,950	86,652,050
3 cents	132,174,800	142,142,100	151,953,500	141,143,400	567,413,800
5 cents	3,182,800	3,799,220	3,944,540	3,923,120	14,849,680
6 cents	1,226,200	1,768,950	1,608,250	1,711,600	6,405,000
10 cents	2,514,310	2,932,810	3,553,620	2,988,740	11,989,480
15 cents	213,140	235,240	424,020	214,180	1,086,580
30 cents	62,090	118,440	121,840	95,800	398,170
90 cents	3,900	6,050	6,050	10,590	26,590

Whole number of stamps 954,128,450. Value \$24,040,627.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1881.	Dec. 31, 1881.	March 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	Total.
1 cent	58,349,000	69,592,200	78,612,900	77,380,600	283,934,700
2 cents	23,499,400	26,407,400	28,861,200	27,578,800	106,346,800
3 cents	161,825,800	166,676,000	183,352,000	168,609,900	680,463,700
5 cents	4,030,440	4,522,120	5,193,520	5,531,200	19,277,280
6 cents	1,923,700	1,922,750	2,108,300	2,013,700	7,968,450
10 cents	2,955,210	3,554,290	4,362,110	3,670,080	14,541,690
15 cents	324,600	326,560	536,720	299,460	1,487,340
30 cents	90,280	142,290	153,910	123,920	510,400
90 cents	7,790	10,050	6,170	5,960	29,970

Whole number of stamps 1,114,560,330. Value \$28,679,528.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1882.	March 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	Total.
1 cent	69,662,500	84,371,300	94,134,200	86,031,000	334,199,000
2 cents	24,177,300	32,501,100	32,435,000	30,777,650	119,891,050
3 cents	167,930,400	174,138,800	182,868,500	174,862,100	699,799,800
5 cents	5,226,760	5,733,460	6,233,340	5,838,560	23,032,120
6 cents	1,941,300	2,519,050	2,404,700	1,885,450	8,750,500
10 cents	3,276,840	3,668,370	4,538,500	3,596,450	15,080,160
15 cents	401,280	329,160	479,400	289,260	1,449,100
30 cents	112,770	116,340	138,280	97,620	465,010
90 cents	9,180	8,130	6,260	3,490	27,060

Whole number of stamps 1,202,743,800. Value \$30,307,179.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1883.	Dec. 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	Total.
1 cent	84,582,100	96,221,900	102,338,100	93,814,700	376,956,800
2 cents	157,598,100	238,918,900	278,928,200	251,623,900	927,069,100
3 cents	95,461,000	5,000	25,200	34,900	95,526,100
4 cents	1,541,200	5,244,200	4,800,500	4,558,050	16,143,950

5 cents	5,197,080	6,111,000	7,570,580	6,635,740	25,514,400
6 cents	898,050	.....	40,000	53,750	991,800
10 cents	3,498,540	3,712,420	4,885,750	3,916,370	16,013,080
15 cents	282,340	265,260	377,860	166,740	1,092,200
30 cents	75,600	110,910	150,930	96,460	433,900
90 cents	7,250	6,220	7,740	5,920	27,130

Whole number of stamps 1,459,768,460. Value \$29,077,444.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1884.	Dec. 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Total.
1 cent	80,576,800	90,425,900	97,158,000	96,403,200	364,563,900
2 cents	244,084,350	247,443,400	279,510,900	266,120,800	1,037,159,450
3 cents	.....	200,000	66,000	153,000	419,000
4 cents	3,913,100	4,282,750	4,718,525	4,289,900	17,204,275
5 cents	6,391,360	6,716,700	7,756,340	6,958,940	27,823,340
6 cents	.....	.....	40,000	14,000	54,000
10 cents	3,388,460	4,090,170	4,761,940	4,057,520	16,297,790
15 cents	255,540	344,480	302,900	273,940	1,176,860
30 cents	89,160	71,860	150,010	93,210	404,240
90 cents	5,870	3,860	4,910	5,440	20,080

Whole number of stamps 1,465,122,935. Value \$28,429,628.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Total.
1 cent	78,335,600	100,412,900	117,394,800	114,386,800	410,530,100
2 cents	247,262,600	285,245,400	303,255,800	312,142,600	1,147,906,400
3 cents	200,000	155,500	319,600	201,200	876,300
4 cents	2,257,300	3,563,850	3,008,150	3,248,550	12,077,850
5 cents	5,999,860	7,259,800	8,652,680	7,875,080	29,787,420
6 cents	55,000	50,700	2,100	50,500	158,300
10 cents	3,594,110	4,662,610	5,012,440	4,558,010	17,827,170
15 cents	258,600	348,500	323,940	267,520	1,198,560
30 cents	64,950	135,450	126,400	75,930	402,730
90 cents	3,410	7,770	3,500	4,590	19,270

Whole number of stamps 1,620,784,100. Value \$31,172,364.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	March 31, 1887.	June 30, 1887.	Total
1 cent	80,669,900	117,101,800	124,744,900	109,769,700	432,286,300
2 cents	249,142,600	351,213,400	326,290,200	319,516,150	1,246,162,350
3 cents	61,100	312,000	791,500	100,000	1,264,600
4 cents	2,141,500	4,158,700	3,795,350	3,343,300	13,438,950
5 cents	6,258,400	9,073,660	9,553,400	7,614,280	32,499,740
6 cents	1,700	1,000	54,000	1,000	57,700
10 cents	3,582,310	5,243,850	5,933,240	4,417,120	19,176,520
15 cents	256,040	540,780	414,520	419,520	1,630,860
30 cents	89,710	115,030	130,900	97,410	433,050
90 cents	5,710	12,480	8,450	8,810	35,450

Whole number of stamps 1,746,985,520. Value \$33,774,156.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888.

QUARTER ENDING.					
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Total.
1 cent	89,936,700	113,015,900	125,318,700	127,718,200	443,989,500
2 cents	296,217,000	348,012,100	368,931,300	334,520,200	1,347,680,600
3 cents	101,500	604,100	1,884,700	1,441,100	4,031,400
4 cents	2,976,250	3,750,700	3,924,675	3,592,125	14,243,750
5 cents	7,704,880	8,718,160	10,740,620	9,045,560	36,209,220
6 cents	61,000	.....	100,000	5,600	166,600
10 cents	4,320,780	5,239,780	5,699,870	4,671,230	19,931,660
15 cents	277,020	451,560	357,640	336,940	1,423,160
30 cents	67,370	181,120	98,480	95,760	442,730
90 cents	5,920	11,490	18,990	18,120	54,520

Whole number of stamps 1,868,173,140. Value \$36,293,183.00

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889.

QUARTER ENDING.					
	Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Total.
1 cent	97,022,600	127,794,600	130,074,600	118,141,500	473,033,300
2 cents	325,272,100	356,527,900	387,213,000	339,427,900	1,408,440,900
3 cents	825,300	1,715,400	2,005,200	1,545,700	6,091,600
4 cents	3,055,700	3,553,650	4,018,900	3,744,100	14,372,350
5 cents	8,492,220	9,224,540	10,202,080	9,116,680	37,035,520
6 cents	110,000	9,200	50,500	16,600	186,300
10 cents	4,558,150	5,359,320	5,711,450	5,355,020	20,983,940
15 cents	278,700	519,900	262,560	291,500	1,352,660
30 cents	75,290	116,840	158,300	84,330	434,760
90 cents	6,400	8,410	11,800	22,900	49,510

Whole number of stamps 1,961,980,840. Value \$37,996,027.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890.

QUARTER ENDING.					
	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	March 31, 1890.	June 30, 1890.	Total.
1 cent	164,097,000	88,688,400	154,806,500	143,659,400	551,251,300
2 cents	455,168,500	305,910,500	424,057,300	390,981,500	1,576,117,800
3 cents	3,588,900	1,085,500	2,805,400	2,666,500	10,146,300
4 cents	5,872,150	2,184,050	5,050,800	3,782,200	16,889,200
5 cents	12,815,920	6,501,240	10,411,180	9,851,580	39,579,920
6 cents	228,500	17,100	612,650	465,950	1,324,200
10 cents	6,439,050	4,427,610	6,671,150	4,961,210	22,499,020
15 cents	603,560	218,680	334,860	235,700	1,392,800
30 cents	156,090	66,860	154,300	90,840	468,090
90 cents	15,470	2,150	34,960	15,850	68,430

Whole number of stamps 2,219,737,060. Value \$42,734,108.00.

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. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## CHANGE OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STAMPS.

[From *The Weekly Philatelic Era*].

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P. M. GEN'L,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1898.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing having found it impracticable to furnish satisfactorily or in the time desired supplies of the several denominations of Trans-Mississippi stamps in two colors, or with black centres and colored borders, as was first intended, and as is announced in the current—May—number of the *Postal Guide*, the Department is constrained to issue each of the denominations of these stamps in a single color. This change has necessitated several other changes; so that the description of the stamps as given in the *May Guide* must be ignored. The following description is now the correct one:

The Trans-Mississippi stamps differ materially in size from the ordinary series, the engraved space being about seven-eighths of an inch wide by about one and three-eighths long. The designs are also radically unlike those of the ordinary stamps—consisting of a border (substantially the same in all the denominations, except that the figures and letters representing values are different), and a central scene indicative in some way of the development of the great region beyond the Mississippi River. The scenes and the borders are all printed from lined engravings on steel, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The border, which forms in its inner line an irregular oval framework to each of the scenes represented, consists of a fluted figure on either side, with interior cross-bars, beginning in a single line near the bottom of the stamp, and enlarging until it reaches a shield in each of the upper corners, wherein is engraved in white the Arabic numeral of denomination—the dollar mark being also included in the case of the one and two dollar stamps. At the top, connecting the two shields, and united to the fluted framework on the two sides, is a curved tablet, on which are engraved in small white capitals the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Above this, on either side, are heads of wheat, and between these a small scroll. Immediately below the central scene is the title of the picture in diminutive white Gothic letters on a curved tablet, and below this on either side, in scrolls, are the words of value, "ONE," "TWO," and so on, in white capitals, except in the case of the two highest denominations, when "\$1.00" and "\$2.00" are substituted for letters. Above each of these is a projecting ear of corn, and at the bottom of all on a straight black tablet are the words "POSTAGE ONE CENT," "POSTAGE TWO CENTS," and so on, in white capitals.

The scenes represented on the stamps, together with the colors of the several denominations, are these:

ONE CENT. "Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht, now in possession of the Marquette College of Milwaukee Wis.

representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi, preaching to the Indians. Color, dark green.

TWO CENT. "Farming in the West," from a photograph, representing a western grainfield with a long row of plows at work. Color, copper red.

FOUR CENT. "Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes. Color, orange.

FIVE CENT. "Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the U. S. flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Color, dark blue.

EIGHT CENT. "Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of U. S. soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies, from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York. Color, dark lilac.

TEN CENT. "Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist, A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Color, slate.

FIFTY CENT. "Western Mining Prospector," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York), representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains, searching for gold. Color, olive.

ONE DOLLAR. "Western Cattle in Storm," representing a herd of cattle, preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm, reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. MacWhirter—the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson. Color, light brown.

TWO DOLLAR. "Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. Color, sapphire blue.

No Trans-Mississippi postal cards or stamped envelopes will be issued.

Although this series of stamps will be discontinued on the 31st of December, 1898, they will be good for postage at any time afterwards.

JOHN A. MERRITT,  
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUATEMALA REMAINDERS TO BE SOLD.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered that the following postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., commemorative of the "Exposición Centro Americana," be sold at public auction :

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Quantity.	Denomination.	Quantity.	Denomination.
82,376	1C	69,423	20C
112,870 (1-12)	1C	78,359	25C
215,942	2C	81,083	50C
237,106	6C	92,573	100C
630,070	10C	97,145	200C
69,046	12C	97,515	500C
1,339	18C		

## ENVELOPES.

72,162	2c	87,066	10c
44,098	6c	93,561	12c

## POSTAL CARDS.

66,689	1c	93,585	Interior service	6c
88,923	3c	92,386	Foreign "	6c
85,436	3c	95,743	Special delivery	12c

## WRAPPERS.

94,420	6c	95,385	10c
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Proposals for the above may be sent the Postmaster General until July 31st next, and must be sealed and bear the following inscription :

"LICITACION DE SIGNOS Y SELLOS,"

*Secretaría de Fomento.*

Guatemala, April 25, 1898.

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 JOE. F. BEARD.
 

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We have heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Joe F. Beard, which occurred on Friday, May 6th, after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Beard had been prominently before the notice of philatelists for a number of years as the secretary and confidential adviser in all stamp matters of Dr. S. C. Stein, of Muscatine, Iowa, the owner of one of the finest collections in the United States. Mr. Beard has also been secretary of the American Philatelic Association for two years past, and by his genial manner had endeared himself to all who knew him.

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 NOTES.
 

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We illustrate herewith the stamps for Turkish Offices in Thessaly and also the Unpaid letter stamps of Chili, chronicled in our last number.



BRAZIL.—According to *L'Ami des Timbres* the State of Paraná is to have a separate postal service. We copy the following from our contemporary :

PARANÁ.—This State is to have a special postal administration, according to the following document published in the official bulletin :



## STATE GOVERNMENT.

Administration of His Excellency Dr. José Pereira Santos Andrade, Governor of the State.

Law No. 276 of January 7th, 1898.

The Legislative Congress of the State of Paraná has decreed and I sanction the following law :

Art. 1. An administration of the State Post Office is created, as a branch of the Finance Department, which will have charge of the postal service within the limits of the territory of the same State, with the staff and rates indicated in the annexed table under the letter A.

Art. 2. Besides the staff of the Central division, the seat of which is at Curitiba, and which is mentioned in the preceding article, there will be in each locality a post office entrusted to the present fiscal agents ; where there is no agent it shall be entrusted to a person appointed by the Governor who shall collect the rates shown in the table.

Fiscal agents who shall perform the functions of postal agents shall have a percentage on the sale of stamps, which percentage shall be fixed by the Government, and the agents appointed in localities where there is no fiscal office shall collect, in addition to the rates fixed in the table, a percentage on this sale which shall never be less than 50 per cent.

Art. 3. The Government is authorized to expend at once, for the installation of the head office and all that may be necessary for the carrying out of what is ordered by this law, any sum not exceeding 10,000,000 reis.

Art. 4. The Government is also authorized to arrange with the railroads for the transportation of the mails, as well as to have embodied in the contracts of the stages which receive subsidies from the State an obligation on the part of the contractors to perform this service and to have mail carriers where it may be necessary.

Art. 5. To defray the expenses resulting from this law, there is created a postage stamp impost which will be collected in conformity with the table under the letter B.

Art. 6. To carry out the preceding article, the Government is authorized to issue stamps of the values which it may deem advisable, adopting the corresponding forms and expending for that purpose any sum not exceeding 5,000,000 reis.

Art. 7. The official correspondence of the State authorities and the municipal authorities among themselves or addressed to the federal authorities of the State, will be exempt from the payment of this postage stamp impost.

Art. 8. The Government will send the necessary regulations and will pay the staff, opening the necessary credits, so as to organize as soon as possible the service created by this law.

Art. 9. Any previous contrary arrangements are hereby annulled.

To be printed, published and applied by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Finance, Commerce and Industry.

Done at the Palace of the Government of the State of Paraná, January 7th, 1898, 10th of the Republic.

(Signed) JOSÉ PEREIRA SANTOS ANDRADE,  
LUIZ ANTONIO XAVIER.

Law by which the Director-Governor of the State has sanctioned the decree of the Legislative Congress, creating the postal administration of the State and promulgating other arrangements.

DONE BY ALCIDES MUNTIOZ.

Sealed and published, Department of Finance, Commerce and Industry,  
January 8th, 1898.

The Director,  
(Signed) ALFREDO BOTTECOURT.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

It is said that the stock of 1 and 2 bolivianos of the current issue of Bolivia has been exhausted, and that no further supplies in the old designs will be printed. It is probable that the other values of the same issue will gradually disappear and be replaced by an entirely new issue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate the British Honduras 1 cent postal card chronicled by us last month.

POST CARD  
BRITISH HONDURAS  
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

It is reported that all obsolete issues of New South Wales are to be declared no longer available for postage on July 1st of this year, the intervening period being allowed for the exchange of such specimens as may remain in the hands of the public for stamps in current use.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

One of our correspondents in Canada writes us as follows in regard to the new issue of stamps as well as of the new 1c envelope :

"I saw yesterday the proof of the new Canadian stamps. The frame is slightly changed and the value in figures is at the bottom on each side of the stamp, in place of the maple leaves.

"To-day I was shown the proof of the new 1c envelope. The frame of it is the same as of the 3c one, but the head is altogether different, and I would not be surprised if the 3c envelope were changed before long."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

GUATEMALA. Mr. George F. Stein has shown us a peculiar error which occurred in 1895 in surcharging the 5c violet with the new value, 1 centavo, and which appears to have escaped the eagle eye of collectors until the present. On a certain number of sheets the fourth row of stamps from the left shows the date 1894, instead of 1895, the type in the entire row being uniform. It seems that only a small number can have been surcharged with this error, as we have looked through a stock of a hundred full sheets which we had on hand without finding a single one containing the error referred to.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. J. Gardner calls our attention to an increase in the size of the Chinese surcharge on the Hongkong 20 on 30 cents green. The character was originally 2mm. in height, this was afterwards enlarged to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and has now been further increased to 3mm.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 6d value of the present issue of New South Wales is to be changed from red to green, on account of the similarity in color to the current 1d stamp.

We read in the *Australian Philatelist* that the 2d of the present issue of West Australia is to be changed of orange yellow.



NEGRI SEMBILAN.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has seen the 2c and 8c values of the current set, which, although announced long ago, have only just been issued.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have just received a specimen of the so-called new 2 penny brown stamp, and find that it is almost exactly like the former color, the difference being scarcely worthy of notice.



*Der Philatelist* has been informed that, in accordance with an official decree dated February 4th, the following envelopes of the Dutch Indies will be or have been surcharged for use as 10 cent envelopes.

55,000	at	12 ½c
20,000	at	15c
70,000	at	20c
50,000	at	25c

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## CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—*Filatelie Facts and Fallacies* has been shown two local stamps on the original letters which are entirely new, viz., California City Letter Express, our types 84 and 84a, in green.

*Local stamps.*

California City Letter Express.

green, type L84

green, type L84a

---

**BELGIUM.**—A 15 centimes value of the current issue of postal packet stamps has appeared. It is of the same design as the rest of the series.

*Postal packet stamp.*

Perforated 15 ½ x 14 ½.

Watermarked Coat of Arms in sheet.

15c gray and black

---

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**—The dearth of penny stamps seems to continue in this colony and the latest provisional production was made by using impressions from the die used for stamping checks and adding the words "Internal" and "Postage," surrounding the whole by a frame.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional Issue.



Imperforate.

1p vermilion, dark ultramarine frame and inscriptions

**CONGO.**—New stamps of the values of 3fr 50c and 10fr have made their appearance, and correspond in general with the character of design adopted in 1895. The illustrations presented herewith will make detailed description unnecessary.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

3fr 50c red and black

10fr yellow-green and black

**ECUADOR.**—*The Philatelic Monthly and World* has seen some other values of the present issue of revenue stamps used for postage.

*Revenue stamps used for postage.*

Perforated.

1c on 5c pale blue, black surcharge

2c carmine

4c on 20c dark blue, red surcharge

**EGYPT.**—According to *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* a special unpaid letter stamp has been made for use on letters received from the soldiers in the Soudanese army, the charge being reduced for their special benefit. The 2 piastre stamps has been surcharged with Arabic characters and "3 millimes" for the purpose, the surcharge running diagonally from left to right.

*Unpaid letter stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

3m on 2 pia orange

**ERITREA.**—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* announces the latest 10 centimes stamp of Italy surcharged for use in the colony.  
*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked Crown.  
Perforated 14,  
10c carmine, black surcharge

**GUATEMALA.**—Stanley Gibbons, L'd., have called our attention to the fact that there are two different settings of the provisional issue of 1894. The difference consists in the spacing of the date "1894" which in one setting measures 12mm. whereas in the second it measures 14mm.

**HAYTI.**—In our May number we chronicled the appearance of a provisional 2c stamp, the 20c orange being surcharged with the new value. It now appears that before the new color was brought into requisition for surcharging purposes, the remaining stock of the 20c brown, which had just been withdrawn, was surcharged in the same way.

As the new issue, also announced in our May number, is soon to be placed in use, the 20c orange, which has had only a short life, ought to become a rare stamp, as the largest part of the stock was, no doubt, surcharged for use as a 2c.

There are numerous slight errors of impression similar to those which have occurred in the previous surcharged issues of Hayti.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 13½.

2c on 20c brown, red surcharge

**HONG KONG.**—The new \$1 stamp on the the 96c value has now appeared, but the color, instead of being slate, as previously announced, is jet black.

Mr. W. J. Gardner has sent us specimens of a new surcharge, viz., 10c on 30c gray green. We presume that this issue is only a temporary one, and will be replaced by a new printing of the regular stamp of that value.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

\$1 on 96c black

Provisional issue.



Watermarked Crown and C.A.  
Perforated 14.

10c on 30c gray green

**HUNGARY.**—Some of the stamps of the current issue are appearing in new shades, the variation in several instances being striking and in others but slight. It also appears that in the later printings the groundwork is much more lightly impressed than in the earlier printings, so that the paper, which appears to be tinted in the earlier impressions, now looks white. We contrast the colors as follows :

Earlier Issue.	Last Printing.
12kr yellow brown and green	12kr brown and green
24kr violet and rose	24kr brown violet and rose
30kr yellow green and brown	30kr gray green and brown
50kr rose and yellow	50kr red and orange

**LIBERIA.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* has received the 10c registration envelope in red.

*Registration envelope.*

Size, 220x100mm.

10c red

**MAURITIUS.**—The Jubilee stamp which we illustrated in our last number was issued for use on April 15. A few days before this, the entire stock of 6c postal cards, both single and reply, were surcharged for use as 2c cards. In using the reply cards, however, the card was torn in half, each half being used to make a single surcharged card. On the reply half the word "REPLY" is barred as well as the inscription "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Jubilee issue.

Watermarked Crown and CA sideways.

Perforated 14.

36c yellow-brown, value in blue

*Postal cards.*

Provisional issue.

2c on 6c lilac, black surcharge

2c on 6c lilac, first half of reply card, black surcharge

2c on 6c lilac second half of reply card, black surcharge

**MEXICO.**—The 1, 2 and 15 centavo stamps have now appeared with the watermark Eagle and R. M.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Eagle and R. M.

1c dark green

2c carmine

15c blue green

**MONTENEGRO.**—Mr. Otto Bickel informs us that the values originally issued in 1874 appeared on May 1st in new colors.

*Adhesive stamps.*

2n blue green	10n red violet
3n carmine	15n brown violet
5n red brown	25n dark blue
7n gray brown	

**NEW ZEALAND.**—It appears that in printing the first supply of the 2½d stamp of the new issue, an error was made in the spelling of the name of the lake represented in the picture, which is properly called Wakatipu, whereas on the stamp it appeared as "Wakitipu." At the same time, the authorities, in making the correction, have made some other alterations in the design, the words "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," which in the first printing were placed below New Zealand, being now at the bottom of the stamp, and the name of the mountain, Mount Earnslaw, which was originally at the bottom at left, has now been eliminated entirely. We do not know how large a supply of the uncorrected type was printed, but no doubt it was not a very large one, and the stamp should become a desirable one.

It would also appear that the earliest printing was sent out to New Zealand, and that the London office received the second lot. This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the shades are decidedly different in some of the values. In the 5d the New Zealand issue is red brown, whereas in the London issue it is violet brown. In the 6d the former is yellow green and the latter gray green, while in the 9d the former is red violet and the latter violet.

To our chronicle of last month we have, therefore, to add the following :

*Adhesive stamps.*



*Perforated.*

- 2½p blue—error, "Lake Wakitipu" and inscription "Mount Earnslaw"
- 5p red brown
- 6p yellow green
- 9p red violet

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**—We have received from Mr. A. Lohmeyer two entirely new cards, both of the same general design and both reply cards. They measure 89 by 140mm.

*Postal cards.*



- ½x½p green, T3
- ixip brown, T3

**PORTUGAL.**—The unpaid letter stamps which should have appeared at the same time as the postage stamps of the Vasco da Gama issue have now been placed on the market. They are all of one design, which is reproduced herewith.

*Unpaid letter stamps.*



Perforated.

5r black  
10r red lilac  
20r orange

50r slate  
100r carmine on pink  
200r brown on buff

**QUEENSLAND.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received the 6d stamp in the same type as the 2d value in current use, viz., with figures of value in the four corners.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 11 ½.

6p yellow green

**RHODESIA.**—The re-engraved stamps, which were to have appeared a long time ago, have now been issued in all values from ½d to 8d, and we presume that other values will follow before long. Our illustration will render a description of the difference between the two types unnecessary.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

½p slate and violet  
1p vermilion and gray green  
2p yellow brown and lilac rose  
3p red brown and blue  
4p ultramarine and red violet  
6p violet and salmon  
8p dark green and violet on buff



**SPAIN.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has received the official stamp of the type of the 1896 issue in a new color, viz., blue.

*Official stamp.*

Perforated.

blue

**ST. LUCIA.**—A 2 pence value, of the current design, has just been issued.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

2p ultramarine, value in orange brown

**Johore.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has received three new values of the current set with the portrait of the present Sultan.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

10c green and black

50c green and carmine

25c green and violet

**URUGUAY.**—In addition to the official stamps previously listed the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received the following :

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

1c brown violet and black

5c blue and black

10c carmine and black

1c brown violet and black, surcharged "PROVISORIO"

5c blue and black, surcharged "PROVISORIO"

10c carmine and black, surcharged "PROVISORIO"

**WURTEMBERG.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has seen a new official envelope of the value of 20 pfenning.

*Official envelope.*

Size 258x179mm.

20pf blue, white paper

## AUCTION SALES.

Auction sale of Bogert & Durbin Co., April 16th, 1898.

United States, Carrier stamps, Baltimore, horseman, 1c red, unused,  
 very slightly clipped at top, but good copy, \$14 50  
 — — New York, 3c green, glazed paper, used, on part of original en-  
 velope, 10 00

— — — 3c blue, glazed paper, wide margins, used,	10 00
— — Philadelphia, U. S. P. O., prepaid 1c., Despatch, with small eagle on top, red on buff, entire envelope, used, exceedingly rare.	50 00
— — — — — larger type, without eagle on top, red on white, entire envelope, used, very fine,	41 00
— — Louisville, Wharton's U. S. P. O., blue green, unused fine,	13 00
— Postmasters' stamps, Baltimore, Buchanan envelope, entire, 5c blue on buff, slight tear in upper right corner, used,	220 00
— — Providence, entire sheet showing eleven varieties of the 5c and one of the 1cc, unused, very fine,	50 00
— — St. Louis, 5c, die 2, re-altered, plate 3, on pelure paper, slight tear at bottom, but no part of the stamp gone, very neatly mended, cancelled with the letters "PA" in red,	400 00
— — — 10c, die 1, on gray lilac paper, with large margins all around, margin on top nearly 4mm., unused,	275 00
— 1847, 10c on bluish, unsevered pair from the upper right hand corner of the sheet, immense margins on two sides, used,	17 00
— 1860, 90c unused, fine,	10 00
— — 90c, used, perforations added on one side, so that it has a very fine appearance,	15 00
— 1861, August issue, 3c red brown, unused, original gum, very fine,	30 00
— — August issue, 24c violet, small piece lost from the upper right corner, used,	15 00
— 1867, 2c, grilled 12x14, unused, original gum,	13 00
— — 2c, grill 12x14, unused block of 4, original gum, very fine,	50 00
— 1869, 24c, unused, well centered, fine,	10 00
— — 30c, unused, splendid color,	10 00
— — reprint, 30c, unused, splendid color,	10 00
— — reprint 90c, unused, very fine,	18 50
— 1875, re-issue. 7c, hard paper, unused, fine,	15 00
— — re-issue, hard paper, 24c, unused, fine,	17 00
— Justice, 90c, unused, very fine, nearly all of the original gum,	25 00
— Revenue, \$200, U. S. I. R., brick red and green, perf., very fine,	10 25
— — Second issue, \$500,	185 00
— — 1875, 50c on green paper, used,	11 00
— — 1878, 5c, rouletted, fine,	18 00
— Confederate, Mobile, 2c black, almost imperceptible damage, unused,	23 75
— — Nashville, 5c brown, used on part of original envelope,	15 00
— — Petersburg, 5c red, used, very fine,	10 25
Afghanistan, 1875, ½r black, unused,	31 00
Austria, newspaper stamp, 1851, 6kr yellow, unused,	17 00
Barbados, 1873, 5sh, unused, original gum,	18 00
Bolivia, 1867, 50c light blue, used, wide margins, fine.	12 50
British Bechuanaland, ½d black, surcharged in both black and red, unused,	11 80
British Guiana, 1850, circular stamp, 8c green, cut to shape, used,	90 00
Hanover, 1859, 10g green, used, wide margins, splendid postmark, very fine,	10 00
Mauritius, 1848, 1d red on bluish, first state of the plate, showing both the diagonal and vertical lines very clearly, very fine used copy,	19 25
Switzerland, Basle, 2½r, unused,	25 00

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Twenty-fifth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, May 9, 1898, President Wm. Thorne in the chair.

Called to order at 8.20 P. M., Messrs. Bruner, Calman, Luff, Scott, Stebbins and the Secretary being present.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks the gifts of bound volumes of the *Post Office* and *Metropolitan Philatelist*, received from their respective publishers.

The Treasurer's report, showing balance in bank of \$401.80, was then received.

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the name of McCoy S. King was dropped from the rolls for non-payment of house dues.

Report of Chairman of House Committee was duly received.

The matter of book binding was referred to the Chairman of the Literary Committee with power.

The Entertainment Committee reported progress.

Adjourned at 8.45 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.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
29 West 75th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
122 East 22d Street.  
*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, DR. LIONEL M. HOMBURGER,  
168 West 96th Street.  
*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N.Y.  
*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
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M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
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R. R. BOGERT  
J. W. GEORGE.

*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDE,  
J. S. RICH.

April 12, 1898.

The 344th regular meeting of the National Philatetical Society and 97th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.36 P. M. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Doane, Eberhardt, Friedman, George, Gregory, Homburger, Krassa, Perrin, Rich, Tuttle, Williams. Visitors: Messrs. G. J. Luhn, of Charleston, S. C., Jas. F. Duhomel, of Washington.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Stamps of Columbian Republic were shown. Vote of thanks extended to Messrs. Andreini, Bogert and Gregory.

Adjourned 9.46.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary*.

April 26, 1898.

The 345th regular meeting of the National Philatetical Society and 98th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.24 P. M. by the President.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Friedman, George, Homburger Luff, Lynde and Perrin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The application of Mr. John Klemann to active membership was read and referred to the Membership Committee.

The latest bound volume of the *Post Office* was received from its publishers Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., and accepted with thanks, and the Secretary notified to acknowledge same with thanks.

The bill of the *Vertrauliches Correspondenz Blatt* for 1897 was received. It was moved, seconded and carried that the bill be paid, if it was not already and also that the subscription for the same be discontinued.

The Stamps of Argentine Republic were shown and a vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Andreini and George for exhibiting their collections.

LIONEL M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary*.

Adjourned 9.06 P. M.

The 346th regular meeting of the N. P. S., and the 99th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.30 P. M. by the President.

Members present : Bogert, Bruner, Berlepsch, George, Luff, Perrin, Tuttle and Williams.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. The Committee on counterfeiters reported progress.

Mr. Luff exhibited one volume of his collection of reprints, beginning at Angola and ending at Heligoland, which was greatly admired.

Mr. Andreini exhibited his collection of France. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Luff and Mr. Andreini.

Meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

O. H. WILLIAMS, *Secretary pro tem*.

The 347th regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 100th of the Corporation was called to order at 8.50 P. M. by the President.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, George, Homburger, Perrin, W. S. Scott, Tuttle, Williams and Meyenberg.

The untimely death of our member, Mr. Joe. F. Beard was announced and the President appointed a Committee to draft resolutions who reported as follows :

WHEREAS we have heard with regret of the death of Mr. Joe. F. Beard a member of this Society

*Be it resolved* that the Society hereby records its regret at the loss it has sustained and

*Be it further resolved* that the Secretary be instructed to convey the sympathies of the members to the family of the deceased.

The resignation of the Secretary, Mr. L. M. Homburger, was accepted with regrets, and Mr. W. S. Scott was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term.

Mr. Wm. v. d. Wettern was dropped from membership for non-payment of dues.

Upon motion of the Treasurer, duly seconded, it was agreed that action upon all delinquents should be taken at the next meeting, June 14th. It is to be hoped that this informal notice will suffice to induce all the members in arrears to make good their obligations to the Society, and thus spare the Society the unpleasant task of dropping their names from the roll.

Meeting adjourned at 9.37 P. M.

L. M. HOMBURGER, *Secretary*.



VAR. 2. The letter "A" of "STATES" is narrower at the top, and the cross-stroke is higher up, than in Var. 1.

VAR. 3. The letters "T" and "E" of "UNITED" are closer than in Vars. 1 and 2.

VAR. 4. The "C" of "CENTS" is narrow and oval in shape, and the letters T and "S" are apart. The second "E" of "THREE" is tall and narrow \* \* \*

VAR. 5. The top of the "C" of "CENTS" is straight instead of being curved.

The left hand circle containing the numeral is broken, on its outer edge, for a space of about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm. It does not, however, cut into the outside oval, as in Var. 14, a distinct line of color being visible between its broken ends and the outer colorless line of the stamp. The "T" of "THREE" is 1 mm., from the circle, and the "U" of "UNITED" is 1 mm. distant.

VAR. 6. The "C" of "CENTS" is large.

VAR. 7. The "C" of "CENTS" is narrow and oval in shape; the left limb of the "T" of "UNITED" is very short.

VAR. 8. The right limb of the second "T" in "STATES" is short.

VAR. 9. The "C" of "CENTS" is round. The "T" and "E" of "UNITED" almost touch.

VAR. 10. The letters of "UNITED" are further apart than in Vars. 8 and 9.

VAR. 11. The right limb of the "r" of "THREE" is short.

VAR. 12. The "T" and "S" of "CENTS" almost touch; the chin is very pointed.

VAR. 13. The "T" and "S" of "CENTS" almost touch.

VAR. 14. The "D" of "UNITED" is rounder than in Var. 13. The right hand circle with numeral runs into the outside oval.

VAR. 15. The right numeral is placed low down in the circle.

VAR. 16. The "C" of "CENTS" is large, and the letters "T" and "S" touch.\*

We have concluded that only varieties 5 and 14 are worthy of a place in the list. The others, though existent, are too minute to interest the average collector while these two are distinguishable at a glance on account of their broken circles.

DIE 16. SIX CENTS. 1861. Similar to the three cents, Die 15; lettering slightly larger and value changed to six cents.

DIE 17. TEN CENTS. 1861. An horizontal oval measuring  $27\frac{1}{2}$  by 25 mm. A small head of Washington to left upon an

upright oval of solid color which is surrounded by a colorless band,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide, inscribed "TEN CENTS" above and "U. S. POSTAGE" below, in large, colored, block capitals. On each side a large, colorless disk, surrounded by a circle of solid color, containing colored numerals of value. The whole outside filled out with color; the triangular spaces, above and below the circles, containing colorless branches with seven leaves each.

DIE 18. TWELVE CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding in design but value changed and eight leaves in the triangular space above the left hand circle. The inscriptions, numerals, circles about the disks, lines on each side of the band and around the horizontal oval, in red. The rest of the colored portions in brown.

DIE 19. TWENTY CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding, but value changed. Colors divided as in Die 18, red and blue.

DIE 20. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding, but value changed. Colors, as above, red and green.

DIE 21. FORTY CENTS. 1861. Similar to preceding, but value changed. Colors, as above, black and red.

DIE 22. TWO CENTS. 1863. It is deemed it advisable in considering this die, as well as the next one, to quote from Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechart's work as follows:

"DIES 22 and 23, TWO CENTS. Neubitt. 1863. A new value and a new design of a somewhat fanciful outline. The top and bottom are formed each of two ogee curves meeting in a point. The sides are sections of a large circle. The outer frame line follows the outline, but the inner follows the ogee curves above and below, while on the sides it is the reverse of the outer, thus forming on each side a sort of pointed oval in which is placed a colorless numeral of value. The bust of Jackson, facing the left in the centre, is very rude. Inscription is "U. S. POSTAGE" above, "TWO CENTS" below, in colorless, block letters. Dimensions  $22\frac{1}{2}$  or  $23 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  or 26 mm. The two dies have each two marked sub-varieties and there are minor variations of at least some of them.

Die 22. \* \* \*. Ordinary numerals.

- VARIETIES.
- a. "O" and "S" of "POSTAGE" nearly on line.
  - b. "O" of "POSTAGE" conspicuously the highest letter.
  - c. "S" of "POSTAGE" conspicuously the highest letter."

"There are also three sub-varieties of a: In one the point of the bust would cut, if pro-

\*Pp 20-30 except the completion of description of Var. 5 which is original.

longed, through the "o" of "TWO," the bust appearing to be tipped forward; in a second and more usual form the point of the bust prolonged would fall on the right member or stroke of the "w" and in a third on the middle point of "w." The left member of "w" in this variety is prolonged upward and touches the frame line above. In *b*, the line of the bust prolonged would fall on the left side of "o;" in *c* the line of the bust would fall between "w" and "o."\*

For the sake of comparison the descriptions of the varieties as given by Mr. Harrison are also quoted.

VAR. 1. Size 22x26mm. The letter "o" of "POSTAGE" is higher up than the other letters, and is over the point of the inside frame line. The bottom of the left numeral touches, or almost touches the line on the left.

VAR. 2. Size 22½x25 mm. The "o" of "POSTAGE" is to left of the point. The bottom of the left numeral is further from the frame line on the left. The bust points to the right limb of the letter "w" of "TWO."

VAR. 3. Size 22½x25mm. "o" of "POSTAGE" to left of the point. The bust points to the middle of the letter "o" of "TWO," and is placed lower down than in Var. 2.

VAR. 4. Size 22½x25¾ mm. "o" of "POSTAGE" to left of the point, and letter "s" of that word higher up than the other word.

VAR. 5. Size 22x25¾mm. "o" of "POSTAGE" to left of the point. The point of the bust almost touches the frame line. The letters "U. S. POSTAGE" are nearer the inside frame line than in Var. 4.

VAR. 6. Size 22¾x25½mm. "o" of "POSTAGE" is nearer the top of the point, and the right upper part of the "k" of that word touches the outside frame.

VAR. 7. Size 22¾x25½ mm. The "o" of "POSTAGE" is near the top of the point. The bust points to the middle of the letter "w" of "Two."†

Thus, it would seem that, ignoring the variations in size, Mr. Harrison has one more variety than Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechart. The following table indicates the result of the comparison:

Mr. Harrison's Var. 1,	T. B. & R's Var. <i>b</i> .
" " 2,	" " <i>a2</i>
" " 3,	" " <i>a1</i>
" " 4,	" " <i>a</i>
" " 5,	is not mentioned by T. B. & R.
" " 6,	T. B. & R's Var. <i>a</i>
" " 7,	" " <i>a3</i>

DIE 23. TWO CENTS, 1863. Similar to preceding except that the numerals of

value are thinner and more spread. The tail starts sharply from the end of the down stroke and does not curve back with it as in Die 22. Messrs Tiffany, Bogert & Rechart give two varieties; viz:

"a. "o" and "s" of "POSTAGE" nearly in a line.

*b*. "s" of "POSTAGE" conspicuously the highest letter."\*

Mr. Harrison mentions no varieties, but gives the size as 21½x25mm.†

**Watermarks.**

The watermarks to be found in this series are six in number, *i.e.* A2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, and have all been previously described.

**Knives.**

Fourteen knives were used in this series. *i.e.* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21. Of these all but the last three have been described, they are:

KNIFE 19. OFFICIAL SIZE, No. 7. 1861. Very similar to knife 13: the main difference being that the side edges of the bottom flap form a sharp angle with the ends of the top edge and extend downwards to the lower corners of the envelope in an almost straight line.

KNIFE 20. EXTRA OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 8. 1861. This should form an envelope measuring 9 14-16 x 4 3-16 inches, 250x105 mm. It is much like knife 19 in shape. The points of the side flaps, however, are only about 8mm. apart, while the corners of the lower flap are very much more rounded and its diagonal edges form a greater angle with the side folds of the envelope.

KNIFE 21. OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 7. 1864. This should form an envelope measuring 8 15-16 x 3 15-16 inches, 225x100mm. The upper flap is tongued: the top edge of the lower flap is shorter than in knives 14, 19 or 20, while its corners round still more into the diagonal edges, which, in turn, form a much greater angle with the side folds of the envelope. Side flaps short, about 29 mm. apart at their points, which are round. Their lower edges are straight and the upper edges curve sharply upwards until they nearly reach the top fold, about an inch and a half from the side folds, from which point they are slightly concaved to the upper corners of the envelope.

**Paper.**

The paper is found in innumerable shades and weights, two of which, the orange upon which the 3c is found and the salmon-buff used only for the 24c and 40c values, are especially worthy of notice.

The former is very heavy, stiff, highly finished, and, though unwatermarked, is very heavily laid. The latter is extremely

\*P. 21. †P. 38.

\*P. 21 †P. 38.

heavy and of an entirely different color and texture from any other known to have been used.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1861 to 1864. Three cents, rose.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Nine Knives.</b>		
4065	(63)	15	White	6	1	A5	S	
4066	(64)	15	White	1	1	A5	S	
4067	(65)	15	White	1	1	None	S	Laid Paper
4068	(65a)	15	White	1	1	A5	S	Var. 14
4069	(66)	15	White	10	1	A5	S	
4070	(67)	15	White	7	2	A5	S	
4071	(68)	15	White	2	3	A5	S	
4072	(69)	15	White	2	3	None	S	Laid Paper
4073	(69a)	15	White	2	3	A5	S	Var. 5
4074	(70)	15	White	5	3	A5	S	Var. 14
4075	(71)	15	White	9	3	A5	S	
4076	(71a)	15	White	9	3	A3	S	Var. 14
4077	(72)	15	White	11	3	A6	S	
4078	(73)	15	White	12	5	A5	S	
4079	(74)	15	White	12	5	None	S	Var. 14, Laid Paper
4080	(75)	15	Buff	7	2	A5	S	
4081	(75a)	15	Buff	7	2	A5	S	Var. 14
4082	(76)	15	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4083	(77)	15	Buff	2	3	None	S	Laid Paper
4084	(77a)	15	Buff	2	3	A5	S	Var. 5
4085	(78)	15	Buff	5	3	A5	S	Var. 14
4086	(79)	15	Buff	9	3	A2-5	S	
4087	(79a)	15	Buff	9	3	A5	S	Var. 14
4088	(80)	15	Buff	11	3	A5	S	
4089	(81)	15	Buff	12	5	A5	S	
4090	(82)	15	Buff	12	5	None	S	Laid Paper
4091	(83)	15	Orange	2	3	None	S	Var. 14, Laid Paper
4092	(84)	15	Orange	12	5	Ncne	S	Var. 14, Laid Paper
<b>1861 to 1864. Six cents, rose.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Two Knives.</b>		
4093	(85)	16	White	3	7	A3-5	S	
4094	(86)	16	White	3	7	None	S	Laid Paper
4095	(87)	16	White	21	7	A5	S	
4096	(88)	16	Buff	3	7	A2-5	S	
4097	(89)	16	Buff	3	7	None	S	Laid Paper
4098	(90)	16	Buff	21	7	A2	S	
<b>1861 to 1870. Ten cents, green.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Four Knives.</b>		
4099	(91)	17	White	2	3	A5	S	
4100	(92)	17	White	5	3	A5	S	
4101	(93)	17	White	9	3	A5	S	
4102	(94)	17	White	11	3	A6-8	S	
4103	(95)	17	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4104	(96)	17	Buff	5	3	A5	S	
4105	(97)	17	Buff	9	3	A5	S	
4106	(98)	17	Buff	11	3	A4-6-8	S	
4107	(99)	17	Amber	11	3	A8	S	
<b>1861. Twelve cents, red and brown.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4108	(100)	18	Amber	19	7	A5	S	
<b>1861. Twenty cents, red and blue.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4109	(101)	19	Amber	14	8	A5	S	
<b>1861. Twenty-four cents, red and green.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4110	(102)	20	Amber	20	8	A5	S	
4111	(103)	20	Salmon buff	20	8	A5	S	
<b>1861. Forty cents, black and red.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4112	(104)	21	Amber	20	8	A5	S	
4113	(105)	21	Salmon buff	20	8	A5	S	



No.	N. S. P No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1868 to 1864. Two cents, black.								
				Two Dies.		Two Knives.		
4114	(106)	22	Buff	2	3	A5	S	
4115	(107)	22	Buff	2	3	A5	U	
4116	(108)	22	Buff	11	3	A5	S	
4117	(109)	22	Amber	2	3	A5	S	
4118	(110)	22	Orange	2	3	A5	S	
4119	(111)	22	Orange	2	3	A5	U	
4120	(112)	23	Buff	11	3	A4	U	
4121	(113)	23	Orange	11	3	A6	U	

FOURTH SERIES.

Dies.

DIES 24 and 25. TWO CENTS. 1864. These are both of the same general design as Dies 22 and 23 with the upper inscription changed to read "U. S. POST." There are many sub-varieties, but, for general purposes, they are divided into two general classes; all of the broad varieties, *i. e.*, those measuring 26mm. or over in width, are assigned to Die 24 and all the narrower ones, under 26mm. wide, to Die 25.

Of the sub-varieties Messrs Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert list twenty, eleven as Die 24 and nine as Die 25. Mr. Harrison, however, finds thirty-nine, and his list being the most complete, his description is quoted in full:

VAR. 1. Size 25½x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the letter "o" of "TWO." "C" of "CENTS" under the point of the frame line above. "o" of "TWO" low down.

VAR. 2. Size 24x26¼mm. The bust points to the middle limb of the letter "w." "C" to left of the point.

VAR. 3. Size 24x26¼mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "C" to left of the point.

VAR. 4. Size 24x25½mm. The bust points to the middle limb of the "w". "C" under the point. "u" of "U. S." touches the line below.

VAR. 5. Size 24¼x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" under the point. Letters "PO" of "POST" close together.

VAR. 6. Size 24¾x26½mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "C" to left of the point. "EN" of "CENTS" far apart.

VAR. 7. Size 24x25½mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" to left of the point. "u" almost touches line below, and "O" of "POST" almost touches the line above.

VAR. 8. Size 23¾x26¼mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "C" to left of the point. "T" of "TWO" almost touches the line below.

VAR. 9. Size 24½x25¾mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" to left of the point, "CE" very close at the top.

VAR. 10. Size 24¼x26mm. The bust points to the right limb of the "w." "C" to left of the point. "O" of "POST" near the point.

VAR. 11. Size 23¾x26¼mm. The bust points between the letters "w" and "o." "P" of "POST" almost touches the line above. Letters "ENTS" are high up.

VAR. 12. Size 24¾x25mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "rw" touch at the top.

VAR. 13. Size 24x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" almost touches the line below. \* \* \*

VAR. 14. Size 23½x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the letter "o." Letters "EN" are far apart. In Var. 14A, "C" touches the point, and the letters "TS" touch.

VAR. 15. Size 25x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." The letters "EN" are closer than in Var. 14. In Var. 15A, the letter "E" touches the point.

VAR. 16. Size 24¾x26¼mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." "C" to left of the point.

VAR. 17. Size 25x26¼mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "C" to left of the point. "o" of "TWO" and "C" of "CENTS" close.

VAR. 18. Size 26x25¾mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" to left of the point.

VAR. 19. Size 25¾x25¾mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." "C" to left of the point. Letters "ENTS" very close to the line above.

VAR. 20. Size 26x26mm. The bust points to the middle of the letter "o." "C" to left of the point. Letters "CE" close at the top.

VAR. 21. Size 26x26mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "C" to

left of the point. "TW" touch, or almost do so, at the top.

VAR. 22. Size  $26\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The bust points between the "w" and "o." "c" to left of the point. "c" and "t" of "CENTS" very close to the line above.

VAR. 23. Size  $25 \times 27$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "c" to left of the point. "s" of "U.S." very close to the line above.

VAR. 24. Size  $26 \times 25\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." Letters "U.S." are very low down, and "PO" are close together. \* \* \*

VAR. 25. Size  $26 \times 26\frac{1}{4}$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." Letter "s" of "POST" is lower than the "o" or "t." \* \* \*

VAR. 26. Size  $25\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." The back stroke of the "E" of "CENTS" touches, or almost touches, the point. The "s" of "U.S." is low down, and the "N" of "CENTS" is higher than the "t" \* \* \*

VAR. 27. Size  $25 \times 25\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." "N" of "CENTS" is higher than the "t." \* \* \*

VAR. 28. Size  $26 \times 25$  mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "PO" are close, as are also "CE." "c" almost touches the line below. \* \* \*

VAR. 29. Size  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 26$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "s" of "U.S." almost touches the line below. \* \* \*

VAR. 30. Size  $26 \times 25\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." "TW" almost touch at the top. \* \* \*

VAR. 31. Size  $26 \times 26$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "t" of "CENTS" almost touches the line above. \* \* \*

VAR. 32. Size  $25\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "PO" are close, and "CE" are also close. \* \* \*

VAR. 33. Size  $26 \times 26$  mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." \* \* \*

VAR. 34. Size  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 26$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." Letters "TS" of "CENTS" are close. \* \* \*

VAR. 35. Size  $26 \times 26$  mm. The bust points to the middle of the "o." "s" of "U.S." low down. Letters of "POST" are far apart. \* \* \*

VAR. 36. Size  $26 \times 26$  mm. The bust points to the right of the "o." \* \* \*

VAR. 37. Size  $26\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The bust points to the right line of the "o." "s" of "POST" close to the line above. "c" of "CENTS" close to the line below. \* \* \*

VAR. 38. Size  $26 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "ENT" are very close to the line above. \* \* \*

VAR. 39. Size  $26\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The bust points to the left line of the "o." Letters "EN" are very close to the line above. \* \* \* In Var. 39a \* \* \* "EN," and some of the other letters touch the lines. \* \*

It will thus be seen that Mr. Harrison finds sixteen varieties of Die 24, *i.e.* Varieties 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31 and 33 to 39 inclusive, while he has twenty-three of Die 25, *i.e.* Varieties 1 to 17 inclusive, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29 and 32.

It has been deemed inadvisable to recognize any of these varieties in the envelope list and it will therefore be left for the individual collector to determine which of these he will, or will not collect.

DIE 26. THREE CENTS. 1864. An upright oval measuring  $24\frac{1}{2}$  to  $25\frac{1}{2}$  x  $28$  to  $29\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Small head of Washington embossed upon an inner oval of solid color which is surrounded by a colored band, without ornaments, between two colorless lines. This band is inscribed "UNITED STATES" above, "THREE CENTS" below, in colorless embossed block capitals and the inscriptions are separated at sides by a large embossed numeral of value. The whole design has an outer line of color.

Mr. Harrison describes twenty varieties of Die 26, as follows :

"As in the case of the 3 cents of August, 1861, we preface our description of the varieties by giving a table of the distances the various parts of the inscription are from the large numeral of value at the side of the stamp.

	"T" of "THREE"	"S" of "CENTS"	"U" of "UNITED"	last "s" of "STATES"
I	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
3	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
4	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
5	$I\frac{1}{4}$ "	$I\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
6	$I\frac{1}{2}$ "	$I\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
7	I "	$I\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
8	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "	I "
10	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "	I "	I "
11	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	I "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "

\*Pp. 34-36.

	"T" of "THREE"	"s" of "CENTS"	"U" of "UNITED"	last "s" of "STAMPS"
12	I mm.	I mm.	$\frac{3}{4}$ mm.	$\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "	I "
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	I "	I "	I "
15	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
16	I "	I "	I "	$I \frac{1}{4}$ "
17	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	I "
18	$I \frac{1}{4}$ "	I "	I "	I "
19	I "	$I \frac{1}{2}$ "	$I \frac{1}{2}$ "	I "
20	I "	$I \frac{3}{4}$ "	$I \frac{1}{4}$ "	I "

VAR. 1. The letters "HRE" of "THREE" are far apart, as are also the letters "EN" of "CENTS." Letters "TA" of "STATES" are close.

VAR. 2. The letters "HRE" are close, as also "EN." "TA" far apart. The lower part of the left numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 3. The letters "HRE," "EN," and "TA" are all close together.

VAR. 4. The letters "EE" of "THREE" are apart as also "EN." "TA" close. The lower part of the right numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 5. The letters "EE" are closer than in the last variety. "EN" are very close, and "TA" are close.

VAR. 6. The letter "D" of "UNITED," and the first "s" of "STATES," are further apart than in Var. 5.

VAR. 7. The letters "EE" are further apart than in Var. 6.

VAR. 8. The letters "EE" are very close, and so are the "TS" of "CENTS." The lower part of both numerals touches the frame.

VAR. 9. The letter "D" of "UNITED" and the first "s" of "STATES," and the last "E" of "THREE" and the "C" of "CENTS," are further apart than in Var. 8.

VAR. 10. The letters "AT" of "STATES" are closer than in Var. 9. The lower part of the right numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 11. The letters "IT" of "UNITED," and "ST" of "STATES," are further apart than in Var. 10. The lower part of the right numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 12. The letters "ED" of "UNITED" are closer than in Var. 11.

VAR. 13. The letters "TE" of "UNITED" are further apart than in Var. 12.

VAR. 14. The last "E" of "THREE" and the "C" of "CENTS" are further apart than in Var. 13. The lower part of the left numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 15. The "TE" of "UNITED," and "TA" of "STATES," are closer than in Var. 14. The lower part of the left numeral touches the frame-line.

VAR. 16. The "TE" of "UNITED," and "ST" of "STATES," are further apart; and

the "EN" of "CENTS" are closer than in Var. 15.

VAR. 17. The letters "ENTS" of "CENTS" are further apart than in Var. 16.

VAR. 18. The "TE" of "UNITED," and "TS" of "CENTS," are closer than in Var. 17. The lower part of both numerals touches the frame-line.

VAR. 19. The "TE" of "UNITED," "AT" of "STATES," and "TS" of "CENTS," are all further apart than in Var. 18.

VAR. 20. The "REE" of "THREE" are further apart than Var. 19.\*

These varieties are even more hair-splitting than those of Dies 24 and 25, and therefore, are also left, to the fancy of the individual collector.

DIE 27. SIX CENTS. 1864. Very similar to last, value changed to "SIX CENTS." Mr. Harrison says of the two varieties of this die:

(In each case the measurements are from the numerals.)

VAR. 1. "s" of "SIX"  $I \frac{1}{2}$  mm., "s" of "CENTS"  $I \frac{1}{2}$  mm., "U" of "UNITED" imm., last "s" of "STATES"  $I \frac{1}{4}$  mm.

VAR. 2. "s" of "SIX"  $I \frac{3}{4}$  mm., "s" of "CENTS"  $I \frac{3}{4}$  mm., "U" of "UNITED"  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm., last "s" of "STATES" imm.

The letters "TA" of "STATES," and "IX" of "SIX" are further apart, and the letters "CE" and "NT" are closer than in Var. 1. The left numeral is also nearer the left frame line, and the word "SIX" is placed lower down.\* \*

DIE 28. NINE CENTS. 1865. Much like the ten cents, Die 17. The inscriptions and numerals of value are now colorless, upon a ground of solid color, while a colorless line now follows the outer edge, instead of the triangular spaces enclosing the branches, which now have eight, instead of seven, leaves. Size 30x27mm.

DIE 29. TWELVE CENTS. 1865. Similar to last, with value changed.

DIE 30. EIGHTEEN CENTS. 1865. Similar to last, with value changed.

DIE 31. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1865. Similar to last, with value changed.

\*Pp. 38-37. \*\*P. 37.

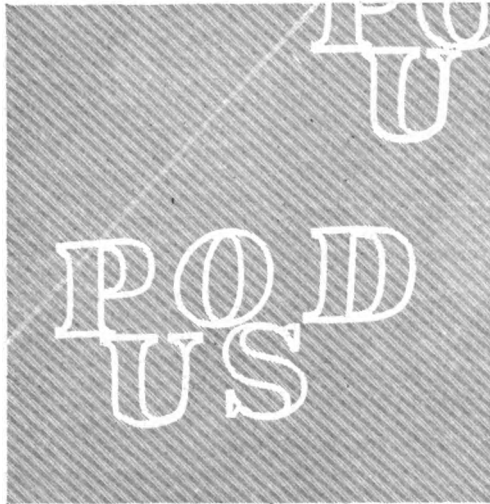
DIE 32. THIRTY CENTS. 1865.  
Similar to last; value changed.

DIE 33. FORTY CENT. 1865  
Similar to last; value changed.

#### Watermarks.

Five watermarks, *i.e.* Numbers A4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are found in this series, and all of these have been described excepting A7, of which Mr. Harrison says:

"Wmk. 7 averages 45°; extremes 44° to 47°.



Wmk. 7. Length of "P O D" averages 48 mm., and the cross lines 30 mm. apart. This is the variety with the positions of the monograms reversed as regards the cross lines. The "D" is as a rule, almost under the "U" above, though sometimes half clear to the left. Monograms about 8 to 12 mm. apart. (Tiffany's A5.)\*

#### Knives.

Eight knives, *i.e.* Numbers 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 20, 21 and 22, are found in this series. Of these all but knife 22 have already been described; that is as follows:

KNIFE 22. NOTE SIZE 1. 1864.  
This knife should form an envelope measuring 4 12-16 x 2 14-16 inches, 120x73 mm. It

is readily distinguishable by its tongued upper flap, and by the fact that the upper and lower edges of the side flaps are unlike. The curves of the lower edges are longer than those of the upper and the points are rather small.

#### Paper.

The paper varies greatly, both in shade and texture, and specimens with the laid lines running horizontally instead of diagonally, are common.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1864 to 1870. Two cents, black.			Two Dies.		Three Knives.			
4122	(114)	24	Buff	2	3	A6		U
4123	(115)	24	Buff	11	3	A4-6		S
4124	(116)	24	Buff	12	5	A4		U
4125	(117)	24	Amber	11	3	A8		S
4126	(118)	24	Amber	11	3	A8		U
4127	(119)	24	Amber	12	5	A8		S

\*Pp. 7-8.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4128	(120)	24	Amber	12	5	A8	U	
4129	(121)	24	Orange	11	3	A4-6-8	U	
4130	(121a)	24	Orange	11	3	A6	S	
4131	(122)	25	Buff	11	3	A4-5-6-7	S	
4132	(123)	25	Buff	11	3	A5-6-7	U	
4133	(124)	25	Buff	12	5	A8	S	
4134	(125)	25	Buff	12	5	A5	U	
4135	(126)	25	Amber	11	3	A3-7-8	S	
4136	(127)	25	Amber	11	3	A8	U	
4137	(127a)	25	Amber	12	5	A8	U	
4138	(128)	25	Orange	11	3	A4-5-6-8	U	
4139	(128a)	25	Orange	11	3	A6	U	Double impression.*
1864.		Three cents, rose.		One Die.	Five Knives.			
4140	(129)	26	White	1	1	A5	S	
4141	(130)	26	White	22	1	A3-6-8	S	
4142	(131)	26	White	9	3	A5-8	S	
4143	(131a)	26	White	9	3	A8	S	Albino.
4144	(132)	26	White	11	3	A5-6-8	S	
4145	(132a)	26	White	11	3	None	S	Wove Paper.
4146	(133)	26	White	12	5	A5-6-8	S	
4147	(134)	26	Buff	9	3	A3-4-6	S	
4148	(135)	26	Buff	11	3	A4-5-6-7	S	
4149	(136)	26	Buff	12	5	A4-5-6	S	
4150	(137)	26	Buff, 2d Qual.	11	3	A5-8	S	
4151	(138)	26	Amber	9	3	A8	S	
4152	(139)	26	Amber	11	3	A8	S	
4153	(140)	26	Amber	12	5	A8	S	
4154	(141)	26	Amber, 2d Qual.	11	3	A8	S	
1864.		Six cents, rose.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4155	(142)	27	White	21	7	A3-5-6-8	S	
4156	(143)	27	Buff	21	7	A3-4-5-6-7	S	
4157	(144)	27	Amber	21	7	A8	S	
1865.		Three cents, brown.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4158	(145)	26	White	21	7	A3-6-8	S	
4159	(146)	26	Buff	21	7	A3-5-6	S	
4160	(147)	26	Amber	21	7	A5-8	S	
1865.		Six cents, purple.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4161	(148)	27	White	11	3	A6-8	S	
4162	(149)	27	Buff	11	3	A4-5-6	S	
4163	(150)	27	Amber	11	3	A8	S	
1865.		Nine cents, yellow.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4164	(151)	28	Buff	21	7	A3-5	S	
4165	(152)	28	Amber	21	7	A5	S	
1865.		Nine cents, orange.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4166	(153)	28	Buff	21	7	A5-6	S	
4167	(154)	28	Amber	21	7	A8	S	
1865.		Twelve cents, claret.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4168	(155)	29	Buff	21	7	A5-6	S	
1865.		Twelve cents, brown.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4169	(156)	29	Buff	21	7	A6	S	
4170	(157)	29	Amber	21	7	A6-8	S	
1865.		Eighteen cents, red.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4171	(158)	30	Buff	20	8	A5-6-7	S	

\*Extra impression without color, projecting slightly at the left and bottom of regular stamps.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1865.		Twenty-four cents, blue.		One Die.		One Knife.		
4172	(159)	31	Buff	20	8	A5-6-7	S	
4173	(160)	31	Amber	20	8	A6	S	
1865.		Thirty cents, green.		One Die.		One Knife.		
4174	(161)	32	Buff	20	8	A5-7	S	
1865.		Forty cents, rose.		One Die.		One Knife.		
4175	(162)	33	Buff	20	8	A4-5-6-7	S	

Comparative list of numbers of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society:

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
10	10
12	12
19	13
20	15
21	16
22	17

### SPECULATIVE ISSUES AND THE 1899 INTERNATIONAL ALBUM.

We have actively begun work on the preparation of the 1899 edition of the International Album, and, in order to make it conform in its general lines to the wishes of the majority of collectors, we have tried to inform ourselves as to what would be most welcome to this majority. In pursuing this purpose we addressed circular letters to all the well-known dealers in the United States, in the belief that they would be well-informed as to the sentiment of the trade in general. As a result, we have determined to publish the new edition on the general lines followed in the complete album popularly known as the 1896 edition, thus eschewing the new features which were introduced in the 1897 edition. The sentiment expressed to us was almost unanimous in favor of a return to the old methods and against the elimination of varieties of watermark, etc.

The other problem requiring a solution was the method of treatment that should be adopted for the Speculative Issues which we have religiously excluded from our catalogues and albums for the past three years. We ourselves have noticed for some time that a considerable demand was apparent among even the best class of collectors for such issues as the San Antonio of Portugal, the Jubilee issues of Peru and Ecuador, and others included in the supplementary list contained in the back of our catalogue. As we had never purchased any of the stamps to which we refused our recognition, we were compelled to decline many orders which were sent to us by our customers, and in view of the publication of the new album, it became necessary for us to determine our policy for the future. Again we consulted with those dealers who had previously responded to our circular in regard to the new album, and almost without exception have they favored the inclusion of all the Speculative Issues. We publish herewith extracts from some of the letters, which will show the character of the opinions expressed to us:

"In reply to yours of May 14, would say that in our opinion it would be well to leave out issues that were put on sale and were only used for a few days. We should not, however, leave out such issues as the Greek Olympic games, Canada and Newfoundland Jubilees, or stamps of that nature."

"Your circular letter of May 14 received. My opinion is that it is not in the province of the compiler of an Album to say what a collector shall or shall not collect; therefore space should be provided for the so-called unnecessary issues. There is no class of stamps that I have had any more call for in the last six months than these same stamps. Among my customers, some of the oldest, best-informed and conservative collectors in the country collect them, and ridicule the idea of any one trying to taboo them. Neither they nor I advocate the issuing of such stamps, but when issued they must be accepted."

"As a collector of stamps I collect all stamps which were issued and have been properly used to frank letters, etc., whether speculative or not, and for that reason I would be in favor of allowing spaces for same in your albums."

"By all means give us spaces for the Speculative Stamps."

"We are in receipt of your circular letter of May 14 in regard to the new 1899 album; in answer to your request for an expression of opinion from us, as to the insertion of speculative issues in the album, we can only state that our standpoint on the matter of speculative stamps has always been to leave this entirely to the individual collector. Our *experience* has been that the majority of collectors want every stamp issued by a legitimate government, and hence we conclude that they also desire spaces for them in their albums."

"Replying to your letter of the 14th inst., I think it desirably to include in your forthcoming album "speculative issues," for the reason that in my experience, collectors will buy just the stamps they fancy without regard to what any committee decides is or is not collectable."

"Regarding your question as to "Speculative Issues," my ideas of consistency again come into play, and if in compiling an album I included John Wanamaker's samples of wall paper decorations, I should also include stamps issued in a similar manner and for a like purpose (tapping the pockets of collectors) whether by Portugal, Ecuador, Peru, or any other country.

It is a pity that such issues have ever been made, but so long as they are as good as they were, or are good for the prepayment of postage, I should include them; and for the same reason I should exclude the Cuba stamp, as I can conceive of no reason why there should be a place in the album for it."

"In reply of your favor of May 16 beg to say that I do not think it would be detrimental to include the so-called speculative issues, in fact I believe that the agitation in the stamp papers has hurt collecting more than the stamps themselves. We have plenty of requests for this class of stamps including the Chinese Locals, and as long as there is an apparent demand for these stamps we do not see why they should not be included in the albums and catalogues. Any one who does not wish to collect then can leave them alone."

"We have talked with a few of our friends and we ourselves have given the matter a good deal of thought, and were we to publish the album, we think we would include the commemorative issues such as the Japanese Silver Wedding and War Stamps, and the one of South Africa in the body of the book, as these stamps, although commemorative, can hardly be called Speculative. Other popular sets like the U. S. Columbian, the Omaha Exposition and the Canada Jubilee Issue, although strictly speculative, we

think we would also include, in this case following more the desire of the multitude than consistency, but for the remainder, such as the Portuguese issues, Uruguay La Paz, Ecuador, Venezuela, and similar kinds, we think we would leave in the back of the book a few blank pages with the plain heading of various issues, but without the proper spaces for these stamps, thus allowing every collector to choose what he likes best."

"In regard to the answer to your circular letter of May 14, will say we have nothing further to add than the ideas we ventilated in a letter to you on the subject of the 1899 album. That is: The stamp catalogue is and ought to be the text-book for the arrangement and location of all the stamps put into the album, and inasmuch as you catalogue the Speculative, Unnecessary and Fraudulent issues, you should give place and space for them in your world renowned stamp album.

As to whatever term you may designate and draw the line on all unnecessary issues, you can do as you think best according to your suggestions. We out here call a spade a spade, not a dining-fork. And sometimes we are obliged to pass through a barnyard to obtain a view of a bed of roses."

In consequence of this expression of opinion, which is practically unanimous and which represents almost all the dealers of standing in the United States, we have felt constrained to follow the lines indicated, and the '99 edition of the album as well as all future editions of our postage stamp catalogue will have these stamps placed in their proper order under the headings of the countries which issued them. Of course, we shall give no recognition to issues which are fraudulent, but shall confine ourselves to those stamps which were issued by competent authority. We have also adopted a new policy in the treatment of countries whose issues are collected but little, as the numerous pages devoted to them in our albums resulted in a vast number of blank spaces annoying to many of our collectors. We have therefore decided to leave a few blank pages for countries in this category, such as Afghanistan, Native Indians, Madagascar, and some others.

We have no doubt that the conclusion at which we have arrived will be satisfactory to the large majority of collectors in the United States, and to those who insist upon an adherence to principle without regard to practical considerations, we can only say, that the majority must rule, and that we have tried to follow the lead of the majority interested in our hobby.

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## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 246.)

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ISSUE OF 1890.

From the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated Oct. 30th, 1890, we obtain the following information:

"The old contract for adhesive postage-stamps expired on the 30th of June, 1889. To afford time in which to make needful preparation for the new contract, the old contract was extended for a period of three months, until the 30th of September, under a right reserved to the Department by the terms of the contract.

After a full examination of the subject an advertisement was issued under date of June



17, 1889, calling for sealed proposals to be received until the 17th day of July for furnishing all the stamps which should be called for during the four years commencing October 1, 1889. The specifications furnished to bidders set forth the requirements of the contract with the utmost minuteness. They will be found in full in a copy of the contract in the appendix to this report.

The call was made for bids for ordinary stamps of two different sizes, to wit, those then in use, measuring 1 by 25-32 inch, and a smaller size, measuring  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. The sizes and styles of newspaper and periodical, postage-due, and special-delivery stamps were left unchanged.

An important change was that the color of each of the several denominations of stamps was prescribed by the specifications with the purpose of preventing arbitrary and unnecessary changes during the existence of the contract. Samples of the stamps in the selected colors, appropriately cancelled, were attached to the specifications and blank forms of proposal furnished to bidders. Proposals were called for separately for stamps to be printed, first by hand-presses; second, by steam-power presses in which a portion of the work is to be done by steam and a portion by hand; and third by steam-power presses on which all the work is done by steam, with the right reserved to the Department to make the award upon any one of the three classes of bids. The classification of the bids will appear fully in the copy of the specifications referred to. \* \* \*

In response to the advertisement two bids were submitted, one by Mr. Charles F. Steel, of Philadelphia, and the other by the American Bank Note Company of New York, the old contractors for furnishing stamps. The bid of Mr. Steel amounted, upon the basis referred to, to \$155,017.39 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$151,489.96 for stamps of the smaller size printed on hand-roller presses; to \$124,642.36 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$122,094.77 for stamps of the smaller size printed on steam-power presses on which a part of the work is done by steam and a part by hand; and to \$120,723 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$117,587.51 for stamps of the smaller size printed on all steam-power presses. The bid of the American Bank Note Company was for printing the ordinary stamps on steam-power presses only, and for the remaining kinds of stamps on hand-roller presses only, and the totals were \$158,033.87, comprehending ordinary stamps of the larger size, and \$148,235.47 embracing ordinary stamps of the smaller size. The difference between the amount of this bid and that of Mr. Steel for stamps printed on all steam-power presses was \$37,310.87 for stamps of the larger size, and \$30,647.96 for stamps of the smaller size.

At the opening in public of the bids, a protest was made by the American Bank Note Company against the award to Mr. Steele, on the ground that he was not eligible as the bidder under the terms of the advertisement restricting the bids to steel-plate engravers and plate-printers. This protest was shortly afterwards withdrawn, and, preliminary to an award, Mr. Steele was, upon the 1st of August, called upon to demonstrate his facilities for carrying out the contract. Though not engaged in the business, and being unprovided with a plant for printing and engraving, he promised to procure all the necessary equipment and material in time to manufacture and begin the delivery of the stamps on the 1st of October, or shortly thereafter. The specifications called for a fire-proof building in which to manufacture and store the stamps, but though called upon repeatedly to do so, Mr. Steel failed to submit for inspection suitable premises for the purpose. He offered only one building, though promising a choice of several different ones, and that building utterly failed to meet the requirement. The award was consequently withheld, and it becoming evident that Mr. Steele was either unwilling or unable to comply with his proposal, the Postmaster-General, under date of September 11, 1889, issued an advertisement calling for new proposals for a contract for the four years commencing December 1, 1889. At the same time provision was made for a temporary supply of stamps for the interval between October 1 and December 1 by calling on the American Bank Note Company to furnish a specified number of stamps under the provision of the contract giving the right to order an extra quantity not exceeding a three months' supply.

At the time appointed for closing the receipt of the new proposals, on the 26th of September, two bids were submitted. One was from the Franklin Bank Note Company and the other was from the American Bank Note Company, both of New York. The bid of the Franklin Bank Note Company amounted, on the basis of the quantities specified in the previous advertisement, to \$163,504.82 for stamps of the larger size, and to \$163,904.82 for stamps of the smaller size, printed on all steam-power presses, and the bid of the American Bank Note Company amounted, on the same basis and for the same class of work, to \$157,641.93 for stamps of the larger size and to \$149,215.31 for stamps of the smaller size. The bid of the American Bank Note Company was \$391.94 less than its bid under the former advertisement for the larger stamps and \$979.84 more for smaller stamps.

Subsequent to the receipt of these proposals another call was made by letter of the

Postmaster-General, dated October 8, upon Mr. Steel to comply with the requirements of his bid submitted in July, and he responded on the 12th of October by declining to proceed further in the matter. There appeared to be no alternative but to make a selection from the other bids already received, especially in view of the fact that through the time lost in the endeavor to induce Mr. Steel to comply with his proposal the Department had exhausted its resources for obtaining temporary supplies of stamps. The contract was therefore on the 23d of October awarded to the American Bank Note Company under its bid received on the 17th of July (it being the lowest of all the bids, except that of Mr. Steel, received under both advertisements), the award being made for ordinary stamps of the smaller size. No hesitation was felt in awarding the contract for stamps printed on all steam-power presses, the work having been satisfactorily done by that process during the preceding four years. As already shown, the successful bid amounted, upon the basis of the number of stamps issued during the year ending March 31, 1889, to \$148,235.47. This amount was \$9,406.46 more than the cost of corresponding kinds and numbers of stamps under the previous contract. It is to be observed, however, that under the terms of the new contract, the cost of preparing dies, rolls, and plates for new designs of stamps, or for additional denominations, is to be borne by the Department, while under the previous contract, the contractor was required to make these changes at the discretion of the Department and at his own expense; and, moreover, that by the new contract the two-cent stamps, constituting by far the greater portion of all the issues, are printed in a much more expensive color than formerly.

The contract was duly executed, and it being found impracticable to prepare stamps of the new designs prior to December 1, arrangements were made with the American Bank Note Company by which stamps of the old style were to be furnished at the old contract rates until such time as the new stamps should be ready for issue. The issue of the new stamps was begun in time to place them on sale at the leading post-offices on February 22, last."

When the contract was signed on Nov. 7th, 1889, the date at which it was to become operative was advanced to Jan. 1st, 1890.

The specifications furnished to intending bidders on this stamp contract provided as follows in regard to colors:

"The colors selected for the several denominations of the two sizes of ordinary stamps for which proposals are invited are respectively as follows:

"The ordinary stamps of the larger size (A):

1 cent, ultramarine blue	6 cent, dark red
2 cent, metallic red	10 cent, light brown
3 cent, vermilion	15 cent, orange
4 cent, milori green	30 cent, black
5 cent, chocolate	90 cent, carmine

The colors adopted for this size of stamps are shown on the specimens herewith, each being surcharged with the word 'Sample.'

For ordinary stamps of the smaller size (B):

1 cent, ultramarine blue	6 cent, vermilion
2 cent, carmine	10 cent, milori green
3 cent, royal purple	15 cent, steel blue
4 cent, chocolate	30 cent, black
5 cent, light brown	90 cent, orange

The colors adopted for this size are shown on the specimens herewith, each designated as 'Sample A.'

The inks to be used in printing the stamps must be of the colors shown on the samples for the corresponding kinds and denominations, and be fully equal in quality thereto. The use of aniline inks will not be allowed."

The one, two, three, six, ten, fifteen, thirty and ninety cent stamps were placed on sale at one hundred and ten of the larger post-offices on February 22nd, 1890. The four and five cent stamps were not issued until June 2nd of that year. The eight cent stamp did not form a part of the series as originally prepared and was not issued until about three years later, March

21st, 1893. Its introduction was due to the reduction of the registration fee from ten to eight cents, on January 1st, 1893,

The official description of the designs is as follows :

**ONE CENT.** Profile bust, after Rubricht, of Benjamin Franklin looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark background and narrow white border, immediately above which, set in a panel conforming to the curve of the disk, are the words " UNITED STATES POSTAGE " in white capitals, and below which, in slightly larger and shaded letters, arranged in a wavy line running nearly the whole width of the stamp, are the words " ONE CENT. " just above these latter words, on either side, is a white numeral of denomination—the arabic figure " 1 "—in a small oval space, surrounded by an ornate scroll, the upper portion of which is connected with and serves as a support to the panel around the medallion. The whole is placed upon a distinctly lined oblong tablet, seven-eighths of an inch high by three fourths of an inch wide, with beveled sides and bottom. The color is ultramarine blue.

**TWO CENTS.** Profile bust after Houdon, of George Washington, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, carmine. An improved quality of color for the 2-cent stamp was adopted May 12, 1890.

**THREE CENTS.** Profile bust, after Powers, of Andrew Jackson, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color purple.

**FOUR CENTS.** Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, velvet brown. Issued June 2, 1890.

**FIVE CENTS.**—Portrait of U. S. Grant, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, light brown. Issued June 2, 1890.

**SIX CENTS.**—Portrait of James A. Garfield, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as on the 1-cent stamp, with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, light maroon.

**EIGHT CENTS.**—Portrait of Gen. William T. Sherman, after a photograph from life, full face. The surroundings of the picture are the same as those on the stamps below the 10-cent denomination with the necessary change of figures and letters representing the value. Color, lilac. It was issued March 21, 1893, in connection with the reduction of the registry fee from 10 to 8 cents.

**TEN CENTS.**—Portrait of Daniel Webster, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark background and narrow white border, around the upper half of which, set in a panel conforming to its curve, are the words " UNITED STATES POSTAGE, " in

small white capitals, the words "TEN CENTS" in somewhat similar letters being placed in a like panel below the medallion. Below this again, in the two lower corners of the stamp, are plain Arabic numerals of denomination, "10," set in circular spaces surrounded with ornate scrolls not unlike those in the 1-cent stamp. The whole is placed upon an oblong tablet,  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch with beveled sides and bottom. The color is milori green.

**FIFTEEN CENTS.**—Portrait of Henry Clay, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are substantially the same as in the 10-cent stamps, with appropriate changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, deep blue.

**THIRTY CENTS.**—Profile bust of Thomas Jefferson, after Ceracchi, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the 10-cent stamp, with necessary change of the letters and figures of denomination, the latter, however, being of block form. Color, black.

**NINETY CENTS.**—Profile bust of Commodore O. H. Perry, after Wolcott's statue, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are substantially the same as in the 30-cent stamp, with the necessary change of the letters and figures of denomination. Color, orange.

The stamps are of uniform size, 19x22 mm.

The paper, gum and perforation are the same as in previous issues made by the American Bank Note Co.

There are some minor varieties of the two cent stamps which are of trifling interest. These are colorless marks, commonly called "caps," above one or both of the numerals of value. They are caused by damaged transfer rolls. By some means, probably over hardening, a bit of the roll was chipped off. In one instance the break occurred above the right-hand numeral, in another above the left, and in the third above both numerals. These three transfers and others which were not damaged were used in conjunction and the resulting combinations are interesting to specialists. There is in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats a strip of ten stamps from the upper right quarter of plate VV246, of which the first three stamps (counting from the left) have caps on the left-hand numeral, and the other stamps of the row have caps on both numerals. In the same collection are similar strips from plates TT235, VV247 and VV248, all the stamps of which have caps on the numeral at the left, and a strip from plate VV245 with caps on both numerals. Mr. Deats' strips from plates SS232, TT236, 238 and 239 do not show any caps. Plates UU240, 241, 242, 243 and 244 are one cent stamps. Other adjacent numbers have not been seen. It is possible that some of them are of the capped varieties.

In view of the rigid and almost microscopical examination which stamp plates are understood to receive it is surprising that these defective plates were ever made or used.

The following shades and varieties are found in this issue.

Perforated 12.

Feb. 22nd, 1890. 1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, dark ultramarine, gray blue, dull blue  
2 cents lake, violet-lake, lilac-rose, carmine-lake, pale car-

- mine, carmine, deep carmine, carmine-rose, bright aniline rose, deep aniline rose, rose, crimson
- June 2nd, 1890. 3 cents bright purple, deep purple  
 4 cents dark yellow-brown, black-brown  
 5 cents orange-brown, deep orange-brown, bistre-brown, dark brown
- Feb. 22nd, 1890. 6 cents claret, claret-brown, rose-brown
- March 21st, 1893. 8 cents gray-lilac, gray-violet
- Feb. 22nd, 1890. 10 cents deep blue-green, dark gray-green  
 15 cents indigo, deep indigo  
 30 cents gray-black, full black  
 90 cents yellow-orange, orange, red-orange

*Varieties:*

- 2 cents carmine. Cap on right numeral  
 2 cents carmine-lake, carmine, carmine-rose, rose. Cap on left numeral  
 2 cents carmine-lake, carmine-rose. Caps on both numerals
- 1 cent deep ultramarine. Imperforate  
 2 cents carmine-rose, carmine “  
 3 cents purple “  
 4 cents dark yellow-brown “  
 5 cents orange-brown “  
 6 cents claret “  
 8 cents gray-lilac “  
 10 cents deep blue-green “  
 15 cents indigo “  
 30 cents black “  
 90 cents orange “

In this issue many plates of the one and two cents values contained four hundred stamps each. All the other plates contained two hundred stamps each. The impressions were, as usual, cut into sheets of one hundred stamps. The imprints and plate numbers are in the same style and occupy the same positions as on previous plates of the same contractors. In addition some if not all of the plates have the inscription "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" at the outer side of each pane of one hundred stamps.

In the following list the figures enclosed in parenthesis indicate the number of stamps on each plate.

The numbers of the plates were as follows :

1 cent	(400)	C.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
	(400)	G.	36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
	(400)	Q.	89, 90, 91, 92, 93,
	(400)	BB.	145, 146, 147, 148, 149,
	(400)	FF.	165, 166, 167, 168, 169,
	(400)	UU.	240, 241, 242, 243, 244,
	(400)	Cr.	280, 281, 282, 283, 284,
	(400)	Dr.	285, 286, 287, 288, 289,
	(400)	F1.	295, 296, 297, 298, 299,
	2 cents	(400)	A.
(400)		B.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 71,

(400)	D.	16,	17,	18,	19,	20,	
(400)	F.	31,	32,	33,	34,	35,	
(400)	H.	41,	42,	43,	44,	45,	
(200)	K.	56,	57,	58,	59,	60,	
(200)	L.	61,	62,	63,	64,	65,	
(200)	M.	66,	67,	68,	69,	70,	99,
(200)	N.	74,	75,	76,	77,	78,	
(200)	O.	79,	80,	81,	82,	83,	
(400)	P.	84,	85,	86,	87,	88,	
(400)	R.	94,	95,	96,	97,	98,	
(200)	S.	100,	101,	102,	103,	104,	
(200)	T.	105,	106,	107,	108,	109,	
(200)	U.	110,	111,	112,	113,	114,	
(200)	V.	115,	116,	117,	118,	119,	
(400)	W.	120,	121,	122,	123,	124,	
(200)	X.	125,	126,	127,	128,	129,	
(400)	Y.	130,	131,	132,	133,	134,	
(400)	Z.	135,	136,	137,	138,	139,	
(200)	AA.	140,	141,	142,	143,	144,	
(400)	CC.	150,	151,	152,	153,	154,	
(400)	DD.	155,	156,	157,	158,	159,	
(400)	EE.	160,	161,	162,	163,	164,	
(400)	GG.	170,	171,	172,	173,	174,	
(400)	HH.	175,	176,	177,	178,	179,	
(200)	II.	180,	181,	182,	183,	184,	
(200)	JJ.	185,	186,	187,	188,	189,	
(200)	KK.	190,	191,	192,	193,	194,	
(200)	LL.	195,	196,	197,	198,	199,	
(400)	NN.	205,	206,	207,	208,	209,	
(200)	OO.	210,	211,	212,	213,	214,	
(200)	PP.	215,	216,	217,	218,	219,	
(400)	QQ.	220,	221,	222,	223,	224,	
(200)	RR.	225,	226,	227,	228,	229,	
(400)	SS.	230,	231,	232,	233,	234,	
(400)	TT.	235,	236,	237,	238,	239,	
(200)	VV.	245,	246,	247,	248,	249,	
(200)	WW.	250,	251,	252,	253,	254,	
(200)	XX.	255,	256,	257,	258,	259,	
(200)	YY.	260,	261,	262,	263,	264,	
(400)	AI.	270,	271,	272,	273,	274,	
(400)	BI.	275,	276,	277,	278,	279,	
(400)	EI.	290,	291,	292,	293,	294,	
(400)	GI.	300,	301,	302,	303,	304,	
(400)	HI.	305,	306,	307,	308,	309,	
(400)	II.	310,	311,	312,	313,	314,	
(400)	JI.	315,	316,	317,	318,	319,	
( )	KI.	320,	321,	322,	323,	324,	
( )	LI.	325,	326,	327,	328,	329,	
( )	MI.	330,	331,	332,	333,	334,	
( )	NI.	335,	336,	337,	338,	339,	
( )	OI.	340,	341,	342,	343,	344,	
( )	PI.	345,	346,	347,	348,	349,	
3 cents	(200)	21,	72,				

4 cents	(200)	J.	51,	52,	53,	54,	55,
	(200)	MM.	200,	201,	202,	203,	204,
5 cents	(200)	I.	46,	47,	48,	49,	50,
6 cents	(200)		23,				
8 cents	(200)	ZZ.	265,	266,	267,	268,	269,
10 cents	(200)	E.	26,	27,	28,	29,	30,
15 cents	(200)		22,				
30 cents	(200)		24,				
90 cents	(200)		25,				

Plates 71 and 99 were added to the groups lettered B and M to replace damaged plates.

Stamps from the following plates are known in imperforate condition:

2 cents	D	18
5 cents	I	46
6 cents		23
15 cents		22
30 cents		24
90 cents		25

The annual reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps issued to deputy postmasters.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1890.	Dec. 31, 890.	Mch. 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	Total.
1 cent	121,144,100	146,001,900	160,068,400	151,494,100	578,708,500
2 cents	394,563,400	435,499,000	464,456,200	425,781,700	1,720,300,300
3 cents	2,053,700	2,596,300	3,334,400	2,900,700	10,885,100
4 cents	3,471,350	5,248,100	4,878,250	3,764,100	17,361,800
5 cents	9,227,460	11,054,240	12,197,780	10,433,200	42,912,680
6 cents	531,550	720,050	391,650	348,550	1,991,800
10 cents	4,915,680	5,783,260	6,939,180	5,447,650	23,085,770
15 cents	362,560	475,000	580,960	267,080	1,685,600
30 cents	91,790	186,330	160,530	88,410	527,060
90 cents	13,430	11,230	7,790	12,280	44,730

Whole number of stamps 2,397,503,340. Value \$46,239,050.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892.

QUARTER ENDING.

	Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mch. 31, 1892.	June 30, 1892,	Total.
1 cent	123,667,200	172,387,600	170,077,700	159,108,400	625,240,900
2 cents	402,173,600	474,486,800	489,161,800	447,493,500	1,813,315,700
3 cents	2,085,800	3,619,000	4,228,200	2,749,600	12,682,600
4 cents	3,810,000	5,281,900	5,164,200	4,559,100	18,815,200
5 cents	9,329,180	12,404,380	12,515,540	10,705,520	44,954,620
6 cents	570,750	780,900	626,650	295,650	2,273,950
10 cents	4,808,690	6,448,900	6,770,290	5,758,880	23,786,760
15 cents	404,720	543,840	443,420	258,360	1,650,340
30 cents	129,290	135,410	129,910	116,670	511,280
90 cents	12,990	8,000	7,480	10,390	38,860

Whole number of stamps 2,543,270,210. Value \$48,850,562 00.

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1893.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	
1 cent	133,659,850	160,812,800	51,128,400	90,341,300	435,942,350
2 cents	439,410,000	470,560,800	72,173,600	217,612,200	1,199,756,600
3 cents	2,357,550	3,834,000	1,117,100	1,671,300	8,979,950
4 cents	4,270,600	5,639,875	1,031,300	2,559,300	13,501,075
5 cents	10,487,330	11,838,540	1,197,460	4,997,260	28,520,590
6 cents	632,950	1,074,550	164,450	365,800	2,237,750
8 cents	.....	.....	139,250	1,403,250	1,542,500
10 cents	5,241,000	6,151,400	735,350	1,697,130	13,824,880
15 cents	310,470	679,600	46,640	113,720	1,150,430
30 cents	123,650	119,180	12,910	34,870	290,610
90 cents	15,820	23,380	170	1,990	41,360

Whole number of stamps 1,705,788,095. Value \$32,527,151.00.

## Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

	QUARTER ENDING.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1893.	Mch. 31, 1894.	June 30, 1894.	
1 cent	78,059,300	71,907,600	116,841,900	138,586,300	405,395,100
2 cents	275,632,700	200,240,200	275,930,000	403,934,600	1,155,737,500
3 cents	1,221,900	2,096,500	4,719,900	3,774,200	11,812,500
4 cents	2,161,900	1,871,450	5,598,000	4,574,650	14,206,000
5 cents	3,948,140	3,434,380	9,857,560	9,582,440	26,822,520
6 cents	402,400	303,400	959,800	1,043,800	2,709,400
8 cents	1,013,750	781,200	1,609,000	1,727,450	5,131,400
10 cents	1,722,600	1,719,670	3,137,300	3,050,150	9,629,720
15 cents	118,740	79,380	231,200	368,440	797,760
30 cents	81,190	13,830	49,450	148,610	293,080
90 cents	530	660	5,050	9,030	15,270

Whole number of stamps 1,632,550,250. Value \$31,189,821.00.

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. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## THE TEN CENTS 1863 OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

From *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Since 1877 the various editions of our catalogue have described the 10 cent Confederate States stamps of 1863 as having been printed at Richmond and at Columbia. The last edition says that the first printings had the background vertically lined, while those from Columbia had it cross-lined and the drawing of the corners incomplete.



In the *Questionnaire* of 1894 M. Mahé criticises, and rightly, this information which he finds incomplete, and, he might have added, inexact.

We shall now try to be more explicit and profit by the explanations of M. Mahé and especially by the article, full of revelations, on the stamps of the Confederate States which was published in 1892-93 by the *Monthly Journal* and of which we had lost sight.

Not having at our command any official document or information, which latter is not always reliable, it occasionally becomes necessary for us to investigate history and borrow dates from it, uniting them with those which we gather from the stamps when, by chance, the date is indicated,

Friend A. Reinheimer will say that this proves that cancelled stamps (which are his fad) are very useful and may be consulted with profit whereas new stamps will teach us nothing. On the other hand these last have the great advantage of never hiding their weak points, when perchance they have been counterfeited.

South Carolina was the first to raise the standard of revolt by withdrawing from the Union on December 20th, 1860. Other states soon followed this example, and by January, 1861, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas had imitated South Carolina. They formed an independent State under the title of Confederate States of America.

Scarcely had they proclaimed their independence, when, in April, 1861, the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia left the Union to join the revolting states and Richmond became the capital of the Confederate States.

Postal relations between the Northern States and the eleven Southern States ceased on May 31st, 1861. It was, therefore, after this date that the first stamps of the Confederacy, which were originally printed at Richmond by the lithographing establishment of Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, appeared. Those with which we shall now occupy ourselves emanated likewise from that city.

On the 15th of August, 1863, this 10c stamp first made its appearance in Europe, and it was promptly chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste*. Thinking that this stamp must have appeared during the previous month we attributed to it the date of July ? 1863, at which time, as we thought, it must have made its appearance. But the researches which we have since made have clearly demonstrated that this stamp must have been issued earlier, that is to say, in January, 1863.

Major Evans having learnt, indirectly, that we proposed to write an article on these stamps informed us at once that he placed at our disposal all contained in his collection.

We are happy to acknowledge that, if we are permitted to throw any light on this issue, we owe it largely to the communication of Mr. Evans. We take this opportunity to express here our indebtedness to this exceptional correspondent whose kindness has never for a moment failed us.

From all appearances, the first stamp, "TEN CENTS," engraved by Mr. Archer, of Richmond, must have been issued near the end of the year 1862 and not in January, 1863, its successor having appeared at this latter date as can be seen from what follows. This "TEN" cents was so unfortunate as to displease a certain Mr. Brown of the Postal Department; nevertheless the stamp was issued. The *Monthly Journal* credits Mr. Corwin with this statement, who thus expresses it:

"Immediately upon the appearance of this stamp an outcry arose against it, on account of the portrait, which outcry is attributed to that Mr. Brown whose advice was not taken and who, therefore, had declared war upon the

stamp. The government, therefore (as the U. S. government did under similar circumstances with regard to the 1869 issue of the U. S.) determined to make a change and Mr. Halpin who had in the meantime arrived was set at work upon a new die, which was to be an improvement upon the TEN cents; the result was the 10c blue ordinarily met with. In consequence of the enormous demand for stamps, both the plates of the TEN and common 10c were being worked at the same time, when in the process of transfer the die of the TEN was split, and its career ended. This is the real reason for the scarcity of these stamps."

From the above it follows, and this no one disputes, that the TEN cents came before the two types of "10" cents and they come, in our opinion, in the following order :



FIRST TYPE.



SECOND TYPE.

Portrait in profile, to the right, of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in an oval, the background of which is covered with vertical lines crossed by horizontal lines. Surrounding this another horizontally lined oval; frame rectangular, having the corners cut off and rounded and carrying at the upper part an arched band for inscription bearing in white letters: POSTAGE; and at the lower part also in the same style of letters and figures: 10 CENTS; at the left in gothic letters: "The Confederate"; at the right "States of America."

Engraved by Mr. Halpin and printed in color on white paper of various qualities, not perforated. We say not perforated, although some of them have been perforated or pierced. But they were in no sense official, the stamps must have been privately perforated for the convenience of the users or for speculation.

Differences between the types :

**FIRST TYPE.**—Head larger than in the second type, nose curved, cheek-bone very prominent, ear elongated, hair long, notably behind, shadows clearly marked in oblique on the neck, of which a single line marks the edge, beard marked by four strong lines forming curls.

The frame has the ornaments of the angles filled in between the scrolls; on good copies a line surrounding the contour of the stamp may be seen; the background of the oval has the vertical lines well marked but the horizontal lines are, for the most part, hardly visible.

The inscriptions at the sides have a lined background.

The oval, which is almost  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. larger than in the type which follows, comes closer to the inscription both above and below.

**SECOND TYPE.**—Head not so large; nose straighter, more pointed than in the first type; cheek-bone less prominent; ear larger; less hair and more wavy; the shadows on the neck, at the right, have almost disappeared, those at the back are crossed, while those which go toward the beard are curved, the neck has not the stiffness of the former type and it is slightly hollowed at the back; the edge is marked by a heavy line; the beard has two heavy strokes, one curved, the other oblique.

The exterior ornaments of the frame are incomplete ; they lack the shading of the first type, the corners being hollowed out ; the upper left ornament is much more rigid. The stamp has a very distinct quadrille background.

The inscriptions at the sides have no lines in the background, which is blank.

The oval is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  millimeter smaller than in the preceding type.

Philatelists do not agree as to the order of issue of these two stamps. According to Mr. Evans, a view shared by the Scott catalogue, the first 10 cents would be our second type and vice versa. Mr. Evans is strengthened in his opinions by the numbering of the plates and says, with some appearance of probability, that Nos. 1 and 2 most assuredly do not indicate plates created after those having the numbers 3 and 4. Mr. Corwin, agreeing with Mr. Mahé and with us, gives as a reason for a contrary opinion that he has met with the first type, obliterated : Fayetteville, Feb. 12, 1863, while the earliest date which he has seen on the second type is Richmond, May 10, 1863.

Mr. Corwin's reasons are not decisive. But we have others to bring forward which will confirm his conclusions.

To begin with, the collection of Mr. Evans contains a 10 cents, first type, having franked a letter originating in Jackson, Miss., bearing date of 13 or 18 January, unfortunately without year. The shade is that of the "TEN CENTS" which corresponds with the first printings of the 10 cents ; its cottony paper is also that of 1863. It is apparent that we have here a stamp issued and used at this period. One may, most assuredly, object that it could just as well have been used a year later, but this requires a greater stretch of the probabilities than is reasonable, in our opinion.

As to the second type, we have seen none with earlier cancellations than Richmond, April, 1863, also in the Evans collection, of a shade which does not at all resemble the first printing. The second type should certainly not exist in this first shade. Mr. Corwin has spoken of an accident which happened to the "TEN CENTS" when new plates were being made, which as it rendered the plates useless, explains the rarity of these stamps. As it was to have been replaced within a short time there was no occasion for making new plates. It is also very probable that very little thought was given to it. The rarity of this stamp is due, to our mind, simply to the small number that were printed.

Has not Mr. Corwin confused it with the type "10 CENTS" (our second type), the die of which really suffered the mishap of which he speaks ?

Indeed, if the stamps of this type are examined, a vertical white line, of varying dimensions, cutting the two lower horizontal lines of the oval, will be seen above the letter "N" of "CENTS." This defect occurred when the plate was being made, the die having split, and this is proven by the fact that when the plate was used later on, for it was at first put aside, it produced stamps *with* and *without* flaw, resulting not from impressions from two, but from one and the same plate. Besides, it would be difficult to explain the laying aside of a perfect plate in order to use a second one which would not have been perfect. Therefore, there was not, nor could there have been more than one plate of stamps with dividing lines.

The extreme rarity of specimens without flaw goes to support our statement ; also the various shades of these which match exactly the shades of the defective stamps. This would certainly not have been the case had there been two plates, and consequently printings, which would inevitably have produced stamps of varying shades.

In order to repair, as soon as possible, the unexpected accident, the engraver Halpin immediately made a reproduction of the head and the oval which was put into the existing frame, so that this type is made of two pieces. In order that it might not be recognizable, however, he made important retouches on the exterior portions. The scrolls assumed a different shape, and the open spaces between them were filled with small lines; finally it was found necessary, we scarcely know why, to surround the exterior drawing of the stamp with a line which is rarely visible.

Therefore, from the evident desire to replace a type which had become useless, we arrive at our conclusion as to the printing of our first type. If it were otherwise, why was the second type made? In deciding upon the production of a new type, formed in large part of the old, it was therefore the plain and settled intention to substitute a perfect type for another which was defective. It would be difficult to understand why, after having cast aside a type which was considered bad, it should afterwards be given precedence over another made solely to replace it, and combining the desired qualities for proper printing. In that case, there would be no reason for the existence of a new type.

It is practically impossible that the order of the types as given by us, is not the correct one: the dates of issue, moreover, which have been met with and the shades of the first printings superabundantly prove that this order is quite exact.

Now, how does it happen that the stamps of the first type bear the plate numbers 3 and 4 instead of 1 and 2? It will be readily understood that we can learn nothing on this subject from an examination of the stamps, but, after what we have said, it seems to us that this question becomes altogether secondary. We shall return to it further on.

We have observed that there were never more than four plates in use for printing the two types of the 10 cents; two of the first type (No. 3 and 4), two of the 2d type, (No. 1 and 2). *Only the first plate, No. 1 was replaced.* The four plates were then used indiscriminately.

The printing was intrusted to various firms, as follows:

To begin with, Messrs. Archer & Daly were directed to print the first stamps. The plates were numbered 1 to 4 without firm name; \* later on they were signed, *Archer & Daly, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.* (No. 1, 2, 3); the partnership having probably been dissolved, the word *Daly* was effaced in the printings which followed, while leaving *Engravers* in the plural (see plates 1 and 3); the sheets which we find next have simply: *Bank-Note Engraver, Richmond, Va.* (No. 4); finally, in 1864, the stamps were printed by *Keatinge & Ball, Bank-Note Engravers, Columbia, S. C.*, using plates 1 to 4.

These plate numbers are always alike: 3 and 4 for type 1, and 1 and 2 for type 2; they have always occupied the position which they originally had:

At the left.				At the right.		
No. 1	under	the	6th stamp	Under	the	5th
2	"	"	6th "	"	"	5th
3	"	"	5th "	"	"	5th
4	between	"	5th and 6th "	Between	"	5th and 6th

The firm names were placed as below and show that they were added

\*We have not seen Plate 1 without firm name, but it must exist as the inscription, which was added later, and which is not found in alignment with it, proves.

*after* the figures because they are found lower down or they were placed opposite the figure.

1st Plate. Archer & Daly or Archer :  
 Left side : begins about the end of the 1st stamp  
 Right " " " " " " 6th "

1st Plate : Keatinge & Ball :  
 Left side : begins with the 1st stamp  
 Right " " at " 6th "

2d Plate : Archer & Daly :  
 Left side : begins with the 1st stamp  
 Right " " at " 6th "

2d Plate : Keatinge & Ball :  
 Left side : begins with the 1st stamp  
 Right " " at " 5th "

3d Plate : Archer & Daly or Archer :  
 Left side : begins under the 6th stamp  
 Right " " " " 6th "

3d Plate : Keatinge & Ball :  
 Left side : begins before the 6th stamp  
 Right " " at the end of " 5th "

4th Plate : Bank-Note Engraver :  
 It is thought from the arrangement of the inscription of that Plate 4 was never used by the two firms : Archer & Daly or Archer.

Left side : begins at the 2d stamp  
 Right " " " " 2d "

4th Plate : Keatinge & Ball :  
 Left side : begins before the 1st stamp  
 Right " " " " 1st "

(To be Continued.)

## STAMP TAXES UNDER THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Among the special taxes imposed by the "War Revenue Bill," and in addition to an increase of rates in the stamp taxes on Tobacco and Beer, and a similarly payable tax on "Mixed Flour," are those scheduled below, payment of which is to be evidenced by an adhesive stamp affixed to the document or article and properly cancelled. These taxes take effect July 1st, 1898, and heavy penalties are imposed for evasion of, or for neglect or omission to pay, this "stamp tax" or to issue certain papers to which the stamps are to be affixed ; for forging or counterfeiting the stamps or the plates from which they are printed; for failure properly to cancel a stamp used or for using again a stamp once cancelled; or for the payment of an un-stamped check or similar paper.

Documents not properly stamped will not be recorded in any public office, nor will they be admitted in evidence in any suit at law ; but no penalty will attach to the failure to use a particular kind of stamp, if another

legal documentary stamp indicating the payment of the tax be properly affixed.

The law provides that the stamps shall be cancelled by writing upon them the initials of the person cancelling, and the date. Manufacturers of proprietary articles etc., may furnish dies or plates for stamps of special design for their exclusive use ; when these are used they are to be so affixed to the package that they will be destroyed in the act of opening, such destruction to take the place of cancellation as above directed.

#### RATES OF STAMP TAX.

##### ON DOCUMENTS, ETC.

Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness of any company or corporation, or certificates of stock, on organization or reorganization, issued after July 1, 1898, (excepting Bonds or Certificates of Indebtedness of the U. S. or of any State, County, Town, or Municipal or other Corporation exercising a taxing power ; and the Stock and Bonds of certain Building and Loan Associations) :	}	on each \$100 face value, 5 cents
Sales, deliveries or transfers of Stock in any company or corporation, however evidenced :	}	on each \$100 face value, 2 cent's
Sales, or agreements to sell produce or merchandise, on any Exchange, for present or future delivery :	}	for each \$100                    1 cent for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof            1 cent
Bank Checks, Certificates of Deposit, not drawing interest, Drafts or Orders for payment of money, at sight or on demand :	}	each                                    2 cents
Bills of Exchange (Inland or drawn abroad and payable in the U. S.), Certificates of Deposit, interest bearing, Drafts or Orders for payment, not at sight or demand, Promissory Notes (except Bank Notes for circulation), Promissory Notes, for each renewal : (Applies to U. S. Money Orders as additional rate).	}	not exceeding \$100            2 cents each additional \$100 or fraction thereof            2 cents
Foreign Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit: (drawn in but payable without the United States, including express or other money orders by telegraph or otherwise	}	If drawn singly, for each \$100 or fraction thereof, 4 cents If drawn in sets of two or more—for each bill of each set, per \$100. (or equivalent) or fractional part thereof,                    2 cents

Bills of Lading or Receipts (except Charter Parties) for goods exported to any foreign port or place, except ports in British North America:	} each	10 cents
Express and Freight Receipts, Bills of Lading and Manifests, and duplicates thereof; (Penalties are provided for failure, by common carrier, to issue such Receipts or Bills of Lading for each shipment).	} each	1 cent
Bonds of Indemnity, and all other Bonds, except as required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for:	} each	50 cents
Certificates of Profit, or of interest in the property or accumulations of any association or corporation:	} each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof	2 cents
Certificates of Damage etc., and all other certificates or documents issued by Port Wardens or Marine Surveyors, etc:	} each	25 cents
Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified:	} each	10 cents
Charter parties, or any agreement for the charter of a vessel; or a renewal or transfer of the same,	} Vessels not exceeding 300 tons, \$3.00 Over 300 and not exceeding 600 tons, \$5.00 Exceeding 600 tons, \$10.00	
Brokers' Notes or Memorandums of Sale of any goods, merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes, real estate, or property of any kind or description, issued by brokers or persons acting as such, not otherwise provided for in this act:	} each	10 cents
Deeds, Conveyances of Real Estate,	} when the consideration or value exceeds \$100 and not \$500 50 cents for each additional \$500 or fraction thereof 50 cents	
Despatches, Telegraphic: (except business messages of the telegraph or telephone companies, or railroad companies over the wires on their respective roads; and of the Government),	} each	1 cent

Entries of Goods at Custom House, for consumption or warehousing,	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>not exceeding \$100 in value</td> <td>25 cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding \$100 and not \$500</td> <td>50 cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding \$500 in value</td> <td>\$1.00</td> </tr> </table>	not exceeding \$100 in value	25 cents	Exceeding \$100 and not \$500	50 cents	Exceeding \$500 in value	\$1.00
not exceeding \$100 in value	25 cents						
Exceeding \$100 and not \$500	50 cents						
Exceeding \$500 in value	\$1.00						
Entries for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse :	each 50 cents						
Life Insurance Policies ; on the amount insured : (Excepting policies issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan; and fraternal beneficiary societies or orders, or farmers' local co-operative companies, or employes' relief associations on the lodge system or local co-operation plan.)	for each \$100 or fractional part thereof, 8 cents						
Insurance Policies ; Marine, Inland, Fire ; Casualty, Fidelity and Guarantee : (Policies of purely co-operative fire companies excepted.)	on premium, on each dollar or fractional part thereof ½ cent						
Leases or any agreements or contracts for the hire of any land or tenement or part thereof ; or renewals thereof :	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>If for a period not exceeding one year</td> <td>25 cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If exceeding one year, not exceeding three years</td> <td>50 cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding three years</td> <td>\$1.00</td> </tr> </table>	If for a period not exceeding one year	25 cents	If exceeding one year, not exceeding three years	50 cents	Exceeding three years	\$1.00
If for a period not exceeding one year	25 cents						
If exceeding one year, not exceeding three years	50 cents						
Exceeding three years	\$1.00						
Manifests for custom house entry or clearance of any ship for a foreign port : (Excepting ports of British North America)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Vessels not exceeding 300 tons,</td> <td>\$1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding 300, not exceeding 600 tons,</td> <td>\$3.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding 600 tons,</td> <td>\$5.00</td> </tr> </table>	Vessels not exceeding 300 tons,	\$1.00	Exceeding 300, not exceeding 600 tons,	\$3.00	Exceeding 600 tons,	\$5.00
Vessels not exceeding 300 tons,	\$1.00						
Exceeding 300, not exceeding 600 tons,	\$3.00						
Exceeding 600 tons,	\$5.00						
Mortgages on real or personal property, or conveyance in trust for security, or renewals thereof :	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Exceeding \$1000, not exceeding \$1500 each</td> <td>25 cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>each additional \$500 or part thereof,</td> <td>25 cents</td> </tr> </table>	Exceeding \$1000, not exceeding \$1500 each	25 cents	each additional \$500 or part thereof,	25 cents		
Exceeding \$1000, not exceeding \$1500 each	25 cents						
each additional \$500 or part thereof,	25 cents						
On each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease or policy of insurance ; or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter by letter or otherwise	Same as original						
Passage Tickets by any vessel from a port in the U. S. to any foreign port (excepting ports in British North America)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>If cost not exceeding \$30,</td> <td>\$1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>exceeding \$30, not exceeding \$60,</td> <td>\$3.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>exceeding \$60,</td> <td>\$5.00</td> </tr> </table>	If cost not exceeding \$30,	\$1.00	exceeding \$30, not exceeding \$60,	\$3.00	exceeding \$60,	\$5.00
If cost not exceeding \$30,	\$1.00						
exceeding \$30, not exceeding \$60,	\$3.00						
exceeding \$60,	\$5.00						



Powers of Attorney, or proxies for voting at any election of officers of any as- sociation or corporation, excepting religious, charitable or literary associa- tions, or public cemeteries,	}	each	10 cents
Powers of Attorney to sell or lease real estate, to receive and collect rent; to sell or transfer stock, bonds or scrip, or collect dividends or interest thereon; or to perform any or all acts not herein- before specified, (Exempt: papers used for the collection of claims from the U. S. for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.)	}	each	25 cents
Protests of notes, bills of exchange, accept- ances, checks or drafts; or any marine protest, by notary or other authorized officers:	}	each	25 cents
Tickets for seats in Palace or Parlor car, or berths in Sleeping Car: (to be affixed by issuing company).	}	each	1 cent
Warehouse receipts, for goods or property held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard; except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower in the course of trade, for sale,	}	each	25 cents

ON PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, ETC.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations (Excepting Natural Spring and Carbon- ated Natural Spring Waters). Each			
package etc., of retail value not exceeding 5c			1/8 cent
exceeding 5c not exceeding 10c			2-8 "
" 10c " " 15c			3/8 "
" 15c " " 25c			5/8 "
Each additional 25c or fractional part thereof in excess of 25c			5/8 "
Perfumery and Cosmetics and similar articles			
Each package, retail value not exceeding 5c,			1/8 "
exceeding 5c not exceeding 10c			2-8 "
" 10c " " 15c			3/8 "
" 15c " " 25c			5/8 "
Each additional 25c or fractional part thereof in excess of 25c			5/8 "
Chewing Gum and Substitutes therefor			
For each box etc. not exceeding \$1.00 retail value,			4 cents
If exceeding \$1.00, for each additional \$1.00 or			

fractional part thereof	4 cents
Sparkling or other Wines,	
Each bottle of one pint or less	1 cent
Each bottle of more than one pint	2 cents

## THE NEW WAR REVENUE STAMPS.

*New York Herald*, June 26. 1898.

The war series of stamps soon to be issued under the war revenue act will be the daintiest, most artistic, and at the same time the most dignified, of all stamps issued by the government. Within a few weeks you will see them attached to nearly everything sold at the drug stores in "put up" packages, to all sorts of documents and to many other things commonly handled. They will soon become well nigh as familiar as the ordinary postage stamps. The first of them will not make its appearance until next month. Since any attempt to reproduce the designs for illustrating purposes would result in the seizure of all newspapers so offending, a pen picture must suffice.

Those to be most commonly seen will be the proprietary and documentary adhesive stamps. They will be slightly larger than the two cent postage stamp, and printed upon the same good quality of white paper—not the soft green paper now used in tobacco, cigars and cigarette stamps. The longer edges form the top and bottom, the designs running lengthwise with the surface. On the proprietary stamps beneath an arch bearing the inscription "United States Internal Revenue" stands boldly out, with characteristic dignity and grace, a typical United States first class battle ship, under full steam, riding a restless sea beneath a canopy of fleecy clouds. The documentary stamp shows the figure of a goddess with flowing robes, she holds in one hand an old model battle ship, and in the other a sceptre.

The designs were happily selected by Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, because of the conspicuous part played thus far in this war by the American man-of-war, even before the formal declaration of hostilities was made. The perforations separating the stamps on the whole sheets will not be round like the "pinhole" perforations of postage stamps, but what are called "knife blade" perforations. They will be dashes instead of dots, and when torn through will leave straight, rather than saw tooth, edges.

The same designs will appear upon all denominations of the two official issues—proprietary and documentary—of adhesive stamps. The only differences will occur in the tints and numerals to denote different denominations and the inscription to characterize each of the two series, as said. In these bits of official engraving you will shortly see some tints never before used on stamps. Uncle Sam's great variety of inks has already been exhausted, and some novelties are being experimented with.

You will be struck with the oddity of the new fractional denominations. For instance there will be  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ , 1, 2, and 4 cent proprietary,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 50 cent and \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10 documentary stamps. The tints will include three each of blue, brown, red and green, and a number of other novelties in orange and lemon. You will find these fractional proprietary stamps upon perfumery, cosmetics, pills, lozenges and cough drops

put up before the new individual proprietary stamps shall have been designed or whose manufacturers may not prefer them.

The one cent documentary stamps will be seen ordinarily upon telegraph messages and parlor and sleeping car tickets. The great variety of denominations up to \$10 will be seen upon all sorts of real estate and legal documents, bills of lading, &c.

About two thirds of the force employed on the new stamps are women, mostly young girls, selected because they are much more neat, careful and dexterous for delicate work than is the ordinary man. To keep the wheels running fast enough to fill the variety of new orders necessitated by the revenue act, the force of the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been increased to nearly seventeen hundred. By making two "shifts," Chief Johnson says he can turn out 16,000,000 of the new stamps daily.

### THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STAMPS.

The much-heralded Omaha Exposition stamps have at last appeared and they are very disappointing. Remembering the perfection of engraving displayed in our Columbian stamps, the exquisitely clear and delicate vignettes in the 1869 issue, the handsome stamps supplied by our bank note companies to South and Central American countries and the beautiful picture issues made by the English firms of De la Rue & Co. and Waterlow & Sons, we had reason to anticipate that this new celebration issue would at least equal its predecessors. We were promised that it should exceed them both in beauty and interest. And in fulfilment of this promise we are offered a set of miserable daubs with nothing to commend them to our taste or to our national pride.

Many of the pictures are uninteresting, the surrounding ornaments are clumsy and inartistic, the engraving is wretched, the printing blurred and the perforating machinery out of register. The stamps are over crowded with figures and decorations, they are almost entirely lacking the relief and brightening effect of light spaces, and the dark colors in which they are printed complete the generally heavy and indistinct effect. On the whole they forcibly suggest the prayer of the Scotch elder, who was one of a sailing party overtaken by a thunder storm on one of his native lakes. "Oh! Lord! Give us a little less noise and a little more light."

The vignettes occupy a shield-shaped space which is squatty and out of proportion. At each side of this are heavy, meaningless ornaments which fill valuable space to no purpose. A curved tablet below each picture bears its title—a very necessary explanation in most cases. In a straight line across the bottom are "POSTAGE" and the value. An ear of corn and a needless repetition of the word of value appear in each lower corner. Across the top of the design extends a tablet inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," above which are heads of wheat. Had this tablet been made smaller and placed higher up, the effect of the pictures would have been much increased. The upper corners are graced (?) by snuff jars or Boston bean pots, bearing large numerals corresponding to the values of the stamps. The exact meaning of this display of crockery is not evident. Possibly they are indicative of the flesh pots and fatness of the West.

The pictures are either uninteresting or ludicrous. We were promised they should be printed in black which probably would have been an improvement. But it is doubtful if printing in two colors was ever really in-

tended. The designs certainly do not suggest any preparation for the inaccuracies in registry which would almost certainly have occurred. Pictures that are mostly foreground, especially exterior and landscape pictures such as are here employed, are very unsatisfactory. When the surrounding frame cuts off the sky and background, the effects of distance and light are entirely lost and the result cannot but be inartistic,

The 1 cent stamp introduces a gentleman arrayed for a sack race—or possibly the garment is a bath robe—who is declaiming “the boy stood on the burning deck.” If this description is not satisfactory to the reader he may make one for himself; almost any old thing will fit.

The 2 cents presents a thrilling view of a four-horse team attached to some sort of agricultural implement. With the aid of the title those who have visited the west or seen good pictures of its industries may guess that the blur in the background is intended to depict farming operations in the vast grain fields of that region. The assurance of the man who would try to squeeze a view of a few square miles of prairie into the dimensions of a postage stamp is commended to the attention of the public. He will cause an explosion some day.

Four cents. A terrier chasing a pig, at least it is believed to be a terrier, but the sky, the ground and the animal are so much alike in tone that it may be some other breed of pup.

Five cents, “Fremont on Rocky Mountains.” Thank you. It does not look like it but to contradict would be rude. Possibly if the sky were cleared up, the mountains pushed up a little higher and the figures in the foreground given legs to stand on we might concur more readily with the title. As it stands the scene suggests the warning signal before a blast is set off.

The 8 cents represents either Coxe’s army or Colonel “Bill” Bryan leading his horde of free silver volaries. You pay your eight cents and you take your choice.

The 10 cents may not represent a hay stack in a meadow but it looks more like that than anything suggested by the title. If anyone finds out what that gray “gob” in the middle really means the writer would appreciate the information.

Fifty cents. It is so long since the days of the comic pill almanacs of our childhood that it is really a delight to see once more the old familiar picture “when shall we three meet again.” But what is our two legged friend doing with the dishpan and the tack hammer? Is he going for cracked ice or to pick berries for tea. It is a pity that of the two more intelligent looking animals one has only three legs.

The one dollar narrowly escapes being a pretty picture. At the same time the significance of a full length portrait of a gentleman cow on a postage stamp is not entirely apparent.

The two dollars is said to be a view of a bridge. It looks like nothing in particular, leading nowhere in particular, unless it be up into the sky, like a sort of nineteenth-century Jacob’s ladder.

Taken all in all this issue is not one on which we may pride ourselves, either on account of its conception or execution.

JOHN N. LUFF.

## PERIODICAL STAMPS WITHDRAWN FROM USE.

We publish herewith some clippings from New York papers on the subject of the discontinuance, after July 1st., of the use of newspaper and periodical stamps. The statements contained in these clippings are not strictly accurate as stamp collectors will readily perceive, and in the stamps referred to in one of the clippings as having been removed from one of the offices in Washington, our readers will recognize the fraudulently perforated proofs which were placed on the market about a year ago, under the guise of special prints by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, from the plates of the American Bank Note Co.

The question now arises whether the Postmaster-General has the right to discontinue the use of periodical stamps, as the law of 1874 distinctly states that the postage on newspapers and periodicals as second-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps. One of the contentions of Mr. Rosenblatt, the attorney for the stamp fraternity, in its defence of the suit instituted by the Government for the recovery of certain newspaper stamps, was that not only could the Government not claim possession of the stamps on the strength of the circular of the Postmaster-General prohibiting their sale to the public, but that this order of the Postmaster-General was illegal, and that his refusal to sell these stamps to the public on demand was in direct violation of the U. S. statutes. These statutes demand that postage stamps be sold to the public, and no distinction is made under any law enacted by Congress between the stamps which pay postage for newspapers and those which serve the same purpose for other classes of mail matter.

**"SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN CASH HEREAFTER."**

"Postmaster Van Cott has been notified by the Post Office Department at Washington that on and after July 1 the use and printing of newspaper and periodical postage stamps will be discontinued, and the Postmasters will collect in money the postage on second-class mail matter sent in bulk by publishers and news agents. The order directs that this postage must be paid in cash.

"No credit," it reads, "is ever to be allowed for newspaper or periodical postage, but for convenience the Postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent a deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing."

"Under the present system publishers and news agents mailing second-class matter in bulk buy periodical stamps to the amount of the postage required. These are not affixed to the mail matter, however, but are retained in the Post Officer and pasted in a record book, for the reason that there is a postal law prohibiting persons other than Post Office officials from having the stamps in their possession. As a result of this law, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining them, the newspaper and periodical stamps are highly valued by stamp collectors and dealers, and their value will naturally be considerably enhanced now that no more of them are to be printed."

**"AFTER JULY 1 SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MUST BE PAID FOR IN CASH."**

"An order has been issued by the Post Office Department at Washington discontinuing the use and printing of newspaper and periodical stamps, which are highly valued by stamp collectors, on and after July 1. Thereafter Postmasters will collect in money, for which they will give receipts, the

postage on second-class mail matter sent in bulk by publishers and news agents.

"This postage must be paid in cash, for the order says that "no credit is ever to be allowed for newspaper or periodical postage, but for convenience the Postmaster may receive from a publisher or news agent a deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing."

"Heretofore publishers and others sending second-class matter in bulk have paid for periodical stamps, which were retained at the post offices and, posted in a record book. These stamps were highly valued by stamps collectors and dealers on account of the difficulty in obtaining them, there being a postal law prohibiting any but post offices from having them in their possession.

"Several persons within a year have been arrested for having sets of these stamps or offering them for sale, and not long ago a prominent head of department in Washington was removed from office for allowing sets of the stamps to leave his custody.

"They were traced to this city and the man having them in his possession was arrested. By reason of all this collectors were obliged to pay a big price for the periodical stamps, and now that no more of them are to be printed their value will be considerably enhanced."

#### NOTES.

CHILI.—*O Coleccionador de Sellos* furnishes the missing link in the composition of the plates of Chilean unpaid letter stamps, and proves that we were in error in our May number in supposing that the 100 centavos stamp had taken the place of the 1 peso stamps in the old setting, assuming that this setting remained unchanged in other respects.

The Brazilian contemporary referred to now furnishes the composition of the plate containing the 100 centavos stamp and which will be found to be entirely different from the first setting in which the 1 peso stamp is found.

We give herewith a diagram of this intermediate setting :

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	40	40	50	60	80	100

The stamps of Gambia chronicled in our March number have just come to hand and we illustrate the type herewith.



Our correspondent in Newfoundland informs us that the new stamps of the ½, 2, 3 and 5c values have been received in the Colony but will not be placed on sale until the corresponding values of the previous issues have been exhausted. The ½c stamps will bear the portrait of Prince Edward, the 3c the portrait of Princess Victoria, and the 5c that of the Duke of York.

Stamps of the values of 4 and 6c are also to appear later with the portraits of other members of the royal family.



MONTENEGRO.—In our chronicle of last month we noted the new 5n stamp as red brown, whereas it proves to be orange brown, and the 7n as gray brown, whereas the color should properly be described as gray lilac.



ECUADOR.—Among a quantity of sets of the 1892 issue sent by Mr. N. F. Seebeck, we have found a few sheets of the 5 sucre value printed in green instead of purple. As there is no evidence of the stamp in this color, having been used in Ecuador during the currency of the series, the "error" must be considered purely in the light of an essay.



SALVADOR.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 25c and also the 1 peso of 1890 imperforate vertically.



We illustrate the stamps of Hayti, chronicled in our May number, as well as the watermark.



RH



The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* brings the astounding intelligence that the 10 and 20c Unpaid Letter Stamps of Dutch Indies have appeared in the new type with the word "cent." As these stamps were issued in 1893

we do not think it out of place to advise our contemporary to exercise a little more caution in compiling his chronicle.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. A. Calman has shown us the Nicaragua 10c official of 1893 with surcharge inverted.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

As per the two notices herewith, it will be seen that the 2d of St. Lucia announced in our last number has proved to be a one day fly, as the original order of the Postmaster reducing the postage on International correspondence from 2½d to 2d was not sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary.

As might be expected the remainders in the hands of the Post-office were bought out by a few speculators and they have become the fortunate possessors of between 100,000 and 150,000 of these stamps. They are now trying to dispose of them at wholesale at from 18 to 25c each, and no doubt the dealers will fall over one another in their anxiety to obtain a share of the "snap."

In our opinion it will be a long time before these stamps will be worth more than 10c each at retail, and we may state in advance that the speculators will find themselves subjects for congratulations if they can induce others to purchase their stamps from them in quantities at face value.

POSTAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Monday next, the 9th instant, the postage on letters to all Foreign Places will be 2d per half ounce.

General Post Office, 6th May, 1898. F. S. REECE,  
Colonial Postmaster.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Saturday next, the 11th instant, the postage on letters to all Imperial and Foreign Places will be 2½d per half ounce.

General Post Office, 10th of June, 1898. F. S. REECE,  
Colonial Postmaster.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

GREADA.—We have received the enclosed notice from the Government of Grenada, in regard to the issue of a Jubilee stamp which is to be placed on sale on the 15th of August next. It is a pity that so many of the Colonies of England find it advisable to issue stamps of this character, but, as the offence in this instance is but a mild one, it is useless for us to say much on the subject.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 86.

The following correspondence which has passed between His Excellency the Governor and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the issue of a special Postage Stamp on 15th August



next to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of this island by Columbus, is published for general information.

By Command,

EDWARD DRAYTON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
4th May, 1898.

— — —  
*Governor to the Secretary of State.*

Copy.

GRENADA.

GRENADA, 12th March, 1898.

No. 34.

SIR,—On the 15th August next the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada will take place, for on that day of 1498 Columbus, after passing through the Strait of Boca del Dragon which separates Trinidad from the Main Land of South America, sighted the islands of Tobago and Grenada, and called them respectively Asuncion and Concepcion.

2. It is my desire, which is shared by my Executive Council, to mark an anniversary of such interest and importance in the Colony's history by the issue of a special  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d postage stamp, of the design enclosed (subject to the discretion of the Crown Agents as to its size and colour) commemorative of the discovery, and I accordingly submit the proposal for your approval.

3. For sale to the public, I recommend an issue of 500,000 of the stamp, after which the plate can be destroyed; and should you approve of the proposal, I would ask that the Crown Agents may be authorised to take the necessary steps to give it effect in time to admit of the issue reaching the Colony about July next.

4. I append a requisition in duplicate on the Crown Agents for the supply desired. I have, &c.,

(Sgd) ALFRED MOLONEY,  
*Governor.*

The Right Hon'ble

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.,  
&c, &c., &c.

— — —  
*Secretary of State to Governor.*

Copy.

GRENADA.

DOWNING STREET,

No. 48,

16th April, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 34 of the 12th of March submitting a proposal for the issue of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, and to inform you that I am prepared to approve of such an issue, and have accordingly caused the Crown Agents to be instructed to proceed with its preparation adopting the design marked *B* enclosed in your despatch.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor

Sir C. A. MOLONEY, K.C.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

We illustrate herewith the Provisional Postal Cards of Mauritius chronicled in our June number.



On account of the constant fluctuations in the value of Spanish currency, it has been decided that Gibraltar stamps are again to appear with the value expressed in English currency.



The *Monthly Journal* calls our attention to the fact that in our May number we omitted to mention the value of the Horta postal card, in which the name and value were printed across the face of the stamp.

We now remedy the oversight by stating that the error occurred on the 10 reis card.

## CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—The Trans-Mississippi stamps were placed on sale in New York on June 17th. The general verdict of collectors is that, from an artistic standpoint, they are a dismal failure.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S. sideways.

Perforated 12.

1c dark yellow green	(Marquette on the Mississippi)
2c copper red	(Farming in the West)
4c orange	(Indian Hunting Buffalo)
5c dark blue	(Fremont on the Rocky Mountains)
8c violet brown	(Troops Guarding Train)
10c gray violet	(Hardships of Emigration)
50c sage green	(Western Mining Prospector)
\$1 black	(Western Cattle in Storm)
\$2 orange brown	(Mississippi River Bridge)

**AUSTRIA.**—Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us another new card, similar in type to the others of the present series, but with changed inscriptions to meet the requirements of the provinces for which they have been issued and also a new letter card of the current type with appropriate inscriptions for use in the provinces for which it is intended.

*Postal card.*

2kr brown “(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)”

*Letter card.*

5kr carmine. gray, Perf. 1, “(Deutch Böhme)”

**BRAZIL.**—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the 100 reis unpaid letter stamp in the latest type.

*Unpaid letter stamp.*

Perforated.

100 reis brick red

**CANADA.**—The new set of stamps, with numerals in the corners, is now making its appearance, and we have seen the 1c and 3c values.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

1c blue green

3c carmine

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**—The new perforation now in vogue in Denmark, roughly described as 12½ but which, accurately measured, is 13x12½, is beginning to appear in this Colony, we having received the 5c stamp in that style.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x12½.

5c gray and green

**DENMARK.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has seen the 2 skilling of 1870, perforated 12½, the same gauge as has been discovered on some other values of the same series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12½.

2s blue and gray (Issue of 1870).

**GUATEMALA.**—We have received from one of our correspondents two new Provisional stamps, consisting of the 5 centavos surcharged, respectively, "1 centavo" and "6 centavos".

It is said that 100,000 were surcharged with each of the new values.

*Adhesives stamps.*



Perforated 12.

Provisional issue.

1c on 5c purple, red surcharge

6c on 5c " " "

**ICELAND.**—A few months ago we announced the 5 aur stamp of Iceland, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and, as was to be expected, the remainder of the series are appearing in the new gauge, which however, to be correct, measures  $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  and not  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all around. We chronicle five additional values.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated  $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

3a yellow

6a gray

10a rose

20a ultramarine

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated  $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

3a yellow

**Bhopal.**—We have received two new  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamps from this State, one being like our type A10, and the other one being similar to our types A8 and A18, although redrawn.

*Adhesives stamps.*



Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna black, type A10

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna black, new type

**MOROCCO.**—Mr. J. M. Bensimon has sent us the 5 and 10 centimos stamps of Gibraltar surcharged "Morocco Agencies" in black. We presume that the entire set of the current issue of Gibraltar has been thus surcharged, but up to the present we have seen only the two values mentioned. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, chronicles the 25 centavos.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

5c green, black surcharge

10c carmine " "

25c blue " "

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—As was to be expected, the 1c stamp which was recently issued in carmine has been withdrawn and been replaced by a new stamp made from the same plate, but printed in green to correspond with the provisions of the recent enactment of the Universal Postal Union.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 12.  
1c yellow green

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**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle have sent us the 6d stamp in the new color referred to in our June number.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

Perforated 12.

6p blue green

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**NORWAY.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has received the 1 öre stamp in a new color, and the 25 öre in the latest type, thus completing the set.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 öre brownish gray

25 öre lilac

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**ROUMANIA.**—The remaining values of the Unpaid Letter Stamps are gradually making their appearance on thicker paper, with the watermark P.R. We have now received the 2 and 60 bani of the new series.

*Unpaid Letter stamps.*

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated 13.

2b emerald green

60b emerald green

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### THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Twenty-sixth meeting of the Board of Governors, held at the Club House June 13, 1898

Vice-President Bruner in the chair called the meeting to order at 8.25 P. M

Present, Messrs. Luff and Scott and the Secretary.

The Chairman of the Literary Committee was requested to follow his judgment as to binding of books.

The thanks of the Governors were extended to Messrs J. C. Morganthau & Co., for gift of a volume of the *Post Office* to complete the Club's file.

The Treasurer's report was then received, showing \$252 05 cash in bank.

Report of Chairman of House Committee was also received.

Adjourned at 8.50 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.

### OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
29 West 75th Street.

*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
122 East 22d Street.

*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, WALTER S. SCOTT,  
351 4th Avenue.

*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N.Y.

*Librarian*, J. M. T. LEVICK,  
54 William Street.

### COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
J. N. LUFF.

*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK  
R. R. BOGERT  
J. W. GEORGE.

*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDE,  
J. S. RICH.

The 348th meeting of the National Philatelic Society and 101st of the Corporation was called to order at 8.15 P. M. by the President.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Lynde, George, Perrin, Tuttle, Gregory, O. H. Williams, Meyenberg, Bogert, Berlepsch, J. W. Scott, Rich, Luff, Krassa, Bruner and W. S. Scott.

The Board of Trustees reported the election of Mr. John A. Klemann to active membership.

According to a motion passed at the last meeting, the Treasurer reported the following members still in arrears and their names were accordingly dropped from the rolls: J. B. Chittenden, J. C. Cretin, A. L. Holman, C. H. McDowell, Eugene Thwing.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. H. Young, informing the Society of the illness of one of our oldest members, Dr. Thos. S. Bronson, and tendering his resignation. It was the general sense of the members present that the Doctor's loss to the Society would be considerable, and Mr. Berlepsch volunteered to use his personal influence to induce our worthy member to remain.

The stamps of Australia were to have been the subject for discussion, but owing to a meeting of the Branch of the A. P. A. to which many of the members belonged, it was resolved to allow the exhibition, to pass until a future meeting.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of \$128.00.

Adjourned 8.50 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *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.

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, 60c. AUG. 1, 1898. [Single Copies, 5cts  
" " 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.)

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.—Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

FIFTH, OR REAY SERIES.

**Dies.**

**DIE 34. ONE CENT. 1870.** Colorless bust of Franklin to left upon an oval of solid color, surrounded by a broad band of solid color between two colorless lines, outside of which is a line of color. This band is ornamented with very fine, colorless and regular engine turning and inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" above and "ONE CENT" below, in colored block capitals. At each side, separating the inscriptions, an oval of solid color containing a colorless numeral of value. The outer ends of the engine turning are round loops, each having a small dot. The "O." of "POSTAGE" has a round centre with cross lines; that of "ONE" has oval centre with a dot. The periods following "U." and "S." are square and alike. The old fashioned choker which encircles Franklin's neck is decidedly notched where it meets the slope of the chin and also, to a less degree, where it meets the bust. Thus showing a decided projection between the chin and the bust. The colorless parts in all dies are embossed. Size 25x29 mm.

**DIE 35. ONE CENT. 1870.** Similar to Die 34 except that the projection between the chin and the bust is lacking, the choker forming a perfectly straight line between the chin and the bust.

**DIE 36. TWO CENTS. 1870.** Similar to Dies 34 and 35. Bust of Jackson; numerals in circles and small. Lower inscription "TWO CENTS." Base of bust terminates in four square corners. Dimensions 25½x29 mm.

**DIE 37. THREE CENTS, 1870.** Similar to last. Bust of Washington. Value changed to "THREE CENTS." Numerals, small and heavy, in small circles. Dimensions 25½x29 mm.

**DIE 38. SIX CENTS. 1870.** Similar to last. Bust of Lincoln. Value changed to "SIX CENTS." Numerals, large and heavy, in ovals. The front lock of hair is broad and heavy with a small point near the centre. The back hair is short and the neck long. Dimensions 25½x28½ mm. In this die the engine turning consists mainly of wavy lines.

**DIE 39. TEN CENTS. 1870.** Of the same general design as last. Bust of Thomas Jefferson to left; head leaning slightly forward. The queue, which has a round end, terminates just above the back of the bust, showing a slight depression there. Numerals of value, small and well formed, in quatrefoils. The "O" of "POSTAGE" has a narrow central oval. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

**DIE 40. TWELVE CENTS. 1870.** Similar. Bust of Henry Clay to left. The bust is rather smaller than in the other values. Numerals, which are quite large, in large circles which extend slightly beyond the rest of design and into the central oval. "O" of "POSTAGE" with broad, oval center. "G" without cross-bar. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

**DIE 41. FIFTEEN CENTS. 1870.** Similar. Large bust of Daniel Webster to left. The front lock of hair lies close to the forehead; wavy hair and curly whiskers. Numerals rather small and in horizontal ovals which project as in Die 40. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

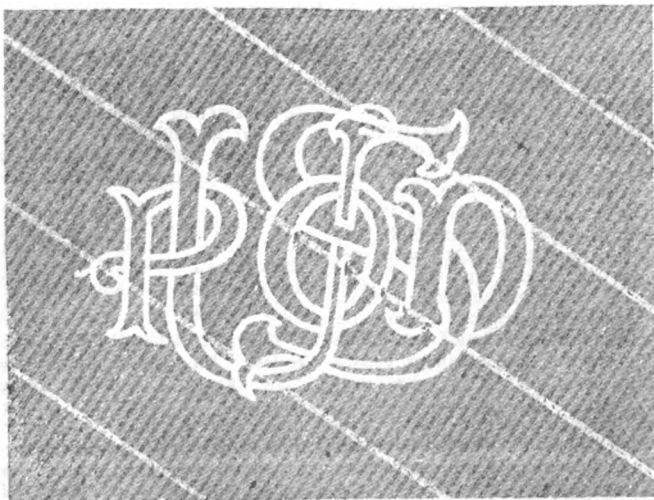
**DIE 42. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1870.** Similar. Bust of Winfield Scott to left. Top of head nearly touches frame and shows three small, pointed locks of hair. Lower inscription of smaller letters than in other values. The inner loops of the engine turned ornamentation are small squares with colored centers. Numerals in shields, which project as in last. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

**DIE 43. THIRTY CENTS. 1870.** Similar. Bust of Alexander Hamilton. Back of bust small and square. Numerals rather small and in horizontal rectangles with concaved corners. The rectangles project as in last. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

**DIE 44. NINETY CENTS. 1870.** Similar. Bust of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. Front of bust narrow and pointed. Numerals, which are large, in shields, which are a trifle wider than the framelines of the stamp, so that their upper points are just inside the outer lines of the rest of the stamp. The centres of the ciphers are rounded.  $28\frac{1}{2}$  loops of engine turning above the lower inscription. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

**DIE 45. SEVEN CENTS. 1871.** Similar. Bust of Edwin M. Stanton. Large, colored numerals of value sunken on colorless circular disks, which project slightly as in last. The down stroke of the numerals does not curl up at the lower ends. Intersecting net work between "c" and "s," "G" and "E," and "N" and "C." Dimensions  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

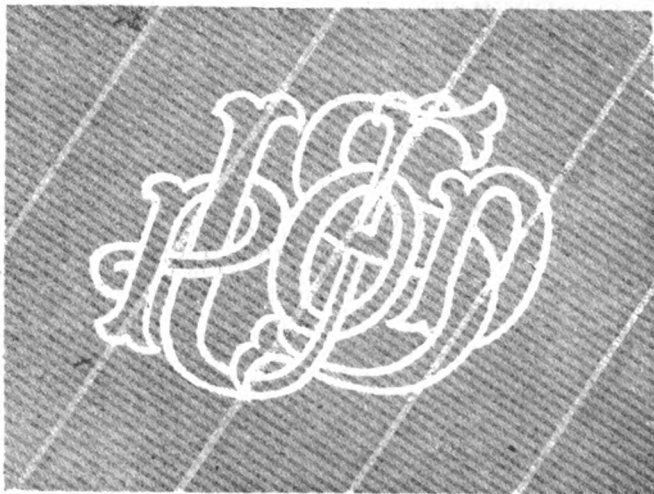
#### Watermark.



B 1.

Wmk. B. Composed of a monogram of the letters "U. S. P. O. D." in a rather fanciful design. "P. O. D." measure about 21 mm. high and "U. S." about 39 mm. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert note two varieties, as follows: "Among the Reay envelopes are found two varieties: B1, in which the letters are only lightly inclined to the base line drawn through their lower extremities and set upon cross lines running from the





B 2.

left above to the right below; B2, in which the letters are much more inclined to the base line and set on cross lines running from the right above to the left below."\*

### Knives.

**KNIFE 23. NOTE SIZE.** No. 1. 1870. This knife should form an envelope 5 4-16 x 2 12-16 inches, 135x73 mm. Upper flap tongued; lower one low and round-pointed. Side flaps narrow, very low cut and points blunt and rounded.

The curve of the lower edges of the side flaps is continuous while the upper edges have a long double curve. It is easily recognized by its low cut, as it measures about 22 mm. from top fold of envelope to the point of intersection of the upper edges of the side flaps. It is exceedingly scarce, in fact I have only seen it in the earliest Reay "specimen" sets.

**KNIFE 24. NOTE SIZE.** No. 1. 1870. This should form an envelope of exactly the size of Knife 23. To quote Tiffany, Bogert and Rechort:

"The lower flap has uniformly a sharp upper point. The loose flap has a long-tongued point. It is a high cut envelope, the right flap is nearly square on the end which turns into the upper edge by a very short curve, and into the lower edge by a long, gradual curve. The left flap is nearly round on the end, turning into the upper edge by a large curve, and into the lower edge by a much larger curve. It is found folded with the right flap lapping over the left, and also with left lapping over the right. As the long flap

in the first instance is on the left, and in the second on the right, it would appear that the blank is sometimes folded the reverse of the usual manner."\*\*

**KNIFE 25. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE.** No. 2. 1870. This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 1-16 inches 140x78 mm. It is ruled and most easily distinguished from knives 7 and 8 by the point of the lower flap, which, instead of having a circular piece cut out of it, has but a slight depression. The upper flap is tongued and the right one has a very small, round end.

**KNIFE 26. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE.** No. 2. 1870. Of the same size as knife 25. Top flap with a rather broad pointed tongue; lower flap usually sharp pointed, though sometimes a trifle rounded. The end of the long flap is nearly round and folded under the left one. The latter, usually square cut, sometimes rounds into the edges.

**KNIFE 27. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE.** No. 2. 1870. The same as knife 26, but folded the reverse, having the long flap on the left and folded under the right one. It is the common knife of this size.

**KNIFE 28. FULL LETTER SIZE.** No. 3. 1870. Should form an envelope

\*P. 9.

\*\*P. 18. Knife 19.

measuring 5 8-16 x 3 6-16 inches, 140x85 mm. The upper flap is tongued and has a broad point, while the lower has a sharp square point. The left flap has a broad and very round end, while the right is straight and broad, forming a sharp corner with the short concave curve. It measures 22 mm. before beginning to turn into the lower edge.

**KNIFE 29. FULL LETTER SIZE. No. 3. 1870.** Tiffany, Bogert and Rechart are again quoted: "Is a variation of knife 23.\* The loose flap is a little more pointed, the bottom flap and the lower edges of the side flaps are nearly identical with those of knife 23, but the upper edges of the side flaps are lower in cut, and the ends of these flaps are about 5 mm. narrower. The upper point of the right flap, where the vertical edge meets the small concave curve, is slightly rounded."

"There is also a variation of this knife in which the point of the loose flap is still more pointed."<sup>†</sup>

**KNIFE 30. FULL LETTER SIZE. No. 3. 1870.** A variety of the last. The loose and bottom flaps are similar to those knife 29. Side flaps still lower cut and their ends, which are nearly square, intersect the small, concave curve at a sharp point, and round into the lower edges very slightly. These ends are narrow; the right being about 18 mm. The left flap is about 2 mm. longer than in knives 28 or 29.

**KNIFE 31. EXTRA LETTER SIZE. No. 5. 1870.** Should form an envelope 6 6-16 x 3 7-16 inches, 162x87 mm. Top flap tongued; lower flap with a broad point which rounds into the double curve of the sides. Side flaps with broad, rounded ends, the lower edges much longer than the upper. It is very rare and closely resembles the official size of this issue.

**KNIFE 32. EXTRA LETTER SIZE. No. 5. 1870.** This should form an envelope 6 6-16x3 8-16 inches, 162x89 mm. The upper flap is tongued and measures 48 to 50 mm. from the point to the fold of the envelope. The lower flap ends in a sharp point. The right flap has a straight end curving slightly into the upper and lower edges. The end of the left flap is more rounded, as is also its upper point, while its lower point rounds still more into the lower edge.

**KNIFE 33. EXTRA LETTER SIZE. No. 5. 1870.** This is of the same size as Knife 32, and, as there is no other ruled envelope of this size, it is readily distinguished. The top flap is tongued and the piece cut out of the upper edge of the lower flap is shallow and about 24 mm. wide.

**KNIFE 34. OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 7. 1870.** This should form an envelope 8 14-16 x 3 15-16 inches, 225x100 mm. The top flap, though not tongued, is rather pointed. The points of the side flaps are broad and round; at the point of their intersection with the top edge of the lower flap, they are about 9 mm. below the upper fold of the envelope. Their sides are continuous curves, but, as the lower edges are nearly twice as long as the upper ones, the points are much above the centre of the envelope. The ends of these side flaps are fully 70 mm. apart. The lower flap is flat on top, about 62 mm. on the right and 65 mm. on the left, shorter than the envelope. The corners round into the double curves of the sides.

**KNIFE 35. OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 7. 1870.** Of the same size as knife 34; of which it is a variation. The ends of the side flaps are broader than in knife 34, that on the right especially so, this difference amounting to 5 mm. measured at a point 5 mm. back from the extreme end of the point. This makes them somewhat rounder, so that, at the point of intersection with top edge of the lower flap, they are but about 6 mm. below the upper fold of the envelope. The curves of the lower flap are also more concave on the sides. The ends of the side flaps are only about 68 mm. apart, and the left end of the flat top of the lower flap is only 60 mm. from the end of the envelope. There is also a difference of about 2 mm. in the distance of the top of the lower flap from the top fold of the envelope. In knife 34 it is about 7 mm., in this knife about 5 mm.

**KNIFE 36. EXTRA OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 8. 1870.** This should form an envelope measuring 10 4 16 x 4 6-16 inches, 259x111 mm. Except for its size it is a copy of knife 34.

### Paper.

The only new paper which we have in this series is the cream, which is found in many shades. The Amber, in two qualities, is for the first time recognized officially, and the buff disappears.

\*Our Knife No. 28.  
†P. 18. Knife 24.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1870.</b>								
		<b>One cent, blue.</b>		<b>Two Dies.</b>	<b>Five Kalves.</b>			
4176	(163)	35	White	25	2	B	S	
4177	(164)	35	White	27	2	B1-2	S	
4178	(164a)	34	White	27	2	B	S	
4179	(165)	35	White	27	2	B2	S	Blue lines
4180	(166)	35	White	23	3	B	S	
4181	(167)	35	Amber	25	2	B	S	
4182	(168)	35	Amber	27	2	B1-2	S	
4183	(168a)	35	Amber	27	2	B	S	Ultramarine
4184	(169)	35	Amber	27	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4185	(170)	35	Amber	28	3	B1	S	Pale blue
4186	(170a)	35	Amber	28	3	B	S	Ultramarine
4187	(170b)	35	Amber	28	3	B	S	Dark blue
4188	(171)	35	Orange	23	4	B2	U	
4189	(171a)	34	Orange	23	4	B2	U	
4190	(172)	35	Orange	30	4	B2	U	
4191	(172a)	34	Orange	30	4	B2	U	
4192	(173)	35	Orange	32	6	B2	U	
4193	(173a)	34	Orange	32	6	B2	U	
<b>1870.</b>								
		<b>Two cents, brown.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Six Kalves.</b>			
4194	(174)	36	White	25	2	B	S	
4195	(175)	36	White	26	2	B2	S	
4196	(176)	36	White	27	2	B1-2	S	
4197	(177)	36	White	28	3	B	S	
4198	(178)	36	Amber	25	2	B2	S	
4199	(179)	36	Amber	26	2	B1	S	
4200	(179a)	36	Amber	26	2	B	S	Mis-strike*
4201	(180)	36	Amber	27	2	B1-2	S	
4202	(180a)	36	Amber	27	2	B	S	Albino
4203	(181)	36	Amber	28	3	B1	S	
4204	(182)	36	Orange	28	3	B2	S	
4205	(183)	36	Orange	28	4	B2	U	
4206	(184)	36	Orange	31	6	B	U	
4207	(185)	36	Orange	32	6	B2	U	
<b>1870.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Fourteen Kalves.</b>			
4208	(186)	37	White	23	1	B	S	
4209	(187)	37	White	24	1	B1-2	S	
4210	(188)	37	White	24	1	B1	S	Knife variety
4211	(189)	37	White	24	1	B2	S	Blue lines
4212	(190)	37	White	25	2	B2	S	
4213	(191)	37	White	26	2	B1-2	S	Blue lines
4214	(192)	37	White	27	2	B1-2	S	
4215	(193)	37	White	27	2	B2	S	Blue lines
4216	(194)	37	White	9	3	B1-2	S	
4217	(195)	37	White	28	3	B1-2	S	
4218	(196)	37	White	28	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4219	(197)	37	White	29	3	B1-2	S	
4220	(198)	37	White	29	3	B2	S	Knife variety
4221	(199)	37	White	29	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4222	(200)	37	White	30	3	B	S	
4223	(201)	37	White	31	5	B1	S	
4224	(202)	37	White	32	5	B1-2	S	
4225	(203)	37	White	32	5	B2	S	Blue lines
4226	(204)	37	White	33	5	B2	S	
4227	(205)	37	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4228	(206)	37	White	35	7	B1	S	
4229	(207)	37	Amber	24	1	B1	S	
4230	(208)	37	Amber	25	2	B2	S	
4231	(209)	37	Amber	27	2	B1	S	
4232	(210)	37	Amber	27	2	B1	S	Blue lines

\*Extra stamp in lower flap, upside down and slightly inclined to right.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4233	(211)	37	Amber	9	3	B1	S	
4234	(212)	37	Amber	28	3	B1	S	
4235	(213)	37	Amber	28	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4236	(214)	37	Amber	29	3	B1-2	S	
4237	(215)	37	Amber	29	3	B1-2	S	Knife variety
4238	(216)	37	Amber	30	3	B2	S	
4239	(217)	37	Amber	31	5	B	S	
4240	(218)	37	Amber	32	5	B1-2	S	
4241	(219)	37	Amber	32	5	B2	S	Blue lines
4242	(220)	37	Amber	33	5	B2	S	
4243	(221)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	26	2	B1	S	
4244	(222)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	27	2	B1-2	S	
4245	(223)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	28	3	B1-2	S	
4246	(224)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1	S	
4247	(225)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1	S	Knife variety
4248	(226)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	30	3	B1	S	
4249	(227)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	32	5	B1-2	S	
4250	(228)	37	Cream	25	2	B	S	
4251	(229)	37	Cream	26	2	B1-2	S	
4252	(230)	37	Cream	26	2	B2	S	Blue Lines
4253	(231)	37	Cream	27	2	B2	S	
4254	(232)	37	Cream	9	3	B	S	
4255	(233)	37	Cream	28	3	B1-2	S	
4256	(234)	37	Cream	28	3	B1-2	S	Blue lines
4257	(235)	37	Cream	29	3	B1-2	S	
4258	(236)	37	Cream	30	3	B1-2	S	
4259	(237)	37	Cream	32	5	B1	S	
4260	(238)	37	Cream	32	5	B	S	First quality
4261	(239)	37	Cream	32	5	B2	S	Blue lines
4262	(240)	37	Cream	33	5	B2	S	
4263	(241)	37	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4264	(242)	37	Cream	35	7	B1	S	
1870.		Six cents, red.		One Die.		Seven Knives.		
4265	(243)	38	White	28	3	B1-2	S	
4266	(244)	38	White	29	3	B2	S	
4267	(245)	38	White	29	3	B1-2	S	Knife variety
4268	(246)	38	White	30	3	B2	S	
4269	(247)	38	White	32	5	B2	S	
4270	(248)	38	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4271	(248a)	38	White	35	7	B	S	
4272	(249)	38	White	36	8	B1-2	S	
4273	(250)	38	Amber	28	3	B1-2	S	
4274	(251)	38	Amber	29	3	B1-2	S	
4275	(252)	38	Amber	29	3	B2	S	Knife variety
4276	(253)	38	Amber	30	3	B1	S	
4277	(254)	38	Amber	32	5	B1-2	S	
4278	(255)	38	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4279	(256)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	28	3	B1	S	
4280	(257)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1-2	S	
4281	(258)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1-2	S	Knife variety
4282	(259)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	32	5	B2	S	
4283	(260)	38	Cream	28	3	B1	S	
4284	(261)	38	Cream	29	3	B1	S	
4285	(262)	38	Cream	32	5	B1-2	S	
4286	(263)	38	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4287	(264)	38	Cream	35	7	B1	S	
4288	(265)	38	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1870.		Ten cents, brown.		One Die.		Three Knives.		
4289	(266)	39	White	28	3	B2	S	
4290	(267)	39	White	28	3	B1	S	Almost black
4291	(268)	39	White	29	3	B2	S	

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4292	(269)	39	White	30	3	B	S	
4293	(270)	39	Amber	28	3	B1	S	
4294	(271)	39	Amber	28	3	B1	S	Almost black
4295	(272)	39	Amber	29	3	B1	S	
4296	(273)	39	Amber	30	3	B2	S	
1870.	Twelve cents, purple.			One Die.		Two Knives.		
4297	(274)	40	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4298	(275)	40	White	36	8	B2	S	
4299	(276)	40	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4300	(277)	40	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4301	(278)	40	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1870.	Fifteen cents, orange.			One Die.		Two Knives.		
4302	(279)	41	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4303	(280)	41	White	36	8	B1-2	S	
4304	(281)	41	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4305	(282)	41	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4306	(283)	41	Cream	36	8	B1	S	
1870.	Twenty-four cents, lilac.			One Die.		Two Knives.		
4307	(284)	42	White	34	7	B2	S	
4308	(285)	42	White	36	8	B2	S	
4309	(286)	42	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4310	(287)	42	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4311	(288)	42	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1870.	Thirty cents, black.			One Die.		Two Knives.		
4312	(289)	43	White	34	7	B2	S	
4313	(290)	43	White	36	8	B1-2	S	
4314	(291)	43	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4315	(292)	43	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4316	(293)	43	Cream	36	8	B1	S	
1870.	Ninety cents, carmine.			One Die.		Two Knives		
4317	(294)	44	White	34	7	B2	S	
4318	(295)	44	White	36	8	B2	S	
4319	(296)	44	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4320	(297)	44	Cream	34	7	B1	S	
4321	(298)	44	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1871.	Seven cents, vermilion.			One Die.		Two Knives.		
4322	(299)	45	Amber 3rd qual.	28	3	B1	S	
4323	(300)	45	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1-2	S	
4324	(301)	45	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B2	S	Knife variety

SIXTH TO ELEVENTH SERIES.

**Dies.**

These, usually known as the "Plimpton series," are all copies of the Reay designs with the addition of a five cent value as well as the special design for a three cent value which was issued in commemoration of the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

DIE 46. ONE CENT. 1874. This is described by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert as follows: "Same design as die 34, compared with which the oval is slightly wider, bust larger and more inclined forward, front of bust twice as far from the frame as the back, which nearly touches the frame, top of head much further from frame-line

than either point of bust. Engine-turned work very irregular. Generally showing sharp outer ends to the loops, and many of the dots missing.

"o" of "POSTAGE" has a large centre, either plain or containing a small oval or dot.

"o" of "ONE" with large centre, with dot, scratch, small oval, or plain. Period after "U" sometimes round, sometimes blurred. That after "s" a triangle or blurred. Much space above the numerals, the dots on the bottom bars small and very near the border, but far from the stem."

*Varieties*—Of this die there are many sub-varieties. The normal type would seem to be *a*, which is described from a hub-proof, though found on envelopes actually circulated.

*a*. Period after "u" a nearly perfect circle, that after "s" irregular, but roundish. The centre of both the "o" of "POSTAGE" and "ONE," containing a clearly defined small oval.

*b*. Both periods nearly round; centre of "o" of "POSTAGE" plain; centre of "o" of "ONE," with clearly defined dash.

*c*. Both periods nearly round, centre of "o" of "POSTAGE" shows part of a small oval; centre of "o" of "ONE" with the dash.

*d*. Both periods nearly round; centre of "o" of "POSTAGE" shows a dot; centre of "ONE" flat oval with dot.

*e*. "Period after "u" round, that after "s" a diamond, a dot in the centre of each "o."

*f*. Period after "u" round, that after "s" square, centre of "o" of "POSTAGE" plain, of "o" of "ONE" a small oval or part of it. The bust has no ear.

*g*. Periods both square, plainly defined dot in each "o," the bust has no ear.

*h*. Same as *g*, but bust with ear.

*i*. Period after "u" round, with square centre, that after "s" triangular, but crossed by the net-work. Centre of "o" of "POSTAGE" shows a dot, or traces of it, that of "ONE" an oval, or traces of it.\*

DIE 47. TWO CENTS. 1874. General design similar to die 36, but easily distinguishable by its poor workmanship. Dimensions 25¼ x 30 mm.

The numerals, which are in circles, are very thin and badly shaped. They begin with a very small dot at the top and end with a line at the foot of the down stroke. The "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large, round centre which is crossed by two crossing lines. The base of the bust has four square corners and the periods are nearly round.

DIE 48. THREE CENTS. 1874. Similar to die 37, but easily distinguished by the large, slim numerals, which are contained in very large ovals, measuring 5½ mm. vertically by 4 mm. horizontally. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert give two varieties, as follows: "*a*. The forehead, top and back of the head form part of a circle; eyebrow not prominent; nose nearly straight; a very slight depression between the lip and chin; neck nearly straight, no Adam's apple.

*b*. The forehead, top and back of the head do not form a smooth line but a wavy line; eyebrow prominent; depression be-

tween forehead and hair; marked depression between lip and chin; neck curved, Adam's apple very prominent.

There are also at least three varieties of *a* and seven of *b*, depending on the arrangement of the network. These are most readily seen in the spaces before the "u," after the "o," in the interior of "g," and after "k." These are not such as result from bad printing, but from different arrangement of the lines.\*

DIE 49. TEN CENTS. 1874. A poor copy of die 39. Dimensions 28x30mm. The head, which is upright and very large, nearly fills the central oval. The queue ends with the lower line of the bust, the lower front point of which is very close to the frame and rounded. The numerals are long and thin and the "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large rounded, central oval.

DIE 50. ONE CENT. 1874. This is another copy of die 34. It is easily distinguished from die 46 by its better workmanship. The bust, also, is smaller and inclines forward much more. The spaces between the front, back, and top of bust are wide and nearly equal; the "o" of "POSTAGE" has an oval center which is crossed by two intersecting lines. The left side of the "o" of "ONE" is too thick, and its centre is oval. The engine turning is more regular and the ends of the loops are more pointed than in die 34. There is considerable space over the numerals, and the dots on the lower bars are distant from the stem. The periods are both round. This die is commonly known as "Die B."

DIE 51. TWO CENTS. 1874. Another copy of die 36 and, also, of die 47. It is readily distinguishable from either of those dies by the fact that the numerals are in ovals instead of circles. The "o" of "סו" has a plain center. Dimensions 25½ x 29½ mm. Commonly known as "Die B."

DIE 52. TWO CENTS. 1874. Similar to die 51, of which it is probably a variety, but easily distinguished from it by the fact that the tail of the left numeral touches the frame line of the oval. Commonly known as "Die B' "

DIE 53. TWO CENTS. 1874. Similar to die 51, and probably another variety of that die. It is distinguished from dies 51 and 52 by the "o" of "TWO," the center of which has two crossed lines. The tail of the left numeral does not touch the frame of the oval. Commonly known as "Die B' "

DIE 54. THREE CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 37 and, also, of die 48. It is distinguished from the former by the numerals being in ovals instead of in circles, and from the latter by the ovals being small-

\*Pp. 24-25.

\*P 25.

er, the figures broader and more squatty, and the lettering heavier.

DIE 55. SIX CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 38. Size  $26 \times 29 \frac{1}{4}$  mm. The front lock of hair is brushed upwards and forwards forming a hook. The neck is shorter, the back hair longer. The ovals and numerals are larger and the "o" of "POSTAGE," has a narrow, oval center crossed by a single line.

DIE 56. SEVEN CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 45, from which it is distinguished by the numerals, the down stroke of which turns up at the right of their lower ends. There is a line of colored spaces between the letters "U" and "S," "G" and "E," and "N" and "C," but the network does not intersect.

DIE 57. TWELVE CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 40. The head is nearly round and the ear uncovered. The outer oval seems to be more pointed above than at bottom. The "O" of "POSTAGE" has a narrow, oval centre and the "G" has a cross-bar.

DIE 58. FIFTEEN CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 41. The front lock of hair is far back and separated from the forehead by a colored line. Hair curved instead of waved. The whisker is a mere tuft. The "1" is heavy and that at the left is very near the "5."

DIE 59. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 42. The top of the head is further from the frame; the features are sharper, and the hair makes a high point at the top. The letters of the inscription are longer and the inner loops, instead of being small squares, are mere lines. The space between the upright and right lower stroke of the "R" is colored, while in die 42 it is not. The right lower stroke is also carried too far to the right.

DIE 60. THIRTY CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 43. The back of the bust is broader and rounded. The numerals are nearer together, the central oval of the ciphers is sharp at top and bottom instead of rounded, while the center stroke of the "E" of "POSTAGE" is thin and indistinct instead of being broad and clear. The most distinctive feature, however, is the rectangle which contains the numerals; in die 43 both of these rectangles are perfectly square with the rest of the design, while here that on the left is tipped up on the inner, and down on the outer, end.

DIE 61. TWO CENTS. 1875. A copy of die 51. The inscription is heavier; the central oval of the "O" of both "POSTAGE" and "ONE" is small, and narrower than in die 51. Commonly known as "Die C."

A variety is found in which the bridge of the nose is higher, making its tip nearly double the regular size, and the chin is larger.

DIE 62. TEN CENTS. 1875. Another copy of die 39. The head, which inclines forward, is smaller. The queue ends above the back of the bust, forming a large and square projection beyond it. The numerals are poorly formed and quite heavy the "1" having a flat top. Dimensions  $27 \times 29$  mm. Commonly known as "Die B."

DIE 63. FIVE CENTS. 1875. Of the same general design as the rest of the series. Head of Zachary Taylor to left. The numerals are in ovals and the dimensions are  $25 \times 29$  mm. There are three separate and distinct dies of this stamp, of which this is described by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, under *Var. a.*, as follows: "There are three varieties depending on the form of the numerals. \* \* \* *a.* The dot is large, the back heavy, the inside colored space small. The top stroke is short and heavy, measuring  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the lower edge of it curves off from the straight vertical stroke, and round again at the end, forming a double curve. A line continued upward in the direction of the straight vertical stroke of the left numeral shows the points of 5 loops of the network to the left of it. Both numerals nearly alike."

DIE 64. FIVE CENTS. 1875. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert's *Variety b.*, differing from die 63 as follows: "*b.* The dot is large but the back not so heavy; the colored space inside is larger and its curves more abrupt. The top stroke is a little longer and makes a sharp angle with the straight vertical stroke but curves round at the end. Only three points show to the left of a line drawn as before. The right hand 5 is different and apparently the vertical stroke would cross the middle of the dot if prolonged."\*

DIE 65. FIVE CENTS. 1875. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert's *Variety c.*, differing from dies 63 and 64 as follows: "*c.* The dot is much smaller; back like *b.*; colored space much broader than *b.*; curves, however, are similar. Upper stroke still longer, measures about 2 mm. and makes a sharp angle with the vertical stroke and is terminated by a diagonal line. The right numeral is like the left numeral of *b.*, but the inside colored space is slightly larger and the top stroke thinner."\*

DIE 66. NINETY CENTS. 1875. A copy of die 44, distinguished from it as follows: The front of the bust is much blunter. The shields, containing the numerals, are much wider than the frame lines of the

\*P. 26

stamp, so that their outer lines fall outside of the outer colored lines of the frame. The centers of the ciphers are pointed. There are 27 loops, instead of  $28\frac{1}{2}$  as in die 44, above the lower inscription. The back hair is brushed forward.

**DIE 67. THREE CENTS. 1876.** This is one of the special dies made to commemorate the Centennial Exposition. It is described by Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert as follows: "It is in the form of a shield,  $37 \times 34$  mm., in color, embossed with a double-lined border, 1776 at top, "U" and "S" in the upper corners, "POSTAGE" on a ribbon outlined above. "THREE CENTS" on similar ribbon below, "1876" at the bottom, with a postboy galloping to the left and a mail train below at the centre."\* A single colorless line underneath "POSTAGE." Commonly known as the "Hartford Die."

**DIE 68. THREE CENTS. 1876.** Exactly like die 67 except that there is a double line underneath "POSTAGE." Commonly known as the "Philadelphia Die."

**DIE 69. TWO CENTS. 1881.** A copy of die 61, from which it is easily distinguished by the more youthful look of the head, the smaller ovals, and thinner numerals; though probably the most striking difference is in the lower part of the bust, which, in die 61, is almost a straight line from the lower front point until it reaches the projection at the back, where it forms almost a right angle and extends out to the lower back corner. In this die this line forms an almost exact quarter of a circle. Commonly known as "Die D."

**DIE 70. THREE CENTS. 1881.** A copy of the 54. The head is more pointed and its top point is nearer the frame line. The forehead and eyebrow are more prominent, as is also the depression in front of the eye. The base of the bust is shorter, more rounded at the back, very square in front and further from the frame. The "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large, oval centre; the numerals are poorly shaped, and the

\*P. 26.

knot of the queue, being rounder, projects more. Commonly known as "Die C."

**DIE 71. FIVE CENTS. 1882.** Of the same general design as die 63. The head, which is much larger, being changed to that of James A. Garfield. †

**DIE 72. TWO CENTS. OCTOBER, 1883.** Of the same general design as die 54. Dimensions  $26 \times 30$  mm. The net work is heavier and slightly different; the inscriptions are somewhat larger, and the numerals long and slim. The head is a trifle larger, and the value, of course, changed to "TWO CENTS."

**DIE 73. FOUR CENTS. OCTOBER, 1883.** Head of Andrew Jackson to left in colored oval with colorless frame lines. Dimensions  $26 \times 30$  mm. Fancy engine-turned lines on the frame, colorless numerals in ovals at sides. Colored labels in the ornamental work above and below, that above inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE," that below "FOUR CENTS," in colorless Roman capitals. The figures of value of sides measure about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm., across at their widest part. The left figure comes to a sharp point where the cross stroke and the downward, slanting stroke meet. The points of the lower label, containing the words "FOUR CENTS," stop short at the lower line of the third loop below the oval containing the figure "4." The points of the upper label containing the words "U. S. POSTAGE," cut completely through the fourth loop above the oval containing the figure "4," and are well over in the outer ends of the loops. There are 87 points in the outer circle, these are divided by the ovals containing the figures of value so that there are 43 points above and 44 below the ovals. There are 85 points in the inner circle, divided as above, so that there are 42 above the ovals and 43 below. Some of these points, where the frame of the oval containing the figure of value cuts them off, show only a portion of a loop; in some cases only a dot. All these are included in the above count. Commonly known as "Die A."

Comparative list of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society:

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.	Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
23	18	30	25
24	19	31	26
25	20	32	27
26	21	33	28
27	22	34	29
28	23	35	—
29	24	36	30

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.



## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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*(Continued from page 280.)*

## ISSUE OF 1893.

This is usually called the Columbian issue.

The reasons for the issue and other particulars concerning it are given in the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated November 20th, 1892, as follows :

" During the past summer the determination was reached by the Department to issue, during the progress of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a special series of adhesive postage stamps of such a character as would help to signalize the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. This course was in accordance with the practice of other great postal administrations on occasions of national rejoicing, and it was consistent with the idea of a display at the Exposition of such articles as would illustrate the history, progress, and administrative functions of the Post-Office Department, which Congress, by statute, has directed to be made part of a general governmental exhibit. The same idea had been carried out in a limited way during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, by the issue, concurrently with that event, of a special design of stamped envelopes appropriate to the celebration. The measure was not only calculated to prove a popular one, but to be the means, through the sale of the stamps to the collectors, and by specially stimulating the use of the stamps by the public, of adding largely to the revenue of the Department.

The collecting of stamps is deserving of encouragement, for it tends to the cultivation of artistic tastes and the study of history and geography, especially on the part of the young, by the examination and comparison of stamps of different nations of the world, and to a more accurate knowledge of their postal systems. The new stamps will be purchased in large quantities simply for the use of collections, without ever being presented in payment of postage ; and the stamps sold in this way will, of course, prove a clear gain to the Department.

The benefits to accrue to the Exposition from the issue of such a series of stamps by constantly drawing to it public attention, both at home and abroad, are too patent to need elaboration.

The necessary arrangements for manufacturing the new stamps were made with the present contractors for furnishing all the other stamps in use. The work was begun late in September last, and it has progressed with such rapidity that a supply of upwards 100,000,000 of the leading denominations has already been accumulated. It is expected that the full series will be completed in time to place the stamps on sale on Monday the 2d of January, the period fixed for their issue being the whole of the calendar year 1893, and the estimated quantity to be required during that time being 3,000,000,000. The new stamps are, however, not intended to displace the current series of stamps, but will be in addition thereto ; so that anyone needing postage stamps will be able to procure either or both kinds, as he may prefer.

The principal feature of the Columbian stamps, with two exceptions, is the delineation of some scene in the life of Columbus associated with the discovery of America, one of the exceptions being a stamp bearing a profile portrait of Columbus similar to that on the souvenir 50 cent coin issued by the Treasury Department, and the other a stamp bearing portraits of Queen Isabella and Columbus in three-quarters face. There is a general resemblance in the two portraits of Columbus, both being taken from the same original picture. To properly illustrate the subjects selected it was found necessary to adopt a larger size than that in present use, the new stamp being of the same height and of nearly double the length of the regular stamp, the engraved space measuring seven-eighths of an inch by 1 11-32 inches.

The denominations are the same as those in the present series, except that the 50-cent

stamp is substituted for the 90-cent, and additions are made of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars, such high denominations having been heretofore called for by some of the principal post-offices. The subjects on some of the stamps—1-cent, 2-cent, 5-cent, 6-cent, 50-cent, and 2-dollar stamps—are copied from the works of American artists."

The report of the Postmaster General for 1892 covers much the same ground and says, among other things :

"In addition, the 'mania,' as it is called, for collecting postage stamps, as specimens, is universal throughout the world. It affects every class and condition of people, and is not confined by age or sex. It is shared, perhaps, by millions of people, from the school boy and girl to the monarch and the millionaire, and the value of stamps in private collections which will never be drawn upon to pay postage may safely be placed at many millions of dollars. The beauty and unique character of the new Columbian stamps will cause their sale in large quantities, simply for use in collections; and not only will they be purchased in single or partial sets by collectors, but, in view of the limited time in which they will be issued, they will be accumulated in great quantities by dealers and others to meet future demands.\*\*\*

The introduction of the new stamps, though not designed primarily for that object, will prove to be a revenue measure of the highest importance to the public service. The net profit to be derived from their issue, that is the extra amount beyond the ordinary revenue that would have resulted from the sale and use only of ordinary stamps, may be fairly placed at \$2,500,000."

Appendix L. of the report of the Postmaster General for 1892, supplies some interesting information about the contract for this issue :

"The following statement, reference to which has been made in the foregoing report of the Postmaster-General, is presented to show the particulars of the arrangement entered into by the Department for the issue of the new series of postage stamps intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus.

The contract now in force for furnishing the current series of adhesive postage stamps is with the American Bank Note Company of New York, and was entered into nearly three years ago; and as this contract does not expire until the 31st of December, 1893, and specifically calls for ordinary stamps of entirely different sizes and designs from those contemplated as proper for the new series, its provisions could not be availed of by the Department to carry out its intentions.

The Department, moreover, had no right to call for proposals for procuring the proposed stamps under a new contract, since to have the work done by other parties would interfere with the rights of the contractors which obligated the Department to procure from them all the stamps that should be needed during the contract term. Besides, as work of this character involves much machinery not in general use, it was hardly to be expected that other parties would go to the expense of a special equipment in view of the limited quantity of stamps to be issued, and of the duration of time in which they were to be furnished.

The number of new stamps to be required, as stated in the report, was estimated at 3,000,000,000, and negotiations were entered into with the contractors for supplying the stamps under a special arrangement. It was at first thought by the Department that, inasmuch as the new stamps were to be about double the size of the present stamps, a fair compensation would be about double the present contract price, or, say 15 cents a thousand. Upon a full consideration of the subject, however, this price was objected to by the contractors as not affording a remuneration proportioned to the increased labor and cost of the work. It was contended by them that the making of the new stamps involved a large increase of their machinery for printing, gumming, and pressing the stamps, as well as a great enlargement of their floor space, power, appliances, and force of operatives; and that, when the work was at an end, they would be left in possession of a great deal of special material and equipment which, from a business point of view, would be worthless. They urged, for example, that it would double the number of machines used in printing the stamps, they being now printed in sheets of 400, while the new stamps would contain only 200 impressions to the sheet.

A special point was made that the requirement to double their capacity came during the last year of the contract, and that the extra facilities to be provided would be unnecessary

to meet the demands for the ordinary stamps in the event they should be successful in the competition for the next contract. The result of the deliberations was the submission of a proposition to furnish the desired Columbian stamps, 3,000,000,000 in number, at 18¾ cents per thousand, upon the condition that the present contract should be extended for a period of six months beyond the time fixed for its expiration. The price named was adjudged to be somewhat extravagant; and upon carefully considering the subjects in all its aspects, it was decided to offer 17 cents per thousand for the stamps, with the desired extension of the contract. After much hesitation on the part of the contractors, and as the result of several personal conferences with them during the past summer, they accepted this offer.

The necessary orders were accordingly made to carry the arrangement into effect, the six months' extension being covered by one clause of the contract giving the right of extension direct for three months, and under another clause giving the Department the right to call at any time during the contract term for an extra quantity of stamps, not to exceed a supply for three months. It may be stated that the price paid under the regular contract for the special-delivery, and newspaper and periodical stamps, which correspond closely in size with the proposed Columbian stamps, is 18 cents per thousand or 1 cent per thousand more than the price agreed upon for the new stamps.

The course followed by the Department in this matter is the same that has been pursued in all cases heretofore where it has been found necessary to introduce new kinds or sizes of postage stamps or stamped envelopes differing from those covered specifically by contracts in force, a course, indeed, which seems to be the only one practicable in such a contingency.

As was noted in the preceding chapter the fee for registered letters was reduced from ten to eight-cents on January 1st, 1893. In conformity with this change eight-cent stamps were added to both the regular and the Columbian series.

A circular of the Post Office Department, dated February 28th, 1893, says:

"On the 1st of March, 1893, the Department will begin the issue of the following articles of stamped paper:

1. An 8-cent postage stamp of the Columbian series, intended for use in the payment of the reduced fee on registered matter. This stamp is of the same general style of the other denominations of Columbian stamps, and bears a reproduction of the picture painted by Francisco Jover, the original of which is now in Spain, entitled 'Columbus Restored to Favor.' The color of the stamp is magenta-red."

The other sections of the circular refer to the eight cent stamp of the regular issue, the Columbian envelopes and the foreign reply postal card.

The designs are officially described as follows:

"The stamps are executed from line engravings on steel, the general design of the upper portion of all of them being substantially the same. The details of this design are, first, a white-faced imprint of the years "1492" and "1892," in the upper left and right hand corners, respectively; then, in white shaded capitals beneath, in a wavy line, the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," below which, in a narrow tablet conforming to the curved frame of the picture under it, are the words of denomination: for example, "POSTAGE TWO CENTS," "POSTAGE TWO DOLLARS," etc. These words end on either side of the stamp in a space of circular form with ornamental surroundings, within which are Arabic numerals of value—standing alone in the case of denominations under \$1, but accompanied by the dollar mark in denominations of \$1 and upwards, as "2" (meaning cents,) \$2, etc. Underneath all this is the scene represented, inclosed in a plain white frame with arched top, extending nearly the entire length of the stamp, and taking up in every case probably three-fourths of its whole face, the appropriate de-

signation of the picture being given in small white capitals at the bottom. The scenes represented are these:

ONE CENT.—“Columbus in Sight of Land,” after the painting by William H. Powell. This reproduction is enclosed in a circle. On the left of it is represented an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian chief with headdress of feathers—each figure in a sitting posture. Color, Antwerp blue.

TWO CENTS.—“Landing of Columbus,” after the painting by Vanderlyn, in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

THREE CENTS.—“Flagship of Columbus,” the Santa Maria in midocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

FOUR CENTS.—“Fleet of Columbus,” the three caravels, Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

FIVE CENTS.—“Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella,” after the painting by Brozik, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Color, chocolate brown.

SIX CENTS.—“Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona,” scene from one of the panels of the bronze doors by Randolph Rogers in the Capitol at Washington. On each side of the scene represented is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand and in the other a statue of Balboa. Color, royal purple.

EIGHT CENTS.—“Columbus Restored to Favor,” after a painting by Jover. Color, magenta red. Issued March 1, 1893.

TEN CENTS.—“Columbus Presenting Natives,” after the painting by Luigi Gregori, at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. Color Vandyke brown.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—“Columbus Announcing His Discovery,” after the painting by R. Baloca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

THIRTY CENTS.—“Columbus at La Rabida,” after the painting by R. Masø. Color, sienna brown.

FIFTY CENTS.—“Recall of Columbus,” after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

ONE DOLLAR.—“Isabella Pledging Her Jewels,” after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

TWO DOLLARS.—“Columbus in Chains,” after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.

THREE DOLLARS.—“Columbus Describing Third Voyage,” after a painting by Francisco Jover. Color, light yellow green.

FOUR DOLLARS.—Portraits in circles, separated by an ornate device, of Isabella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

FIVE DOLLARS.—Profile of head of Columbus after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir 50-cent silver piece authorized by act of Congress. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America, represented by an Indian woman with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Color, black.

The stamps measure 34x22 mm.

The paper, gum and perforation are the same as in other issues by the American Bank Note Company.

Perforated 12.

- Jan. 1st, 1893. 1 cent pale blue, deep blue
- 2 cents red-lilac, red-violet, gray-violet
- 3 cents green, deep green
- 4 cents ultramarine, deep ultramarine
- 5 cents chocolate, red-brown, yellow-brown, brown
- 6 cents purple, red-purple
- 8 cents pale magenta, magenta, rose
- Mar. 1st, 1893. 10 cents deep yellow-brown, black-brown, gray-black, gray
- Jan. 1st, 1893. 30 cents orange, pale brown-orange, deep brown-orange
- 50 cents slate
- 1 dollar scarlet, salmon-red
- 2 dollars rose-brown, deep rose-brown
- 3 dollars pale yellow-green, gray-green, olive-green
- 4 dollars pale aniline rose, carmine-rose, carmine-lake
- 5 dollars gray-black, full black

Variety:

4 cents deep blue. Color of the one cent.

It has been said that several values of this series exist in imperforate condition but none have been seen by the author, nor has he been able to learn of an actual holder of any such varieties. The six cents in blue is not an error of color but the result of exposure to light.

The plates of this issue contained two hundred stamps each, arranged in twenty rows of ten stamps. The impressions were divided horizontally into sheets of one hundred stamps. On each plate the imprint, plate number and serial letter appear twice at both top and bottom and the imprint also appears twice at each side.

The plate numbers are as follows :

1 cent	No.	J.	46,	47,	48,	49,	50,
		K.	51,	52,	53,	54,	55,
		P.	65,	66,	67,	68,	69,
		MM.	149,	150,	151,	152,	153,
		OO.	159,	160,	161,	162,	163,
		VV.	194,	195,	196,	197,	198,

2 cents	No.	A.	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,
		C.	11,	12,	13,	14,	15,
		E.	21,	22,	23,	24,	25,
		F.	26,	27,	28,	29,	30,
		G.	31,	32,	33,	34,	35,
		H.	36,	37,	38,	39,	40,
		I.	41,	42,	43,	44,	45,
		O.	60,	61,	62,	63,	64,
		Q.	70,	71,	72,	73,	74,
		T.	78,	79,	80,	81,	82,
		U.	83,	84,	85,	86,	87,
		V.	88,	89,	90,	91,	92,
		X.	94,	95,	96,	97,	98,
		EE.	109,	110,	111,	112,	113,
		FF.	114,	115,	116,	117,	118,
		GG.	119,	120,	121,	122,	123,
		HH.	124,	125,	126,	127,	128,
		JJ.	134,	135,	136,	137,	138,
		KK.	139,	140,	141,	142,	143,
		LL.	144,	145,	146,	147,	148,
		NN.	154,	155,	156,	157,	158,
		PP.	164,	165,	166,	167,	168,
		QQ.	169,	170,	171,	172,	173,
		RR.	174,	175,	176,	177,	178,
		SS.	179,	180,	181,	182,	183,
		TT.	184,	185,	186,	187,	188,
		UU.	189,	190,	191,	192,	193,
3 cents	No.	L.	56,	57,			
		R.	75,	76,			
4 cents	No.	D.	16,	17,	18,	19,	20,
5 cents	No.	B.	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,
6 cents	No.	Z.	104,				
8 cents	No.	II.	129,	130,	131,	132,	133,
10 cents	No.	Y.	99,	100,	101,	102,	103,
15 cents	No.	M.	58,				
30 cents	No.	N.	59,				
50 cents	No.	S.	77,				
1 dollar	No.	W.	93,				
2 dollars	No.	AA.	105,				
3 dollars	No.	BB.	106,				
4 dollars	No.	CC.	107,				
5 dollars	No.	DD.	108,				

The four cents in the wrong color was printed from plate D17.

From the annual reports of the Postmaster General we learn that the following quantities of Columbian stamps were delivered to deputy postmasters :

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total.
1 cent	.....	43,296,000	130,941,550	72,410,800	246,648,350
2 cents	.....	116,290,000	361,904,350	259,207,700	737,402,050

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total
3 cents	.....	1,011,400	4,360,150	2,188,600	7,560,150
4 cents	.....	1,976,300	9,258,600	3,442,350	14,677,250
5 cents	.....	3,289,500	9,917,750	6,801,160	20,008,410
6 cents	.....	289,700	1,556,550	878,650	2,724,900
8 cents	.....	.....	877,950	3,905,150	4,783,100
10 cents	.....	1,318,900	5,169,710	2,450,590	8,939,200
15 cents	.....	170,600	580,630	323,820	1,075,050
30 cents	.....	85,500	197,420	156,950	439,870
50 cents	.....	46,400	83,748	22,608	152,756
1 dollar	.....	5,800	18,161	9,866	33,827
2 dollars	.....	5,800	8,488	3,238	17,526
3 dollars	.....	5,800	6,425	2,763	14,988
4 dollars	.....	5,800	5,222	2,764	13,786
5 dollars	.....	5,800	5,228	2,754	13,782

Whole number of stamps, 1,044,504,995. Value \$21,076,395.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1893.	Mch. 31, 1894.	June 30, 1894.	Total.
1 cent	35,540,300	157,064,700	.....	9,943,250	202,548,250
2 cents	151,971,500	571,917,200	.....	3,299,050	727,187,750
3 cents	1,746,100	1,922,600	.....	273,450	3,942,150
4 cents	1,581,700	2,768,650	.....	155,000	4,505,350
5 cents	4,538,380	10,701,260	.....	1,250	15,240,890
6 cents	504,300	1,101,050	.....	378,350	1,983,700
8 cents	765,750	5,101,800	.....	6,950	5,874,500
10 cents	1,862,690	5,683,370	.....	32,740	7,578,800
15 cents	169,800	302,940	.....	30,210	502,950
30 cents	43,990	116,440	.....	18,000	178,430
50 cents	10,916	37,044	.....	44,084	92,044
1 dollar	9,238	12,455	.....	580	22,273
2 dollars	1,258	5,395	.....	22,421	29,074
3 dollars	538	3,805	.....	9,369	13,712
4 dollars	608	4,075	.....	8,931	13,614
5 dollars	2,613	2,540	.....	9,465	14,618

Whole number of stamps 969,728,105. Value \$19,399,719.00.

From the foregoing table we may infer that the delivery of Columbian stamps by the Post Office department was stopped on December 31st, 1893, and resumed at some date subsequent to March 31st, 1894, presumably to relieve the department of a surplus. Many of the stamps distributed in the quarter ending June 30th, 1895 were delivered to the post office of the city of Washington, and at a recent date, the six cents, three, four and five dollars were reported still on sale at that office.

It will also be noticed that the grand total of this issue is only slightly more than two billion stamps instead of three billion, as called for by the contract. Concerning this reduction the report of the Postmaster General, dated November 25th, 1893, says:

" In 1889 the usual contract for the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps was made with the American Bank Note Company at the price of 7.47 cents per thousand. In 1892 Postmaster General Wanamaker entered into an arrangement with the same company for an issue of stamps commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus, known as 'Columbian stamps,' for use during the year 1893. It was agreed that the issue of these stamps to be taken and paid for by the Government should not be less than three thousand millions (3,000,000,000) in number; that the price should be 17 cents per thousand, and further, that the existing contract for the ordinary stamps should be extended three months and that an additional three months' supply should be taken and paid for by the Government.

It was supposed that these stamps would be in great demand by the stamp collectors of the world, and that the contract would result in a large profit to the government; indeed, a profit in all of \$2,500,000 was estimated.

Experience did not establish the correctness of this estimate. In fact as early as June last I became satisfied that the extra sales of stamps induced by this issue would not be likely to yield enough profit to make good the extra cost of their manufacture.

As this arrangement was made without advertisement or competition, and was no part of the original contract of November 7, 1889, I had serious doubts as to its validity and binding force upon the Government, and the question arose, What ought to be done in the interest of the Government?

First, I called the attention of the contracting company to this subject. They met this with an opinion from eminent counsel that the contract was a valid obligation, that it was duly executed and was within the power of the Postmaster General to make emergency contracts without advertising or competition.

Negotiations ensued, with the result that the contracting company waived its claim of right and agreed to the proposition of the Department that the issue of these stamps should be limited to 2,000,000,000, also waiving claim for profits on the other 1,000,000,000 of these stamps. The other parts of the agreement to remain in force.

The result is a saving, in cost of manufacture of 1,000,000,000 stamps, of the difference between the existing contract price for ordinary stamps, 7.47 cents per thousand, and the contract price for the Columbian issue, 17 cents per thousand, being 9.53 cents per thousand, or \$95,300 in all.

The present indications are that the amount of these stamps as limited by this last arrangement will be sufficient to meet all demands during the year.

The action of the American Bank Note Company in this matter is highly commended, since it must result in a considerable loss of profits."

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for 1893 also voices the disappointment of the Department at the comparatively small sale of the Columbian stamps to dealers and collectors and estimates the probable sales to them during 1893 at not more than \$100,000. It is, of course, not possible to say how large were the investments of collectors and dealers. It has been reported that one speculator invested \$125,000 and it is well known that another bought to the amount of \$30,000 and one firm to the amount of \$20,000. It is believed that the bulk of these purchases were subsequently disposed of and used for postal purposes. The extent of smaller purchases and the ultimate disposition of the stamps cannot be ascertained. But there is little doubt that, as a speculation, the issue was a failure, both for the Government and for individuals.

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. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)



THE TEN CENTS 1863 OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF  
AMERICA.

From *Le Timbre-Poste*.

(Continued from page 285.)

The *Monthly Journal* tells us that Archer & Daly did not fulfill their contract and that on this account a new contract was made with Keatinge & Ball of Columbia, who were asked to place their imprint at the bottom of each sheet, to enable the Department to trace the responsibility for possible errors.

We do not know whether this information was obtained from an official source by our contemporary, but it appears to us that there must have been some reason other than the one given. Richmond had several times been threatened by the Union forces and General Grant was expected to lay siege to the city at any moment; simple prudence therefore required that the stamps be printed elsewhere to provide for regular supplies to the several Confederate post offices. Was not this the true reason for the change of printer? For, after all, if the reason given by our contemporary be the true one, the contract could as well have been given to another printer in Richmond where, surely, there was no lack of them.

The removal of the stamp plant for prudential reasons was amply justified for, on June 17th, 1864, General Grant began the siege of Richmond and maintained it until the city surrendered.

Before describing the different varieties of the 10 cent stamps of 1863, we would state that it is possible to make the following general distinctions of which we shall take no further account.

1st Type.—The line which surrounds the stamp shows completely or in part or not at all on the same sheet; the line is more or less thick above the value 10 cents. The outer lines of the oval on either side are either single or double, or lacking entirely or in part.

2nd Type.—These last named peculiarities are found here also, but only on the right side, that is the single or double line, complete or broken.

These are accidental varieties, caused by the transfer or by poor printing; they are however quite secondary in importance, though they must be mentioned be it only to satisfy the fastidious.

We could further differentiate between the stamps printed by the several firms, but such a classification would carry us too far, would be of slight interest and would, we must admit, be beyond our powers.

The sheets contain 200 stamps each, divided into two panes of 100 each, in horizontal rows of ten. The paper having shrunk or stretched, we find few sheets of the different printings whose rows do not differ in measurement—especially horizontally.

1° RICHMOND PRINT.

*Issue of January 1863.*

We do not know whether the first plate bore a series number or not—we believe not, for this policy cannot have been decided upon until the Administration, after having changed its mind, used the plate with the defect already spoken of.

Various papers were used as follows:

a. White cottony paper, thick, soft to the touch; yellowish gum.

- b. Same paper, but ribbed ; white gum.  
 c. White paper, hard, thin, rough to the touch ; various gums.  
 d. White paper, hard, laid, rough to the touch ; various gums.

*The lines at the back of the neck are sometimes lightly crossed, more often not at all ; the vertically lined oval shows the horizontal lines faintly, sometimes not at all.*

1st type : 10 cents, ashy blue, paper *a*  
                   "          bright " " "  
                   "          dark " " "

*Variety :*

Perforated in oblique lines.

1st type : 10 cents, dark blue paper *a*

This last we have seen on a letter from Atlanta dated September 28th, 1863. This must be an unofficial perforation ; it is none the less interesting, on the letter.

After this printing it was decided to use the plate which had been rejected, and we find one of these stamps in the collection of Mr Evans, cancelled April 29th, 1863, the earliest date noted by us on specimens in this issue.

*Issue of April ? 1863.*

(two plates : *a* and *b*.)

A. Differing from the the preceding stamps and by way in exception, these are divided, vertically as well as horizontally by a line of the same color as the stamp.

The collection of M. La Renotière contains a block of seven stamps divided as below, the distances between the lines varying sometimes by half a millimeter, according to the distance between the stamps.



It is to be inferred that these lines were not very accurately drawn, for there are several specimens in which the vertical line goes beyond the horizontal line, in crossing it.

*Note.* All these stamps bear, on each side, indistinctly, two lines forming the outer oval :

1° without break } above " N " (cents)  
 2° with break     }

2nd type : 10 cents, milky blue, paper *a*.  
                   "          pale " " "  
                   "          bright " " "  
                   "          greenish " " "  
                   "          " " " *b*.

See specimens cancelled April 29, May, June 12, 20, 22, July 15th and August 8, 1863 ; and September 20th, (without year) obviously also 1863.

The first printings show well all the details of the engraving, the crossed shadings in the neck being, among others, plainly visible.

We must suppose that printing proceeded until the plate was completely worn out; the very diverse shades indicate numerous printings; the signs of wear on the plate are sometimes such that no trace is left of the lines forming the shadow on the face or of those indicating the beard. On a specimen in the Evans collection (Mobile, June 10, 1863,) the upper left hand portion of the stamp looks like three white balls.

We believe that the practice of numbering the plates was inaugurated at this printing. The plate here used probably bore the number 1 and the following the number 2, they having been used simultaneously (April, 1863,) for the stamps of which we are about to speak; this explains why type 2 must have been printed from plates bearing the numbers 1 and 2, figures which would naturally be associated with the first type engraved.

Mr. Corwin has told us that he has seen the second type (without lines) cancelled *Richmond, May 10, 1863*. We find something better in the Evans collection: two specimens, cancelled *Charleston April 30, 186—*. The year being, in all probability, 1863, as sufficiently indicated by the paper and color of the stamps.

Let us then provisionally adopt this date, April, 1863, as that of the issue of the following stamps, certainly printed at the same time as those above.

B. Similar to the 2nd type but with certain retouches on the outer left side.

The scroll is thinner, more oval; the design below has less curve; the second outer line on the left has been completely suppressed, except above and below where it is joined to the single line, thus made thicker; the knob at the lower end of the line is not so large and the lower scroll has likewise been reduced.

*It is therefore the 2nd type retouched*; consequently the plate is really a new one.

The lines of separation are lacking on these stamps, as, indeed, on all those which follow. We shall not, therefore, again refer to this point.

Type 2a :	10 cents,	milky blue,	paper <i>a</i>
"	"	pale milky blue,	paper <i>a</i>
"	"	bright blue	"
"	"	pale greenish blue	"
"	"	bright milky blue	" <i>b</i>
Type 1	"	pale greenish blue	" <i>a</i>
"	"	pale green	"

Without attaching the least importance thereto, let us note the variety lacking the outer line of the oval at the left. We have seen this on the last two stamps in all printings from plate 1: it is therefore due to an imperfect transfer.

Of type 1, greenish blue, paper *a*, we have seen part of a sheet bearing plate number 3, without firm name. We have not seen an entire sheet of the milky blue, but only a block of five stamps, plainly belonging to plate 2.

Another block, pale greenish blue, bearing *Engravers Richmond No. 2*, to which must be added *Archer & Daly*, shows that this plate No. 2 with firm name was already in use at that period.

About July 1863 papers *c* and *d* were used, as follows:

*Issues of July (?) 1863.**a. Brown gum.*

Type 1: 10 cents, pale green, paper *c*  
 " 2a: " " " " " "

Type 1, is from plate 4; 2a from plate 2; the specimens coming from it show clearly, by the details in the engraving, that they are of the early printings.

*b. Brownish gray or brown gum.\**

Type 1: 10 cents, blue, paper *d*  
 " 10 cents, pale blue, " "  
 Type 2a: 10 cents " " "

Type 1, has brownish gray as well as brown gum, was printed "from plate 4 *Bank Note Engraver* and plate 3 *Archer*; type 2a has grayish brown gum and is from plate 1 *Archer* (?)

*c. White gum.*

Type 1:	10 cents, pale green,	paper <i>c</i>
"	" pale blue	"
"	" blue	"
"	" sky blue	"
"	" bright blue	"
"	" blue green	"
"	" pale blue	"
"	" black blue	"
"	" greenish blue	"
Type 2a:	" pale green	"
"	" blue green	"
"	" black blue	"
"	" greenish blue	"
"	" pale blue	"
"	" slate blue	"
"	" bright blue	"
"	" dark blue	"

These are the principal shades.

*Variety:*

Perforated by crossed lines.

Type 1: 10 cents, pale blue green, paper *c*

The 10 cents, pale blue, type 1, belongs to plate 3, *Archer*; the type 2a, pale green and pale blue, to plate 1, *Archer*; the type 1, slate blue and greenish blue, is from plate 4, *Bank Note Engraver*; the type 2, same shade, is from plate 2, *Archer & Daly*, and plate 1 *Archer*.

Before passing to the Columbia stamps let us recall that stamps of various perforations are to be found; these are in no way official, the government having enough to do without troubling itself to perforate stamps, per-

\*The gum has frequently affected the paper.

foration being, besides, but little known in America, not having come into use in the United States until August, 1861.\* We find on paper *c* :

Type 1 : 10 cents, greenish blue, perforated 13.  
 " 2a : " " " " "  
 " " " blue " "

These stamps were cancelled December (1863) and Mobile, January 4 and 26 (1864.)

2" COLUMBIA PRINT.

*Issue of February ? 1864.*

When transferring its printing material to a safer place, the postal department must certainly have shipped, at the same time, everything necessary for the printing of stamps, that is to say, inks, paper, etc.

These are the same four plates used at Richmond (2 of each type), now being used for printing stamps at Columbia. The old firm name is replaced by : *Keatinge & Ball, Bank Note Engravers, Columbia, S. C.*, and a number (1 to 4).

Various papers were used, viz :

- a. White cottony paper, thick, soft to the touch, yellowish gum ;
- b. Same paper, ribbed ;
- c. Ordinary white paper ;
- d. ?
- e. Thick white paper (parchment.)

There is no difference in the types except that most often the stamps have a smudged appearance resulting from worn out plates. In the 2nd type the double outer line of the oval is sometimes lacking at the right side.

The issue first appears with type 2a, plate 2, the impression of which is less poor.

a. *Brownish gray or brown gum.*†

Type 1 : 10 cents, indigo, paper *a*  
 " " " " *b*  
 " " " " *c*  
 Type 2a : " deep blue, " *c*  
 " " dark " " *c*  
 " " indigo " " *c*

We have seen the stamp, paper *b*, on a letter cancelled *Albany, March 14, 1865*, and another stamp has : *Richmond, September 14* (probably 1864).

b. *Dark brown gum.*

Type 2a : 10 cents, indigo, paper *c*

c. *White gum.*

Type 1 : 10 cents, indigo, paper *c*

The stamps of plate 1 scarcely show the quadrille, yet it shows distinctly on specimens from plate 2. All these stamps are found in a great variety of

\*Translator's note.—Mr. Moens is a little out of the way on his date : The stamps of Feb'y, 1857 were perforated.

† The gum has frequently affected the paper.

shades ; all possible blues, naturally in the dark shades, can be found on one sheet.

As in the case of the stamps printed in Richmond, perforated specimens on paper *c* are to be found.

Type 2a : 10 cents, indigo, perforated 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

To sum up, the printings of Richmond and of Columbia are to be distinguished by the following points :

*Richmond printings :*

- All the stamps having lines of separation ;
- All the stamps printed on papers *a* and *b*, except the indigo blues ;
- All the stamps of light shade, green and greenish, having white and brown gum ;
- All the stamps of dark shade (not indigo) having white gum ;

*Columbia printings :*

All the stamps of indigo shade, papers *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*, especially those showing the worn engraving and on which, in type 2a, the defect above *cents* is not always visible, *although it exists* ; this could not be otherwise the transfer being a true reproduction of the impaired die. Nevertheless we have seen two sheets of plate 2 on one of which certain stamps show the defect, while it is not visible on the corresponding stamps of the other, the poor impression rendering this defect invisible ; one fault has corrected the other.

Let us mention, as a reminder, type 1, Columbia, on vertically laid paper, obtained in that state fraudulently like so many laid stamps of the present day.

When General Beauregard, to whom the defense of Columbia had been entrusted, learned of the approach of the federal troops, he was taken with a holy fear and retired ingloriously and in a great hurry, giving up the town to General Sherman, who entered Columbia, February 16th, 1865. From this date, therefore, the printing of stamps of the Confederate States ceased altogether.

Amongst others, there were found at Columbia large quantities of the 10 cent stamps which we are now considering. These had been printed from plates 1 to 4, in indiga blue ; therefore the last stamps printed, alone are of this shade.

On April 3d, 1865, Richmond, the last stronghold of the seceded States, surrendered to General Grant and on the 10th of May following President Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner, his capture putting an end to the civil war.

The manner in which the postal service of the secessionists was taken over by the unionists remains, to us, inexplicable. Charlotteville, for instance, was taken March 2d, 1865, by General Sherman, nevertheless we have a letter of the 9th of the same month, from this town, the postage on which was paid with stamps of the Confederate States ; better still, we have a letter, from the same town, bearing the same stamps cancelled September 18, 1865—almost six months after the surrender of the town—and the letter is not marked unpaid !

We have seen other curiosities: A letter from Delaware City franked with a United States stamp, addressed to Prince Edward County (Virginia), prepaid . . . at Richmond with a 10 cent stamp. How was this letter exchanged between the belligerent states ?

We have also seen a letter, addressed to Nelson Station (Virginia,) which reached Richmond August 18, 1863, bearing, side by side, the United States 3 cent and the Confederate States 10 cent stamps. The delivery of this letter is explained. It bears the inscription "By flag of truce via Fortress Monroe" and the octagonal seal: "Prisoner's Letter—Examined." Correspondence was therefore forwarded under flag of truce, after the contents had been noted.

Nor was this an isolated case, for we have another letter, coming from Chicago, and dated December 15, 1864, which was prepaid in the same manner. On it was written "By flag of truce via New Orleans (La.) and Mobile (Ala)," besides an oval seal with the words: "Prisoner's letter examined."

Evidently there was an exchange of courtesies between the belligerents.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 18 June, 1898.

The season may now be said to be closed, and it is possible to sum it up in the matter of results. It has been a very quiet season all through. Indeed, it may be regarded as more or less of a reaction from the prevalence in other years of pursuing a few countries in popular fashion style to the almost total exclusion of interest in other countries. There has been practically no fashion during this winter. It has been a time of very quiet general collecting. Prices have had a downward tendency on the whole, always excepting, of course, rarities in fine condition. We cannot point to any particular feature as standing out to mark the season. Dullness has dominated the situation. I have not been round amongst the Auctioneers yet, for a general chat as to the wind up of the season, but hope to do so in a few days. I am, however, of the impression that one and all will endorse what I have said.

One hopeful sign of the times is an awakening interest on the part of young collectors. More than one firm doing packets and sets business report a decided increase in this line. Some say a big trade is growing up with the youngsters. If so, it is one of the best signs of the times, philatelically. And it is a question whether it is not worth while on the part of leading philatelists to do something more than they do, to help young collectors. Personally, I hold a very strong opinion that more should be done for the young collector, and I am accordingly doing what I can, as Editor of the *Philatelic Record*, by devoting some two or three pages a month to a simplified Catalogue, and chatty hints how to collect.

But how comes it that we have to admit the existence of such a dull state of matters in the stamp line following so closely on the heels of our great International Philatelic Exhibition in London? Ah, that is a question, the solution of which is a bit of a poser. I shall not attempt to explain it myself, for I am puzzled.

The very handsome permanent new issue of New Zealand stamps has sold well. It has everything to recommend it, permanence of issue, beauty

and great variety of design, local connection of design and splendid printing. It has even an error to recommend it; and who shall say that an error does not add something to the value of a series, when it is a *genuine* Error, and one that requires a new plate to put matters right for a correction. Fortunately the Error will be cheap for a long time to come, for some 300,000 are said to have been done before it was discovered, and most of those were sent out to the colony. Already there is talk of sundry alterations; some of the designs do not please the colony, and the bi-colored stamp is likely to be rejected on the score of expense on a penny stamp. There are of course very few shades yet, but they are not so few as might have been expected in the case of a first supply; for instance, in the fivepence value the London Agent General's supply is printed in a dark brown, whereas the colonial supply is in a distinct brown lake. Later on, when the colonials begin printing from the plates themselves, will come the crop of shades and minor varieties to add further interest to this lovely series. The first colonial prints will probably vary considerably from still later printings, for the first lot will be done under the direct supervision of a workman said to have been sent out for the purpose by Waterlows.

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We have heard nothing as yet of the effect of this venture of New Zealand on the other Australian colonies, but I shall be very much surprised if we do not soon get some rumors of New South Wales, and the rest, following suit. New South Wales might very well be excused for going to the expense of a new series, for anything more crude than its recent efforts at stamp designing could hardly be matched now-a-days.

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The local engravers and designers are said to be trying their hands on a new issue for Cook Islands, and I am told they are simply ugly. Perhaps they will serve to convince the colonial postal authorities that it is better and cheaper in the end to get the very best, and Waterlows seem to be carrying everything before them in the stamp designing line just now.

---

Some of your contemporaries appear to be very much exercised over the recent Newfoundland Provisional, and the fact that some sheets got out in sheet form. On this side we see nothing very remarkable in the possession of sheets, for we happen to know that sheets were obtained by some dealers exchanging sheets of the one cent that had run short for the provisional; a very shrewd piece of business. I have had a sheet so obtained. Naturally there is nothing against such an exchange from any point of view, for what the postmaster wanted was one cent stamps, and he probably would have been glad to get back one cent sheets, even by supplying sheets of the provisionals in return for them.

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Talking of the fall in the prices of some stamps, it is nothing to the fall in the auction prices of philatelic literature. A few evenings since I attended an auction to fill up a few blanks in my philatelic library, and expected to have to shell out many pounds of hard earned coin. But lo, and behold, I got for a few shillings all I wanted. The literature came at the end of a long sale, and that at the fag end of the season meant "what you like to give." I secured a set of seven complete bound volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for 11s. and Mr. Dorning Beckton, the president of the Manchester Society, went away rejoicing with a set of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY nearly as cheap. A set of eleven complete half



bound volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of America* fell to me for 7s. and fourteen vols of the *Monthly Circular* for 5s. A half bound set of the *London Philatelist* fetched only 16s. Truly it was a grand evening's scoop for collectors of philatelic literature, but, for the sellers thereof, it must have been most galling, for philatelic books have been fetching big prices.

One word more as to the state of the market before I close this short letter. I saw several dealers yesterday, and more than one told me that the past month has been the best they have had this season, instead of being as usual the worst, which would seem to indicate that we have, as some would put it, touched bottom. I am myself inclined to believe that it is a case of now or never at present prices, for those who want to get things extra cheaply.

LONDON, 20 July, 1898.

An impression has been gaining ground for some time that there has been an issue of a £1 value of the Perkins Bacon design and printing of the British South Africa Company. It has never been catalogued, but more than one dealer has believed in the stamp and has been trying to get it in a quiet way thinking it to be a rarity. I have never believed in it, and a few days since I made inquiries at the London headquarters of the Company, and found that there has never been a VQ value in the Perkins Bacon design and printing, for the very simple reasons that there has been no call for it, as the stock of £1 stamps of the first issue has only just been exhausted. It was thought that the old stock would outlast even the Waterlow redrawn design last sent out, and which set only went up to an 8d value. But a £1 value has just been added to that set and sent out. The new design which was prepared some time ago is not likely to come into use for a long while yet.

As the re-engraved series of British South Africa is done by Messrs. Waterlow it will be safe to look out for varieties of perforation. It is early yet to make a list, but I have so far noticed the following perfs. These will serve for comparison. I do not think there will be any great range of perforations, as in the New Zealands.

½d perf. 13x14.	4d perf. 14.
1d perf. 15.	6d perf. 13½x14.
2d perf. 14.	8d perf. 14½.
3d perf. 15.	

What curious information is dished up occasionally by some philatelic papers. For instance, I have just read in a Nebraska paper that "most of the British Colonies have agencies in London where their current stamps can be purchased at face." As a matter of fact the only British Colonial stamps which can be purchased in London at face are the New Zealand recent issue and the British South Africa Co., and I believe the British North Borneo.

We are getting quite interested in the question as to what you are going to do in the matter of postal arrangements and postage stamps when you have taken over the control of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. You will have to make some special arrangement, and the question is what will it be. Will you surcharge the stock in hand in each place, U. S. A., or surcharge a supply of your own stamps, Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico re-

spectively, or will you provide some special provisional stamp? Whatever stamp is issued there is sure to be a tremendous rush for copies, enough almost to require a special despatch boat for the competing dealers. In this country the greater interest centres in the events which must follow the termination of the war even more than in the actual progress of the war itself. Of the war itself, there is no question as to the issue, but the same cannot be said as to the after events and the final settlement. In that final settlement there must be some if not many philatelic changes of more than ordinary interest.

Then again we are quite curious to know what is going to happen philatelically in Hawaii, now that you have at last decided to take over those islands. Truly we shall yet have to do some catalogue arrangement for United States and Colonies.

The Transvaal 1s two shafts which has been such a sporting quantity, seems to be growing in favor, why, I cannot say, for there is no satisfactory evidence of its rarity, except its scarcity which may or may not be a genuine scarcity. However, after being priced at as much as £8 and selling pretty readily at £2 each, and being knocked down at auctions at as low as 5s; an unused horizontal pair fetched at a recent sale as much as £1.

Another sporting Transvaal stamp of the recent surcharge order is the Error "Pennij" for "Penny" on the Halve Penny on 1s. As much as £7 has been paid for a copy in a pair. I paid 30s for my copy. The sheet with the error has been sold for £4.10.0 and a well known dealer has been offering one sheet which he holds for £6, for some months but it does not seem to go off. The one element of danger to investors in curiosities and errors in recent surcharges is the fact that there are some shrewd speculators in the Transvaal who are suspected and not without good reasons of cornering these things and keeping them up their sleeves for a rise. For a long time the 1d. on 2½d was not heard of invested, whereas it was almost certain to result from the printing off of such a large quantity. At last it came out in occasional singles then in pairs and at last in batallions of blocks. The singles were priced up to 20s. and 30s. Now it may be had in blocks of fifteen at the nominal price of 2s. or 3s. per stamp, used or unused.

### BANK STAMP ADDENDUM NUMBER FIVE.

By LEWIS H. BENTON.

Since my *Bank Stamp Addendum Number Four* was published in the November 1897 issue of the JOURNAL, I have received many new stamps, with information regarding same.

On page 491 of the above mentioned number of the JOURNAL I noted a stamp for the *Consolidated Building and Saving Co.*, of Cincinnati, O., and stated that I was unable to procure any of them. My friend and correspondent, Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez, of New York City, "hit 'em up" for some and met with better success than I. He secured a goodly number of copies, and through his kindness, my collection is now graced with a specimen of this long-desired stamp.

Here it is:



It measures 20x24mm. and is perforated 12½; color red. There are various minor varieties—*infinitesimal* varieties my friend Mr. S. Allan Taylor would call them—such as a dot before “deposit” and after “building,” etc.

The *Penny Provident Fund*, of Irvington, N. Y., started in the spring of 1888 and issued a very neat set of stamps, consisting of six values, as follows:



1c orange  
3c blue  
5c green

10c olive brown  
25c red  
50c olive green

The four lower values are rouletted, while the 25c and 50c are perforated 12. The stamps were the product of the American Bank Note Co. The P. P. F. of Irvington afterwards consolidated with the P. P. F. of New York.

These stamps measure 30 mm. by 21 mm.

The *Penny Provident Fund of Tarrytown*, N. Y. (see page 489, *A. J. of P.*, for Nov. '97) in 1890 issued a set of five stamps which are as handsome bits of paper as one sees in any album.



The denominations and colors are:

1c light green  
3c pink  
5c light blue  
10c royal purple  
25c rich orange

Same are perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  and measured  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The following communication from the ex-Treasurer, Mrs. C. L. Cooper to Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez, of New York City, to whom I am indebted for these stamps, as well as the issues of the P. P. F. of Irvington affords some information concerning the P. P. F. of T.

"The 'Penny Provident Fund' system was started in Tarrytown Jan. 20, 1890, and continued to be very successful until Jan. of the following year, when, on account of the incorporation of the Association, 'the powers that be' decided that this branch of the work could not be legally carried on. Just why this was so decided remains to be discovered, since the Charity Organization Society of New York, (*Penny Provident Fund*—L. H. B.) although an incorporated society carries on most successfully the same system.

During the eleven months the P. P. F. system was run in Tarrytown, the aggregate number of depositors was 472, and the total sum deposited was \$763.91.

The depositors were requested to withdraw their moneys. This became a tedious matter, as the children were generally unwilling to withdraw.

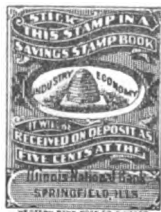
The large amount deposited in the eleven months is, we think, sufficient proof of the very great desirability that this branch of the work should again be established in Tarrytown, if possible. The plan I would suggest would be to become a branch of the C. O. S. of New York."

On Feb. 10, 1898, the *Chicago Penny Savings Bank* added another stamp to the set issued in Sept., 1897. It is the work of the Western Bank Note Co. and does that Co. great credit, for it is a magnificent piece of work, and stands clear cut and without a blemish under a strong glass. (The "strong glass" I refer to is a lens, and not the kind that certain people of *absorbing* tendencies take "telescopic observations" in.) One of the very few postage stamps that can approach it in execution of design is the Uruguay 20c of 1895, which loses none of its fineness of lines under the glass. The designs on both are of the same kind—a vessel at sea.



The denomination is 25c, the color, red brown; rouletted; area  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26$  mm.

From Mr. Fred. H. Sargent., 1st Sergt., 8th Infantry, at Fort Russell, Wyoming, I received the issue of *Bank of Necedah*, Necedah, Wis.



It is of the same type as that of the *Illinois National Bank*, of Springfield, Ill. The Bank of Necedah was a branch of a large Chicago concern which went to pieces in 1892 or 1893. The stamp is rouletted, printed in green, measures 20x26 mm., and was printed by the Western Bank Note Co.

From another of my friends (I am blessed with several!), Mr. John H. Thiry, of Long Island City, N. Y., I have received a stamp issued by the *First National Bank* of Shenandoah, Iowa. Printed in green; area, 20x27 mm.; rouletted. It is of the same type as the stamp of the *Sacramento Bank*, noted on page 210 of *A. J. of P.* for May, 1897.



For several years up to 1892, the *Forbes-Thomas & Co. Stamp System Equipment*, of Detroit, Mich., carried on a penny banking business, besides furnishing other nickel system banks with outfits for carrying on this particular branch of banking. During their existence they equipped 311 banks. (And I have the issues of only 80, all told!) For their own use, three stamps were issued. These were of the same type as those used by *Siegel Cooper & Co. Stamp Savings Bank*, of Chicago, and *Thayer's Bank*, of Sparta, Wis. (See page 234, May, 1895 *JOURNAL* and pages 105 and 106 of the March, 1896 number.)

The three *F. T. & Co. S. S. E.* stamps measure 21x26 mm. each, and are rouletted. They are :



25c brown    10c green    5c blue  
Engraved by the Chicago Bank Note Co.

The *Grand Rapids Savings Bank*, of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sept. 1, 1894, inaugurated a school savings system in four schools of that city. It was a success from the start, and is now established in 46 schools. The stamps are furnished free of cost to the Board of Education by the G. R. Savings Bank. This is the oldest savings bank in western Michigan, and the school savings system is a special department, with a special clerk in attendance. At present there are 3050 open accounts, and the total number opened since the system was established is 6362. The amount deposited to the credit of the children is nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

Only one stamp is used, and that of one-cent denomination. It is printed in red and perforated 12; area, 29x22½.



For specimens and information, I am indebted to Mr. Guy W. Rouse of the G. R. Savings Bank.

I have learned from the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Chicago, assignees of the *Avenue State Bank*, that the stamps which were left when the A. S. B. assigned have all been destroyed. Now this is fierce!

I will now touch on foreign postal and school savings bank emissions.

In the *JOURNAL* for March, 1896, I mentioned the German government issues for Alsace-Lorraine, Pommern, Schleswig-Holstein and Wurtemberg.



These stamps are issued also for Alsace, Baden, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Eastern Prussia, Hamburg, Hanover, Hessen-Nassau, Holstein, Lorraine, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Posen, Rhineland, Schlesien, Schleswig, Kingdom, Saxony, Prov. Saxony, Thuringen, Upper Bavaria, Westphalia, and Western Prussia.

The Danish government issues school savings bank stamps. I do not know how many values are used, nor when issued. I have the 2 öre value only. Here it is:



It is printed in blue and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . The design measures 16x23 mm. This stamp was sent to me by Mr. J. H. Thiry, the father of school savings banks in America.

I have another foreign bank stamp. It is from Sweden, the far-away land of the midnight sun. It is the 10 öre blue. The cancellation is rather



heavy, but the "SVERIGES POSTSPARBANK" (Sweden Postal Savings Bank) is readily discernible, also "SPARMARKE" (savings stamp) at bottom. With a glass, "TIO ÖRE" is visible on either side of the crown.

This brings to a conclusion my chronicle for the present.

To those JOURNAL readers who have not read my previous articles on this subject, I would refer the following as being of interest to collectors of bank stamps :

*Bank Stamps*, October, 1894 JOURNAL.

*More Bank Stamps*, (Bank Stamp Addendum No. 1) May, 1895.

*Bank Stamp Addendum Number Two*, March, 1896.

*Bank Stamp Addendum Number Three*, May, 1897.

*Bank Stamp Addendum Number Four*, Nov., 1897.

## GOVERNMENT INSURANCE ON REGISTERED MAIL MATTER.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1898,

ORDER NO. 246.

The following is a copy of the Act of Congress approved February 27' 1897 :

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Section thirty-nine hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows :

Sec. 3926. For the greater security of valuable mail matter the Postmaster-General may establish a uniform system of registration, and as a part of such system he may provide rules under which the sender or owners of first-class registered matter shall be indemnified for losses thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of the postal revenues, but in no case to exceed Ten Dollars for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof when that is less than ten dollars, and for which no other compensation or reimbursement to the loser has been made : . *Provided*, That the Post Office Department or its revenues shall not be liable for the loss of any other mail matter on account of its having been registered."

The foregoing act will hereafter constitute amended Section 1031 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

Under the authority conferred upon the Postmaster-General by said act, the following regulations are hereby published :

Section 1134½. Indemnity for the loss in the mails of a registered piece of first-class mail matter will be paid in accordance with limitation prescribed in amended Section 1031 of the Postal Laws and Regulations ; but no application should be made for such indemnity until a reasonable time for investigation has elapsed, and no indemnity will be paid until Post Office Inspectors have reported that proof has been made that the registered piece or its value is irrecoverable.

When the sender of a lost registered piece of first-class mail matter is also the owner of property mailed under cover of such piece, and desires to make a claim for an indemnity of ten dollars or for actual value of the pro-

perty if less than ten dollars, application should be made to the postmaster who mailed the lost registered piece. The postmaster will call upon the Post Office Inspector in charge of the Division in which the post office is situated, for a blank Application for Indemnity, on receipt of which he will, in the space provided therefor, state all the particulars descriptive of the lost piece and of its mailing, after which the application and affidavit of the owner will be taken, and the nature, true value of the lost property, and the amount of claim, will be sworn to. The postmaster will then transmit the papers to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who will, if the case is closed, certify to the loss of the piece, and that no compensation therefor has been made to the owners, after which he will forward the application with Inspector's report of investigation to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will review the papers and approve the claim if it is found that the application is entitled to payment.

Section 1134¾. In case the sender of a lost registered piece of first-class mail matter is not the owner of the property contained in such lost piece, the facts should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will, at the proper time, send a special blank on which the mailing postmaster will describe the lost piece and the particulars of mailing. This will be followed by the affidavit of the sender as to the nature, true value, and ownership of the property contained in the lost piece. The owner, if an applicant for indemnity, will then be furnished with a blank on which he will make affidavit as to the nature, true value of the lost property, and amount of claim. The papers when completed should be transmitted to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General for certification and report, and thereafter they should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for approval, as provided in Section 1134½.

This order shall take effect on July 1, 1898.

CH. EMORY SMITH,  
Postmaster-General.

## NOTES.

The *Timbre Poste* has heard from Dr. Diena that he has seen the 10 lire Unpaid Letter stamp with the figures of value *reversed*.

This variety must not be confounded with the same stamp with the figures of value *inverted*, which has been known for years.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SOUDAN.—The *Monthly Journal* has received specimens of the 1 milieme stamp with the surcharge inverted.

It is said that one sheet of 60 was found among a large quantity with the surcharge correctly placed.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

BRAZIL.—We have received a few pairs of the 10 reis, 1866, on blue paper, imperforate.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



From the subjoined notice it will be seen that the Government of Newfoundland has destroyed all the plates from which the stamps preceding the Cabot Issue were printed, so that any reprints beyond those already put on the market will be out of the question.

It is said that the existing stock of stamps of the old type is to be sold until it is exhausted.

The following is published for general information :—

Secretary's Office, 28th June, 1898.

[COPY].

OTTAWA, May 27th, 1898.

I hereby certify that I was present with the Auditor General of Newfoundland (Mr. Berteau), and did see the following plates of Newfoundland Postage Stamps destroyed this day :—One plate  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Postage, one plate 1 cent Postage, one plate 2 cent Postage, two plates 3 cent Postage, one plate 5 cent Postage, one plate 10 cent Postage.

(Signed) G. B. BURLAND,

President British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

Countersigned :—

F. C. BERTEAU.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular states that the supply of 10c stamps is running short in Paraguay, and that the Government will surcharge 50,000 of the 40c blue for use as provisional 10 centavo stamps.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We illustrate herewith the Canada stamps chronicled by us last month.



## CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—In our July number we gave a partial list of the Revenue stamps which had been issued in pursuance of the new War Revenue Tax measure, and we now complete the chronicle of all values that have thus far made their appearance.

The 1c postage stamp with surcharge "I. R." has been seen in two types: the first being in Roman capitals like the surcharge on the 2c, and the second in *sans serif* capitals  $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

Mr. Frank Koenig has also discovered a variety in the surcharged postage stamps, namely, a comma taking the place of a period in the second and third stamps from the right, in the second row from the bottom.

*Revenue stamps.*

*Documentary.*

Rouletted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c orange

$\frac{1}{2}$ c gray brown

- 1c pale blue
- \$3 brown lilac
- \$5 red
- \$10 black
- \$20 bistre brown

*Proprietary.*

Rouletted.

- 1¼c dark purple
- 1¼c brown violet
- 2½c lake
- 5c chestnut brown

*Provisional issue.*

- 1c dark yellow green, surcharged I. R. in *sans serif* capitals
- 1c dark yellow green, surcharged I. R., inverted surcharge
- 2c carmine, " " " "

**AUSTRIA.**—The *Monthly Journal* has the following: We have received quite a pile of the new cards, among which are some complicated varieties that require a little description. It would appear that two distinct modifications of the inscriptions have taken place, but whether a full set of either exists we cannot say, though we find that some of the bi-lingual and tri-lingual varieties exist in both.

First, with "Correspondenz-Karte" in the same type as before, but with the long "s" and the lettering slightly compressed, so that the words measure about 51 mm., instead of of 54 mm. The second line of the heading—where there is more than one—is also in similar type to that previously used for it, and in each case that we have seen there are only two lines to the heading, though in one instance the second line is in two languages. The abbreviated name of the province is given at right below as before, except in the one instance alluded to above, where there are two names given preceded by "Deutsch." We quote in the list below the abbreviated names as given upon the cards. Of this series we have the following:—

- Post cards.* 2kr., German.  
 " "(Böhm.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"  
 " "(Slov.)"  
 2x2 " German.  
 " "(Rum.)"

Second, with "Correspondenz-Karte" (still with long "s") in much smaller type, with ordinary German capital initials, the words measuring 40 mm. in length. The heading in the other languages is, on the other hand given in larger type, and where there are two other languages the heading is in three lines; the abbreviated name (or names) is now always preceded by "Deutsch." Of this series we have:—

- Post cards.* 2 kr. "(Deutsch-Böhm)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Rum)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ruth)"  
 " "(Deutsch Slov.)"

- 2x2 “ (Deutsch-Böhm.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Ital.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)”  
 “ (Deutsch Ruth.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Slov.)”

We have also letter cards, with the German heading in smaller type (28 mm. long instead of 42 mm.), and the other languages in larger type and in two lines where there are two of them :—

- Letter cards.* 3 kr. “ (Deutsch-Böhm.)”  
 “ (Deutsch Ital.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Rum.)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Slov.)”  
 5 “ (Deutsch-Böhm)”  
 “ (Deutsch Ital.-Illyr.)”  
 “ (Deutsch Poln.-Ruth)”  
 “ (Deutsch-Slov.)”

**CANADA.**—A Special Delivery stamp on the usual 10c basis has been issued here, and the illustration which we present herewith will show it to be a handsome production of the engraver’s art.

*Special Delivery stamp.*



Perforated.  
 10c blue green

**CHINA.**—The ½c stamp of the London print has now been placed on sale.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a shell.  
 ½c chocolate

**British Offices in Morocco.**—As was surmised by us in our July number the entire set of Gibraltar stamps has been surcharged “Morocco Agencies,” as well as the wrappers and postal cards.

We complete our July chronicle as follows :

*Adhesives.*

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

20c olive

40c red brown

50c lilac

1p light brown and blue

2p black and carmine

*Wrappers.*

Size 300x125 mm.

5c green on buff

10c carmine on buff

*Postal cards.*

5c green

5x5c green

10c carmine

10x10c carmine

**HONDURAS.**—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us the 5c of the current set in an entirely new color, namely, red violet, instead of purple.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

5c red violet

**Jhind.**—We have just received the 1 rupee stamp in the latest type, surcharged for use in this State.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Star.

1r green and carmine, black surcharge

**LABUAN.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received a new 12c stamp, consisting of the North Borneo 12c with the surcharge "Labuan" in the lower part of the design, over the original name, instead of in the upper part. Also, the surcharge is in a straight line, instead of being arched.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

12c red and black, black surcharge

**LIBERIA.**—We read in the *Philatelic Record* that the current issue has been surcharged "o. s." for official use.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked.

Perforated 14.

- 1c violet
- 2c olive bistre and black
- 5c magenta and black
- 10c chrome yellow and blue
- 15c slate
- 20c vermilion red
- 25c yellow green
- 30c steel blue
- 50c red brown and black

**MAURITIUS.**—We have received from Mr. du Verge a Provisional wrapper consisting of the 3c green wrapper surcharged 4c. Our correspondent writes as follows :

"I also send you a specimen of our wrappers, surcharged 4c, but I am afraid it is what is styled a 'cornered stamp,' inasmuch as it is not allowed, I am told, to use them for franking letters.

However, kindly give me your opinion of them,—171,000 have been surcharged,—likely others will be sent but at the value of 4c, not of 3c, as those under consideration."

This quantity ought to last for a time.

We have also received samples of 36 cent envelopes, in two sizes, surcharged 4 cents, in the same type as the wrapper. The 18 cent envelope also comes surcharged with the same value. According to our informant, 40,000 of each of the envelopes were surcharged, and the entire lot was bought up within a few hours. We do not anticipate any great rise in the values of these envelopes, as the quantity printed is more than sufficient to supply the whole world for a long time ahead.

*Wrapper.*

Size

Provisional issue.

4c on 3c green, black surcharge

*Envelopes.*

Provisional issue.

Size 139x78mm.

4c on 18c blue, red surcharge

4c on 36c brown, black surcharge

Size 133x136mm.

4c on 18c blue, red surcharge

4c on 36c brown, black surcharge

The *Monthly Journal* is informed by one of its correspondents that the 16c, 18c, 25c and 50c adhesives are also to be surcharged for use as 4c stamps.

It is said that the following quantities are to be thus maltreated :

50,000	16c
300,000	18c
80,000	25c
50,000	50c

**MEXICO.**—A number of novelties have made their appearance here. In the first place, we have the 5c stamp with the new watermark; then, the 1c wrapper with all inscriptions removed except the words, "Servicio Postal Mexicano," these words and the eagle appearing both in black and green; also, two new postal cards, one of 2 centavos, rose and black, for United States and Canada, and one of 3 centavos, brown and green, for Postal Union use. They are both like our type P. C. 43, the main difference being in the inscription in the lower left corner which, in two lines, now reads, "*Lado Que Se Reserva Para La Direccion—(Côté Réservé A L'Adresse).*"

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Eagle and R.M.

5c ultramarine

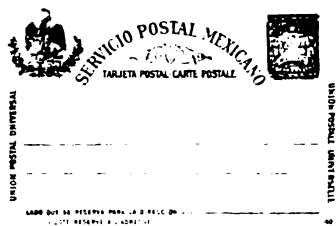
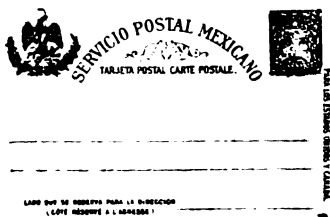
*Wrapper.*

Size 85x249 mm.

1c green, inscriptions in black

1c green, inscriptions in green

*Postal cards.*



Size 95x142 mm.

2c rose and black, *white* U. S. and Canada

3c brown and green " Postal Union

**NYASSA. (Portuguese).**—We find that we omitted to chronicle the complete set of Mozambique stamps of the current issue, surcharged in small letters "Nyassa," for use in the Portuguese possession of that name.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.



## Perforated.

- 2 ½r brown
- 5r yellow
- 10r reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r green
- 50r light blue
- 75r carmine
- 80r yellow green
- 100r brown on buff
- 150r carmine on rose
- 200r dark blue on blue
- 300r dark blue on buff

**PORTUGAL.**—On account of the fall in the value of its currency, Portugal has raised its International letter rates, thus necessitating new stamps to provide for the newly established unit, which is 65 reis instead of 50 reis as heretofore.

*Adhesive stamps.*

## Perforated.

- 65r gray green
- 115r salmon on pink
- 130r brown on buff
- 180r slate on pinkish

**SAMOA.**—In addition to the values of the current series which we have chronicled as existing perforated 11, the new gauge, the following have now made their appearance :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked N. Z. and star.

## Perforated 11.

- ½p dull purple
- 1p blue green
- 1 ½p on 2p orange, blue surcharge
- 3p on 2p orange, black surcharge
- 4p blue
- 5p vermilion
- 1s rose
- 2s 6p mauve

**Pahang.**—In addition to the values of the surcharged stamps which we chronicled in May, *Le Timbre-Poste* notes the \$1 and \$5 values.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

## Perforated 14.

- \$1.00 green and yellow green
- \$5.00 green and blue

## 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.

## OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
29 West 75th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
122 East 22d Street.  
*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, WALTER S. SCOTT,  
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*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
54 William Street.

## COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
J. N. LUFF.  
*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK  
R. R. BOGERT  
J. W. GEORGE.  
*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDE,  
J. S. RICH.

The 349th meeting of the organization and 102nd of the Corporation was called to order by the President at 8 P. M. with the following members in attendance: Messrs. Andreini, Rich, Luff, Krassa, Gregory, Braine, Perrin, Levick, Hyatt, Tuttle, George, Berlepsch, O'Keefe, Klemann and W. S. Scott. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. Braine and Hyatt reported to the Society the work which was being carried on by our sister organization, the Long Island Philatelic Society, and considering the importance of the same to Philately in general and the honor paid to our society in particular, it was the wish of the meeting that the Secretary make as elaborate a report in these minutes as possible.

Mr. Braine as President of the Long Island Society briefly stated that his Society had procured from the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences the privilege of becoming a section of this well known Institution and allowed Dr. Hyatt to apprise the meeting of their intentions.

The Doctor took up the discourse and eloquently explained how the Long Island Society had procured this privilege from the Brooklyn Institute. A Committee having been appointed from both organizations the matter was discussed in detail. It was necessary for the members of the L. I. P. S. to instruct the Committee of the Institute of the growth and strength of philately, of its scientific possibilities, of its close association with the Arts, and of its invaluable aid as an instructor of the classes in geography, history and all things appertaining to the highest form of civilization. It was only after several meetings of the two Committees that the members of the Institute became convinced of the benefits that would accrue to the Institute by having a section devoted to the study of philately.

Having stated to the meeting the work that had been involved in procuring this privilege the Doctor proceeded to relate what the L. I. P. S. had to do in order to live up to its agreement. Realizing that their Society in point of numbers as well as in philatelists of reputation was not as advanced as might be, he solicited from the National the support of our organization as the oldest Society, as well as from any individual members.



He laid particular stress upon the value of lectures, essays and papers bearing upon philately and an exhibition of stamps. This would attract the attention of the other sections of science which comprise the Institute and would be bound to leave a trace of its influence upon our hobby.

The Long Island Society would forfeit its individuality, but the members were prepared to sacrifice their name for the honor of belonging to, and introducing philately into this great Institute of learning. The obligations incurred by members would be \$5.00 annual dues and \$5.00 Initiation fee, this latter expense, however, would not go into effect until October 1st, and all collectors solicitous of joining would be exempt from an initiation fee by joining prior to that date. The doctor dilated upon the strength of the Brooklyn Institute in its relations to all branches of science, but this is too well known to necessitate any recapitulation.

Our President responded to Dr. Hyatt congratulating him and the other members of the L. I. P. S., upon their energy and work in securing this valuable endorsement to our hobby and proffered his individual services to advance the cause and immediately applied for membership. Mr. Rich ably seconded Mr. Andreini and also stated his desire to join the section. Mr. Luff promised to aid in the way of lectures and papers. On motion of Mr. Berlepsch, duly seconded, the president appointed a Committee of five to call upon the L. I. P. S. to confer with the members in devising such means as would be practicable in helping the good work along. The Committee to consist of Messrs. Berlepsch, J. W. Scott, George, Bogert and W. S. Scott.

When the question of philately was announced Mr. Andreini exhibited two superb books of Netherlands and Colonies and Greece and the Balkan States. Mr. Berlepsch showed the meeting strips of the new Proprietary and Documentary stamps with plate numbers. Mr. O'Keefe displayed a block of four 2c Documentary stamps, imperforate.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

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## THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

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Twenty-seventh meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, July 11, 1898, Vice-President Bruner in the chair.

Called to order at 8.15 P. M.

Present : Messrs. Calman, Luff, Scott and the Secretary.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two bound volumes of the *Boston Stamp Book*, sent by its publisher as an addition to the Club's library.

Treasurer's report, showing balance in bank of \$327, was received.

Chairman of House Committee made his report, and he was authorized to proceed to have the pool table properly re-covered.

Adjourned at 8.40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

184th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held on July 20th, 1898, at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Members present: President A. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, A. Richter, O. Dejonge, A. Lienhardt, E. R. Carter and E. Angill.

The Secretary being absent, Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

President Aug. Dejonge in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

Executive Committee reported favorably on Mr. Edgar Wigren for membership, and upon ballot being taken, he was unanimously elected.

Report of progress was made by the Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Constitution.

Messrs. Bogert & Durbin Co. sent priced catalogues of their 105th and 106th auction sales.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge presented *Revue Philatelique* No. 91.

Mr. Oswald of Belize, British Honduras, presented the 1c postal card and 25 cents British Honduras new issues, also split 20c Honduras on letter.

Also received from an unknown friend a lot of pamphlets.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht presented the Society with a lot of Spanish counterfeits, including the Dos Reales, which will prove very useful for future comparison. Mr. Albrecht exhibited the U. S. part of his next auction sale, which proved to be a choice lot, and of much interest to all the members present.

All of the above were accepted with thanks to the kind donors.

Adjournment at 9.45 P. M. Next meeting August 18th, 1898.

EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary 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 and of 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. SEPT. 1, 1898. [Single Copies, 5cts]  
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.)

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.—Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

SIXTH TO ELEVENTH SERIES.—(Continued).

### Dies.

DIE 74, FOUR CENTS, October 1883. Differing from die 73 only as follows: The figures of value at the sides are noticeably larger, measuring about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. at their widest part. The figures are both rounded where the cross and the downward-slanting strokes meet. The left point of the lower label does not stop at the lower line of the third loop below the oval, but cuts through it and fully half way through the loop itself. The left point of the upper label cuts only about half way through the fourth loop above the oval, and both points of the label are much nearer the centre of the loop than in die 73. There are 93 points in both the outer and inner circles, both being divided by the ovals containing the figures of value so that there are 47 points above and 46 below the ovals. Commonly known as "Die B."

There is a variety of this die which differs from it only in having a straight, white line starting from the lower lip and extending out and slightly upwards, towards the frame of the central oval. It varies slightly in length, but is very pronounced. It is commonly known as the "Cracked Die" and is more common than the regular die.

DIE 75. TWO CENTS, November, 1883. Quite different from die 72 and more like

the four cents, die 73. Bust of Washington to left with frame of colorless outer and inner lines, ornamented with a pair of fine wavy lines inside each frame line. Colored labels with pointed ends, as in the four cents, outlined by a fine colorless line. Inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" above, "TWO CENTS" below, both in colorless Roman capitals. Small oval with colorless numeral on each side. Ends of labels and ovals connected by two colorless lines crossed to form two and one-half diamonds: a half diamond next to the top of the left oval, and full diamond next the label; an imperfect diamond next to the bottom of the left oval and half diamond next the label; a full diamond next the label and a half diamond next the bottom of the right oval; a diamond next the top of the right oval and half a diamond next the label; a short waved line on each side of these from the labels to the ovals.

In the original dies and impressions, the lines are all clear, smooth and continuous, but so fine that there is a tendency in the ink to cover parts of the embossed work and to leave spots without color on the ground-work, particularly in the diamonds above the right hand oval. Collectors have called these *dotted dies*. While the majority of these specimens are probably due to defective

printing only, there are clear red impressions showing with great uniformity: *a.* A continuation of the left side of the right hand point of the upper label clear across the part diamonds. *b.* The right side of the same point continued in the same way. *c.* A small colorless cross with a dot at the intersection in one or more of the diamonds.

The later impressions are in brown and are more frequently blotched in appearance than the red impressions. Clear, strong impressions may be found in brown, also occasionally dotted dies. It may also be noticed that the left numeral is always rather larger than the right, and that specimens in both colors may be found in which the difference is apparently very marked, and some collectors have accordingly catalogued these separately."<sup>\*</sup>

Dimensions 26 x 30 mm. The variations noted above being, in our opinion, due either to bad printing, worn dies, or the action of the ink on the fine lines. They are not considered worthy of inclusion in the list and will, therefore, be ignored.

DIE 76. TWO CENTS. June, 1884. Described by Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert as follows: "Same general design as die 68\*\*", but the ornamental pair of wavy lines are no longer continuous and present a series of short arcs not always meeting and frequently the two rows of either pair touch and run into each other. One side of the impression is generally more changed than the other. The bust also seems to have been changed, sometimes appearing longer, at

others wider than the original."<sup>†</sup> Commonly known as the "retouched die."

Twenty-one varieties of this die, due either to successive retouching, wear, or action of the ink on the plates, are described by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, of these three only are worthy of listing and they should be listed, not as varieties, but as separate dies. They are described as varieties *a, b, and c*, as follows:

DIE 77. TWO CENTS. June, 1884. Similar to die 76, but has only two diamonds, or links, between the right oval and the label below it.

DIE 78. TWO CENTS. June, 1884. Similar to die 76, from which it is distinguished by having three and one-half diamonds, or links, between the left oval and the label above it.

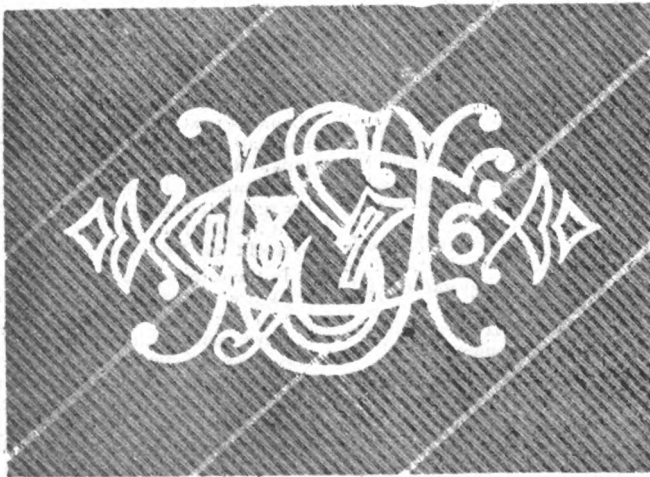
DIE 79. TWO CENTS. June, 1884. Similar to die 76, but has a very round "o" in "TWO." The lines over the letters "wo" run together.

DIE 80. TWO CENTS. July, 1884. Of the same general design as die 75. Dimensions 27½ x 31 mm. There is only one wavy line inside each border. Uniformly two and one half links between the ovals and the ends of the labels, the half link being always next to the oval. The lower end of the bust below the queue ends in a sharp point.

DIE 81. TWO CENTS. July, 1884. Similar to die 80. The extremity of the bust, below the queue is rounded, not pointed.

#### Watermarks.

<sup>¶</sup> The watermarks used in these series are eight in numbers, i.e. B, C, D, E, F, H and M. Watermark B has been already described as B2 of the Reay issues, the others follow:



C

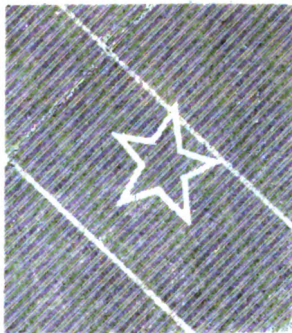
<sup>\*</sup>T. B. and R., Pp. 26-27. <sup>\*\*</sup>Our die 76. <sup>†</sup>P. 27.

**WATERMARK C.** 1876. This was intended for use only on the envelopes with the Centennial stamp, though the remainder of this paper was afterwards used in both the regular and the War Department issues. It consists of the letters "U. S. C.," in a fancy monogram measuring 38 mm. high by 68 mm. long, crossed by the figures "1876."



D

**WATERMARK D.** 1877. Specially issued for the Post Office envelopes, but also used for some of the general issues and those of the War Department. It consists of a monogram of the letters "U. S." measuring 40 mm. high by 38 mm. wide. This is crossed by an outlined rectangular label, with rounded ends, measuring 85 mm. long by 15 mm. wide, inscribed "POSTAL SERVICE."



E

**WATERMARK E.** 1878. A small star added to watermark B. The star being inserted between the rows of the old watermark.



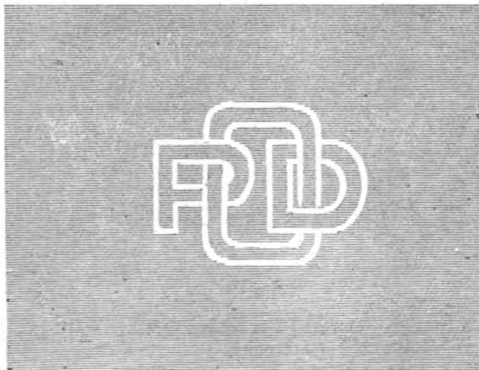
F

**WATERMARK F. 1882.** Similar to last but with the figures "82" inserted instead of the star.



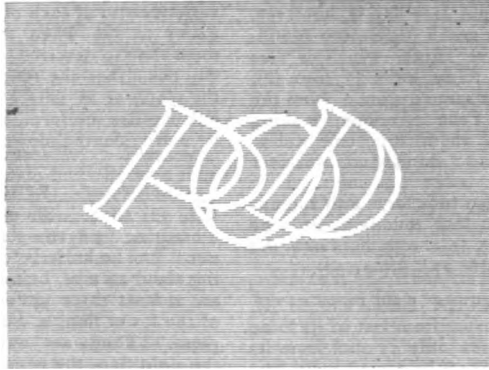
G

**WATERMARK G. 1886.** A monogram of the letters "u. s.," the "u." being 39 and the "s." being 30 mm. high. The "s" crosses both strokes of the "u."



H

**WATERMARK H.** ? This is a watermark intended only for use on the unstamped franked envelopes of the Post Office Dep't., commonly known as "penalty envelopes." It is found on a few envelopes of the regular issues, most of which are marked "Specimen," "Bidder's Sample" or both. It consists of the letters "P. D." in outline block capitals 14 mm high and linked together by a large outlined "O," 19 mm. high. The whole monogram measures 25 mm. in width.



M

**WATERMARK M.** ? Consists of the letters "P. O. D.," in slanting Roman capitals, so interwoven as to form a monogram, about 19 mm. high by 32 mm. wide.

#### Knives.

The knives found in these series are twenty-two in number, from number 34 to 56 inclusive, with the exception of number 35. Nos. 34 and 36 have been already described, the others are :

**KNIFE 37. NOTE SIZE.** No. 1. 1874. This should form an envelope measuring 5 4-16 x 2 12-16 inches, 133 x 70 mm. It closely resembles knife 24 (Reay.) The point of the right flap, however, turns more gradually into the upper and more abruptly into the lower edge. The end of the left flap is squarer and turns into the lower edge. Some specimens show a slightly rounded upper point of the lower flap.

**KNIFE 38. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE,** No. 2. 1874. This should form an envelope measuring 5 3-16 x 3 1-16 inches, 131 x 77 mm. "While it is much like the Reay knife 22 (our 27), the loose flap is not as broad, the side flaps are cut a little lower and bend into the concave more abruptly above, and the end of the right flap has larger curves at the corners, while the left flap is fully 3 mm. longer and much squarer \* \* \* at the point."\*

**KNIFE 39. FULL LETTER SIZE,** No. 3, 1874. This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 6-16 inches, 139 x 85 mm. "The loose flap is tongued, and the end small. It measures 44 or 45 mm. from the tip to the top fold of the envelope, and

the curves at the corners are much flatter than the Reay knives of this size. The upper point of the bottom flap presents three varieties: (a) sharp, (b) slightly rounded, (c) decidedly rounded. The curves of the upper edges of the side flaps into the concave curves are longer and more marked than in the Reay shapes, and the ends of the side flaps are well rounded into the upper and lower edges."\*\*

**KNIFE 40. FULL LETTER SIZE,** No. 3, 1874. Similar to last and of same size. "The marked difference is that the concave curve of the right flap meets the vertical straight end in a nearly square point, while the corresponding point of the left flap, though slightly rounded, is less so than knife 33 (our 39). The upper point of the lower flap is of the sharp form."\*\*

**KNIFE 41. FULL LETTER SIZE.** No. 3. 1874. This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 6-16 inches, 139x85 mm. "It is easily distinguished from knives 33 and 34 (our 39 and 40), as the loose flap measures only 41 mm. from the tip to the upper fold of the envelope, and the curves are bolder at the corners and the point broader. The envelope is a little (about 2 mm.) lower cut than knife 33 (our 39), and the ends of the side flaps are rather narrower though well rounded into the edges.

There are three differently cut points of the lower flap,"\*\* as in knife 39.

\*Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, p. 14.

\*\*Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, P. 15.

**KNIFE 42. EXTRA LETTER SIZE.** No. 5. 1874. This should form an envelope measuring 6 6-16 x 3 8-16 inches, 161x89 mm. The loose flap measures 50 mm. from its tip to the upper fold of the envelope, and is almost identical in shape with Reay knife 32. "The lower flap also has the sharp upper point. The right side flap is, however, about 3 mm. longer and a little more rounded into the concave curve, which is also longer than that of Reay knife 27 (our 32), beginning about the same distance from the upper right corner of the envelope, making the point of the flap about the same width, but the entire flap about 3 mm. broader throughout.

The left flap is also broader, with the upper point of its end less rounded, and the end straighter and less rounded into the lower edge than knife 27."† (our 32).

**KNIFE 43 EXTRA LETTER SIZE.** No. 5. 1874. Differing from last in its loose flap, which measures only 45 mm. from its tip to the upper fold of the envelope. The lower flap usually has a sharp point, though it is sometimes slightly rounded. Side flaps have rounder ends, while their upper ends round more sharply into the concave curves.

**KNIFE 44. COMMERCIAL SIZE,** No. 4½, 1875. This should form an envelope measuring 5 14-16 x 3 6-16 inches, 149 x 85 mm. The loose flap has long flat corner curves and is tongued. The upper edges of the side flaps round sharply into the concave curves, while the ends, which are nearly straight, also round sharply into the bottom edges. The point of the lower flap is decidedly round, and the envelope is lower cut than the others of the series.

**KNIFE 45. COMMERCIAL SIZE,** No. 4½, 1877. This is of the same size and general outline as knife 44. "The distinguishing feature is the sharp point of the lower flap, though the ends of the side flaps are somewhat narrower, and the end of the round\* flap rounds less into the upper and lower edges while the end of the left flap begins to curve into the lower edge very near its upper point."†

**KNIFE 46. NOTE SIZE, No. 1. 1878.** This should form an envelope measuring 5 4-16 x 2 13-16 inches, 133 x 71 mm. The loose flap, which is tongued, is about 3 mm. shorter than knife 37, and the bottom flap has a much rounder point. The side flaps being cut much lower, are narrower at the points. The point where these side flaps cross is 4 mm. further from the top fold than in knife 37.

†Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, p. 15.

\*Should be *right*.

**KNIFE 47. ORDINARY LETTER,** Size 2. 1878. Should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 1-16 inches, 139 x 78 mm. "The lower flap is rounded at the point in at least two different curves, *a* and *b*; the side flaps are much lower cut than \* \* \* Plimpton 32 (our 38). There are two varieties also of each of the side flaps, much easier to see when attention is called to them than to describe or draw. The right flap has either the rounded form shown in the plate, or is flatter and less round. The left flap has the form shown in the plate, or is more slanted down to the left at the end."\*

**KNIFE 48. FULL LETTER SIZE.** No. 3. 1878. Should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 4-16 inches, 139x82 mm. "The knife is low cut, the flaps crossing about 20 mm. below the top fold. There are at least three differently curved points of the lower flap, *a*, *b* and *c*, as shown in the plate. There are numerous variations in the right flap, the general forms of which are illustrated, as *d*, *e*, *f* and *g*, and similar variations in the left flap, the most prominent illustrated, as *h*, *i* and *j*. These exist in numerous combinations, the earliest being that illustrated, *a*, *d* and *h*, but the combination, *b*, *e* and *h*, is also found with the old watermark."\* It measures 42 mm. from the point of the upper flap to the top fold of the envelope.

**KNIFE 49. COMMERCIAL SIZE.** No. 4½. 1878. "Folds into an envelope 5 14-16 by 3 6-16 inches,†\*\*\*. This is also a lower cut than knives 38 or 39 (our knives 44 and 45), though the difference is not in the distance of the point where the flaps meet, but in the much longer thumb-curve, as it is called. There are again three different curves of the point of the lower flap, *a*, *b* and *c*, and several each of the side flaps. The earliest form of the right flap is illustrated in *d*, nearly straight on the end, with a very gradual thumb-curve. The most marked variation from this is the form *f*, from which there seems to have been a return to the form *d*, with a still flatter end and sharper turn into the thumb-curve. The left flap is generally like *e*, but occasionally like *g*."††

**KNIFE 50. EXTRA LETTER SIZE.** No. 5. 1878. This should form an envelope measuring 6 5-16x3 8-16 inches, 160x89 mm. "The point of the upper or loose flap, is small. There are at least three different curves of the lower flap, *a*, *b* and *c*. The right flap shows at least two marked varia-

\*Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, P. 15.

†149x85 mm.

††Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, Pp. 15-16.



tions *d* and *e*, from which there are several minor variations. The left flap appears in two quite noticeable forms, *f* being quite round and *g* nearly flat on the end and much slanted back to the left. From this there are several minor variations\*\*\*."\*

**KNIFE 51. OFFICIAL SIZE.** No. 7. 1878. Should form an envelope measuring 8 14-16x3 14-16 inches, 225x98 mm. "The loose flap is perhaps, a little more pointed than that of knife 29 (our 34), but of the same general form. The upper edges of the side flaps are brought down at a greater angle with the top fold, and the points of the side flaps are thereby made smaller. They are, also, further from the side folds, being about 84 mm. from them, while those of knife 29 (our 34) are about 75 mm. from the side folds. The curves in the diagonal edges of the bottom fold\*\*\* are beaten out, and these edges are now straight. The top of the lower flap is also some 28 mm. shorter in the new knife than in the old."\*

The lower flap is folded over the side flaps.

**KNIFE 52. EXTRA OFFICIAL SIZE,** No. 8. 1878. This should form an envelope measuring 10 3-16 x 4 6-16 inches, 257 x 111 mm. "The same changes in form were made for this knife as for knife 45 (our 51). They are more apparent because the points of the side flaps are very much smaller than in the old knife, and the flaps are about 6 mm. shorter. The lower flap is 10 mm. shorter across the top."\* The side flaps fold over the lower flap.

**KNIFE 53. COMMERCIAL NOTE SIZE,** No. 2. 1886. This should form an envelope measuring 5 2-16 x 3 3-16 inches,

130 x 80 mm. "The peculiar feature of this knife is, that while the side flaps are much the same in form as the majority of the Reay and Plimpton knives, the loose and bottom flaps have sharp points and are bounded by two short and two long straight lines, instead of by curves."\*

**KNIFE 54. SMALL BARONIAL SIZE** No. 10. 1876. This should form an envelope measuring 4 10-16 x 3 9-16 inches, 117 x 90 mm. "It has the same peculiar construction as knife 47 (our 53), but is wider in proportion and the point of the lower flap is rounded instead of sharp."\*

**KNIFE 55. LARGE BARONIAL SIZE.** No. 11. 1886. This should form an envelope measuring 5 2-16 x 4 2-16 inches, 130x105 mm. It is of the same general shape as knife 54.

**KNIFE 56. LEGAL SIZE.** No. 9. 1886. This should form an envelope measuring 6 12-16 x 3 12-16 inches, 172x95 mm. The loose flap is tongued; the lower one rounds into the lower corners and has the rounded point. The ends of the side flaps are nearly straight, round well into the top and bottom curves, and the flaps themselves are long. The depression of the thumb-curve is not so great as in most of the other shapes.

**Paper.**

Five new papers were introduced in this series, viz: Fawn, in 1875; Blue, in the same year; Creamy white, in 1882; and Oriental Buff and Amber Manila in 1886.

The blue and fawn, particularly the latter, vary greatly in shade and the Oriental Buff is, in reality, only another name for the cream paper in use from 1870 to 1886.

\*Tiffany, Bogert & Rechart, p. 16.

\*Tiffany, Bogert & Rechart, p. 16.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1874. Oct. to Dec. One cent, dark blue. One Die. Five Knives.								
4325	(302)	46	White	38	2	B	S	
4326	(303)	46	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4327	(304)	46	Cream	38	2	B	S	
4328	(305)	46	Orange	39	4	B	U	
4329	(306)	46	Orange	41	4	B	U	Centennial only
4330	(307)	46	Orange	42	5	B	S	
4331	(308)	46	Orange	42	6	B	U	
4332	(309)	46	Orange	43	6	B	U	Centennial only
4333	(310)	46	Orange	41	4	B	U	Re-issue '77. Lt blue
1874. Oct. to Dec. Two cents, brown. One Die. Four Knives,								
4334	(311)	47	White	38	2	B	S	
4335	(312)	47	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4336	(313)	47	Amber	39	3	B	S	
4337	(314)	47	Cream	38	2	B	S	
4338	(315)	47	Orange	41	4	B	U	Centennial only
4339	(316)	47	Orange	43	6	B	U	Centennial only

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1874. Oct. to Dec. Three cents, green. One Die. Seven Knives.</b>								
4340	(317)	48	White	37	1	B	S	
4341	(318)	48	White	38	2	B	S	
4342	(319)	48	White	39	3	B	S	
4343	(320)	48	White	41	3	B	S	
4344	(321)	48	White	42	5	B	S	
4345	(322)	48	Amber	37	1	B	S	
4346	(323)	48	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4347	(323a)	48	Amber	38	2	B	U	Specimen
4348	(324)	48	Amber	38	2	None	S	Laid paper
4349	(325)	48	Amber	39	3	B	S	
4350	(326)	48	Amber	40	3	B	S	
4351	(327)	48	Amber	41	3	B	S	
4352	(328)	48	Amber	42	5	B	S	
4353	(328a)	48	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4354	(329)	48	Amber 3rd qual.	38	2	B	S	
4355	(330)	48	Amber 3rd qual.	39	3	B	S	
4356	(331)	48	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	S	
4357	(332)	48	Cream	38	2	B	S	
4358	(332a)	48	Cream	38	2	B	S	Albino
4359	(332b)	48	Cream	38	2	B	S	Mis-strike*
4360	(333)	48	Cream	39	3	B	S	
4361	(334)	48	Cream	40	3	B	S	
4362	(335)	48	Cream	41	3	B	S	
4363	(336)	48	Cream	42	5	B	S	
4364	(337)	48	Cream	34	7	B	S	
<b>1874. Oct. to Dec. Ten cents, brown. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4365	(338)	49	White	39	3	B	S	
4366	(339)	49	White	41	3	B	S	
4367	(340)	49	Amber	39	3	B	S	
4368	(341)	49	Amber	41	3	B	S	
<b>Nov. 1874 to July 1875. One cent, dark blue. One Die. Five Knives.</b>								
4369	(342)	50	White	38	2	B	S	
4370	(343)	50	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4371	(344)	50	Orange	39	4	B	U	
4372	(345)	50	Orange	41	4	B	U	
4373	(346)	50	Orange	42	6	B	U	
4374	(347)	50	Orange	43	6	B	U	
<b>After July 1875. One cent, light blue. One Die. Three Knives.</b>								
4375	(348)	50	White	38	2	B	S	
4376	(349)	50	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4377	(350)	50	Orange	41	4	B	U	
4378	(350a)	50	Orange	41	4	B	U	Albino
4379	(351)	50	Orange	43	6	B	U	
4380	(351a)	50	Orange	43	6	B	U	Albino
<b>1874, Nov. to Dec. Two cents, brown. One Die. One Knife.</b>								
4381	(352)	51	White	38	2	B	S	
4382	(352c)	51	White	38	2	B	S	
4383	(353)	51	Amber	38	2	B	S	
<b>1874. Two cents, brown. One Die. One Knife.</b>								
4384	(352a)	52	White	38	2	B	S	
4385	(353a)	52	Amber	38	2	B	S	
<b>1874. Two cents, brown. One Die. Three Knives.</b>								
4386	(352b)	53	White	38	2	B	S	
4387	(353b)	53	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4388	(354)	53	Orange	41	4	B	U	
4389	(355)	53	Orange	43	6	B	U	

\*Albino impression a little too far to the right. Extra impression, colored, on inside of the left flap.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1874. Nov. Three cents, green. One Die. Nine Knives.</b>								
4390	(356)	54	White	37	1	B	S	
4391	(357)	54	White	38	2	B	S	
4392	(358)	54	White	39	3	B	S	
4393	(359)	54	White	41	3	B	S	
4394	(360)	54	White	44	4½	B	S	After July 1875, only
4395	(361)	54	White	42	5	B	S	
4396	(362)	54	White	43	5	B	S	
4397	(362a)	54	White	43	5	B	S	Albino
4398	(363)	54	Amber	37	1	B	S	
4399	(364)	54	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4400	(365)	54	Amber	39	3	B	S	
4401	(366)	54	Amber	41	3	B	S	
4402	(367)	54	Amber	41	3	None	S	Laid paper
4403	(368)	54	Amber	38	4½	B	S	After July 1875, only
4404	(368a)	54	Amber	42	5	B	S	
4405	(369)	54	Amber	43	5	B	S	
4406	(370)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	38	2	B	S	
4407	(371)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	S	
4408	(372)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	43	5	B	S	
4409	(373)	54	Cream	38	2	B	S	
4410	(374)	54	Cream	39	3	B	S	
4411	(375)	54	Cream	40	3	B	S	
4412	(376)	54	Cream	41	3	B	S	
4413	(377)	54	Cream	41	3	None	S	Laid paper
4414	(378)	54	Cream	44	4½	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4415	(379)	54	Cream	42	5	B	S	
4416	(380)	54	Cream	43	5	B	S	
4417	(381)	54	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4418	(382)	54	Fawn	44	4½	B	S	Fall of 1875 only
4419	(383)	54	Fawn	34	7	B	S	Fall of 1875 only
4420	(384)	54	Blue	38	2	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4421	(385)	54	Blue	41	3	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4422	(386)	54	Blue	44	4½	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4423	(387)	54	Blue	43	5	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4424	(387a)	54	Blue	43	5	B	U	After July, 1875, only
<b>1874. Nov. Six cents, red. One Die. Six Knives.</b>								
4425	(388)	55	White	39	3	B	S	
4426	(389)	55	White	44	4½	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4427	(390)	55	White	42	5	B	S	
4428	(391)	55	White	43	5	B	S	
4429	(392)	55	White	34	7	B	S	
4430	(393)	55	White	36	8	B	S	
4431	(394)	55	Amber	39	3	B	S	
4432	(395)	55	Amber	44	4½	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4433	(396)	55	Amber	42	5	B	S	
4434	(397)	55	Amber	43	5	B	S	
4435	(398)	55	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4436	(399)	55	Amber	36	8	B	S	
4437	(400)	55	Amber	36	8	None	S	'77. Very fine laid lines
4438	(401)	55	Amber 3rd qual.	39	3	B	S	
4439	(402)	55	Cream	39	3	B	S	
4440	(403)	55	Cream	44	4½	B	S	After July 1875, only
4441	(404)	55	Cream	42	5	B	S	
4442	(405)	55	Cream	43	5	B	S	
4443	(406)	55	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4444	(407)	55	Cream	36	8	B	S	Centennial only
<b>Nov. 1874 to July 1875. Seven cents, vermilion. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4445	(408)	56	White	39	3	B	S	Probably specimen
4446	(409)	56	Amber	39	3	B	S	
4447	(410)	56	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	S	

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>Nov. 1874 to July 1875. Twelve cents, purple. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4448	(411)	57	White	34	7	B	S	
4449	(412)	57	White	36	8	B	S	
4450	(413)	57	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4451	(414)	57	Amber	36	8	B	S	
4452	(415)	57	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4453	(416)	57	Cream	36	8	B	S	Centennial only
<b>1874, Nov. Fifteen cents, orange. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4454	(417)	58	White	34	7	B	S	
4455	(418)	58	White	36	8	B	S	
4456	(419)	58	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4457	(420)	58	Amber	36	8	B	S	
4458	(421)	58	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4459	(422)	58	Cream	36	8	B	S	Centennial only
<b>Nov. 1874 to July 1875. Twenty-four cents, bright purple. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4460	(423)	59	White	34	7	B	S	
4461	(424)	59	White	36	8	B	S	
4462	(425)	59	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4463	(426)	59	Amber	36	8	B	S	
4464	(427)	59	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4465	(428)	59	Cream	36	8	B	S	Centennial only
<b>1874, Nov. Thirty cents, black. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4466	(429)	60	White	34	7	B	S	
4467	(430)	60	White	36	8	B	S	
4468	(431)	60	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4469	(432)	60	Amber	36	8	B	S	
4470	(433)	60	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4471	(434)	60	Cream	36	8	B	S	Centennial only
<b>1875, Jan. Ninety cents, carmine. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4472	(435)	66	White	34	7	B	S	
4473	(436)	66	White	36	8	B	S	
4474	(437)	66	Amber	34	7	B	S	
4475	(438)	66	Amber	36	8	B	S	
4476	(439)	66	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4477	(440)	66	Cream	36	8	B	S	Centennial only
<b>1875, Jan. to July. Two cent, brown. One Die. Three Knives.</b>								
4478	(441)	61	White	38	2	B	S	
4479	(442)	61	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4480	(442a)	61	Amber	38	2	B	S	Albino.
4481	(443)	61	Orange	41	4	B	U	Centennial only
4482	(444)	61	Orange	43	6	B	U	Centennial only
<b>1875, July. Two cents, vermilion. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
4483	(445)	61	White	38	2	B	S	
4484	(446)	61	Amber	38	2	B	S	
4485	(446a)	61	Amber	38	2	B	S	Die Var. B. Large nose
4486	(447)	61	Cream	44	4½	B	S	
4487	(447a)	61	Cream	44	4½	B	S	Die Var. B. Large nose
4488	(448)	61	Fawn	44	4½	B	S	

Comparative list of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society :

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.	Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
37	31	42	36
38	32	43	37
39	33	44	38
40	34	45	39
41	35		

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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*(Continued from page 320.)*

ISSUE OF 1894-95.

Though the government had long manufactured its own fiscal stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, the postal issues had always, prior to July 1st, 1894, been supplied by private firms, under contracts with the Post Office department. But at the date mentioned a departure was made from this long-established method. On this subject we quote from the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated Oct. 31st, 1894 :

"I think it proper to give here a detailed account of the matters connected with the termination of the old contract with the American Bank Note Company for furnishing postage stamps, and the making of a new arrangement therefor with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

By advertisement, dated the 16th of October, 1893, published in a number of prominent newspapers for four weeks, the Department invited proposals up to the 15th of November, 1893, "from parties carrying on the business of steel-plate engraving and plate printing," or from those who had "had experience in conducting that business," for furnishing adhesive postage stamps of the several classes in use during the period of four years, beginning on the 1st of July, 1894, it having been formally arranged by the late Postmaster-General that the existing stamp contract with the American Bank Note Company should, by an extension of three months from the date fixed in it for its termination, and by the purchase of an extra supply of stamps sufficient for the wants of post-offices for three months thereafter, be carried up to June 30, 1894, the end of the fiscal year.

Under the call thus made three proposals were received, the amount of each, based upon the process of printing them in vogue and upon the number of stamps issued during the fiscal year 1893, being as follows:

Hamilton Bank Note Company, of New York . . . . .	\$179,294.40
American Bank Note Company, of New York . . . . .	162,401.61
Charles F. Steel, of Philadelphia . . . . .	146,454.93

As soon as these bids were made known, the American Bank Note Company, for various reasons, strenuously protested against an award of the contract to Mr. Steel, the lowest bidder, and he in a similar way entered a protest against the giving of the contract to the American Bank Note Company. Subsequently these protests were formally presented in writing, and oral and written arguments were thereafter made from time to time up to the 21st of February, 1894.

In the meantime, on the 20th of November, 1893, the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming the right to compete for the work under a clause in the official specifications issued to bidders, submitted a formal estimate, amounting, upon the basis above stated, to \$139,487.74, and thereupon urged—his estimate being lower than any of the bids submitted—that the Bureau be awarded the contract.

For various reasons—the two prominent being the convenience of having the work done at Washington, where nearly all the other securities of the Government are printed, and the saving to be secured in the cost of manufacture—the claim of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was recognized on the 21st of February, 1894, by Departmental Order No. 18 of that date, awarding it the work, and by a formal agreement, entered into June 9, 1894, between the Post-Office and Treasury Departments, prescribing rules for the transaction of all business relating to the matter. Copies of these papers will be found appended to this report, marked No. 18.

Under the agreement thus entered into, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now

regularly engaged in manufacturing all the postage stamps needed by the Post-Office Department, and is daily issuing them for the use of postmasters throughout the country, the same as was formerly done when the contract with the American Bank Note Company was in force.

In entering upon the work under this new arrangement, a great many difficulties were necessarily encountered. A large number of printing machines had to be fitted up by the Bureau, perforating and gumming machines had to be secured, a considerable force of employes had to be trained to do the work promptly, large numbers of new plates for printing were needed, arrangements for storing and shipping the enormous number of stamps constantly required had to be made, to say nothing of many details entering into the intercourse between the two Departments in the transaction of their respective shares of this business. But I am happy to say that everything has been satisfactorily arranged, and the work is now proceeding without serious interruptions.

Some weeks prior to the 1st of July, 1894, when the arrangement above described went into effect, it became necessary to transfer from the custody of the American Bank Note Company in New York to that of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city the entire stock of stamps not required for issue up to the date mentioned, the object being to avoid any break in the continuity of supplies to postmasters, and to that end to furnish the Bureau with a working stock while its own preparations for manufacture were still in a more or less incomplete state.

Accordingly, under detailed directions given by this office, enough stamps to fill all orders up to the 1st of July were segregated from the general stock, and the remainder were shipped here by registered mail and placed in the vault of the Bureau.

The transfer was effected expeditiously, without loss and without expense (the stamps being transported as free mail matter), except the cost of cartage from the railroad station in this city to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, amounting to not over \$50; so that on the 30th of June everything at New York was cleared up and the business of making and issuing stamps ended, and on the following day the work was going on here, with but little change of methods and with no material impediments.

The number of stamps of all kinds thus transferred amounted to nearly six hundred and forty-five million, of the face value of over \$17,000,000.

All the dies, rolls, and working plates of postage stamps, of present and past series, were transferred at the same time, and are now in the custody of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The stock of ordinary stamps of the manufacture of the American Bank Note Company thus transferred have been issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, according to denominations, up to the following dates, since which issues have been made from the Bureau's own manufacture:

1 cent	Oct. 10, 1894
2 cents	Oct. 5, 1894
3 cents	Sept. 24, 1894
4 cents	Sept. 11, 1894
5 cents	Sept. 28, 1894
6 cents	July 18, 1894
10 cents	Sept. 17, 1894
15 cents	Oct. 15, 1894
30 cents (discontinued)	Oct. 31, 1894
90 cents (discontinued)	Oct. 31, 1894

A large quantity of 8 cent stamps of the manufacture of the American Bank Note Company is still on hand.

After the awarding of the contract to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it was decided not to alter the general design of the stamps then in use but to add to them a mark by which they might be distinguished from those made by the previous contractors. The mark adopted was a small double-lined triangle, placed in each upper corner. Each triangle has the top and outer side parallel to the adjacent top and side of the stamp and the inner side slightly curved to correspond to the curve of the medallion. Within the inner triangle there is a small colored dot at the middle of each of the three sides.

There are three varieties of the triangle :

Type I. The horizontal lines of the background are of equal thickness within and without the triangle.

Type II. The lines are thinner within the triangle than without.

Type III. The space between the double lines of the triangle is blank and the lines in the inner triangle are thin.

At first all values had the triangle of type I, afterwards type II and III were used on the two cent stamps. A die of the three cents with triangle III was also made but it has not yet been put into use. The other values remain as at first. Plate 170 of the two cents presents an interesting variety. The first three vertical rows at the left side of the upper left quarter are of type II, the balance of the plate is of type III.

Concurrently with the placing of the new contract it was decided to abandon the denominations of thirty and ninety cents and substitute for them those of fifty cents and one dollar and to add to the series stamps of two and five dollars, for which denominations there were some demand at the larger post offices. These four new values are officially described as follows :

FIFTY CENTS.—Head of Thomas Jefferson, same as the head on the old 30-cent stamp. Color, orange.

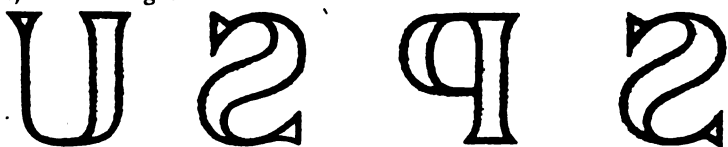
ONE DOLLAR.—Head of Commodore O. H. Perry, same as the head on the old 90-cent stamp. Color, black.

TWO DOLLARS.—Head of James Madison, after the portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Color, sapphire blue.

FIVE DOLLARS.—Head of John Marshall, after the portrait by Inman. Color, gray green.

The stamps are of the same size as those of the issue of 1890, 19x22 mm.

At first a soft, porous, wove paper was used, similar in quality to that employed by the American Bank Note Co., though not showing as coarse a "weave." Afterwards other varieties appeared. In 1895 an attempt was made to counterfeit the two cent stamps and, as a check upon such frauds, a watermark was introduced into the paper. This watermark consists of the letters "U. S. P. S." (United States Postal Service) in double lined Roman capitals, 16 mm. high.



On each quarter sheet of one hundred stamps there are ten horizontal rows of nine letters each, so arranged as to read in regular order either upward, downward, to right or to left, from any starting point ; thus :

U	S	P	S	U	S	P	S	U
S	P	S	U	S	P	S	U	S
P	S	U	S	P	S	U	S	P
S	U	S	P	S	U	S	P	S
U	S	P	S	U	S	P	S	U
S	P	S	U	S	P	S	U	S
P	S	U	S	P	S	U	S	P
S	U	S	P	S	U	S	P	S
U	S	P	S	U	S	P	S	U
S	P	S	U	S	P	S	U	S

When the watermark was first used it was so faint that it was often difficult to discover any trace of it and, as a preventive of forgeries, it was of little or no value. But in the course of time it was improved and is now more distinct, though it is still inferior to most of the watermarks used in other countries. A smaller device and harder paper would probably give much better results.

A number of stamps have been found which have distinctly laid lines in the paper, in addition to the watermark. The one and two cent stamps are also known on double paper, similar to that used by the Continental Bank Note Co. This paper is watermarked. These varieties are probably due to some accident or variation in manufacture rather than to any intentional change in the paper. A copy of the five cents without watermark has been seen on paper ribbed with fine horizontal and vertical lines (the latter being slightly more pronounced) and having the effect of coarsely woven linen cloth. These lines are sufficiently raised to produce distinct vertical ridges in the printing ink on the face and to have taken up, on the back, some ink from the sheet which lay below it after printing. It has been suggested that in the course of manufacture the paper pulp was left standing on the cloth carrier until the impression of the fibres was transferred to it.

Several values of this series have also been reported on bluish chemical paper but, on all copies seen by the author, it was very evident that the discoloration was due either to accident or an attempt to deceive.

The gum varies from white to yellow. The perforation is the regulation 12.

The following shades and varieties are found :

Perforated 12.

Without Watermark.

Porous White Wove Paper,

Oct. 10th, 1894.	1 cent	pale ultramarine, ultramarine, deep ultramarine, gray-blue, pale dull blue, dull blue, deep dull blue, dark blue
Oct. 5th, 1894.	2 cents (type I)	pale pink, pink, aniline-rose, rose, deep rose, carmine-rose, dull lilac-rose, lilac-rose, salmon-red, red, scarlet, brown-red, rose-carmine, carmine, violet-carmine, carmine-lake, lake, crimson
	2 cents (type II)	rose-red, rose, aniline rose, rose-vermilion
	2 cents (type III)	rose, rose-vermilion
Sept. 24th, 1894.	3 cents	dull purple, purple, deep purple
Sept. 11th, 1894.	4 cents	dark yellow-brown, gray-brown, black-brown
Sept. 28th, 1894.	5 cents	yellow-brown, orange-brown, dark orange-brown, red-brown
July 18th, 1894.	6 cents	claret, claret-brown
Mch. 25th, 1895.	8 cents	brown-violet, plum
Sept. 17th, 1894.	10 cents	dark green, blue-green, dark blue-green
Oct. 15th, 1894.	15 cents	indigo, dark indigo
Nov. 1st, 1884.	50 cents	yellow-orange, orange, red-orange
Nov. 15th, 1894.	1 dollar	black
Dec. 10th, 1894.	2 dollars	sapphire blue, deep sapphire blue
Dec. 10th, 1894.	5 dollars	deep yellow-green



Ribbed Paper.

5 cents red-brown

*Varieties :*

2 cents (type III) bright rose.	Imperforate horizontally
5 cents yellow-brown	“ “
6 cents claret brown	“ “
50 cents orange	“ “
3 cents purple	Imperforate
4 cents dark yellow-brown	“
5 cents orange-brown	“
10 cents dark blue-green	“

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Porous White Wove paper.

Apl. 29th, 1895.	1 cent pale ultramarine, ultramarine, pale blue, blue, dark blue, navy blue, deep dull blue
May 2nd, 1895.	2 cents (type I) rose, carmine-rose, carmine, pale aniline rose
	2 cents (type II) bright aniline rose, rose, rose-carmine
	2 cents (type III) bright aniline rose, rose, rose-carmine, carmine, rose-vermilion, pink, crimson, carmine-lake
Oct. 31st, 1895.	3 cents purple, deep purple
June 5th, 1895.	4 cents dark yellow-brown, gray-brown, black-brown
June 11th, 1895.	5 cents orange-brown, dark orange-brown, deep brown
Aug. 31st, 1895.	6 cents claret, deep claret, claret-brown
July 22nd, 1895.	8 cents brown-violet, plum
June 7th, 1895	10 cents bright blue-green, blue-green
Sept. 10th, 1895.	15 cents indigo, dark indigo
Nov. 9th, 1895.	50 cents yellow-orange, orange, red-orange
Aug. 12th, 1895.	1 dollar black
Aug. 13th, 1895.	2 dollars sapphire blue, deep sapphire blue
Aug. 16th, 1895.	5 dollars dark yellow-green

Double Paper.

1897.	1 cent dark blue
	2 cents (type III) rose-carmine

Laid Paper.

1898	2 cents (type III) carmine-rose
	4 cents dark brown
	10 cents blue-green

*Varieties :*

1 cent deep dull blue	Imperforate
2 cents carmine-rose	“
3 cents purple	“
4 cents dark yellow-brown	“
5 cents deep orange-brown	“
6 cents claret	“

8 cents plum                      Imperforate,  
10 cents blue-green              “

Three varieties of imprint and three styles of numerals have been used for this issue. For numbers 1 to 154 inclusive shaded numerals  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. high were used. From 155 to 327 inclusive the numerals were more ornate and only  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high. Above 327 a third style was introduced and still remains in use. In this the numerals are thin and without shading and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in height.

The first style of imprint used was a plain rectangle with a thin frame line. This was applied to the postage and postage due stamps from 1 to 75 inclusive and also to 159. The second style of imprint was made by cutting the frame line more firmly and clearly and adding at each end a rosette and an arrow-head ornament. This imprint has been used on all postage and postage due stamps above plate 75 with the exception of 159. In the third type the letters are all capitals, the panel is much longer, the ends are octagonal and finished by a three branched ornament. This imprint appears only on the Special Delivery and the Newspapers and Periodicals stamps.

All the plates of the one, two and ten cents and a few of the three, four and five cents values contain four hundred stamps each. All other plates contain two hundred stamps each. The impressions are, as usual, divided into sheets of one hundred stamps. The lines of division are indicated by arrow heads in the margins and on some of the plates by ruled lines. On the plates with two hundred stamps the imprint appears at the middle of the top and bottom of each half of the plate, on those having four hundred stamps it is placed at the top—or bottom—and outer side of each quarter of the plate. The plate number is always placed at the right of the imprint.

The plate numbers are as follows:

1864. Without Watermark.		
1 cent	(400) No.	2, 6, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 98, 99, 101, 102, 119, 120, 121, 122,
2 cents	(type I) (400) No.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 89, 96, 97, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 124, 125, 144,
2 cents	(type II) (400) No.	126, 131, 132, 133,
2 cents	(type III) (400) No.	141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158,
3 cents	(400) No.	44, 46, 47, 48,
	(200) No.	91, 95, 103, 107,
4 cents	(400) No.	45, 50, 51, 59,
	(200) No.	92, 94, 104, 106,
5 cents	(400) No.	49, 53, 54, 56,
	(200) No.	128, 129, 130, 134, 161, 162, 163, 164,

6 cents	(200) No.	28,
8 cents	(200) No.	58,
10 cents	(400) No.	55, 62, 63, 64,
15 cents	(200) No.	52,
50 cents	(200) No.	75,
1 dollar	(200) No.	76,
2 dollars	(200) No.	84,
5 dollars	(200) No.	85,

*Varieties :*

2 cents	Imperforate horizontally	No. 153,
5 cents	“ “	No. 130,
6 cents	“ “	No. 28,
50 cents	“ “	No. 75,
3 cents	Imperforate	No. 47,
4 cents	“	No. 50,
5 cents	“	No. 53,
10 cents	“	No. 63,

1895. Watermarked U. S. P. S.

1 cent	(400) No.	24, 29, 33, 35, 98, 99, 101, 102, 119, 120, 121, 122, 165, 166, 167, 168, 177, 178, 179, 180, 234, 237, 240, 245, 276, 277, 278, 280, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 304, 308, 310, 313, 314, 333, 334, 335, 336, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 350, 352, 355, 360, 362, 365, 366, 367, 369, 370, 371, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 452, 453, 454, 455, 493, 494, 495, 496, 526, 527, 528, 529,
2 cents (type I)	(400) No.	78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 96, 97, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 124, 125, 144,
2 cents (type II)	(400) No.	126, 131, 132, 133, 169, 170,
2 cents (type III)	(400) No.	141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 191, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212,

		213, 214, 215, 216, 217,
		218, 219, 220, 221, 222,
		223, 224, 225, 226, 227,
		228, 229, 230, 231, 232,
		233, 235, 236, 238, 239,
		241, 242, 243, 244, 274,
		275, 279, 281, 282, 283.
		290, 291, 292, 293, 307.
		311, 312, 315, 316, 317,
		318, 319, 320, 321, 322,
		323, 324, 325, 326, 327,
		328, 329, 330, 331, 332,
		337, 338, 339, 340, 341,
		342, 343, 349, 354, 356,
		358, 361, 363, 364, 368,
		372, 374, 376, 379, 382,
		383, 384, 385, 387, 388,
		393, 394, 395, 396, 397,
		398, 399, 400, 401, 402,
		403, 404, 405, 406, 411.
		412, 413, 414, 415, 416,
		417, 418, 419, 420, 421,
		422, 423, 424, 425, 426,
		427, 428, 429, 430, 431,
		432, 433, 434, 435, 436,
		437, 438, 464, 465, 466,
		467, 468, 469, 470, 471,
		472, 473, 474, 475, 476,
		477, 478, 479, 480, 481,
		482, 483, 484, 485, 468,
		487, 488, 489, 490, 491,
		497, 498, 499, 500, 501,
		502, 503, 505, 506, 507,
		508, 509, 510, 511, 512,
		513, 514, 515, 516, 517,
		522, 523, 524, 525, 550,
		551, 552, 553, 556, 557,
		558, 559, 560, 561, 562,
		563, 593,
3 cents	(200) No.	91, 95, 103, 107, 447,
		448, 449, 450,
4 cents	(200) No.	92, 94, 104, 106, 194,
		195, 196, 197, 456, 457,
		458, 459, 460, 461, 462,
5 cents	(200) No.	463, 530, 531, 532, 533,
		128, 129, 130, 134, 161,
		162, 163, 164, 189, 190,
		192, 193, 250, 251, 252,
		253, 351, 353, 357, 359,
		*375, *377, *378, *380,
6 cents	(200) No.	389, 390, 391, 392,
		28, 184, 248, 373, 386,
		451,

8 cents	(200) No.	58, 249, 555,
10 cents	(400) No.	55, 62, 63, 64, 302, 303, 305, 306, *518, *519, *520, *521,
15 cents	(200) No.	52, 264,
50 cents	(200) No.	75, *286,
1 dollar	(200) No.	76, *287,
2 dollars	(200) No.	84, *289,
5 dollars	(200) No.	85, *288,

The plates marked with an asterisk (\*) have not yet been put in use.

*Varieties :*

1 cent	Imperforate	No. 314, 334,
2 cents	"	No. 319,
3 cents	"	No. 103,
4 cents	"	No. 94,
5 cents	"	No. 251,
6 cents	"	No. 373,
8 cents	"	No. 249,
10 cents	"	No. 305,

The annual reports of the Postmaster General supply the following statistics of stamps issued to deputy postmasters.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1894.	Dec. 31, 1894.	Mar. 31, 1895.	June 30, 1895.	Total.
1 cent	131,620,000	181,626,700	177,613,700	182,294,850	673,155,250
2 cents	432,205,100	523,324,900	535,462,800	522,322,850	2,013,315,650
3 cents	2,611,900	4,871,200	5,737,300	4,030,350	17,250,750
4 cents	3,691,550	5,934,300	6,121,600	4,940,400	20,687,850
5 cents	9,051,780	9,487,880	12,170,760	10,782,430	41,492,850
6 cents	836,800.	1,351,950	1,179,650	1,113,650	4,482,050
8 cents	1,228,550	2,138,450	2,117,350	1,897,800	7,382,150
10 cents	2,879,380	4,042,680	5,044,470	3,644,290	15,610,820
15 cents	217,020	484,040	450,880	500,830	1,652,770
30 cents	75,550	37,438	.....	.....	112,988
50 cents	.....	99,540	36,440	15,880	151,860
90 cents	9,120	70,381	.....	.....	79,501
1 dollar	.....	11,620	10,751	11,850	34,221
2 dollars	.....	3,355	4,967	1,790	10,112
5 dollars	.....	1,570	2,737	1,679	5,986

Whole number of stamps 2,795,424,808. Value \$53,351,789.30.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	Total.
1 cent	150,408,800	195,385,600	191,537,200	192,496,600	729,828,200
2 cents	507,871,400	547,252,400	574,552,500	544,997,500	2,174,673,800

3 cents	3,839,500	5,464,500	5,988,400	4,218,800	19,511,200
4 cents	4,355,850	7,643,400	6,381,300	4,850,600	23,231,150
5 cents	9,550,200	11,398,440	12,139,680	10,905,720	43,994,040
6 cents	1,067,100	1,651,850	1,513,450	1,404,850	5,637,250
8 cents	1,997,400	2,345,850	2,757,750	2,084,000	9,185,000
10 cents	3,725,360	4,612,550	4,898,550	4,027,560	17,264,020
15 cents	331,820	652,380	603,740	410,940	1,998,880
50 cents	15,620	27,820	28,270	17,510	89,220
1 dollar	12,470	13,852	9,645	6,610	42,577
2 dollars	8,345	5,415	2,075	335	16,170
5 dollars	3,175	3,180	2,465	1,140	9,960

Whole number of stamps 3,025,481,467. Value \$57,774,638.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1896.	Dec. 31, 1896.	Mar. 31, 1897.	June 30, 1897.	Total.
1 cent	145,068,800	189,247,500	194,221,800	196,113,400	724,651,500
2 cents	507,131,600	553,723,400	582,508,700	575,663,300	2,219,027,000
3 cents	3,883,400	5,486,500	5,956,700	4,459,700	19,786,300
4 cents	4,473,900	6,139,600	5,909,250	5,232,900	21,755,650
5 cents	9,612,140	12,200,960	12,250,880	10,310,040	44,374,020
6 cents	1,125,250	1,512,450	1,516,750	1,429,450	5,583,900
8 cents	1,771,550	2,587,000	2,473,900	2,472,900	9,305,350
10 cents	3,712,880	4,621,050	4,665,050	4,120,410	17,119,390
15 cents	360,280	596,740	491,860	443,940	1,892,820
50 cents	20,480	37,180	14,170	37,970	109,800
1 dollar	2,040	10,600	3,880	6,815	23,335
2 dollars	190	880	1,060	20	2,150
5 dollars	60	50	1,560	1,000	2,670

Whole number of stamps 3,063,633,885. Value \$58,480,780.00

In the *Postal Guide* for 1898 the number of stamps of the several denominations which were issued without watermark is reported as follows :

1 cent	404,168,300
2 cents	1,271,048,700
3 cents	20,214,300
4 cents	16,718,150
5 cents	30,688,840
6 cents	5,120,800
8 cents	2,426,100
10 cents	12,263,180
15 cents	1,583,920
50 cents	175,330
1 dollar	35,046
2 dollars	10,027
5 dollars	6,251

Whole number of stamps 1,764,458,944. Value \$34,411,516.00.

In 1897 the current series, as well as the special delivery, postage due and newspaper stamps were surcharged "UNIVERSAL-POSTAL-UNION," in

three lines and presented to the delegates to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, then in session at Washington. The author has also seen some one-cent stamps surcharged on the back "P C" in red ink, by means of a rubber hand stamp. It has been suggested that these stamps were supplied to the delegates to the congress for franking their letters. This, however, is merely surmise.

Concerning the counterfeit of the two-cent stamp, mentioned on a previous page, the annual report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General for 1895 furnishes the following information :

"Counterfeiters have plied their vocation for ages and in many forms, but never until the last year have they directed their attention to the manufacture of spurious postage stamps. A bold scheme to defraud the Government by means of counterfeit stamps was developed through our inspectors last spring. This scheme was operated from Chicago and the adjacent Canadian territory. The counterfeiters having produced a supply of bogus stamps, established their headquarters in Hamilton, Ontario, under the title of "The Canadian Novelty and Supply Company." Advertisements were then inserted in various newspapers, alleging that this company had received large quantities of stamps in payment for their novelties, which they desired to dispose of at a great discount, in order to convert the stamps into money. The stamps were declared to be in good condition and were offered at the rate of \$115 worth for \$100. Under the direction of an inspector, a party in Chicago ordered \$100 worth of these stamps, which upon examination were found to be cleverly executed counterfeits. Several packages of them, then in a Chicago express office, were seized, and the inspectors at once undertook the work of discovering the criminals. Developments proved that this scheme had been nipped in its incipency, and it is believed that less than 100,000 of these counterfeit stamps were produced, the greater portion of which have been confiscated. The investigation resulted in the discovery of the perforating machine and other paraphernalia used by the counterfeiters and the arrest of Charles O. Jones, Tinsa McMillan, alias Mrs. Mack, and Warren T. Thompson."

At the time this counterfeit was first reported it was generally understood that the credit of the discovery was due to a stamp collector who, having been sent to examine a package of the stamps which his employers had ordered by C. O. D. express, at once detected the fraud and notified the authorities. It is also certain that the counterfeits were promptly detected by the watchful eyes of philatelists in many parts of the country. The post-marks of the letters which bore them showed an extensive distribution throughout the middle west.

In official eyes the counterfeits were probably dangerous and many of them might have escaped detection in large post offices where the clerks are very busy and cancelling machines are largely employed. But their poor appearance ought to have attracted the attention of anyone at all observing and they certainly would have been at once detected by the average stamp collector.

They were made by some process of photo-lithography and apparently were copied from a block of stamps of type I. The general appearance is much blurred, especially around the triangles, while the shading at the sides and bottom which indicates the beveled edge of the panel is almost solid, instead of showing fine ruled lines. The original stamps measure 19x22 mm. while the counterfeits vary from 19 to  $19\frac{1}{4}$  x  $22\frac{1}{2}$  to 23 mm. The perforating was done with a machine of the correct gauge, 12, which perforated only one row at a time, thus often producing irregular spacing between the rows. The color is a very good reproduction of the rose carmine shade of the genuine stamps and the coarse wove paper is sufficiently like that of the originals not to attract attention. It is said that there were three printings of the counterfeits. The first was in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each ; the second was in blocks of fifteen, three rows of five stamps

each ; and the third in strips of five. Some of the last printing were yet imperforate when the malefactors were arrested.

ISSUE OF 1898.

In January, 1898 the color of the one cent stamp was changed to green and in March of the same year that of the five cents to dark blue. These are the colors assigned to these two values by the Universal Postal Union. The change was made in accordance with the agreement of the Post Office Department of the United States to adopt the colors recognized by the Union on or before January 1st, 1899. It is reported that the color of the five cents has been found to be too dark and that late printings of the stamp are in a much lighter shade but probably none have yet been issued as no change has been noted in the philatelic journals. It is also said that the four cents will hereafter be printed in the color at present used for the six cents and that the six and ten cents will soon appear in new colors.

The paper, watermark, gum and perforation remain the same as in the series of 1894-95. The one cent stamps have been seen on the laid paper noticed in the preceding chapter.

Perforated 12.

Porous White Wove Paper.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

1 cent pale yellow-green, yellow-green, dark yellow-green  
dark gray-green, green, dark green  
5 cents dark blue

Laid Paper.

1 cent yellow-green

The number of stamps on the plates and the arrangement of the imprints and plate numbers are the same as for the same values of the issues of 1894-95. Up to this date the following plates are reported to have been used for the stamps in the new colors.

1 cent	(400) No.	439, 440, 441?, 442?, 446, 452, 493, 494, 495, 496, 526, 527, 528, 529, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549,
5 cents	(200) No.	389, 390, 391, 392, 407, 408, 409, 410,

The two plates of the one cent marked " ? " are said to have been used for one printing but philatelists have been unable to verify the statement.

No statistics of quantities printed in the new colors are yet available.

In June, 1898, many millions of the one-cent green and two-cents carmine were surcharged " I. R. " to supply a deficiency in internal revenue stamps of those values. The one cent blue is said to have been likewise surcharged but the report lacks confirmation.



## TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ISSUE.

In the latter part of the year 1897 the daily papers announced the intention of the Postmaster General to issue a series of celebration stamps in commemoration of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, to be held at Omaha in the summer of 1898. This exposition was an event, doubtless, of considerable local interest and worth, but scarcely of that degree of national or historical importance which we expect in events that are honored by commemorative issues of stamps.

Against this issue collectors, dealers and philatelic societies protested, as being unnecessary and undignified. But their protests were unheeded and the stamps duly made their appearance, to be greeted with little praise and much unfavorable criticism. When first announced it was promised that the vignettes would be printed in black and the borders in colors. But this idea was subsequently abandoned on the plea that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had "found it impossible to furnish satisfactorily or in the time desired supplies of the several denominations in two colors." The promise that the issue should surpass the beautiful Columbian issue was also "honored in the breach." The stamps are poorly conceived and executed, overloaded with ornaments, heavy in color and blurred in printing. If intended as a speculation they will, apparently, be a costly one to the Department but one which, let us hope, will prove a warning against possible unnecessary issues in the future.

The stamps are officially described as follows :

"The Trans Mississippi stamps differ materially in size from the ordinary series, the engraved space being about seven-eighths of an inch wide by about one and three-eighths long. The designs are also radically unlike those of the ordinary stamps—consisting of a border (substantially the same in all the denominations, except that the figures and letters representing values are different), and a central scene indicative in some way of the development of the great region beyond the Mississippi River. The scenes and the borders are all printed from line engravings on steel, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The border, which forms in its inner line an irregular oval framework to each of the scenes represented, consists of a fluted figure on either side, with interior cross-bars, beginning in a single line near the bottom of the stamp, and enlarging until it reaches a shield in each of the upper corners, wherein is engraved in white the Arabic numeral of denomination—the dollar mark being also included in the case of the one and two dollar stamps. At the top, connecting the two shields, and united to the fluted framework on the two sides, is a curved tablet, on which are engraved in small white capitals the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Above this, on either side, are heads of wheat, and between these a small scroll. Immediately below the central scene is the title of the picture in diminutive white Gothic letters on a curved tablet, and below this on either side, in scrolls, are the words of value, "ONE," "TWO," and so on, in white capitals, except in the case of the two highest denominations, when "\$1.00" and "\$2.00" are substituted for letters. Above each of these is a projecting ear of corn, and at the bottom of all on a straight black tablet are the words "POSTAGE ONE CENT," "POSTAGE TWO CENTS," and so on.

The scenes represented on the stamps, together with the colors of the several denominations, are these:

ONE CENT. "Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamp-

recht, now in possession of the Marquette College of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi, preaching to the Indians. Color, dark green.

TWO CENT. "Farming in the West," from a photograph, representing a western grainfield with a long row of plows at work. Color, copper red.

FOUR CENT. "Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes. Color, orange.

FIVE CENT. "Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the U. S. flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Color, dark blue.

EIGHT CENT. "Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of U. S. soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies; from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York. Color, dark lilac.

TEN CENT. "Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Color, slate.

FIFTY CENT. "Western Mining Prospector," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York), representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains, searching for gold. Color, olive.

ONE DOLLAR. "Western Cattle in Storm," representing a herd of cattle preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm; reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. MacWhirter—the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson. Color, light brown.

TWO DOLLAR. "Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis. Color, sapphire blue."

The paper, gum, perforation and watermark remain the same as in the previous issue by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but the watermark is placed sideways.

Perforated 12.

Porous White Wove Paper.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

June 17th, 1898. 1 cent gray-green, yellow-green, dark yellow-green,  
dark green  
2 cents bright rose-red, rose-red, copper-red, brown-red,  
dark brown-red  
4 cents yellow-orange, orange, red-orange  
5 cents deep blue, dark blue  
10 cents gray-violet  
50 cents sage green  
1 dollar black  
2 dollars orange-brown

The plates of this series each contain one hundred stamps. The impressions are divided vertically into sheets of fifty stamps, ten rows of five stamps each. The imprint is "BUREAU, ENGRAVING & PRINTING," in white

capitals on a small rectangular panel, surrounded by a thin colored line and having a trident-shaped ornament at each end. The plate number and imprint appear at the top and bottom of each sheet of fifty stamps, above or below the third and fourth stamps, counting from the central line of the plate. The plate number is always placed at the right of the imprint.

Up to this date the following plates have been reported :

1 cent	No.	590, 591, 592, 598, 600, 601, 605, 607, 612, 635.
2 cents	No.	597, 608, 610, 611, 616, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 644, 645, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653.
4 cents	No.	599, 634
5 cents	No.	602, 614, 618.
8 cents	No.	609.
10 cents	No.	604, 617, 620.
50 cents	No.	603.
1 dollar	No.	606.
2 dollars	No.	613.

The stamps of this series will not be issued after December 31st, 1898, though they will be available for postage at any future time.

Until the issue is completed statistics of quantities are, of course, not available.

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 type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 6 August, 1898.

Since the despatch of my last letter our Postmaster General has had a conference with representatives of the various British Colonies, at the instance of Mr. Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, and the result is that in November next we shall have an Imperial Penny postage rate between the mother country and those colonies which find it convenient to adopt the penny rate. At present the probabilities are that only the Australian colonies will stand out of the arrangement. A penny rate cannot fail to assist the development of correspondence and trade between stamp dealers and collectors throughout the Empire.

Not a few are hoping that the better understanding which is happily growing up between this country and the United States will eventually draw your country also into the penny letter rate arrangement.

As a consequence of the adoption of the Imperial Penny Postal scheme some folks have been agitating for an Imperial Penny Postage stamp, but the Under Secretary for the Colonies stated in Parliament on Thursday last that "it is not in contemplation to provide a special stamp for Imperial Penny Postage, as there is an existing stamp for the penny rate." All the same, there is not a penny stamp for the penny rate as desired by the advocates of Imperial Penny Postage, for, naturally, they want a penny stamp that shall be current in this country and all the colonies. If, in addition to the penny rate, we could have a penny stamp that would be accepted within the range of the penny rate as payment for small remittances the scheme would certainly be considerably enhanced in value to the general public. As an Imperial Penny Stamp is dear to the heart of Mr. Henniker Heaton, the father of Imperial Penny Postage, you may be quite certain that it will come some day. To a man of his persistence and overwhelming mastery of facts all things are possible that he determinedly sets his hand to.

The adoption of Imperial Penny Postage is due solely to the manner in which Mr. Henniker Heaton has pursued his objectors. The moment any one of them trotted out his objections Mr. Heaton was on his track confounding him in public with the utter exposure of the falsity of his facts and his figures. He mastered every detail that by any combination of circumstances could affect his scheme, and he utterly floored every objector that dared to step out into the open. The ridiculous figure that some of the objectors cut as a consequence of a bout with him has done more than anything else to prepare the way for the ultimate adoption of his scheme. Some day he will have to be made Postmaster General. Needless to say our Permanent Post Office Officials do not love him. His restless activity and unrivalled grasp of details would render their official existence unbearable. Red tape would be at a terrible discount.

Philatelically speaking, Imperial Penny Postage will not make much difference in our catalogues. It will require no new stamps, except in a few colonies that are not already provided with two-penny stamps, for two-penny stamps will be rendered necessary for double postage. The 2½d. and 5d. stamps will still be needed for the ordinary Postal Union requirements, until such time as the Postal Union feels itself compelled by the development of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme to adopt a similar rate. That will probably come some day as a natural consequence, for a penny rate within the British Empire and, shall we say, the United States, will of course place all countries outside that combination at a decided disadvantage.

I was much amused at a recent auction in noting the ease with which some people of the speculative turn will jump at anything that seems to be out of the ordinary. A Transvaal red stamp of the first republic had been catalogued as a 1d. red, but before the sale came on it had been discovered to be a 3d. printed in the color of the 1d. The auctioneer dilated on the discovery as something very unique. I inspected the stamp—and smiled. The auctioneer grew more enthusiastic and emphatic about the undoubted discovery. A speculator in Transvaals jumped breathlessly to the bait. He outbid everyone in his determination to have that stamp. There was quite a brisk competition for it. I chuckled to myself at the game that was going forward, but kept quiet, for I have not a very rooted objection to speculators burning their fingers now and then. Eventually the rarity was knocked

down for £1. to the speculator, who probably would have gone to treble that amount for it.

Now for the sequel. Perhaps this will, if he is a reader of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, be the first intimation to him that the unique discovery is nothing more than the 3d red of the second republic, issue of 1884, with the perforations trimmed off, which may be had for a few pence.

Whilst I am yarning about the stamps of my favorite country let me relate yet another equally amusing little incident. Some years ago I was reading a paper on Transvaals before the Philatelic Society of London, and I expressed my inability to make head or tail of one particular stamp in my collection. The paper upon which it was printed seemed to me to be quite different from the recognized paper of the issue. An authority present looked at the stamp and forthwith pronounced it to be an obvious forgery. Result; a hearty good laugh at the expense of yours truly.

But here again we have a sequel. A few weeks ago, under an assumed name, I sent that self same stamp to the expert committee of the Philatelic Society of London, and it has been duly returned to me endorsed as genuine by the very man who so readily pronounced it a forgery at the meeting referred to.

That is comical enough, but the fact remains that I am inclined to believe in my friend's *first* pronouncement, and some day I believe I shall be able to demonstrate the fact that the stamp is a forgery.

Still, it is somewhat curious that an eminent collector should without hesitation at an open meeting pronounce a stamp to be a forgery and some years afterwards when called upon as a responsible expert to pronounce upon the same stamp should give his written and signed certificate of its genuineness.

## COUNTERFEIT ONE SHILLING GREAT BRITAIN STAMPS OF THE TYPE OF 1865.

We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* :

### GREAT POSTAGE STAMP FRAUD.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE LOSES THOUSANDS !

DISCOVERY OF GREAT QUANTITIES OF FORGED ONE SHILLING STAMPS IN  
OUR PUBLISHERS' STOCK.

It has been the proud boast of British philatelists that, with the exception of imitations of the 1d black, there has been no dangerous forgery of our stamps during the fifty-eight years of their existence ; but, alas ! this boasting is vain, for we have found in our stock a *very large* number of counterfeits of the one shilling, green, plate 5.

To meet the ever-growing demand for used old English stamps, we recently purchased a large parcel of them. Many of these stamps had been on telegraph forms, as the reader will see by the postmark, which is that of the Stock Exchange Telegraph Office, and shows the date of July 23, 1872. No less than 100 of these forgeries, all used upon the same date, were found in this one parcel ; and, as the fraud was never discovered, the Department may have been robbed to the tune of £5 a day for many months.

The question will naturally be asked how it is that this forgery has been brought to light twenty-six years later. Most collectors, however, are aware that stamps used on telegraph forms seldom come into the market, for the reason that the forms are filed and put away for future reference, and after the lapse of a certain number of years they are officially ordered to be destroyed. It, however, occasionally happens that by the connivance of some person employed to carry this out the stamps escape destruction, and find their way into the stamp market, as has happened in this case.

The points of difference between the Genuine and Forged stamps are chiefly as follows :—

First of all the forgeries are without watermark, whereas the genuine stamps from this plate are always watermarked with a "Spray of Rose."

It would appear that the stamps have been copied by a photographic process, for every line in the original is to be found in the forgeries, but it is in the minute details that the forgery fails to be an exact copy.

The chief differences to be noted are :—

FIRST. In the originals the square corners, containing the letters are always sharp and clear; in the forgery they have a rounded or blurred appearance in the angles.

SECOND. In the lace-work just after the "E" of "POSTAGE" there is a four-sided space formed by the lines of the lace-work and its curved end; this space in the forgery is nearly twice as large as in the originals.

A careful comparison of the four-fold enlargements we give above will show other small differences.

The examination of the forgeries has led us to suppose that the stamps were not copied in complete panes, as only certain *vertical* rows of letters are found.

We have no doubt that a *very large fraud* on the postal revenue took place in 1872; this could have occurred in only two ways, as far as we can see :—

*First.* By the connivance of some one in the telegraph office attached to the Stock Exchange.

*Secondly.* By one or more stockbrokers' clerks using these forged stamps in the place of genuine ones.

We have, of course, placed the full details before the proper authorities, who are investigating it, but it is almost too much to hope that after the lapse of so many years the guilty can be brought to book.

Once again the stamp fraternity has been proved to be the best detective agency at the command of the Inland Revenue authorities.

### OMAHA STAMPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

We were informed a few days ago that the Government had issued a circular to Postmasters, instructing them to discontinue requisitions for Omaha stamps.

The conclusion drawn by our informant was that the issue of Omaha stamps was to be suspended, and as this seemed unlikely to us, we addressed the Postmaster General as follows on the subject :

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH,  
Postmaster General,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :—We have been informed that orders have been issued to

postmasters to discontinue, at least for the present, all requisitions for the Omaha or Trans-Mississippi stamps.

As it was originally intended and announced that these stamps were to be sold at all post offices until December 31 of this year, we would be obliged if you would inform us whether it is intended to revoke the original decision, or whether the present order is only a temporary measure, made necessary by the amount of work thrown upon the shoulders of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing through the issue of Revenue stamps.

We thank you in advance for your reply to our request, and remain,  
Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D.

We have received the enclosed reply from which our readers will see that Omaha stamps will continue in use as originally intended, until December 31, 1898. The amount which can be turned out by the Bureau, as indicated by the official letter which we quote, will no doubt be sufficient to supply all demands.

“Copy of circular sent by Department, when orders cannot be filled—Bureau can only issue 1,000,000 2c and 400,000 of all other kinds daily and is several days behind hand filling limited orders—issue not suspended, but limited.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.  
STAMP DIVISION.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Treasury Department having announced its inability to supply the Trans-Mississippi Stamps in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of postmasters, your requisition for such stamps has been cancelled. If there were upon that requisition any postal cards or stamped envelopes, that portion of the order will be filled immediately; and, as it is uncertain when it may be possible to secure the Trans-Mississippi stamps, you should, if your stamp supplies are low, make requisition for *ordinary* stamps on the white form, 3201. If the patrons of your office at a later period desire the Trans-Mississippi stamps, you can order them, and they will be sent you at the earliest possible moment.

Any requisition for Trans-Mississippi stamps in future should call for these stamps only. Owing to the fact that these requisitions will be held indefinitely, you can understand that your postal cards and envelopes will be secured with much greater promptness if they are *not* included on the yellow blank, form 3201—Omaha.

As stated in circulars heretofore, no requisition for the Trans-Mississippi stamps will be filled when ordered on the white form.

All communications as to Internal Revenue Stamps should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Post Office Department does not furnish them.”

JOHN A. MERRITT,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## THE CATALOGUE QUESTION.

As we approached the season usually marked by the appearance of our annual catalogue, it became necessary for us to consider the lines which we would follow, not only in preparing the literary portion of the work, but also on the important question of prices.

The condition of the stamp business during the past year can best be described as one of semi-panic, in which the pressure to sell has at times caused an apparent suspension of the law of supply and demand, as well as a total disregard of the essential element of cost. Dealers, who had previously conducted a prosperous business, saw themselves compelled to retire from the field, and in the effort to realize upon their holdings were ready to offer large discounts, outbidding their competitors in the struggle for customers.

The question of cost on such material was finally dropped entirely from view, and it became no unusual occurrence to see unused stamps of current issues sold at far less than their actual cost at the post offices. Discounts of 50 and 60, and even 70 per cent., from catalogue rates have been offered on fair material, the supply, of course, being limited to what the party in question actually had in hand; for, naturally, a dealer offering such discounts was without any hope or intention of replenishing his depleted supplies. We, ourselves, have maintained rather strictly our limited scale of discounts, refusing under all circumstances to meet this ruinous competition, and preferring to hold for a more favorable time the enormous stock which we have accumulated during the many years of our establishment. We have felt that the quantity of material that could be offered at these large rates of discount was necessarily limited, and that the supply would soon be practically, if not completely, exhausted. At the present moment indications of the correctness of our anticipations are becoming plentiful, and the variety of material offered at large discounts is already on the decrease.

In this as in every other line of business dealing with an article which is dependent purely upon the actual demand and supply of the moment, there is a constant fluctuation of values, and it must be conceded that some stamps have receded from their previous high-water mark and could with advantage be reduced to a lower level as far as the catalogue quotation is concerned.

However, even as to these stamps the market is decidedly unsettled and, after a careful review of the entire situation, we have decided that it would be inadvisable for the present to publish a catalogue. A true basis of value could not be established at this moment as the balance between the existing depression and the active demand of two years ago is still unadjusted. Owing to the slackening of demand, the absorptive capacity of the dealers has been greatly limited, and they have been compelled to allow stamps to be offered at retail at prices at which, under ordinary circumstances, they, themselves, would have been glad to buy them at wholesale. As soon as the expected improvement in general trade arrives, the demand for stamps will grow with the demand for other merchandise; dealers will again be able to compete in the market as purchasers, and to absorb any material quoted below its fair value. This will restore ordinary trade to a normal basis grounded on the desirability and scarcity of each particular item.

We, ourselves, have great confidence in the future of the business, and feel that the condition of affairs will change entirely within the next three or four months, but, nevertheless, we would not feel justified in publishing a



new catalogue at this time, with prices based on the active demand existing about two years ago.

We are confident that we are approaching the time when a true and stable basis of values will be re-established, and when prices based on the relative rarity of specimens will be recognized as reasonable and will prevail. We have, therefore, decided to continue, for the present, the use of the 1898 edition of the catalogue, allowing discounts where we consider it advisable and strictly adhering to our quotations, where, in our judgment, the stamps are fully worth the price and cannot be duplicated on a lower level.

We expect that the present conditions will have disappeared before the end of the coming season, and we shall, if our anticipations are verified, publish the new edition of our catalogue in the spring or during the summer of 1899. We feel certain that the great majority of thinking collectors will approve our stand and commend our decision to postpone the publication of our catalogue; and, while we may be harshly criticised in quarters where harsh criticism of our catalogue, when published, was equally to be expected, we have no doubt that the future will justify our course and prove that we have acted for the best interests of all concerned.

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### THE SENF CATALOGUE.

We have received the new catalogue of Gebruder Senf which appears in a yellow cover. We have not as yet had time to study the details of the catalogue for an intelligent review, but our general impression, after a glance at it, is that it closely resembles its predecessor in make up as well as in the matter contained.

The prices appear to be on about the same level as the 1897 edition, except that British Colonials have been brought up somewhat nearer to the English catalogue standard. Unused stamps of old issues have been advanced to a considerable extent, and the catalogue would give no one the impression that there had been any reduction in the demand for stamps in any line.

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### CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association was held in this city from August 23d to 26th. Between sixty and seventy members were present. It was unfortunate that a hot wave should have elected to visit us at the same date, giving us the most disagreeable and oppressive weather of the entire summer and interfering with the comfort and pleasure of all. The meetings of the Convention were held at the Collectors Club.

The first session was called to order at 10.30 A. M. on the 23d. In the absence of the President, the chair was ably filled by Vice-President George L. Toppan, who made an interesting and patriotic opening address. Following this Mr. W. F. Gregory, President of the New York branch, extended a welcome to the visitors, and Mr. J. N. Luff, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announced the programme of amusements during the Convention.

Mr. H. E. Deats read the report of the Credentials Committee and announced the election of the following directors for the ensuing year: F. F. Olney, W. C. Van Derlip, Geo. L. Toppan, E. M. Carpenter, W. N. Howe, C. P. Krauth, H. G. Smith, H. B. Phillips, P. F. Bruner.

The Vice-President then appointed the Committees on By-Laws, Branch Societies, Finance, Standing Rules, Library, Sales and Purchasing, and Official Journal. The reports of the officers for the preceding year showed progress and the various departments in a satisfactory condition.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to a brief session followed by a carriage ride through Central Park to Grant's Tomb and return through the park to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In the evening an excellent vaudeville entertainment was given at the club house which was followed by a collation.

On Wednesday, the 24th the Association was called to order at 10 A. M. The special Committee appointed at the convention of 1897, to investigate the accounts of G. D. Mekeel, ex-Superintendent of Sales and Exchange, reported that all claims against him had been satisfactorily settled.

The Finance Committee reported on the accounts of the Treasurer. The Committee on official journal reported they had received three offers to publish the business notices etc, of the Association for the coming year and recommended the selection of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* as the official organ. After some discussion a vote was taken resulting in a majority vote in favor of the recommendation of the Committee. It then developed that a change in the official organ may only be made by amending the By-Laws which, on this subject, read as follows: "The By-laws of this Association may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders voting on such alteration or amendment, and providing that such two-thirds shall constitute a third of all the members of the Association entitled to vote." As no such number was present or represented by proxy no action could be taken. The *Weekly Era* therefore remains the official organ for the ensuing year.

Mr. Krauth interested the members by a display of some of the ingenious mechanical aids to collecting for which he is so justly celebrated.

The afternoon was devoted to a trolley ride to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, where most of the party saw the elephant and other things. Quite a number remained to see the sights by gas light.

Thursday was devoted to a steamer trip on the East and Hudson rivers, passing the numerous points of interest on the shores of Manhattan Island and adjacent sections, and the war-ships at anchor in the lower bay. At a session on board the steamer the place for the next meeting was discussed, and Detroit was selected as the choice of the majority. About 4 o'clock the party landed on Staten Island, where they were taken in hand by the members of the S. I. P. S., and delightfully entertained by a trolley ride around the island and a banquet at Stapleton.

A short session on Friday morning was devoted to reports of Committees followed by adjournment. The visitors expressed themselves much pleased with their entertainment, and the local members are glad to have been able to show them the pleasures of the metropolis and the hospitality of the Collectors Club.

## NOTES.

The *Hungarian Official Gazette* of May 28th contains a notice from the Hungarian Finance Department announcing that new postage stamps with values in "kronen" will be issued on July 1st, 1898, replacing the stamps which have been current since the beginning of April, 1891. The stamps of the present issue may be sold until August 31st, but will on that day lose their value for prepayment and may not be used thereafter; they will however be exchanged, without charge, from the first to the thirtieth of September.

The new stamps will be issued in the following values: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 20, 24, 30, 50 and 72 heller, also 1 krone, 1 krone 20 heller, 1 krone 50 heller, 1 krone 80 heller, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 20, 24, 30 and 40 kronen, making in all 29 different denominations. They will be printed on thin white watermarked paper, the "heller" values measuring 29mm in width by 35 in height, the "krone" values 36x44mm. The background, consisting of horizontal lines in the "heller" values and of vertical lines in the "krone" values, will contain in the center a small tablet bearing the date "1898." The 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 heller stamps will bear a circle of pearls, surrounded by engine-turned decorations and containing the Hungarian crown. The 10, 14, 20 and 24 heller stamps will include in their design a book, a pair of scales, a sword, an anchor and a winged Mercury-cap. The 30, 40, 50 and 72 heller values will show an arched decoration with a garland of letters. The stamps of 1 krone, 1 krone 20 heller, 1 krone 50 heller, 1 krone 80 heller, 2 and 4 kronen will bear a Mercury with the caduceus and a female figure holding a book and a sword. On the 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 kronen stamps will appear the Hungarian arms supported by two cherubs. Finally, on the values 14, 20, 24, 30 and 40 kronen, will be shown a seated female figure whose right hand holds the Hungarian coat-of-arms upon her knee. It is self understood that each stamp bears its value in arabic numerals.

The background colors will be light green, red, green, light brown, blue-gray; the colors of the figures: dark green, black, blue and brown-red.—(*Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.)



*Der Philatelist* quotes *O Philatelista Rio Grandese* as authority for the statement that the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil is to be commemorated by a special issue of stamps. According to the information supplied, the Brazilian Government will be so enthusiastically commemorative as to issue stamps of the values of 5,000 and 10,000 reis.

It is rather strange that such high values were never before required in Brazil, but it would be unjust to impute any ulterior motives to the authorities for such a new departure.

The values and designs are to be as follows:

- 10 reis, Picture of Brazilian aborigine.
- 20 " Portrait of Pedro Alvares Cabral, who introduced western civilization into Brazil.
- 50 " Portrait of Tiradentes, as martyr to his country.
- 100 " Portrait of Jose Bonifacio, as the pioneer of Brazilian independence.
- 200 " Portrait of Dom Pedro of Alcantara, as representative of the Imperial regime.

300 reis,	Portrait of Benjamin Constant, as apostle of the Republic.
500 "	Portrait of Deodoro da Fonseca, as representative of the liberators of the country.
700 "	Portrait of Florian Peixoto, as representative of the soldiers of the country.
1000 "	The first expedition to Brazil.
2000 "	The battle of Ypiranga.
5000 "	Proclamation of the Republic.
10000 "	Allegory representing civilization.

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We illustrate the surcharge on the envelopes and wrappers of Mauritius chronicled by us last month.

## 4 Cents

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We have received from one of our friends the following clipping from a newspaper published in British Honduras:

"Governor Wilson of British Honduras is arousing the full blast of *The Clarion* because, in spite of the wishes of the people, he has refused to sanction the issue of a commemorative postage stamp to perpetuate the memory of the battle of St. George's Cay. *The Clarion* says the Governor has been advised by addle-pated people, and for failing to meet the laudable wishes of the people, *The Clarion* (to use its own words) has 'chalked this up against Mr. Wilson'; but it does not suggest that the Government could have made a handsome "deal" in connection with the issue of stamps. Honduras must be in funds."

We may indeed congratulate ourselves upon there being one country which intends to steer clear of Jubilee issues.

If this business continues at the present rate, we shall have a Jubilee issue appearing on each day when the sun shines after a rainy spell, or to celebrate hundreds of other occasions equally important.

\* \* \* \* \*

We copy the following from the June number of the *Australian Philatelist*, and collectors may draw their own conclusions as to the character of the present administration of the Post Office Department in New Zealand:

"We regret that the New Zealand authorities are apparently pandering to the vicious taste of collectors for rarities. The *Auckland Star* contains the following paragraph: 'Owing to the continued demand by collectors for 2½d stamps, in which the name "Wakatipu" is misspelt "Wakitipu," a further supply of 50,000 is now on its way to the colony. The following changes in other stamps are also to be made as soon as practicable. The design at present in use for the 1d stamp (Lake Taupo) will be used for the 4d, and the present 4d design (White Terrace) for the 1d. This was the original intention, but in some way the designs were confused in London. The new 4d stamp will be printed in the brown and blue tints, which have been so admired in the present 1d stamp, but the opportunity will be taken

to transpose the colors of the new 1d and 9d, as being more suitable for the representations of the White and Pink Terraces. Further supplies of all stamps have been printed on watermarked paper. The present 1d design has to be printed in two colors, and is too expensive for stamps which are used in such large numbers.'

The printing of a further supply of the already condemned error of the 2½d is a death-blow to the hopes of speculators who bought for a rise."

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*Le Timbre Poste* states that the stamps of Anjouan, Diego Suarez, Mayotte, Nossi Bê, and St. Marie de Madagascar are to be withdrawn and replaced by a new set for use throughout the island of Madagascar. We are rather at a loss to explain the withdrawal of stamps at Anjouan for any such reason, as this Sultanate has, as far as we know, no connection with the island of Madagascar.

\* \* \* \* \*

We read in one of our contemporaries that the present issue of Korean stamps has been surcharged on account of the change in the official designation of the country.

The information appears to be rather vague, and we shall await confirmation of the rumor before accepting it as authentic.

\* \* \* \* \*

Roumania has not been happy for the past seven years, and hence the inauguration of the new postal palace in Bucharest is to be celebrated by the issue of a stamp which is to be good for postage only on the day of the inauguration.

The stamp is to be three times the size of the current Roumanian stamps, and the design is to be in Byzantine style. It will represent a view of one side of the palace, flanked by Byzantine columns, above which will appear a portrait of the King, as well as various telegraphic and postal symbols.

The die is being engraved in Paris by the Roumanian engraver Popescu.

\* \* \* \* \*

We present herewith the illustration of a stamp used by some officers of the War Department in forwarding heavy letters and other material through the mails. There seems to be no question that the frank was passed by



some employees of the Post-office, but on the other hand there seems also to be no question that such use was without sanction by competent authority.

From information supplied us it would appear that the issue of the stamp was the result of the enterprise of a stamp collector in the army, the ultimate purpose being its placing on the market for the purpose of pecuniary profit.

Our opinion is that the stamp is unworthy of recognition by stamp collectors, although it may be justly entitled to consideration as an interesting relic of the Spanish war.



Although there is no unanimity of opinion among collectors on the question of the insertion or exclusion of officially sealed stamps in the 1899 edition of the International Album, we have concluded that the demand for their inclusion is sufficiently strong to warrant our recognizing its force.

We shall therefore replace the officially sealed stamps of the U. S. in the album, but as they are not postage stamps in any sense of the word, they will be found at the back of the album with the Telegraphs, Revenues, etc.

### CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—Mr. Alfred H. Greenebaum has sent us the 1c yellow green of the current issue, plate 536, on laid paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Laid paper.

1c yellow green

**AFGHANISTAN.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received used specimens of the stamps of the current issue on blue tissue paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.

1 abassi black on blue tissue paper

**ANGRA.**—The new values announced for Portugal in our August number have also appeared in this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

65r gray green

1 15r salmon on pink

130r brown on buff

180r slate on pinkish

**BUCHANLAND PROTECTORATE.**—It is said that the 3 pence of the present issue of Great Britain has been surcharged for use in this protectorate.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

3p lilac on yellow, black surcharge

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—We have received, without previous notice, 1c and 2c stamps of new designs, which, as we are informed by the *Fortnightly*, are issued as a permanent set. Our contemporary has also seen three additional values, the 5c and 15c being of the same design as the 1c, and the 10c the same as the 2c.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated.

- 1c carmine, center gray black
- 2c blue " brown
- 5c brown " green
- 10c red " blue black
- 15c blue " red brown

**CANADA.**—The 1c envelope has now appeared, and while it somewhat resembles the recent 3c atrocity in general design, a different head has been adopted, and the general effect is both striking and pleasing.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that it has received official information that the complete new set with figures of value in lower corners is soon to be placed on sale.

The complete set of values and colors is as follows :

- ½c black
- 1c green
- 2c purple
- 3c rose red
- 5c blue
- 6c brown
- 8c orange
- 10c violet brown
- 15c gray
- 20c yellow green
- 50c green olive

No doubt the stamps when issued will vary somewhat in shade from the official list quoted herein.

*Envelope.*



- Size 87x148 mm.
- White wove paper.
- 1c dark green

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have now received the 3 pence stamp, with the anchor watermark, in about the same shade as the stamp of the same value which was surcharged in 1879.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has received the 4d stamp in a new color, namely, olive.

It also states that the 6d will be issued in a slightly different shade of violet, and that the surcharged 2½d on 3d, originally issued in 1891, is again on sale.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

3p violet rose

4p olive

**CAPE VERDE.**—New stamps in the current type of the present issue of Portugal have appeared in Cape Verde, as well as in three other colonies, and similar issues are to follow in the near future for the remaining possessions of Portugal.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

2½r gray

5r orange yellow

10r light green

15r brown

20r lilac

25r dark green

50r blue

75r rose

80r purple

100r dark blue on blue

150r light brown on buff

200r red lilac on pale lilac

300r blue on rose

**CHINA.**—The 10c stamp of the London print has now been issued, and it is of exactly the same design as the ½c and 1c which preceded it.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a shell.

Perforated.

10c dark blue green

**COOK ISLANDS.**—Three new values have been added to the current set in an entirely new design, the illustration of which will speak for itself.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

2p brown

6p purple

1s carmine



**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has seen specimens of two high values to be added to the current series, namely, 2s6p and 5s. The stamps are said to be well printed and are of entirely new and striking designs.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

2s 6p dark blue

5s brown red

**FUNCHAL.**—The new values announced for Portugal in our August number have also appeared in this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

65r gray green

115r salmon on pink

130r brown on buff

180r slate on pinkish

**GOLD COAST.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has seen specimen copies of all the low values in the same type as the 5, 10 and 20 shilling stamps which appeared in 1889.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

½p lilac and green

1p lilac and carmine

2½p lilac and ultramarine

3p lilac and yellow

6p lilac and violet

1s gray green and black

2s gray green and carmine

**British Offices in Morocco.**—In addition to our chronicle of these new issues, the Registration envelope of Gibraltar, in three sizes, has also received the surcharge.

*Registration envelopes.*

Size 134x83 mm.

20c red, black surcharge

Size 152x96 mm.

20c red, black surcharge

Size 202x128 mm.

20c red, black surcharge

**GUATEMALA.**—We are informed on reliable authority that two new provisionals have been made, namely a 1c on 75c and a 10c on 100c.

The remarkable circumstances about this issue is that the Exposition stamps of 1897 were used for surcharging, whereas all the remainders of this set are supposed to have been disposed of at auction sale, the competition for which closed on July 31.

We have not as yet received specimens of the provisionals, but chronicle them on the strength of our information.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

- 1c on 75c sky blue  
10c on 100c green

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**GUINEA.**—The new set has also appeared in this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 2½r gray  
5r orange yellow  
10r light green  
15r brown  
20r lilac  
25r dark green  
50r blue  
75r rose  
80r purple  
100r dark blue on blue  
150r light brown on buff  
200r red lilac on pale lilac  
300r blue on rose

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**HONDURAS.**—This country has again distinguished itself by a hideous new issue which is somewhat worse in execution than that of 1896. The central figure of the design is a locomotive drawing a train of cars.

We have thus far seen only the 10c value which we shall illustrate next month.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

- 10c blue

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**HORTA.**—The new values announced for Portugal in our August number have also appeared in this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 65r gray green  
115r salmon on pink  
130r brown on buff  
180r slate on pinkish

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**MACAO.**—The new set has also appeared in this colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- ¾a gray  
1a orange yellow  
2a light green  
2½a brown  
3a lilac  
4a dark green  
8a blue  
12a rose  
13a purple

- 16a dark blue on blue
- 24a light brown on buff
- 31a red lilac on pale lilac
- 47a blue on rose

**Mozambique Co.**—The entire set of the current issue from 2½r to 300r and also the 10r and 20r postal cards, have been surcharged to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the road to India by Vasco da Gama. The illustration presented herewith will make detailed description of the surcharge unnecessary.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.	
2½r olive bistre	black surcharge
5r orange	orange "
10r reddish violet	violet "
15r chocolate	" "
20r lavender	" "
25r green	green "
50r blue	black "
75r carmine	violet "
80r yellow green	green "
100r brown on buff	brown "
150r yellow brown on rose	orange "
200r dark blue on blue	black "
300r dark blue on buff	" "

*Postal cards.*

- 10r blue, black surcharge
- 20r rose " "

**NEW FOUNDLAND.**—The 3c stamp has now been issued in exactly the same color as the 2c which appeared recently with the portrait of the Prince of Wales.

The present stamp bears the portrait of Victoria Mary of Teck, Duchess of York.

*Adhesive stamp.*



- Perforated 12.
- 3c orange

**NEW ZEALAND.**—A new registration envelope has been issued here with a stamp of the value of 3 pence, in the type of the last 3 penny adhesive.

The flap is one the face at the right.  
*Registration envelope.*



Size 96x148 mm.  
3p dark ultramarine

**NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has received specimen stamps of three values to be added to the current set in the current type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

6p yellow brown  
2s 6p brown olive  
10s dark violet

**PONTA DELGADA.**—The new values announced for Portugal in our August number have also appeared in this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

65r gray green  
115r salmon on pink  
130r brown on buff  
180r slate on pinkish

**PORTO RICO.**—Lieut. W. C. Eaton, a member of the army of invasion of Porto Rico, sends us some interesting information in regard to various stamps used in that island during the current year. He sends us specimens of three stamps, surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra," which are pasted on letters to represent the war tax on correspondence.

It is claimed by some that these stamps should form part of a postage stamp collection, but we cannot agree with this view, as they represent nothing beyond the Internal Revenue tax which is levied for a particular purpose. The fact that such a stamp is required in order that a letter may be forwarded no more establishes a claim for it as a postage stamp than would a seal placed on a registered letter in countries where unsealed letters cannot be sent by registered mail.

Mr Eaton has also obtained a 1 mil lilac brown, of 1896, surcharged "Habilitado Por 1898-99," and he has heard that other stamps of former issues have suffered the same fate. This surcharge is in red in three lines.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

1m lilac brown (1896), red surcharge

**QUEENSLAND.**—The *Post Office* states that two additional values of the current set, with figures of value in the lower angles, have been issued.

The editor of the *Australian Stamp News* has sent us a sample card which is one of a set of 18 different views referring to the industries of Queensland.

The one sent us shows "Sheep Under a Bottle Tree in Western Queensland," and if the Post Office Department in that country sees fit to amuse itself with that kind of work, we suppose that no objection should be raised by us.

The postal card itself is of a new design and will be illustrated in our next number.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 12 ½.

2 ½p light red  
3p olive brown

*Postal card.*

1 ½p black, buff

**ROUMANIA.**—It appears that the remaining values of the set of Unpaid Letter stamps have now appeared with the new watermark.

*Unpaid Letter stamps.*

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated.

5b green

5ob green

**TIMOR.**—The new set has also appeared in this colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

½a gray  
1a orange yellow  
2a light green  
2 ½a brown  
3a lilac  
4a dark green  
8a blue

12a rose  
13a purple  
16a dark blue on blue  
24a light brown on buff  
31a red lilac on pale lilac  
47a blue on rose

**TRINIDAD.**—As announced some months ago, a special stamp of the value of 2 pence was issued here in July to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

2p gray lilac, center yellow brown

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

185th Meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held August 17th, 1898, at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Members present : Vice-President R. F. Albrecht in the chair, Messrs. E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Hugo Kessler, J. W. Sittig, A. Richter and R. S. Lehman. By proxy Messrs. Geo. H. Watson, John W. Scott, D. H. Bacon, Joseph Rich, Henry L. Calman, R. R. Bogert, Aug. Lehman, Jr., Henry Clotz, Clara Albrecht, Chas. Gregory and E. T. Parker. As a visitor, Mr. Fred. H. Hungus.

The meeting was called to order at 8.45 P. M.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. A letter from Branch No. 2 of the A. P. A. was read.

Mr. Richter moved and Mr. Oscar Dejonge seconded that a Committee be appointed by the Chairman to arrange for the entertainment of the members of the A. P. A., participating in the Thirteenth Convention, together with the members of the S. I. P. S., and that this Committee be and hereby is authorized to expend for the purpose a sum not exceeding \$100. The vote on this motion resulted in sixteen votes being in favor and one in the negative.

The chairman appointed Messrs. A. Richter, Hugo Kessler and Oscar Dejonge to act as the Entertainment Committee with the Vice-President ex-officio.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M., after which exhibition of stamps followed. Next meeting Sept. 21st, 1898.

ROBERT LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

The 350th meeting of the organization and 103rd of the Corporation was called to order by the President on Tuesday evening, August 9th. The following members were present Bogert, Bruner, Andreini, Tuttle, Perrin, Holmes, Luff, J. W. Scott, Rich, Gregory, Berlepsch, Klemann, Lehmann, Dr. Hyatt and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Committee appointed to confer with the L. I. P. S. reported progress.

The rooms of the N. P. S. were duly placed at the disposition of the American Philatelic Association during convention week.

Society adjourned at 10.25 P. M.

O. H. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y pro tem.*

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

28th meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, August 8, 1898, Vice-President Bruner in the chair.

Called to order at 8.20 P. M.

Present, Messrs. Bruner, Luff, Scott and the Secretary.

The Secretary read several communications, the Treasurer presented his report showing balance in bank of \$171.12, and the Chairman of House Committee read his report.

The following applicants were unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club :

F. P. Richardson, Salem, Mass., W. Kelsey Hall, Peterborough, Ont.

Adjourned 8.50 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 and of 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, 1898.      [Single Copies, 5cts.  
"      "      Foreign Countries, 75c.]

## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY  
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

### UNITED STATES.—Continued.

#### ENVELOPES.—Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1875, Jan.      Ten cents, brown.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Three Knives.</b>		
4489	(449)	62	White	41	3	B	S	
4490	(450)	62	White	44	4½	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4491	(451)	62	White	34	7	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4492	(452)	62	Amber	41	3	B	S	
4493	(453)	62	Amber	44	4½	B	S	After July, 1875, only
4494	(454)	62	Amber	34	7	B	S	After July, 1875, only
<b>1875, July.      Five cents, blue.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Three Knives.</b>		
4495	(455)	63	White	41	3	B	S	
4496	(456)	63	White	44	4½	B	S	
4497	(457)	63	Amber	41	3	B	S	
4498	(458)	63	Cream	34	7	B	S	
4499	(459)	63	Blue	41	3	B	S	
4500	(459a)	63	Blue	41	3	B	S	Mis-strike, extra stamp
4501	(460)	63	Blue	44	4½	B	S	[on lower flap]
<b>1875, July.      Five cents, blue.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4502	(461)	64	White	44	4½	B	S	
4503	(462)	64	Amber	44	4½	B	S	
<b>1875, July.      Five cents, blue.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4504	(463)	65	Cream	34	7	B	S	
<b>1876.      One cent, blue.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4505	(464)	50	White	38	2	B	R	
4506	(465)	50	Amber	38	2	B	R	
<b>1876.      Two cents, vermillion.</b>				<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Three Knives.</b>		
4507	(466)	61	White	38	2	B	R	
4508	(467)	61	Amber	38	2	B	R	

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.	
4509	(467a)	61	Amber	38	2	B	R	Die Var. B. Large nose	
4510	(468)	61	Cream	44	4½	B	R		
4511	(469)	61	Cream	45	4½	B	R		
4512	(470)	61	Fawn	44	4½	B	R	Centennial only	
1876.		Three cents, green.		One Die.		Two Knives.			
4513	(471)	48	White	41	3	B	R	Centennial only	
4514	(472)	48	White	43	5	B	R		
4515	(473)	48	Amber	41	3	B	R		
4516	(474)	48	Amber	43	5	B	R		
4517	(475)	48	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	R		
4518	(476)	48	Amber 3rd qual.	43	5	B	R		
4519	(477)	48	Cream	41	3	B	R		
4520	(478)	48	Cream	43	5	B	R		
1876.		Three cents, green.		One Die.		Five Knives.			
4521	(479)	54	White	38	2	B	R	Albino	
4522	(480)	54	White	41	3	B	R		
4523	(480a)	54	White	41	3	B	R		
4524	(481)	54	White	44	4½	B	R		
4525	(482)	54	White	45	4½	B	R		
4526	(483)	54	White	43	5	B	R		
4527	(483a)	54	White	43	5	B	R		
4528	(483b)	54	White	43	5	B	R		
4529	(484)	54	Amber	38	2	B	R		
4530	(485)	54	Amber	41	3	B	R		
4531	(486)	54	Amber	44	4½	B	R	Albino Partial albino	
4532	(487)	54	Amber	45	4½	B	R		
4533	(488)	54	Amber	43	5	B	R		
4534	(489)	54	Amber	43	5	None	R		
4535	(490)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	R		
4536	(491)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	43	5	B	R		
4537	(492)	54	Cream	38	2	B	R		
4538	(493)	54	Cream	41	3	B	R		
4539	(494)	54	Cream	44	4½	B	R		
4540	(495)	54	Cream	45	4½	B	R		
4541	(496)	54	Cream	43	5	B	R	Laid paper Centennial only	
4542	(497)	54	Fawn	44	4½	B	R		
4543	(498)	54	Blue	38	2	B	R		
4544	(499)	54	Blue	41	3	B	R		
4545	(500)	54	Blue	44	4½	B	R		
4546	(501)	54	Blue	45	4½	B	R		
4547	(502)	54	Blue	43	5	B	R		
1876.		Five cents, blue.		One Die.		Three Knives.			
4548	(503)	63	White	41	3	B	R		Centennial only
4549	(504)	63	White	44	4½	B	R		
4550	(505)	63	White	45	4½	B	R		
4551	(506)	63	Amber	41	3	B	R		
4552	(507)	63	Amber	44	4½	B	R		
4553	(508)	63	Amber	45	4½	B	R		
4554	(509)	63	Blue	41	3	B	R		
4555	(510)	63	Blue	44	4½	B	R		
4556	(511)	63	Blue	45	4½	B	R		
1876.		Five cents, blue.		One Die.		Three Knives.			
4557	(512)	64	White	44	4½	B	R	Specimen	
4558	(513)	64	White	45	4½	B	R		
4559	(514)	64	Amber	44	4½	B	R		
4560	(515)	64	Amber	45	4½	B	R		
4561	(516)	64	Blue	41	3	B	R		
4562	(517)	64	Blue	44	4½	B	R		
4563	(518)	64	Blue	45	4½	B	R		



No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Five cents, blue.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4564	(519)	65	White	41	3	B	R	
4565	(520)	65	Amber	41	3	B	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Six cents, red.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Four Knives.</b>		
4566	(521)	55	White	41	3	B	R	Centennial only
4567	(522)	55	White	44	4½	B	R	
4568	(523)	55	White	45	4½	B	R	
4569	(524)	55	White	43	5	B	R	
4570	(525)	55	Amber	41	3	B	R	Centennial only
4571	(526)	55	Amber	44	4½	B	R	
4572	(527)	55	Amber	45	4½	B	R	
4573	(528)	55	Amber	43	5	B	R	
4574	(529)	55	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	R	} Centennial only
4575	(530)	55	Amber 3rd qual.	43	5	B	R	
4576	(531)	55	Cream	41	3	B	R	
4577	(532)	55	Cream	44	4½	B	R	
4578	(533)	55	Cream	45	4½	B	R	
4579	(534)	55	Cream	43	5	B	R	Centennial only
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Seven cents, Vermillion.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4580	(535)	56	Amber 3rd qual.	41	3	B	R	Centennial only
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Ten cents, brown.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4581	(536)	49	White	41	3	B	R	} Centennial only
4582	(537)	49	Amber	41	3	B	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Ten cents, brown.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Three Knives.</b>		
4583	(538)	62	White	41	3	B	R	Centennial only
4584	(539)	62	White	44	4½	B	R	
4585	(540)	62	White	45	4½	B	R	
4586	(541)	62	Amber	41	3	B	R	Centennial only
4587	(542)	62	Amber	44	4½	B	R	
4588	(543)	62	Amber	45	4½	B	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4589	(544)	67	White	41	3	C	R	
4590	(545)	67	White	41	3	B	S	
4591	(546)	67	White	41	3	B	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4592	(547)	68	White	41	3	C	R	
4593	(548)	68	White	41	3	B	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, red.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>One Knife.</b>		
4594	(549)	67	White	44	4½	C	S	
4595	(550)	67	White	44	4½	C	R	
4596	(551)	67	White	44	4½	B	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Five Knives.</b>		
4597	(552)	54	White	37	1	C	S	
4598	(553)	54	White	38	2	C	R	
4599	(554)	54	White	41	3	C	R	
4600	(555)	54	White	44	4½	C	R	
4601	(556)	54	White	43	5	C	R	
<b>1876.</b>								
		<b>Six cents, red.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Three Knives.</b>		
4602	(557)	55	White	43	5	C	R	
4603	(558)	55	White	34	7	C	S	
4604	(559)	55	White	36	8	C	S	
<b>1877.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>		<b>Two Knives.</b>		
4605	(560)	54	Amber	41	3	D	R	
4606	(561)	54	Amber	45	4½	D	R	
4607	(562)	54	Blue	41	3	D	R	
4608	(563)	54	Blue	45	4½	D	R	

No. N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1878.</b>	<b>One cent, blue.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Two Knives.</b>			
4609 (564)	50	White	47	2	B	R	
4610 (565)	50	Amber	47	2	B	R	
4611 (566)	50	Orange	48	4	B	U	
4612 (567)	50	Orange	50	6	B	U	
<b>1878.</b>	<b>Two cents, vermilion.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Two Knives.</b>			
4613 (568)	61	White	47	2	B	R	
4614 (569)	61	Amber	47	2	B	R	
4615 (570)	61	Cream	49	4½	B	R	
4616 (570a)	61	Cream	49	4½	B	R	Die Var. B. Large nose
4617 (571)	61	Fawn	49	4½	B	R	
<b>1878.</b>	<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Six Knives.</b>			
4618 (572)	54	White	46	1	B	R	
4619 (573)	54	White	47	2	B	R	
4620 (574)	54	White	48	3	B	R	
4621 (575)	54	White	49	4½	B	R	
4622 (576)	54	White	50	5	B	R	
4623 (576a)	54	White	50	5	None	R	Wove paper
4624 (577)	54	Amber	47	2	B	R	
4625 (578)	54	Amber	48	3	B	R	
4626 (579)	54	Amber	49	4½	B	R	
4627 (580)	54	Amber	50	5	B	R	
4628 (581)	54	Amber	50	5	D	R	
4629 (582)	54	Amber	50	5	None	R	Laid paper
4630 (583)	54	Amber	51	7	B	R	
4631 (583a)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	51	7	B	R	
4632 (584)	54	Cream	47	2	B	R	
4633 (585)	54	Cream	48	3	B	R	
4634 (586)	54	Cream	49	4½	B	R	
4635 (587)	54	Cream	50	5	B	R	
4636 (588)	54	Cream	51	7	B	S	
4637 (589)	54	Cream	51	7	B	R	
4638 (590)	54	Fawn	47	2	B	R	
4639 (591)	54	Fawn	48	3	B	R	
4640 (592)	54	Fawn	49	4½	B	R	
4641 (593)	54	Fawn	50	5	B	R	
4642 (594)	54	Fawn	51	7	B	R	
4643 (595)	54	Blue	47	2	B	R	
4644 (596)	54	Blue	48	3	B	R	
4645 (597)	54	Blue	48	3	D	R	
4646 (598)	54	Blue	49	4½	B	R	
4647 (598a)	54	Blue	49	4½	None	R	Laid paper.
4648 (599)	54	Blue	50	5	B	R	
<b>1878.</b>	<b>Five cents, blue.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4649 (600)	63	White	48	3	B	R	
4650 (601)	63	White	49	4½	B	R	
4651 (602)	63	Amber	48	3	B	R	
4652 (603)	63	Amber	49	4½	B	R	
4653 (604)	63	Cream	51	7	B	S	
4654 (605)	63	Cream	51	7	B	R	
4655 (606)	63	Blue	48	3	B	R	
4656 (607)	63	Blue	49	4½	B	R	
4657 (608)	63	Fawn	51	7	B	R	
<b>1878.</b>	<b>Five cents, blue.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>One Knife.</b>			
4658 (609)	64	White	49	4½	B	R	
4659 (610)	64	Blue	49	4½	B	R	
<b>1878.</b>	<b>Six cents, red.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4660 (611)	55	White	51	7	B	R	
4661 (612)	55	White	52	8	D	S	

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4662	(613)	55	Amber	49	4½	B	R	
4663	(614)	55	Amber	51	7	B	R	
4664	(615)	55	Cream	51	7	B	R	
1878.	Ten cents, brown.			One Die.	One Knife.			
4665	(616)	62	White	51	7	B	S	
4666	(617)	62	White	51	7	B	R	
4667	(618)	62	Amber	51	7	B	S	
4668	(619)	62	Amber	51	7	B	R	
1879.	One cent, blue.			One Die.	Seven Knives.			
4669	(620)	50	White	47	2	E	R	
4670	(620a)	50	White	38	2	E	R	Specimen
4671	(621)	50	Amber	46	1	E	R	
4672	(622)	50	Amber	47	2	E	R	
4673	(623)	50	Orange	48	4	E	U	
4674	(623a)	50	Orange	41	4	E	U	Specimen
4675	(624)	50	Orange	50	6	E	U	
4676	(624a)	50	Orange	43	6	E	U	Specimen
4677	(625)	50	Cream	48	4	E	U	
4678	(626)	50	Cream	50	6	E	U	
4679	(626a)	50	Cream	50	6	E	U	Albino
1879.	Two cents, vermilion.			One Die.	Four Knives.			
4680	(627)	61	White	47	2	E	R	
4681	(627a)	61	White	47	2	E	R	Pink
4682	(628)	61	Amber	47	2	E	R	
4683	(628a)	61	Amber	38	2	E	R	Specimen
4684	(629)	61	Fawn	49	4½	E	R	
4685	(629a)	61	Fawn	45	4½	E	R	Specimen
1879.	Three cents, green.			One Die.	Eleven Knives.			
4686	(630)	54	White	46	1	E	R	
4687	(630a)	54	White	37	1	E	R	Specimen
4688	(631)	54	White	47	2	E	R	
4689	(632)	54	White	48	3	E	R	
4690	(632a)	54	White	41	3	E	R	Specimen
4691	(633)	54	White	49	4½	E	R	
4692	(633a)	54	White	45	4½	E	R	Specimen
4693	(633b)	54	White	49	4½	E	R	Mis-strike
4694	(634)	54	White	50	5	E	R	
4695	(634a)	54	White	43	5	E	R	Specimen
4696	(634b)	54	White	50	5	E	R	Albino
4697	(635)	54	Amber	47	2	E	R	
4698	(635a)	54	Amber	38	2	E	R	Specimen
4699	(636)	54	Amber	48	3	E	R	
4700	(636a)	54	Amber	41	3	E	R	Specimen
4701	(637)	54	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4702	(637a)	54	Amber	45	4½	E	R	Specimen
4703	(638)	54	Amber	50	5	E	R	
4704	(638a)	54	Amber	43	5	E	R	Specimen
4705	(639)	54	Amber	51	7	E	R	
4706	(640)	54	Amber 3rd qual.	49	4½	E	R	
4707	(641)	54	Fawn	47	2	E	R	
4708	(641a)	54	Fawn	38	2	E	R	Specimen
4709	(641b)	54	Fawn	47	2	None	R	Linen paper
4710	(642)	54	Fawn	48	3	E	R	
4711	(642a)	54	Fawn	41	3	E	R	Specimen
4712	(643)	54	Fawn	49	4½	E	R	
4713	(644)	54	Fawn	50	5	E	R	
4714	(644a)	54	Fawn	43	5	E	R	Specimen
4715	(645)	54	Fawn	51	7	E	S	
4716	(646)	54	Fawn	51	7	E	R	
4717	(646a)	54	Fawn	51	7	E	R	Albino
4718	(647)	54	Blue	47	2	E	R	

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4719	(647a)	54	Blue	38	2	E	R	Specimen
4720	(648)	54	Blue	48	3	E	R	
4721	(648a)	54	Blue	41	3	E	R	Specimen
4722	(649)	54	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
4723	(650)	54	Blue	50	5	E	R	
4724	(650a)	54	Blue	43	5	E	R	Specimen
1879.	Five cents, blue.			One Die.	Three Knives.			
4725	(651)	63	White	48	3	E	R	
4726	(652)	63	White	49	4½	E	R	
4727	(653)	63	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4728	(654)	63	Fawn	51	7	E	S	
4729	(655)	63	Fawn	51	7	E	R	
4730	(656)	63	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
1879.	Five cents, blue.			One Die.	Three Knives.			
4731	(657)	64	White	48	3	E	R	
4732	(658)	64	White	49	4½	E	R	
4733	(659)	64	Amber	48	3	E	R	
4734	(660)	64	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4735	(661)	64	Fawn	51	7	E	R	
4736	(662)	64	Blue	48	3	E	R	
4737	(663)	64	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
4738	(664)	64	Blue	49	4½	None	R	Very thin wove paper
1879.	Six cents, red.			One Die.	Six Knives.			
4739	(665)	55	White	49	4½	E	R	
4740	(666)	55	White	50	5	E	R	
4741	(666a)	55	White	43	5	E	R	
4742	(667)	55	White	51	7	E	R	
4743	(668)	55	White	52	8	E	S	
4744	(669)	55	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4745	(670)	55	Amber	50	5	E	R	
4746	(671)	55	Amber	51	7	E	R	
4747	(672)	55	Fawn	45	4½	E	R	Specimen
4748	(673)	55	Fawn	51	7	E	R	
1879.	Ten cents, brown.			One Die.	Three Knives.			
4749	(674)	62	White	49	4½	E	R	
4750	(675)	62	White	51	7	E	S	
4751	(676)	62	White	45	7	E	R	
4752	(677)	62	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4753	(678)	62	Amber	50	5	E	R	Specimen
4754	(679)	62	Amber	51	7	E	R	
1879.	Fifteen cents, yellow.			One Die.	One Knife.			
4755	(680)	58	White	52	8	E	S	
4756	(680a)	58	White	52	8	E	U	Specimen
1879.	Thirty cents, black.			One Die.	One Knife.			
4757	(681)	60	White	52	8	E	S	
1879.	Ninety cents, carmine.			One Die.	One Knife.			
4758	(682)	66	White	52	8	E	S	Specimen
4759	(682a)	66	White	52	8	E	U	Specimen
1881.	Two cents, vermilion.			One Die.	One Knife.			
4760	(683)	69	White	47	2	E	R	
4761	(684)	69	Amber	47	2	E	R	
1881.	Three cents, green.			One Die.	One Knife.			
4762	(685)	70	White	50	5	E	R	
4763	(686)	70	Amber	50	5	E	R	
4764	(687)	70	Fawn	50	5	E	R	
4765	(688)	70	Blue	50	5	E	R	

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1882.</b>								
		<b>Five cents, brown.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4766	(689)	7I	White	48	3	E	R	
4767	(690)	7I	White	49	4½	E	R	
4768	(690a)	7I	Creamy White	49	4½	E	R	
4769	(691)	7I	Amber	48	3	E	R	
4770	(692)	7I	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4771	(693)	7I	Fawn	51	7	E	R	
4772	(694)	7I	Blue	48	3	E	R	
4773	(695)	7I	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
<b>1883, Jan.</b>								
		<b>One cent, blue.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4774	(696)	50	White	49	4½	E	R	
4775	(697)	50	Amber	48	3	E	R	
4776	(698)	50	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4777	(699)	50	Amber	50	5	E	R	
4778	(700)	50	Fawn	49	4½	E	R	
4779	(701)	50	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
<b>1883, Jan.</b>								
		<b>Two cents, vermilion.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4780	(702)	6I	White	48	3	E	R	
4781	(702a)	6I	White	48	3	E	R	Die Var. B. Large nose
4782	(703)	6I	White	49	4½	E	R	
4783	(704)	6I	White	50	5	E	R	
4784	(705)	6I	Amber	48	3	E	R	
4785	(706)	6I	Amber	49	4½	E	R	
4786	(707)	6I	Amber	50	5	E	R	
4787	(708)	6I	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
4788	(708a)	6I	Blue	49	4½	E	R	Pink
<b>1883, Jan.</b>								
		<b>One cent, blue.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4789	(709)	50	White	48	3	F	R	
4790	(710)	50	White	49	4½	F	R	
4791	(711)	50	White	50	5	F	R	
4792	(712)	50	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4793	(713)	50	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
4794	(714)	50	Amber	50	5	F	R	
4795	(715)	50	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
4796	(716)	50	Blue	48	3	F	R	Specimen
4797	(717)	50	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
4798	(718)	50	Orange	48	4	F	U	
4799	(719)	50	Orange	50	6	F	U	
4800	(719a)	50	Orange	50	6	F	U	Albino
4801	(719b)	50	Orange	50	6	F	U	Mis-strike
4802	(720)	50	Cream	48	4	F	U	
4803	(721)	50	Cream	50	6	F	U	
<b>1883, Jan.</b>								
		<b>Two cents, vermilion.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Three Knives.</b>			
4804	(722)	6I	White	48	3	F	R	
4805	(723)	6I	White	49	4½	F	R	
4806	(724)	6I	White	50	5	F	R	
4807	(725)	6I	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4808	(726)	6I	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
4809	(727)	6I	Amber	50	5	F	R	
4810	(728)	6I	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
4811	(729)	6I	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
4812	(729a)	6I	Blue	49	4½	F	R	Pink
<b>1883, Jan.</b>								
		<b>Three cents, green.</b>		<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Six Knives.</b>			
4813	(730)	54	White	46	1	F	R	
4814	(731)	54	White	47	2	F	R	
4815	(732)	54	White	48	3	F	R	
4816	(733)	54	White	49	4½	F	R	
4817	(734)	54	White	50	5	F	R	
4818	(735)	54	Amber	47	2	F	R	

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4819	(736)	54	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4820	(737)	54	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
4821	(738)	54	Amber	50	5	F	R	
4822	(739)	54	Fawn	47	2	F	R	
4823	(740)	54	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
4824	(741)	54	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
4825	(742)	54	Fawn	50	5	F	R	
4826	(743)	54	Fawn	51	7	F	R	
4827	(744)	54	Blue	48	3	F	R	
4828	(745)	54	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
4829	(746)	54	Blue	50	5	F	R	
1888, Jan.		Five cents, brown.		One Die.	Two Knives.			
4830	(747)	71	White	48	3	F	R	
4831	(748)	71	White	49	4½	F	R	
4832	(749)	71	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4833	(750)	71	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
1888, Jan.		Six cents, red.		One Die.	Two Knives.			
4834	(751)	55	White	51	7	F	R	
4835	(752)	55	White	52	8	F	S	
4836	(753)	55	Amber	51	7	F	R	
1888, Oct.		Two cents, vermilion.		One Die.	Six Knives.			
4837	(754)	72	White	46	1	E	R	
4838	(755)	72	White	49	4½	E	R	
4839	(756)	72	Amber	47	2	E	R	
4840	(757)	72	Fawn	48	3	E	R	
4841	(758)	72	Fawn	51	7	E	R	
4842	(759)	72	Blue	47	2	E	R	
4843	(760)	72	Blue	48	3	E	R	
4844	(761)	72	Blue	49	4½	E	R	
4845	(762)	72	Blue	50	5	E	R	
4846	(763)	72	White	46	1	F	R	
4847	(764)	72	White	47	2	F	R	
4848	(765)	72	White	48	3	F	R	
4849	(766)	72	White	49	4½	F	R	
4850	(767)	72	White	50	5	F	R	
4851	(768)	72	Creamy White	50	5	F	R	
4852	(769)	72	Amber	47	2	F	R	
4853	(770)	72	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4854	(770a)	72	Amber	48	3	F	R	Claret
4855	(771)	72	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
4856	(772)	72	Amber	50	5	F	R	
4857	(773)	72	Amber 3rd qual.	49	4½	F	R	
4858	(774)	72	Fawn	47	2	F	R	
4859	(775)	72	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
4860	(776)	72	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
4861	(777)	72	Fawn	50	5	F	R	
4862	(778)	72	Fawn	51	7	F	R	
4863	(779)	72	Blue	47	2	F	R	
4864	(780)	72	Blue	48	3	F	R	
4865	(781)	72	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
4866	(782)	72	Blue	50	5	F	R	
1888, Oct.		Two cents, brown.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4867	(783)	72	White	50	5	F	R	Probably a proof
1888, Oct.		Four cents, green.		One Die.	Three Knives.			
4868	(784)	73	White	49	4½	F	R	
4869	(785)	73	White	50	5	F	R	
4870	(786)	73	White	51	7	F	R	
4871	(788)	73	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
4872	(789)	73	Amber	50	5	F	R	
4873	(790)	73	Amber	51	7	F	R	

No. N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1888, Oct. Four cents, green.</b>							
			<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Two Knives.</b>			
4874	(785a)	74	White	50	5	F	R
4875	(787)	74	White	52	8	F	S
4876	(787a)	74	White	52	8	F	S Die variety
4877	(789a)	74	Amber	50	5	F	R
<b>1888, Nov. Two cents, vermilion.</b>							
			<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Six Knives.</b>			
4878	(791)	75	White	47	2	E	R
4879	(792)	75	White	48	3	E	R
4880	(793)	75	Fawn	48	3	E	R
4881	(794)	75	Blue	47	2	F	R
4882	(795)	75	Blue	48	3	E	R
4883	(796)	75	Blue	49	4½	E	R
4884	(797)	75	Blue	50	5	E	R
4885	(798)	75	White	46	1	F	R
4886	(799)	75	White	47	2	F	R
4887	(800)	75	White	48	3	F	R
4888	(801)	75	White	49	4½	F	R
4889	(802)	75	White	50	5	F	R
4890	(803)	75	Amber	47	2	F	R
4891	(804)	75	Amber	48	3	F	R
4892	(805)	75	Amber	49	4½	F	R
4893	(806)	75	Amber	50	5	F	R
4894	(807)	75	Fawn	47	2	F	R
4895	(808)	75	Fawn	48	3	F	R
4896	(809)	75	Fawn	49	4½	F	R
4897	(810)	75	Fawn	50	5	F	R
4898	(811)	75	Fawn	51	7	F	R
4899	(812)	75	Blue	47	2	F	R
4900	(813)	75	Blue	48	3	F	R
4901	(814)	75	Blue	49	4½	F	R
4902	(815)	75	Blue	50	5	F	R
<b>1884, May. Two cents, brown.</b>							
			<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Six Knives.</b>			
4903	(816)	75	White	46	1	F	R
4904	(817)	75	White	47	2	F	R
4905	(818)	75	White	48	3	F	R
4906	(819)	75	White	49	4½	F	R
4907	(820)	75	White	50	5	F	R
4908	(821)	75	Amber	47	2	F	R
4909	(822)	75	Amber	48	3	F	R
4910	(823)	75	Amber	49	4½	F	R
4911	(824)	75	Amber	50	5	F	R
4912	(825)	75	Fawn	47	2	F	R
4913	(826)	75	Fawn	48	3	F	R
4914	(827)	75	Fawn	49	4½	F	R
4915	(828)	75	Fawn	50	5	F	R
4916	(829)	75	Fawn	51	7	F	R
4917	(830)	75	Blue	47	2	F	R
4918	(831)	75	Blue	48	3	F	R
4919	(832)	75	Blue	49	4½	F	R
4920	(833)	75	Blue	50	5	F	R
<b>1884, June. Two cents, brown.</b>							
			<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Six Knives.</b>			
4921	(834)	76	White	46	1	F	R
4922	(835)	76	White	47	2	F	R
4923	(836)	76	White	48	3	F	R Doubtful
4924	(837)	76	White	49	4½	F	R
4925	(838)	76	White	50	5	F	R
4926	(839)	76	Amber	47	2	F	R
4927	(840)	76	Amber	48	3	F	R Doubtful
4928	(841)	76	Amber	49	4½	F	R
4929	(842)	76	Amber	50	5	F	R
4930	(843)	76	Fawn	47	2	F	R

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4931	(844)	76	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
4932	(845)	76	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
4933	(846)	76	Fawn	50	5	F	R	
4934	(847)	76	Fawn	51	7	F	R	
4935	(848)	76	Blue	47	2	F	R	
4936	(849)	76	Blue	48	3	F	R	
4937	(850)	76	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
4938	(851)	76	Blue	50	5	F	R	
1884, June. Two cents, brown.			One Die.	One Knife.				
4939	(852)	77	White	48	3	F	R	
4940	(853)	77	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4941	(854)	77	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
1884, June. Two cents, brown.			One Die.	One Knife.				
4942	(855)	79	White	48	3	F	R	
4943	(856)	79	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4944	(857)	79	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
4945	(857a)	79	Blue	48	3	F	R	
1884, June. Two cents, vermilion.			One Die.	Six Knives.				
4946	(858)	76	White	46	1	F	R	
4947	(859)	76	White	47	2	F	R	
4948	(860)	76	White	48	3	F	R	
4949	(861)	76	White	49	4½	F	R	
4950	(862)	76	White	50	5	F	R	
4951	(863)	76	Amber	47	2	F	R	
4952	(864)	76	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4953	(865)	76	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
4954	(866)	76	Amber	50	5	F	R	
4955	(867)	76	Fawn	47	2	F	R	
4956	(868)	76	Fawn	48	3	F	R	Doubtful
4957	(869)	76	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
4958	(870)	76	Fawn	50	5	F	R	
4959	(871)	76	Fawn	51	7	F	R	
4960	(872)	76	Blue	47	2	F	R	
4961	(873)	76	Blue	48	3	F	R	
4962	(874)	76	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
4963	(875)	76	Blue	50	5	F	R	
4964	(876)	76	Amber	47	2	F	R	Deep claret

NOTE.—Insert after DIE 80. TWO CENTS. July 1884, on page 348 of the A. J. of P. for September, 1898, the following:

A variety of this die exists in which a portion of the upper frame-line of the lower label, immediately above the letter "T" of "CENTS" is missing. This missing portion seems to have been forced down upon the left half of the top stroke of the "T," making it much heavier than in ordinary cases.

It is undoubtedly due to some accident having happened to the die and, so far as I am aware, has been found only on white and amber papers, size 5, with watermark G.

Comparative list of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society:

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.	Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
46	40	50	44
47	41	51	45
48	42	52	46
49	43		

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.



## THE FIVE BANI BLUE AND ROSE ERRORS OF ROUMANIA.

BY H. FRAENKEL.

(From the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*.)

The short discussions about the rose 5 bani "error" in numbers 10 and 12 of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* of 1896 (pp. 161 and 200) have led Dr. Edlen von Horrak to publish a somewhat lengthy rejoinder in No. 7 of the *Postwertzeichenkunde* of 1897 (page 87) which results sadly for Messrs. Moens and Krötsch. This was undeserved by the latter gentleman, for the items attributed to him were from my own pen; I hereby assume full responsibility for them and will try to justify myself to some extent.

The matter is really very simple:

Mr. von Horrak believes that this "error" was printed and issued, because such a view has received confirmation from official sources and because used specimens are at hand.

Mr. Moens, with whom I agreed, believed that this "error" had not been printed and hence had not been issued; the existing pairs (5x10) being reprints.

I, myself, not Mr. Krötsch, had assumed, on the strength of Mr. von Horrak's statement, that only 500 of the blue "errors" had been issued; that the mistake had been discovered after the printing of 500 sheets and the plate then corrected; the printing of a later (rose) "error" thus becoming impossible. This, Mr. von Horrak claims, was erroneous. My conclusion, it seems, was logical yet incorrect; I concede this, not because Mr. von Horrak is pleased to call it so, but on the strength of later and better information, which, however, was not obtained through Mr. von Horrak, as will become evident later on.

I care but little for the discussion, being interested only in the question itself. Had Mr. von Horrak convinced me, or had I found even partially satisfactory enlightenment in the "Rumänienstudie" of Mr. Duerst (*Philatelist* 1897), I should not have wasted another word. Neither is the case; so I have gathered together all the material at my command and shall here attempt to place my present view before you and to defend it.

For that purpose it is necessary first to lay before you the literature relating to both "errors"; that is to say, to conduct a historical investigation concerning them.

It is very peculiar that the blue "error" should first be mentioned in literature in September, 1879, in the *Timbre-Poste* (page 75). At that time the issue of April 1st, 1879 (with changed colors: 10 bani carmine) had already appeared. The 10 bani blue of the issue printed in Bucharest since November, 1876, had been described, as blue, in the *Timbre-Poste*, as early as October, 1877 (page 74), and its color variations, indigo and ultramarine, were chronicled in the same publication in January, 1878 (page 1) and January, 1879 (page 1), respectively. (Mr. Schmidt de Wilde reported the ultramarine 10 bani to the Société Française as early as August, 1878). The issue of April 1st, 1879 was announced in the *Timbre-Poste* in May, 1879 (page 39), the 1½ and 5 bani in the July number (page 59); the 10 and 50 bani in the September number, simultaneously with the notice of the blue "error." The "error" was here described as "dark blue, perforated 12" and was in Mr. Moens' hands in a strip of three (10x5x10), used. In announcing the "error," the other philatelic journals followed the *Timbre-Poste*; the *Philatelic Record* in September, 1879 (this publication appearing

at the end, the *Timbre-Poste* at the beginning of the month), page 75; the *Philatelic Quarterly* No. 11 (July, August, September, 1879) page 8; *Ill. Briefmarken-Journal*, 1879, October, page 77 (dark blue); *Berlin Ill. Briefmarken-Zeitung*, September, 1879, page 94, (blue). Neither the *Union* nor the *Wiener Ill. Briefmarken-Zeitung* contained this announcement at this or an earlier date.

In the *Bulletin de la Société Française de Timbrologie*, we find, (Vol. II. page 51), that the society discussed this stamp in its meeting of November 17th, 1879. Mr. Schmidt de Wilde, referring to the issue printed in Bucharest, stated: "a cliché of the 5 bani stamp has been reported as having been accidentally included in the 10 bani plate;" to which the report of the meeting laconically adds: "Le fait demande une vérification." The same session, however, approved the Roumanian catalogue, which was then (*ibid.* p. 58 et seq.) printed. This contained the remark (page 61): "Error, 5 bani blue (cliché of the 5 bani incorrectly inserted in the 10 bani plate)." Contrasted with this is the absence from the set of April 1st, 1879, of the "rose error," indicating that this was, up to that time, unknown to all the great experts and collectors, (Rothschild, Legrand, Donatis, Ferrari, Schmidt de Wilde, etc.) who then constituted the Society.

Now appears the so-called rose (or carmine, or red) "error," and first of all in the *Weiner Briefmarken Zeitung* of September, 1880 (I. 3). Mr. Koch had received an entire set of stamps of the same type as the preceding, but better executed. Of these the 1½ bani appeared in five colors, the 5 bani in four (not including the blue), the 10 bani in five and the 25 bani in two, which led the Editor to remark, shrewdly:

"The variety of the individual values would almost lead us to surmise that the entire set is composed exclusively of errors."

In the October number (No. 4 page 6) the 1½ bani green was reported as having been deprived of official standing; and in the November number the 5 bani was chronicled in four other colors; light blue, dark blue, rose and carmine. The paper states as follows concerning the latter:

"All four of these varieties were in regular use for more than three weeks; whereas only odd specimens are known of the other errors reported by us. We expect, daily, from the postal authorities in Bucharest, more precise information; we have addressed ourselves in that direction, because several of our colleagues are of the opinion that we have here to deal, not with "errors," but simply with "essays"; and the fact that some of these specimens are imperforate and others perforated on two sides only, would go to support this theory. These stamps were, however, sent to us, from an official source, as errors, and we have therefore turned again to headquarters, at Bucharest. As regards the above mentioned "errors," however, there is not the slightest doubt that they were current for some time."

The "more precise information" from the postal authorities does not, however, appear to have come to hand. No further reference is made to it.

At this same time the *Weltpost* (V. 10, page 91, October 1880) reports:

"We are officially informed that the 5 bani blue and 5 bani rose "errors" of the last series were actually issued and were current for a short time. Used specimens may, however, be regarded as rarities."

On the 1-13 of January, 1881, the first number of *Timbrophilo* appeared in Bucharest, and discussed on its first page, in French and Roumanian, the "errors" of 1879. It is there stated as follows (literally translated):

"Regarding the changes in the colors of the postage stamps in the year 1879, a post-office employé noticed that a blue postage stamp, which should have had the value 10 bani, bore the value 5 bani. This employé reported his discovery to his superior and, upon investigation, it was found that each sheet of the 10 bani, rose, stamps bore one 5 bani stamp. The cliché, which had served (sic!) to print the 10 bani stamps, contained in each sheet a

5 bani stamp. This error had existed since 1878 without having been noticed by anybody. The curiosity of the collectors being now awakened, the directors of the stamp printing establishment withdrew all 5 bani stamps and cancelled all "errors." In spite of this precaution a number of blue and rose 5 bani stamps were in circulation for more than a year. The blue and rose stamps are hard to find, and few collectors will have the good fortune to possess them in their collections."

In the Roumanian text it is stated, more correctly, that the authorities withdrew all sheets, not all 5 bani stamps.

The "errors" were then once more discussed in the "Société Française." On February 3rd, 1881 (*Bulletin* Vol. II page 200) Mr. Campbell brought up the question. After the usual explanation concerning the origin of the "errors" he stated that the stamps which he had seen bore the cancellation of Bucharest, but that with the magnifying glass, parts of the word "Annulato" could be found underneath. This appears to indicate that the stamps had not actually been in circulation, and had been cancelled in Bucharest for fraudulent purposes. Dr. Legrand conceded the possibility of the "errors," but desired the submission of 5 and 10 bani stamps in unsevered pairs. All this must be kept constantly in view. In the session of March 3rd (ibid. page 209) Mr. Schmidt de Wilde declared that the blue "error" certainly existed, as he had seen an unsevered pair 5x10. The Government had however been informed thereof and had immediately withdrawn the "error" from circulation. The 5 bani rose he considered an essay. He believed that sheets had been printed in this color, and that the stamps had been perforated and sold to collectors as "errors". Dr. Legrand now considered the existence of the blue "error" as fully established. He was inclined to think more favorably of the 5 bani rose after comparison of the 5 bani blue and the 5 bani rose, in his collection, with the 10 bani, which established the identity of the paper, the color and the engraving with those of the 10 bani. Both of his specimens\* bore fragments of the word "Annulato", but not the Bucharest cancellation like Mr. Campbell's. The imprint "Annulato" he would explain by the supposition that this had been placed upon the stamps as soon as the "error" was discovered on the sheets of 10 bani blue, and before taking out of the sheets the stamps themselves, which may later have fallen into the hands of post office employes who profited thereby; that part of the 10 bani rose had perhaps already been printed, but that the "error" was reported in time and the stamps removed from the sheets pending the correction of the plate.

Finally on October 6th, 1881, (ibid. pp. 258-259) a communication from the Roumanian Philatelic Society (President, Capt. C. Moroiu,† and four members!) was read, wherein the society announces its establishment. This was accompanied by a special communication from Moroiu which states:

"As regards the stamps of 1878-79 (the "errors" in question), every Roumanian philatelist can testify that they were in use. They will also be able to send you the 5 attached to the 10; in fact I have seen several cancelled specimens. As soon as these stamps were noticed they were removed from the sheets and cancelled, in the printing-office, with the word "Annulato." Information on this point can be had of Mr. Al Cantacuzino, the director of the printing-office."

The discussion was postponed, because a paper on Roumanian postage stamps was among those then competing for a prize and it was desired to discuss it later. Unfortunately this did not eventuate; the paper (by Cantacuzino, *Bulletin* ibid. p. 291) did not receive a prize, for, in spite of good

\*That is to say: blue and rose? Author's note.

† Cp. *D. B.-Z.* II p. 63,-17; III p. 6, 21, 37; IV p. 54, 132, 188; V p. 139.

intentions, it was entirely inadequate and the collection which accompanied it contained many counterfeits. No discussion took place.

The *Timbre-Poste* of 1880 treated these stamps very skeptically. Its October number says (page 83):

"We have seen several cancelled essays, which we report to prevent the success of a swindle. There are 22 specimens, as follows:

a.) *Imperforate*:

1½ Bani brick-red and blue, 10 green, 15 brick-red and black, 25 rose-carmine.

b.) *Perforated horizontally* 11½:

1½ Bani ochre, rose-carmine, green, blue; 5 brick-red, ochre, black, dark brown; 10 brick-red, ochre, black, pale blue; 25 black.

c.) *Perforated* 11½:

5 Bani rose, dark rose, indigo.

The latter are being sold as "provisionals," said to have been in circulation only 3 months."

In December we find (page 106):

"We are told that we were unjust in our suspicion of the 5 bani rose, which remained in the plate of 10 bani, first printed in blue, then in rose. The only way to verify this statement would be to produce for inspection an unsevered pair including both values; this has not been found possible."

And in February, 1881 (page 10):

"Our suspicion concerning the rose 5 bani stamps was well founded. Had the 5 bani really existed in the 10 bani sheets, they must have come to notice like Siamese twins, quite on the contrary, however, we have received a block of three 5 bani stamps, which proves that the three-day life, which is so naively conceded to them by a colleague, was invented solely that the collectors might more readily be fooled."

Both "errors" were mentioned in the *Philatelist* of December, 1880 (I. 7, page 2) in the following manner:

"It appears, nevertheless, that a number of the 5 bani stamps in blue and red were in use for a short time, at least we have seen cancelled specimens."

The *Union* of November, 1880 (No. 47 page 308), on the contrary, had said:

"The "errors" which have appeared in the trade have proven to be a private speculation."

While the *Berliner Ill. Briefmarken Zeitung* of February, 1881 (III. No. 29, page 2) wrote:

"So! According to report the 5 bani stamp, claimed to have been erroneously printed in rose, is somebody's little joke."

Whereupon the *Philatelist* (II. 4 page 1) explained, in April, 1881:

"In the collection in the German Imperial Postal Museum in Berlin there are the 5 bani red and 5 bani blue with the remark 'Errors which have been in circulation.' Our notice in No. 7 (1880), in this connection was, therefore, quite correct."

Later, then, came the announcement that the blue "error" was a counterfeit and a chemical one at that. The reporter was Mr. Hermann Mittelmann (Czernovitz) who was at that time removed from the "Bayerische Philatelistenverein" in Munich but nevertheless continued to play a role in Philately, to scribble and, even as late as the past year, to advertise his "philatelic advertisement bureau" in the *Phil. Fachschrift für Sammler* of Alsace Lorraine.\*

\*On this point compare: *Wiener Briefmarken-Zeitung* (Koch) Year VII (86) No. 3, p. 3 (under "Beware No. 4"); No. 5 page 4 (Letter box) where Mr. Mittelmann denies having "cheated." No. 6 page 6 (Letter box) Ver. Mitt. Bayr. Phil. Ver. IV (86) pp. 70, 82, 94. All these citations were not taken from Suppanschitsch's "Bibliographie," where only the *Schweizer Ill. Briefmarken-Zeitung* VIII. 5-6 is cited. The last named has, however, plainly borrowed from Koch's paper.

After that, and up to the year 1893, all was quiet in the philatelic press. Only the blue appeared in Moens' catalogues; the rose was termed an essay. He was evidently followed by Evans (*Phil. Journal of America* 1889, No. 49, page 41 and *Handbook for Collectors* 1882 page 166), who does not mention the rose "error" at all. Both are in "Moschkau's Handbook" since the fifth edition (1883) as also in all editions of Senf's catalogue. Meyer's Handbook, too (accordingly Larisch also) mentions both, while Lietzow only recognizes the blue, calling the red an essay; the Heitmann Handbook, arranged by Lietzow, does likewise. In the last named the rose "error" is traced back to specimens noticed in the handling and withdrawn.

At last there appeared two, more important, papers concerning Roumania: The first in the *Postwertzeichenkunde* of 1893 (pp. 107, 121, 133, 147) by Mr. v. Horrak, the other in book form: *Roggenstroh, Roumania*, in the beginning of 1894. Both refer to both "errors." Mr. v. Horrak still has scruples concerning the red:

"The existence of the red "error" as an actual postage stamp, has been questioned in many quarters. From the actual existence of the "error" in an unsevered pair with a 10 bani stamp the conclusion should be permissible that it has been postally employed.

The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* pp. 686, 687 reports both "errors" but says of the red:

"According to most authorities, this error was discovered before the stamps came into use, and all the "errors" were surcharged "Annulato." Those not so treated are merely essays."

Finally the latest work in this field, Duerst's, in the *Philatelist* of 1897, mentions (pp. 290, 291) both errors; bringing in, in connection with the carmine rose, a new variation, namely, that the "error" had been re-printed in rose in whole sheets, which reprints had been surcharged "Annulato." Is this a confounding with the originals? I have not learned much from the many compositions on the blue "error" to which Mr. Duerst refers his readers without citation. I only know Mr. v. Horrak's papers, on Roumanian Counterfeits (*Postwertzeichenkunde* 1894 page 3), where, too, (p. 4) those of the blue "error" are mentioned; on Roumanian Errors etc., (*Postwertzeichenkunde* 1895 p. 92), where naturally the blue also is discussed; and, in addition, only the articles, by the same gentleman, on the red "error," that is: two in the *Austria-Philatelist* for 1894, on pages 172 and 432; one in the *Postwertzeichenkunde* of 1897, which caused me to write the present article, and finally the interesting letter in No. 12 of the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* of 1896, page 201.

First, as regards the blue error: it is now unanimously conceded that it really existed and was issued and further, that it resulted from the accidental inclusion of a 5 bani cliché in the 10 bani plate. With this plate, which (according to von Horrak) contained in each 144 stamps one 5 bani stamp and 143.10 bani stamps, part of the 10 bani stamps of 1876 were printed. Naturally there resulted just as many blue 5 bani stamps as there were sheets printed from this plate, and these 5 bani stamps were really sold over the counter, and actually came into circulation. That is testified to not only officially, but also through contemporaries, as, for instance, Mr. Moens, who received the "error" in a block of three (10x5x10) and reported it in the *Timbre-Poste* of 1879 as "dark blue." As he told me recently, he searched his stock of sheets of the 10 bani stamps immediately upon receipt of the cancelled specimen, in search of the "error" which he had not noticed before, and really found one in a sheet of 10 bani stamps which he had received

from the post office. He tried in vain to obtain other similar sheets. From his report at that time, I conclude that the cancelled specimen, as well as the 10 bani sheet, were dark blue.

According to Mr. v. Horrak (*Pwzk.* 1893 p. 147, 1895 p. 93), who has drawn on official sources for this information, 500 of these "errors" were issued. The plate was then laid aside and was not used again until the printing of the 10 bani red when the colors were changed in 1879. This sounds a little unlikely—still it is possible.

The reports of the color of the "error" are widely divergent. Roggenstroh, who finishes it off in a few words, under No. 76, calls it dark-blue; von Horrak in his "Roumanian Study" calls it, No. 88, blue, in his article on page 23 *Pwzk.* of 1896, sad-blue (contrasted with the dull blue reprint). The notices of the earlier authors have already been given, above. A definite color description is given only by Moens, who calls the "error" dark-blue, while the others call it, simply, blue.

We, therefore, have, for the "error" of which only 500 are supposed to exist, the following colors; dark blue, blue and sad-blue, which is really quite enough. But according to Mr. v. Horrak's letter, (p. 201, 1898, *D. B.-Z.*) there are many more colors, that is, not only dark blue, but also light and prussian-blue; which is confirmed by Mr. Paul Kohl (*ibid.* page 200) who knows the "error" in dark blue, blue and prussian-blue. Consequently we would have three, possibly four color variations, which is pretty strong for an edition of 500. Only one thing seems certain—that it has not, as yet, been met in ultramarine.

The perforation of the "error" was given by Moens as 12, by Roggenstroh as 11½, by von Horrak as 11 (poor and as if rouletted), by Duerst the same (he classifies the stamp as "B: perforated 11"). The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* is silent on this point, Senf calls it wide perforation (11), Stanley Gibbons likewise (under B. Perf. 11).

The gum nowhere receives special consideration. Mr. Duerst (*ibid.* pp. 290, 291) calls it white for both issues (1876 and 1879). Mr. v. Horrak finds fault with the lack of gum on the reprints (see above); he is silent concerning the originals.

The paper is described by Mr. Duerst as "whitish toned," but it is also found quite white (for the entire issue). Mr. v. Horrak distinguishes the reprint by its white paper (see above) without describing that of the original. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* calls it pale-yellowish.

According to von Horrak this error is rare (*Pwzk.* 1893, p. 147):

"The rarity of the originals, their scarcity in the trade and the high prices quoted for them will be easily comprehended."

According to the same author, however, (*Pwzk.* 1895 p.93) the rarity is not so very great:

"We find the blue "error" quite frequently in an unsevered pair with a 10 bani stamp, as they were sold over the counter."

Matters seem to have changed between 1893 and 1895, although it is not easy to comprehend how it is possible that, with an edition of 500 stamps in all, these pairs can be "quite frequent"; especially, considering that the greater number of them were not discovered and most of them were probably separated from the neighboring 10 bani stamps.

Referring to the reprints of the 5 bani blue, Mr. von Horrak says (*Pwzk.* 1893 page 147):

"The deep blue specimens with *glazed surface*, often found in the trade, unused, are reprints, which are said to have been manufactured in full sheets in 1880."

Mr. von H. did not consider them official reprints because his question to the Roumanian postal authorities on this point had been answered to the effect that there were no reprints of the blue 5 bani stamp of 1879.

The same author, however, on page 23 of the *Pwzk.* of 1895, describes the color of the reprints as duller than the "sad blue" of the originals. How does this agree with his earlier description?

Roggenstroh mentions no reprints, Moens in the 7th edition of his catalogue first mentions one of 1880. Dr. Kalckhoff in his well-known little work, which, in fact, appeared before v. Horrak's article (1893) that is in 1892, says:

"This error was officially reprinted in 1880, in entire sheets."

The English edition agrees with this. Piet-Lataudrie (in "Les Réimpressions," page 63) says, that the 5 bani was reprinted in 1880 in full sheets. He does not mention the source, but says of the color: "The originals were of a rather faded blue (bleu assez terne), the reprints of an intensely dark blue. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* mentions a reprint of 1880, on greenish blue paper, perforated 11½. Mr. Duerst says that the Government afterwards (when?) printed full sheets of the 5 bani blue stamps.

Chemical counterfeits only are mentioned in the literature.

It is apparent that on hardly a single point, however important it may be, are the authorities unanimous. The colors, the perforations, the paper, the gum are described in many different ways. The views diverge as to the source of the reprints; only their existence is everywhere affirmed. Most collectors and dealers pass these errors by, because they cannot decide with certainty as to their genuineness (which, for that matter, is no disgrace, when, as we see, such contradictions obtain among the authorities; and when one of them, Mr. von Horrak, even contradicts himself).

Many will take only unsevered pairs. Whether these carry certainty with them is doubtful, as will be seen further on.

If we concede the existence of this "error" (and I do not wish to be an "obstinate doubter," *Pwzk.* 1895 p. 93.) we can, nevertheless, continue to doubt that it exists in more than one color. The first announcements (*Timbre-Poste, Bulletin de la Société Française*) seem to me to establish that the "error," appeared, at first, in dark blue only. If it really was printed in only 500 sheets of the 10 bani, then it appears to me most unlikely that it should exist in another shade. On the other hand, the "quite frequent" occurrence (according to von Horrak) would indicate a much larger edition, in which case the possibility of different colors might be admitted, since the 10 bani stamp appeared in 1877, blue, in 1878 dark blue, and in 1879 ultramarine. Opposed to this, is the fact that the "error" is not known in ultramarine, that it was at first reported in dark blue only, and that the Roumanian sources (compare the citation in *Timbrophile* and the Postmaster General's letter to von Horrak) speak only of an "error" of 1879. According to these an error in the color of 1878-79, that is, ultramarine, would first be thought of; but, since it is not mentioned in this color, the 1878 dark blue would probably be the correct color, for it was probably printed in 1878,

though issued in 1879. All this is hypothesis; but it appears to me, nevertheless, that, according to all this, only the dark blue should be recognized. Of this color, too, is the specimen in the German Imperial Postal Museum, which undoubtedly comes from an official source. The documents concerning the source of this stamp are no longer in existence, but the notice in the *Philatelist* of 1881 (see above) is presumably based on a communication from the then superintendent of the Museum, the Kanzleirat Mödinger, who was an enthusiastic philatelist.

Of course, it is not impossible that this stamp, in spite of its official source, is not an original but one of the so-called reprints, (see below). The gum upon it cannot be examined, as the entire stamp has been pasted down.

It seems easier to reconcile the views concerning the perforation. Obviously all the authors mean the wide rough perforation of 1876 and later, which is so irregular that, as can be seen on blocks, the holes are at varying distances and would give rise to differing measurements. But equally as obviously there are two varieties of wide perforation—one with small needle-like holes which, upon separation of the stamps, leaves the perforation in appearance like rouletting—and the other with large holes. Which of these is found upon the "error"? I dare not decide. I have, to be sure, seen the 10 bani stamp with both varieties of the wide perforation; consequently, as the machines plainly operated at the same time, the "error" might also be found with both. With the regular, narrow, perforation  $13\frac{1}{2}$  it is up to date unknown, equally with the 10 bani itself.

The paper of the entire edition 1876 to '79 is bad. In general (excepting the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bani known to be on greenish paper) it is pale yellowish, almost white. The yellowish tone is possibly to be traced to the influence of the gum which I have observed to be mostly yellowish, not white. Accordingly the "error" must likewise be on pale yellowish paper.

The unused specimens designated as genuine which I have seen, including the one in the German Imperial Postal Museum, meet these requirements. I must, unfortunately, add that these were but few and that those represented to me as reprints agreed with the supposed genuine ones in color, paper, gum and perforation.

The published communications concerning the reprints cannot be reconciled in any way. Some speak of an official, some of a private reprint. The latter expression I do not understand at all. Is it claimed that, as early as 1880, clichés or plates were used for the production of reprints, without due authority and behind the backs of the post-office authorities and of the directors of the printing office? The supposed reprints could be nothing else than color-essays for the 5 bani stamp, printed, naturally, in sheets. (See below). Roumania is known to be exceedingly rich in such essays. (See above; the citation from the *Wiener Briefmarken-Zeitung* 1880, and *Timbre-Poste* 1880, Duerst; *ibid.* page 291). Naturally, the "errors" of Koch (*ibid.*) are only essays, which are frequently found cancelled, even if they did not "slip unnoticed" through the post office, as the fact leads Mr. Duerst to suppose. Accommodation cancellations have occurred everywhere, and probably not the least often in Roumania. Besides, these essays were not printed, as will be seen below, until 1880, so that they are still a sort of reprint.

(To be continued.)



## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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*(Continued from page 371.)*

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The use of stamps by the different departments of the Government was decreed by Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1873. The stamps were prepared by order of the Postmaster General and their issue, on requisition of the various departments, was commenced on May 24th, 1873. The stamps went into use on July 1st of that year. Their purpose was to abolish the much-abused franking privilege, to show exactly the amount of work performed for the other branches of the Government by the Post Office department and to reduce the large annual deficit of that department.

The following extract on the subject of the franking privilege is taken from the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1873 (page 109):

"The second Congress of the United States met in Philadelphia on the 24th of October, 1791. George Washington was President, John Adams was Vice-President and Jonathan T. Umbull was Speaker of the House of Representatives. The first act passed by this body related to 'certain fisheries of the United States,' and the second was an act to establish the post office and post roads within the United States. This act contained thirty sections and was approved February 20th, 1792. Among other things it provided:

'That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions as are hereinafter provided; that is to say: all letters and packets to or from the President or Vice-President of the United States, and all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session. All letters to and from the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant, Comptroller, Register, and Auditor of the Treasury, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, the Postmaster General and his assistant; Provided, That no person shall frank or enclose any letter or packet, other than his own; but any public letter from the department of the Treasury may be franked by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Assistant Secretary, or by the Comptroller, Register, Auditor, or Treasurer; and that each person before named shall deliver to the post office every letter or packet enclosed to him, which may be directed to any other person, noting the place from which it came by post, and the usual postage shall be charged thereon.'

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

The report of the Postmaster General for 1869 stated that no less than 31,933 persons were authorized to employ the franking privilege and estimated the annual expense to the Post Office Department for transporting free mail matter to be \$5,000,000.

There appeared to be but one remedy for this abuse, to abolish the franking privilege and to provide, by means of appropriations, for the payment of postage on all matter sent through the mails by the various departments.

An Act of Congress, intended to effect this reform, was approved January 27th, 1873, and provided:

"That the franking privilege be hereby abolished from and after the first day of July Anno Domini 1873, and that henceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as

may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons. Provided, that no compensation or allowance shall be now or hereafter made to Senators or Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage."

An Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1873, appropriated a sum of money, estimated to be sufficient for the purchase of postage stamps for the use of the various departments. Section 4 of this Act also provided:

"That the Postmaster General shall cause to be prepared a special stamp or stamped envelope to be used only for official mail matter for each of the executive departments, and said stamps and stamped envelopes shall be supplied by a proper officer of said departments to all persons under its direction requiring the same of official use, and all appropriations for postage heretofore made shall no longer be available for said purpose, and all said stamps and stamped envelopes shall be sold or furnished to said several departments or clerks only at the price for which stamps and stamped envelopes of like value are sold at the several post offices."

The report of the Postmaster General, dated November 14th, 1873, expresses satisfaction with the results of the new law as far as they were then apparent, *i.e.* for the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1873. The report supplies a memorandum of the quantity of stamps issued in that quarter, saying:

"Section 4 of the Act of March 3, 1873, making it the duty of the Postmaster General to provide official stamps and stamped envelopes for the several Executive Departments, has been strictly complied with. The stamps and envelopes furnished have been executed in the highest style of art, and will compare favorably with those of any other country. From July 1st to September 30th of the current year, the following varieties, numbers, and values were issued:

To whom issued.	No. of Denominations.	Number of stamps.	Value.
The Executive	5	5,150	\$200.00
The State Department	14	60,495	20,749.70
The Treasury Department	11	7,842,500	407,000.00
The War Department	11	446,500	17,689.00
The Navy Department	11	247,230	12,239.00
The Post Office Department	10	10,054,660	354,535.00
The Interior Department	10	1,058,475	59,171.00
The Department of Justice	10	65,400	3,900.00
The Department of Agriculture	9	275,000	20,730.00
Making a total of	91	20,055,410	896,213.70

From the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated November 1st, 1878, we learn that a large portion of the stamps mentioned in the foregoing table were issued in advance of the date on which the law became operative, though they were not debited to the various departments until the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1873, since previous to that date, the appropriations for the purchase of the stamps were not available. The following quantities were issued between May 24th and July 1st, 1873:

The Executive	4,650
State Department	60,495
Treasury Department	6,317,500
War Department	440,500
Navy Department	160,830
Post Office Department	5,510,610
Interior Department	970,475
Department of Justice	55,400
Department of Agriculture	135,000

Total stamps	13,665,460
Total value	\$494,974.70

The report of the Postmaster General for 1873 also gives the following brief description of the designs and colors of the official stamps :

"The stamps for the Departments other than the Post Office do not differ materially from those for sale to the public, except that each Department has its own distinctive color and legend. The colors are: For the Executive, carmine; State Department, green; Treasury velvet brown; War, cochineal-red; Navy, blue; Post Office, black; Interior, vermilion; Department of Justice, purple; and Department of Agriculture, straw-color.

In the stamps for the Post Office Department the medallion head gives place to a numeral representing the value, with the words "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT" above and the denomination expressed in words below. All the official stamps correspond in denominations with those issued for the public, except in the case of the State Department, for which four of higher value were made for dispatch bags. These four are of the denominations of \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20, respectively, are of larger size and printed in two colors, and bear a profile bust of the late Secretary Seward."

A circular of the Post Office Department, dated May 15th, 1873, calls the attention of postmasters to the repeal of the franking privilege and to the fact that special stamps and envelopes have been provided for the use of the several departments. The designs and colors are described in language similar to that just quoted from the report of the Postmaster General. The circular concludes :

"Postmasters at all offices will be furnished with the official stamps of this Department in suitable denominations and amounts as far as they can be supplied. The Department will exercise its own discretion in filling requisitions, and will send only in such denominations and amounts, as the needs of an office may seem to require. The less important offices, say those at which the money order system has not been established, will need only three cent stamps, but comparatively few offices will require stamps above the denomination of six cents. The higher denominations will be supplied to a few of the larger offices only. Postmasters will combine stamps of the most convenient denominations at hand to meet emergencies for which they may have no single stamp exactly filling the rate required."

As was said in a previous paragraph, the stamps for the various departments are, with the exception of those for the Post Office department, not unlike the same values of the general issue which was then current. The series of finely engraved profile busts, which distinguishes the issues of 1870-73, is retained. The numerals and words of value in the lower part of the stamps are arranged in much the same way as on the corresponding stamps of the regular issue. The features which, aside from the color, distinguish the set for each particular department are most prominent in the upper part of the stamps, replacing the words "U. S. POSTAGE." The additions to the lower part are usually of less importance. The devices used may be briefly described as follows :

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.** A panel, curved above the central oval, bears the word "AGRICULTURE." In the upper left corner are "DEPT. OF" and in the upper right corner the letters "U. S." entwined.

**THE EXECUTIVE.** A panel, curved above the oval, bears the word "EXECUTIVE." In the upper corners are respectively "U" and "S" in small circles, surrounded by arabesques. The background is filled with vertical stripes, alternately light and dark, representing the stripes of the national shield.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.** A broad ribbon, arched above the portrait, is inscribed "DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR." In the upper corners are six-pointed stars and, at right and left in the lower part of the stamps, small shields bearing the letters "U" and "S." On the 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 30 cent stamps these shields are placed above the ends of the ribbons bearing the value, and on the other four denominations they are in the lower corners.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.** The word "JUSTICE" is curved above the central oval, with "DEPT." in the upper left and "OF" in the upper right corner. Six-pointed stars, bearing the letters "U" and "S", occupy the same positions as the small shields on the stamps of the Department of the Interior.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.** The words "NAVY" and "DEPT." are inscribed diagonally across the upper corners. There is a large star in each upper corner and a smaller one at the middle of each side. The top and sides of the stamps are bordered by a cable. The letters "U" and "S", in small hexagons, are placed as were the same letters on the stamps of the Departments of the Interior and Justice.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE.** Above the medallion is arched, "DEPT. OF STATE" with foliated ornaments below at each end. Large letters "U" and "S", somewhat distorted, occupy the same positions as on the stamps of the three departments just described. To this set are added four new values, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. These stamps are about twice the size of the lower values and are alike in design. A large portrait of Wm. H. Seward, printed in black, occupies the central oval, at each side of which are fasces. Above the oval appears, in two lines of large shaded capitals, "DEPARTMENT OF STATE." Small arabesques fill the upper corners. The value, in large white capitals, occupies a straight tablet across the bottom, above each end of which are the letters "U. S. OF A." In the case of the 20 dollars the latter words is abbreviated to "DOLLS."

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.** The word "TREASURY" in a wavy line crosses the top of the stamps. Below it, at left and right, are "U. S." and "DEPT." Drapery with fringes and cords ornaments the sides.

**WAR DEPARTMENT.** The letters "U" and "S" occupy the upper corners and the words "WAR" and "DEPT." are curved beneath them. Elongated national shields appear in the lower part of the stamps and shadings to represent the folds of the flag at the sides.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.** For this department a special design was adopted. Large numerals with "OFFICIAL" above and "STAMP" below occupy a colorless central oval, above which is curved "POST OFFICE DEPT." The upper spandrels are blank except for a small round boss. The words and numerals of value are arranged as on the sets for the other departments. The letters "U" and "S," in small circles, appear above the ends of the ribbons bearing the value on the 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 30 cents, at each side of the value on the 24 cents and in the lower corners on the 12, 15 and 90 cents.

The sizes are : 1 to 90 cents, 20x25 mm ; 2 to 20 dollars, 25  $\frac{1}{2}$ x39  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

At the time the official stamps came into use the contract for the manufacture of postage stamps was held by the Continental Bank Note Co. Subsequently, through consolidation and new contracts, the work passed into the hands of the American Bank Note Co. We may, therefore, expect to find the official stamps on the characteristic papers of the two companies, *i.e.* thin hard, ribbed and double papers for the former and soft porous paper for the latter. When we examine the stamps we find these anticipations are confirmed. The gum is the same as that used for the regular issue at corresponding dates.

ISSUE OF 1873.

Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

Hard White Wove Paper.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow,  
pale orange-yellow  
2 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow  
3 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow,  
pale orange-yellow  
6 cents golden-yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow,  
pale orange-yellow  
10 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow  
12 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow,  
pale orange-yellow  
15 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive yellow,  
pale bright yellow  
24 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow,  
pale orange yellow  
30 cents golden yellow, deep golden yellow, olive-yellow

## THE EXECUTIVE.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent carmine, deep carmine  
2 cents carmine, deep carmine  
3 cents carmine, deep carmine, violet-rose  
6 cents pale carmine, carmine, deep carmine  
10 cents pale carmine, carmine, deep carmine

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
2 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
3 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
6 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
10 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
12 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
15 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
24 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
30 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
90 cents rose-vermilion, scarlet-vermilion

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent purple, red-purple  
2 cents purple, light purple  
3 cents purple, red-purple, bluish purple  
6 cents purple, red-purple, bluish purple, light purple  
10 cents purple, bluish purple  
12 cents purple  
15 cents purple  
24 cents purple  
30 cents purple  
90 cents purple

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, ultramarine, dark ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 2 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 3 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, pale ultramarine, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 6 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, pale ultramarine, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 7 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 10 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, dark ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 12 cents dull blue, dark blue, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 15 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, pale ultramarine, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 24 cents dull blue, dark blue, gray-blue, ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 30 cents dull blue, dark blue, dark ultramarine, bright ultramarine  
 90 cents dull blue, dark blue, ultramarine, dark ultramarine, bright ultramarine

*Variety :*

- 2 cents deep green, deep yellow-green. Error of color

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent black, gray-black  
 2 cents black, gray-black  
 3 cents black, gray black  
 6 cents black, gray-black  
 10 cents black, gray-black  
 12 cents black, gray-black  
 15 cents black, gray-black  
 24 cents black, gray-black  
 30 cents black, gray-black  
 90 cents black, gray-black

*Varieties :*

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 cent gray-black.  | Paper with gray surface |
| 2 cents gray-black  | " " " "                 |
| 3 cents gray-black  | " " " "                 |
| 6 cents gray-black  | " " " "                 |
| 10 cents gray-black | " " " "                 |
| 12 cents gray-black | " " " "                 |
| 15 cents gray-black | " " " "                 |
| 24 cents gray-black | " " " "                 |
| 30 cents gray-black | " " " "                 |
| 90 cents gray-black | " " " "                 |

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

- May 24th, 1873. 1 cent dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, dark gray-green  
 2 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, dark gray-green

- 3 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, bright blue-green, deep grass green
- 6 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, bright blue-green
- 7 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, bright blue-green
- 10 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, bright blue-green
- 12 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, bright blue-green
- 15 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, bright blue-green
- 24 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green
- 30 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green
- 90 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green
- 2 dollars green and black, bluish green and black
- 5 dollars green and black, bluish green and black
- 10 dollars green and black, bluish green and black
- 20 dollars green and black, bluish green and black

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- May 24th, 1873.
- 1 cent pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
  - 2 cents pale yellow brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
  - 3 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, red brown
  - 6 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, gray-brown
  - 7 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
  - 10 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
  - 12 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, red brown
  - 15 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
  - 24 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown
  - 30 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown, red-brown
  - 90 cents pale yellow-brown, yellow-brown, brown, dark brown

WAR DEPARTMENT.

- May 24th, 1873.
- 1 cent pale rose red, rose-red, dull rose red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, dull lake
  - 2 cents pale rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, deep brown-rose
  - 3 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, lilac-rose
  - 6 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose
  - 7 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, deep brown-rose

- 10 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose  
 12 cents pale rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose  
 15 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, deep brown-rose  
 24 cents pale rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose  
 30 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, deep brown-rose  
 90 cents pale rose-red, rose-red, dull rose-red, pale brown-rose, brown-rose

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 type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 13 September, 1898.

If the prophets are to be credited we are to have a very satisfactory time of it in the stamp line this coming season. One of our largest dealers assured me, a day or two since, that things were looking most satisfactory, and he regarded as not the least satisfactory sign the fact that there was a most exceptional demand for albums. "Never sold so many before in my life as we are selling just now," said he. "And as for orders, why look there." His table was simply littered with his post waiting to be dealt with. All round there seems to be an unusually hopeful feeling as to the coming season.

The Imperial Penny Postage scheme, of which I gave you particulars in my last letter, and which was fixed to come into operation in November, has been definitely fixed for Christmas day next. We are now waiting to see which Colonies will come into the arrangement, and which will stand out. The following seem to be certain:—Canada, Natal, Cape of Good Hope and, in all probability, India.

There is a nice little business waiting exposure in the City of London. I dare not indicate more closely what it is just yet, but should it come out, as it is to be hoped it will, in the law courts, it will afford matter for general congratulation that the party in question has at last got his deserts.

Certain alterations in the recent New Zealand issue are reported to be in contemplation. Nothing however is known of any intended alterations at the Agent General's at present. There has, however, been so much grumbling over some of the designs in the Colony that some changes are more than probable.



The question of the manner of the disposal of the new stamps was brought up in the New Zealand Parliament, and I have before me a copy of the report. The reply of the Postmaster-General to the grumble is interesting. He said : Of the reserve supply of 25,000, 2½d 'error' stamps held by the Agent General, 12,000 were now on the way to the Colony from London for sale in the Colony. The balance was to be sold in London. He did not think any more should be printed now that the corrected issue had replaced the 'error.' It was the case that the Agent General disposed of the new stamps (except the 2½d 'error' of which none of the first supply was sold in London) in unlimited quantities, but it was incorrect that New Zealand buyers could only purchase to the extent of 12s 6d. No restriction was placed on New Zealand buyers, except in the case of the 2½d 'error,' purchases of which were limited to 12s 6d to prevent the stamps falling into the hands of two or three speculators, as there was reason to suppose would otherwise be the case. At some places the sale of other values might have been temporarily restricted owing to the shortness of supplies, but every effort was made to satisfy all legitimate demands. It was true that English buyers of £5 worth of stamps, and over, were allowed a discount of two per cent., but this was done by the Agent General without the Postmaster-General's authority. No such allowance was made in the Colony. He had received a request from a London Syndicate for ten thousand pounds worth of the new stamps, if the government would give 2½ per cent. discount and restrict the sale in London, that was, not to sell to anyone else in that time. He had refused that offer. It was no doubt a very tempting one to the colonial treasurer, but at the same time he considered he should not put the Colony in such a position, and he refused the request. He would have issued no more of the new stamps within the year, but there was a very large number of people in all parts of the Colony who said they were not able to get any of these stamps at all, and that even with the restriction of 12s 6d worth to each buyer the stamps were getting into the hands of a few persons, who were demanding 500 per cent. on the price they had paid. Under these circumstances, as the demand was general throughout the Colony, he thought it was only right to put a stop to the 500 per cent. request, and to supply the demands of the colonists who wanted the stamps.

What has become of fashion in stamp collecting? It is as quiet as any one could wish. A year or two ago it was all the rage. Now it is the one thing that is conspicuous by its absence. You cannot say that there is any favorite country or group now. No one country overshadows every other. What is the meaning of it? Africans are, if anything, most in demand, but there is no run on any particular country. And a good thing too, say the majority of the dealers. When West Indians were the fashion a few years since, other things were practically neglected. Now most things are having a chance.

A word in season for those who are specialising in Transvaals, or think of doing so. There will be a grand chance for all concerned at the end of November, for then Mr. Pearce's splendid specialist collection, that carried off the silver medal of its class and the gold medal for the best collection of the stamps of the Transvaal in the 1897 London Philatelic Exhibition, will be brought under the hammer in London. Mr. Pearce has himself written the catalogue and lotted the stamps. For superb copies the collection will be a revelation to the ordinary collector who has to form his idea of what is

to be had in the way of Transvaals from what he sees in the ordinary way. Throughout the collection is very fine. To particularise I may enumerate a few of the gems:

The 6d and the 1sh of the first local print, tête-bêche pairs.

The 1d black on pelure paper.

The 1d red on thick soft paper. A fine lot including an unused pair.

A tête-bêche pair of the 6d with "dark brown gum".

A block of six unused 6d on soft porous paper.

An unused pair of the 1sh yellow-green, soft porous paper.

Among the surcharged V. R. TRANSVAAL, the following of the variety spaced wider apart:

The 1d unused, centre stamp of a strip of three.

The 1d used, wide roulette.

The 3d mauve, red surcharge.

The 6d blue.

The 6d blue, inverted surcharge.

The 1sh green, unused, red surcharge, centre of a strip of three.

The 1sh green, unused, black surcharge, in a pair.

The following three surcharged V. R. TRANSVAAL :

The 3d mauve, with double surcharge, red and black.

The 3d lilac (black surcharge) a vertical strip of five unused.

The 1sh green, an unused tête-bêche pair.

The 6d blue on rose, without overprint.

The 6d blue on blue, without overprint.

The 1d red on blue, error "Transvral", unused.

The 1d red on blue, with short (broken) V.

The 6d blue on green, with short (broken) V.

The 3d lilac on buff, inverted surcharge.

The 6d blue on green with two stops between V and R and letters spaced wider apart (used and unused).

Many entire sheets including :

The 1d red V. R. TRANSVAAL on hard surfaced paper.

The 3d lilac on blue V. R. Transvaal, showing the types.

The "Een Penny" on 4d, Queen's head inverted, and ditto, larger type.

## INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ALBUMS, 1899 EDITION.

The new edition of the International Postage Stamp Album is now in press, and will be ready for delivery on or about November 15th; it will conform in its general lines to the 1896 edition, containing spaces for varieties of watermark, but will be somewhat simplified in other directions in order better to meet the wants of the general collector. It will contain spaces for all stamps issued up to July 1st of this year, including the War Issue of United States Revenue stamps.

The International Album will be published in the following styles:

		POST FREE.
No. 1,	Bound in Boards, half Cloth, 1 vol.,	\$1.50
2,	" " Cloth, gilt, with plain cover, 1 vol.,	2.50
3,	" " " " blank pages for future issues, 1 vol.,	3.50
4,	" " " " 2 vols.,	\$6.00 6.50
5,	" " French Morocco, gilt, blank pages, 2 vols.,	10.00 10.50

POST, FREE.

No. 6, Bound in Half Morocco, library style, full gilt, blank pages, 2 vols.,	\$17.00	\$18.00
7, Bound in Full Morocco, library style, full gilt, blank pages, 2 vols.,	25.00	26.00
8, Printed on the finest linen paper manufactured in the United States, bound in three volumes in Full Morocco, full gilt, with blank pages, etc.,		40.00
8, As above, unbound,		20.00

At about the same time we shall publish a new edition of the National Album, containing spaces for all the Postage Stamps of the United States, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, as well as for the "Officially Sealed," Telegraphs, and Document Revenues of the United States. Although Cuba and the Philippine Islands are not possessions of the United States, a large number of United States specialists have expressed their desire to include these issues in their collections; as it has always been our purpose to respond to the sentiments of collectors when sufficiently general, we have in accordance with their desires provided spaces for these two countries in the National Album.

The National Album will appear in the following styles :

No. 1. Bound in Full Cloth, on 120 lb. paper,	\$1.50
" 2. " " " " gilt, on 120 lb. paper,	2.00
" 3. " " " " " 160 lb. "	2.50
" 4. " " French Morocco, full gilt, 160 lb. paper,	4.50
" 5. " " Full Morocco, library style, full gilt on 200 lb. linen paper, 120 leaves,	15 00

We need not dwell upon the details of manufacture, but would say that in paper, presswork and binding the albums will be fully up to our standard, showing notable improvements in some particulars.

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE 58th EDITION STANDARD CATALOGUE.

We are preparing a supplement to the 58th edition of our Catalogue which will embody all the stamps issued up to October 1st of this year. No definite date can be named, at this writing, for the appearance of this Supplement, but we expect to place it on the market some time in the month of November. The Supplement will be prepared on the same lines as the Catalogue itself, and will be sold at the nominal price of ten cents.

### NOTES.

In our chronicle of September we stated that the portrait on the new 3c stamp of Newfoundland was that of Victoria Mary, Duchess of York, whereas it is in reality that of the Princess of Wales.



We have received the following warning from Mr. W. T. Wilson, and our readers will do well to note the points indicated by him :

"*New and dangerous forgery* of the 1st issue of provisional stamps for use in the Soudan, surcharged on current Egyptian stamps has just appeared.

The surcharge is a clever forgery, the principal differences being that the first Arabic character is not sufficiently like a crescent, and the last character but one is quite different to the original, being in two parts instead of one, as in the original."



We illustrate herewith several stamps chronicled by us in our September number.



The 20c Unpaid Letter stamp of Surinam of the new type, which has been catalogued for some time, has just been placed on sale.



We read with great regret in the *Philatelic Monthly and World* that the owners of the Providence plate have placed reprints of these stamps on the market. The back of the stamps will bear a letter to indicate that the stamps are not originals but, notwithstanding this precaution, we consider the action of the firm in question a reprehensible one and one which will serve no useful purpose. We admit that reprints of many stamps have a value from a scientific standpoint, but we fail to see any necessity, at this late day, for re-printing any such stamps as the Providence, complete sheets of the originals being still obtainable.



We have received some additional information in regard to the Army Frank which we illustrated and discussed in our last number. Our correspondent writes as follows in regard to the frank: "I am afraid we will never get much more information than I sent you in my last letter. The party who started this scheme is——. He claims that they are authorized, but has lost the letter conferring such authority. At any rate, what right has he to sell Government property if they are authorized, and if they are not authorized what right has he to try and foist these things on the philatelic world? The P. O. officials here say they know absolutely nothing about them, and never heard of them until shown to them by outsiders."



The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports that the 1c stamp of the Philippine Islands has now appeared in carmine. We shall await confirmation of this change before definitely recognizing it.



We take the following items from the Washington Notes in the *Weekly Philatelic Era* :

"The printing of new colors of the regular issue is rapidly becoming a

matter of fact. The following changes have been decided upon and probably have all gone into effect by this time.

4c dark red brown (same as present 6c)

5c light blue

6c magenta (same as 8c Columbian)

10c light brown

The reasons for these changes have been previously stated. Any of the above may be expected to be out at any time, but the stock in old colors will first be exhausted. The 4c and 5c will probably be the first found."

"1 $\frac{7}{8}$ c and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c Proprietary as well as 40c and 80c Documentary have been added to the regular set of revenues and are now being printed at the Bureau. The 40c is violet."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports that the 8c stamps of Selangor of the current type have appeared.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NICARAGUA.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us a Nicaragua wrapper of the issue of 1896 of the value of 4 centavos, with the stamp impressed twice, one impression being immediately above and running partly into the other.

## CHRONICLE.

**BARBADOS.**—From *The Monthly Journal* we take the following :

We have received a Registration envelope, size G, with flap on the address side, and with similar formula to that of the current Trinidad envelopes, though not, we think, with the same wording. There is a thick line across the right-hand end, both back and front, with the words, "To withdraw contents, cut envelope across this line," below it. On the back is the following: "NOTICE. It is forbidden to send by Post current Coin or Articles liable to Customs duties. Gold or Silver Bullion, Precious Stones, Jewelry, and other precious articles can be sent from Barbados, provided their transmission is not forbidden by the Regulations of the Country to which addressed.

"If any investigation is required to be made about this Letter, the Envelope must accompany the complaint."

*Registration envelope.*

Size 150x98 mm.

2p blue, formula in red

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The  $\frac{1}{2}$ p stamp has now appeared in a new design, namely that of the 1p of 1894.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.

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

**CHINA.**—Five additional values of the London print have now made their appearance.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a shell.



Perforated.

2c scarlet

5c salmon

\$1 red and pale rose

\$2 brown red and yellow

\$5 gray green and pale rose

**CURACAO.**—The 30 and 50c Unpaid Letter stamps have now appeared in the new type, thus completing the set.

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Perforated.

30c green and black

50c " " "

**ECUADOR.**—Mr. William Knudson has kindly shown us an envelope prepaid by a provisional 20c stamp, made by surcharging the current 50 sucres Revenue stamp "Correos-20c-Oficial," in three lines in a rectangular frame, the surcharge being in black. We have also seen the stamp with surcharge in red.

The *Monthly Journal* has received two additional values with the same surcharge, namely, 5c on 50c and 10c on 20 sucres. The same contemporary also chronicles two additional values of the Revenue stamps used for postage.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

5c on 50c lilac, Revenue, green surcharge

10c " 20 sucres orange, Revenue, black surcharge

20c " 50 " green " " "

20c " 50 " " " red "

Revenue stamps used for postage.

50c lilac

15c orange

**GRENADEA.**—The Jubilee stamp announced some time ago was duly issued on August 15, and it proves to be a handsome production of the engraver's art. The size is the same as that of the Trinidad commemorative stamp which was chronicled last month.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated 14.  
2 1/2p ultramarine

**GUATEMALA.**—It appears that the information contained in our last issue in regard to certain provisionals was slightly in error, as no 10c or 100c was made. We have now received a number of provisional surcharges, all of them, however, appearing on the stamps of the types of 1886, instead of on the commemorative issue, as we had been led, by our correspondent, to suppose.

The 1 and 6c surcharges are of the same type.

The stamps issued so far are as listed below:

*Adhesive stamps.*

1898  
—  
**1**  
centavo

1898  
—  
**10**  
centavos

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

- 1c on 25c red orange, black surcharge
- 1c on 50c sage green, red surcharge
- 1c on 75c carmine, black surcharge
- 6c on 10c red, black surcharge
- 6c on 20c green, black surcharge
- 6c on 100c maroon, black surcharge
- 6c on 150c dark blue, red surcharge
- 6c on 200c orange, black surcharge
- 10c on 20c green, red surcharge

**HONDURAS.**—In addition to the 5c and 10c values of the new set which were chronicled in our September number, the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received the 1, 2 and 6c values, the stamps being all of the same design.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 1c brown
- 2c dark pink
- 6c violet brown

**INDIA.**—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Journal of India*: "From the 1st October next the so-called 'privileged newspaper' system is to be abolished in India. This system was, in the main, designed to allow newspapers weighing not more than *three* tolas to be posted for one pice, or a quarter of an anna each, the postage for a quarter being payable not by stamps, but *in cash* in advance, and has been a good deal abused in many ways. Newspapers weighing not more than *four* tolas (2 oz.), provided that they have been 'registered' in the Postmaster-General's office, will from 1st October, 1898, be entitled to the quarter-anna rate. the term 'newspaper' has now been defined as in England, so as to exclude price-lists, etc., and the postage will be payable by means of postage stamps.

A supply of one-quarter anna postage stamps of the design and color of the recently obsolete 9 pies stamps, is under order from England. As, however, the stamps cannot reach India for about six months, the provisional will be used from 1st October *pro tem*. The surcharge is in black."

We shall illustrate the stamp in our next number.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a on  $\frac{1}{2}$ a green

**Bundi.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* reports that notwithstanding the statement made by the reigning Prince that no further stamps of high value would be printed, the 8 anna and 1 rupee have appeared in a re-drawn design somewhat smaller than the first issue.

In response to a letter sent to the Diwan on the part of our contemporary, he states that these values were again issued as their absence caused the stock of the stamps of the lower values to be exhausted very soon.

*Adhesive stamps.*

8 anna red, white laid paper.

1 rupee yellow, bluish laid paper

**NETHERLANDS.**—On September 6, coincident with the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, the 1 gulden (florin) stamp appeared in an entirely new and very artistic design. The illustration will speak for itself.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 11.  
1gl bronze green



**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The new set bearing the portraits of various members of the royal family of Great Britain is gradually making its appearance, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c has now been seen here in a beautiful olive shade, bearing a fine portrait of the infant son of the Duke of York.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c olive

**NEW ZEALAND.**—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* two more sizes of the Registration envelope, with stamp of the 1873 type on the flap, have been issued.

*Registration envelopes.*

Size 132x88 mm.

3p blue

Size 292x150 mm.

3p blue

**NICARAGUA.**—We recently received an envelope prepaid with an official stamp of 1897, exactly corresponding to the 1896 issue, except that the date reads "1897" as in the regular adhesives of that year.

This issue is not chronicled in our catalogue, but in response to our inquiry Mr. Seebeck informs us that it appeared at the time and was regularly in use. The new set must therefore be added to the list.

*Official stamps.*

1897 issue

Red surcharge

1c red

2c "

5c "

10c "

20c "

50c "

1p "

2p "

5p "

**NYASSA.**—The set of Mozambique stamps of the new type has also been surcharged for use in this section, the surcharge being of the same type as that on the previous issue.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Black Surcharge.

2  $\frac{1}{2}$ r gray

5r orange yellow

10r light green  
 15r brown  
 20r lilac  
 25r dark green  
 50r blue  
 75r rose  
 80r purple  
 100r dark blue on blue  
 150r light brown on buff  
 200r red lilac on pale lilac  
 300r blue on rose

**PORTO RICO.**—In addition to the provisional stamp which we chronicled in our September number on the authority of Mr. Eaton, *Madrid Filatelico* has received the 2 mils flesh of 1894, with the same surcharge in violet.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

2c on 2m flesh (1894), violet surcharge

We also add a list of the stamps of Porto Rico which were surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra," which are placed on letters to represent the war tax on correspondence. Our opinion that these stamps are not postage stamps was expressed in our previous number, but some of our readers will, no doubt be interested in having a complete list of the values thus surcharged.

2c lilac,	1894	issue
2c red brown,	1896	"
5c on 1m violet,	1891-93	"
5c on 2m violet rose,	1890	"
3c on 10c rose,	1890	"
4c on 20c vermilion,	1890	"

**ROUMANIA.**—The present series has been enriched by the addition of a 40 bani value in the regular type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated.

40b dark green

**Johore.**—Not to be behind her sister states, Johore has also issued stamps of \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 in the same type as the rest of the current series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated.

\$2	lilac and carmine
\$3	" " blue
\$4	" " brown
\$5	" " orange

**SURINAM.**—The authorities in this Colony, in order immediately to introduce the remaining values of the new set with the head of the Queen, have surcharged for use as 10c stamps, all the remaining stock with the head of the King, including the values 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

The following quantities of each value were issued :

80,000	10c on 12 ½c
6,300	10c " 15c
54,000	10c " 20c
45,000	10c " 25c
69,000	10c " 30c

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

# 10 CENT

Perforated.

10c on 12 ½c blue, (?) surcharge
10c " 15c gray (?) "
10c " 20c green, black surcharge
10c " 25c blue, (?) "
10c " 30c brown (?) "

**URUGUAY.**—The ½c rate having been established for newspapers, the need of a stamp of that value became urgent and, pending the arrival of the supply ordered in Buenos Aires, the 1c of 1894 was surcharged "PROVISIONAL ½ CENTESIMO," in three lines in black. However the supply of this stamp very soon approached exhaustion, and, to supply the demand, another surcharge had to be resorted to.

The 1c stamp of 1897 has therefore received the same surcharge impressed in blue.

The ½c on 1c blue has also appeared with the official surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

½c on 1c blue, black surcharge
½c on 1c bistre, blue "

*Official stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

½c on 1c blue, black surcharge
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## 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.

## OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

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Sept. 13th, 1898.

The 351st meeting of the organization and 104th of the Corporation was called to order by the President at 8 30 P. M. Present Messrs. Andreini, Perrin, Bruner, Lynde, Williams, Hobby, Bogert and O'Keefe. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Trustees reported the election of Mr. M. Taussig to membership. Mr. Andreini kindly exhibited some original covers of Cuban and Porto Rican stamps used during our recent military operations in these colonies. Owing to a meeting of the A. P. A. Branch which had been called to take place after the meeting, the members consented to an early adjournment.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Twenty-ninth meeting of the Board of Governors, held at the Club House, September 12, 1898.

Present: Dr. Stebbins who was called to the chair, Messrs. Luff, Scott and the Secretary.

Called to order at 8.40 P.M.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read sundry letters and was instructed to reply thereto.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was accepted, showing a balance in bank of \$123.26, exclusive of \$500 U. S. Bonds.

The Chairman of the House Committee read his report, which was received.

The Secretary was directed to insert in next month meeting's notice a request to the Governors for full attendance in order to discuss the question of a stamp exhibition, as proposed by Mr. Scott and in case of inability to attend, the Governors to be requested to express their views, in writing, upon the subject.

Adjourned 9.30 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 and of 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.      NOV. 1, 1898.      [Single Copies, 5cts  
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.)

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.—Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1884, June.		Two cents, vermillion.		One Die.	Three Knives.			
4965	(877)	77	White	48	3	F	R	
4966	(877a)	77	White	50	5	F	R	
4967	(877b)	77	White	49	4½	F	R	
4968	(878)	77	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4969	(879)	77	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
4970	(880)	77	Blue	48	3	F	R	
1884, June.		Two cents, vermillion.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4971	(881)	78	White	50	5	F	R	
4972	(882)	78	Amber	50	5	F	R	
1884, June.		Two cents, vermillion.		One Die.	One Knife.			
4973	(883)	79	White	48	3	F	R	
4974	(884)	79	Amber	48	3	F	R	
4975	(884a)	79	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
1884, July.		Two cents, vermillion.		One Die.	Six Knives.			
4976	(885)	80	White	46	1	F	R	Doubtful
4977	(886)	80	White	48	3	F	R	Doubtful
4978	(887)	80	White	49	4½	F	R	
4979	(888)	80	Amber	48	3	F	R	Doubtful
4980	(889)	80	Amber	49	4½	F	R	Doubtful
4981	(890)	80	Fawn	47	2	F	R	Doubtful
4982	(891)	80	Fawn	48	3	F	R	Doubtful
4983	(892)	80	Fawn	50	4½	F	R	Doubtful
4984	(893)	80	Fawn	51	7	F	R	Doubtful
4985	(894)	80	Blue	47	2	F	R	
4986	(895)	80	Blue	50	5	F	R	Doubtful
4987	(896)	80	White	49	4½	F	R	Lake

No.	N.P.S No	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1884, July. Two cents, brown. One Die. Six Knives.</b>								
4983	(897)	80	White	46	1	F	R	
4989	(898)	80	White	47	2	F	R	
4990	(899)	80	White	48	3	F	R	
4991	(900)	80	White	49	4½	F	R	
4992	(900a)	80	White	49	4½	F	R	Albino
4993	(900b)	80	White	49	4½	F	R	Mis-strike. Stamp on lower flap.
4994	(901)	80	White	50	5	F	R	
4995	(901a)	80	White	50	5	F	R	Mis-strike
4996	(902)	80	White	50	5	None	R	
4997	(903)	80	White	51	7	F	R	July, 1885
4998	(904)	80	White	52	8	F	S	July, 1885
4999	(905)	80	Creamy White	50	5	F	R	
5000	(906)	80	Amber	47	2	F	R	
5001	(907)	80	Amber	48	3	F	R	
5002	(908)	80	Amber	49	4½	F	R	
5003	(909)	80	Amber	50	5	F	R	
5004	(910)	80	Amber	51	7	F	R	July, 1885
5005	(911)	80	Fawn	47	2	F	R	
5006	(912)	80	Fawn	48	3	F	R	
5007	(913)	80	Fawn	49	4½	F	R	
5008	(914)	80	Fawn	50	5	F	R	
5009	(915)	80	Fawn	51	7	F	R	
5010	(916)	80	Blue	47	2	F	R	
5011	(917)	80	Blue	48	3	F	R	
5012	(918)	80	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
5013	(919)	80	Blue	50	5	F	R	
<b>1884, July. Two cents, brown. One Die. Two Knives.</b>								
5014	(908a)	81	White	47	2	F	R	
5015	(906a)	81	Amber	47	2	F	R	
5016	(911a)	81	Fawn	47	2	F	R	
5017	(916a)	81	Blue	47	2	F	R	
5018	(917a)	81	Blue	48	3	F	R	
<b>1885, May. Ten cents, brown. One Die. One Knife.</b>								
5019	(920)	62	White	51	7	F	R	
5020	(921)	62	Amber	51	7	F	R	
<b>1885, Oct. Thirty cents, black. One Die. One Knife.</b>								
5021	(922)	60	White	52	8	F	S	
<b>1886, May. Ninety cents, carmine. One Die. One Knife.</b>								
5022	(923)	66	White	52	8	F	S	
<b>1886, Oct. Two cents, brown. One Die. Eight Knives.</b>								
5023	(924)	80	White	53	2	F	S	
5024	(925)	80	White	53	2	F	R	
5025	(926)	80	White	54	10	F	S	
5026	(927)	80	White	55	11	F	S	
5027	(928)	80	White	56	9	F	R	
5028	(929)	80	Amber	53	2	F	S	
5029	(930)	80	Amber	56	9	F	R	
5030	(931)	80	Oriental Buff	53	2	F	S	
5031	(932)	80	Oriental Buff	48	3	F	R	Specimen
5032	(933)	80	Oriental Buff	49	4½	F	R	
5033	(934)	80	Oriental Buff	50	5	F	R	Specimen
5034	(935)	80	Oriental Buff	56	9	F	R	
5035	(936)	80	Blue	53	2	F	S	
5036	(937)	80	Blue	56	9	F	R	
5037	(938)	80	Blue	51	7	F	R	Specimen

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1886, Oct. Four cents, green. One Die. One Knife.								
5038	(939)	74	Oriental Buff	50	5	F	R	Specimen
5039	(940)	74	Blue	50	5	F	R	Specimen
1886, Oct. Five cents, brown. One Die. One Knife.								
5040	(941)	71	Oriental Buff	49	4½	F	R	
5041	(942)	71	Blue	49	4½	F	R	
1886, Oct. Ten cents, brown. One Die. One Knife.								
5042	(943)	62	Oriental Buff	51	7	F	R	
1886, Oct. Thirty cents, black. One Die. One Knife.								
5043	(944)	60	Oriental Buff	52	8	F	S	
1886, Oct. Ninety cents, carmine. One Die. One Knife.								
5044	(945)	66	Amber	52	8	F	S	
5045	(946)	66	Blue	52	8	F	S	
1886, Oct. One cent, blue. One Die. Four Knives.								
5046	(946a)	50	Oriental Buff	48	3	F	R	Specimen
5047	(947)	50	White	48	3	G	R	
5048	(948)	50	White	55	11	G	S	
5049	(949)	50	White	55	11	G	R	
5050	(950)	50	White	49	4½	G	R	
5051	(951)	50	White	50	5	G	R	Pale blue
5052	(952)	50	Amber	48	3	G	R	
5053	(953)	50	Amber	49	4½	G	R	
5054	(954)	50	Manila	48	4	G	U	
5055	(955)	50	Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5056	(956)	50	Manila	50	6	G	U	
5057	(956a)	50	Manila	50	6	G	U	Albino
5058	(956b)	50	Amber Manila	48	4	G	U	Specimen
5059	(957)	50	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5060	(957a)	50	Amber Manila	50	6	G	U	
1886, Oct. Two cents, brown. One Die. Ten Knives.								
5061	(958)	80	White	46	1	G	R	
5062	(959)	80	White	53	2	G	R	
5063	(960)	80	White	48	3	G	R	
5064	(960b)	80	White	48	3	G	R	Mis-strike. Stamp on lower flap
5065	(961)	80	White	54	10	G	R	
5066	(962)	80	White	55	11	G	S	
5067	(963)	80	White	55	11	G	R	
5068	(964)	80	White	49	4½	G	R	
5069	(964a)	80	White	49	4½	G	R	Albino
5070	(964b)	80	White	49	4½	G	R	Partial albino
5071	(965)	80	White	50	5	G	R	
5072	(965a)	80	White	50	5	G	R	Albino
5073	(965b)	80	White	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike
5074	(966)	80	White	56	9	G	R	
5075	(967)	80	White	51	7	G	R	
5076	(968)	80	White	52	8	G	S	
5077	(969)	80	Amber	53	2	G	R	
5078	(970)	80	Amber	48	3	G	R	
5079	(971)	80	Amber	49	4½	G	R	
5080	(971a)	80	Amber	49	4½	G	R	Albino
5081	(972)	80	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5082	(972a)	80	Amber	50	5	G	R	Partial albino
5083	(973)	80	Amber	56	9	G	R	
5084	(974)	80	Amber	51	7	G	R	

No.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5085	(975)	80	Amber	52	8	G	S	
5086	(975a)	80	Amber	52	8	G	S	Albino
5087	(976)	80	Oriental Buff	48	3	G	R	
5088	(977)	80	Oriental Buff	49	4½	G	R	
5089	(978)	80	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	
5090	(979)	80	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5091	(980)	80	Oriental Buff	51	7	G	R	
5092	(981)	80	Oriental Buff	52	8	G	S	
5093	(982)	80	Blue	48	3	G	R	
5094	(983)	80	Blue	49	4½	G	R	
5095	(984)	80	Blue	50	5	G	R	
5096	(985)	80	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5097	(986)	80	Blue	51	7	G	R	
5098	(987)	80	Blue	52	8	G	S	
5099	(988)	80	Manila	48	3	G	R	
5100	(989)	80	Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5101	(990)	80	Manila	50	5	G	R	
5102	(991)	80	Manila	56	9	G	R	
5103	(992)	80	Manila	51	7	G	R	
5104	(993)	80	Manila	52	8	G	S	
5105	(994)	80	Amber Manila	48	3	G	R	
5106	(995)	80	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5107	(996)	80	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	
5108	(997)	80	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	
5109	(998)	80	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
5110	(999)	80	Amber Manila	52	8	G	S	
1886, Oct. Two cents, brown. One Die. Two Knives.								
5111	(958a)	81	White	46	1	G	R	
5112	(960a)	81	White	48	3	G	R	
5113	(970a)	81	Amber	48	3	G	R	
1886, Oct. Four cents, green. One Die. Two Knives.								
5114	(1004)	73	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5115	(1005)	73	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5116	(1008)	73	Manila	51	7	G	R	
5117	(1011b)	73	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	Specimen
5118	(1012)	73	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
1886, Oct. Four cents, green. One Die. Three Knives.								
5119	(1000)	74	White	50	5	G	R	
5120	(1000a)	74	White	50	5	G	R	Die variety
5121	(1001)	74	White	56	9	G	R	
5122	(1001a)	74	White	56	9	G	R	Die variety
5123	(1002)	74	Amber	50	5	G	R	Die variety
5124	(1003)	74	Amber	56	9	G	R	
5125	(1003a)	74	Amber	56	9	G	R	Die variety
5126	(1006)	74	Manila	50	5	G	R	
5127	(1006a)	74	Manila	50	5	G	R	Die variety
5128	(1007)	74	Manila	56	9	G	R	
5129	(1007a)	74	Manila	56	9	G	R	Die variety
5130	(1009)	74	Manila	52	8	G	S	
5131	(1009a)	74	Manila	52	8	G	S	Die variety
5132	(1010)	74	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	Die variety
5133	(1011)	74	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	
5134	(1011a)	74	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	Die variety
5135	(1013)	74	Amber Manila	52	8	G	S	
5136	(1013a)	74	Amber Manila	52	8	G	S	Die variety
1886, Oct. Five cent, brown. One Die. Two Knives.								
5137	(1014)	71	White	49	4½	G	R	
5138	(1014a)	71	Creamy White	49	4½	G	R	



No. N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5139 (1015)	71	White	50	5	G	R	
5140 (1016)	71	Amber	49	4½	G	R	
5141 (1017)	71	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5142 (1018)	71	Oriental buff	50	5	G	R	
5143 (1019)	71	Blue	50	5	G	R	
1886, Oct.	Five cents, blue.		One Die.		One Knife.		
5144 (1020)	71	White	50	5	G	R	Probably a proof
1886, Oct.	Ten cents, brown.		One Die.		Eight Knives.		
5145 (1021)	62	White	53	2	G	R	
5146 (1022)	62	White	48	3	G	R	
5147 (1023)	62	White	55	11	G	R	
5148 (1024)	62	White	49	4½	G	R	
5149 (1025)	62	White	50	5	G	R	
5150 (1026)	62	White	56	9	G	R	
5151 (1027)	62	White	51	7	G	R	
5152 (1028)	62	White	52	8	G	S	
5153 (1029)	62	Amber	53	2	G	R	
5154 (1030)	62	Amber	48	3	G	R	
5155 (1031)	62	Amber	49	4½	G	R	
5156 (1032)	62	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5157 (1033)	62	Amber	56	9	G	R	
5158 (1034)	62	Amber	51	7	G	R	
5159 (1035)	62	Amber	52	8	G	S	
5160 (1036)	62	Oriental Buff	48	3	G	R	
5161 (1037)	62	Oriental Buff	49	4½	G	R	
5162 (1038)	62	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	
5163 (1039)	62	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5164 (1040)	62	Oriental Buff	51	7	G	R	
5165 (1041)	62	Blue	48	3	G	R	
5166 (1042)	62	Blue	49	4½	G	R	
5167 (1043)	62	Blue	50	5	G	R	
5168 (1044)	62	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5169 (1045)	62	Blue	51	7	G	R	
5170 (1046)	62	Manila	48	3	G	R	
5171 (1047)	62	Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5172 (1048)	62	Manila	50	5	G	R	
5173 (1049)	62	Manila	56	9	G	R	
5174 (1050)	62	Manila	51	7	G	R	
5175 (1050a)	62	Manila	51	7	None	R	Very thin wove paper
5176 (1051)	62	Amber Manila	48	3	G	R	
5177 (1052)	62	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5178 (1053)	62	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	
5179 (1054)	62	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	
5180 (1055)	62	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
1886.	Ten cents, red-brown.		One Die.		One Knife.		
5181 (1055a)	62	Manila	56	9	G	R	
5182 (1055b)	62	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	
1886.	Ten cents, black.		One Die.		One Knife.		
5183 (1055c)	62	Blue	49	4½	G	R	
1886, Oct.	Thirty cents, black.		One Die.		Three Knives.		
5184 (1056)	60	White	51	7	G	R	
5185 (1057)	60	Amber	51	7	G	R	
5186 (1058)	60	Oriental Buff	48	3	G	R	
5187 (1059)	60	Oriental Buff	51	7	G	R	
5188 (1060)	60	Blue	48	3	G	R	
5189 (1061)	60	Blue	51	7	G	R	

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5190	(1062)	60	Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5191	(1063)	60	Manila	51	7	G	R	
5192	(1063a)	60	Manila	51	7	M	R	
5193	(1064)	60	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5194	(1065)	60	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
1886, Oct.		Ninety cents, carmine.		One Die.	Two Knives.			
5195	(1066)	66	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5196	(1067)	66	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5197	(1068)	66	Manila	51	7	G	R	
5198	(1069)	66	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
1886.		One cent, blue.		One Die.	Two Knives.			
5199	(1070)	50	Manila	48	4	H	U	
5200	(1070a)	50	Manila	48	4	H	R	Specimen
5201	(1070b)	50	Manila	48	4	None	R	Specimen
5202	(1071)	50	Manila	50	6	H	U	
5203	(1071a)	50	Amber Manila	48	4	H	R	Specimen
1886.		Two cents, brown.		One Die.	Six Knives.			
5204	(1072)	80	Amber	53	2	H	S	Very doubtful
5205	(1072a)	80	Manila	53	2	H	S	Specimen
5206	(1072b)	80	Manila	48	3	H	R	Specimen, wove paper
5207	(1072c)	80	Manila	49	4½	H	R	Specimen
5208	(1072d)	80	Manila	50	5	H	R	Specimen
5209	(1072e)	80	Manila	56	9	H	R	Specimen
5210	(1072f)	80	Manila	51	7	H	R	Specimen
5211	(1072g)	80	Manila	51	7	M	R	
5212	(1072h)	80	Amber Manila	53	2	H	S	
5213	(1072i)	80	Amber Manila	48	3	H	R	Specimen
5214	(1072j)	80	Amber Manila	48	3	None	R	Specimen, wove paper
5215	(1072k)	80	Amber Manila	49	4½	H	R	Specimen
5216	(1072l)	80	Amber Manila	50	5	H	R	Specimen
5217	(1072m)	80	Amber Manila	50	5	None	R	Specimen, wove paper
5218	(1072n)	80	Amber Manila	56	9	H	R	Specimen
5219	(1072o)	80	Amber Manila	51	7	H	R	Specimen
1886.		Thirty cents, black.		One Die.	One Knife.			
5220	(1073)	60	Amber Manila	52	8	H	S	
1886.		Ninety cents, carmine.		One Die.	One Knife.			
5221	(1074)	60	Manila	52	8	H	S	

## TWELFTH SERIES.

## Dies.

**DIE 82. ONE CENT. 1887.** An upright oval,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $29\frac{1}{2}$  mm., containing a large bust of Franklin to left upon a ground of solid color. The frame lines are plain on their outer edges but toothed, like a saw, on their inner edges, and have a fine, colorless line within each. At the bottom, dividing the frame, is an eight sided shield containing the numeral of value, which is tall and slender. It is inscribed above "UNITED STATES POSTAGE" with an eight rayed ornament at each end. Below and to the left of the shield, "ONE," at right of shield "CENT." The bust is large and

bends forward. The side ornaments are large, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length. The "G" of "POSTAGE" has no cross-bar, and there are 71 points in the outer line and 42 in the inner. The lines, numeral, frame-lines and inscriptions are all colorless, the latter being in block capitals. Commonly known as the "Tiffany die."

**DIE 83. ONE CENT. 1887.** Similar to above. But smaller and more upright. Size 25 by 30 mm. There are 69 points in the outer line and 44 in the inner. The "G" has the cross-bar; the numeral is heavy and the side ornaments measure 3 mm. in length.

**DIE 84. TWO CENTS. 1887.** Similar to die 83 with value changed to "TWO CENTS" and containing a bust of Washington. The bust is large and rather poor. The "G" of "POSTAGE" has no cross-bar; there are 68 points in the outer row and 45 in the inner. The front point of the bust points at the second point of the frame-line. The side ornaments are broad, nearly round and very distinct. This is Tiffany, Bogert & Rechart's Die 72, *var. A*.

**DIE 85. TWO CENTS. 1887.** Similar to last. The bust is smaller and its front point points at the third point of the frame-line. The "G" of "POSTAGE" has no cross-bar. There are 72 points in the outer frame-line and 47 in the inner. Side ornaments smaller and more indistinct. This is the "Rejected die" of the catalogues.

**DIE 86. TWO CENTS. 1887.** Similar to the last. The "G" has the cross-bar. The front point of the bust points at the second point of the frame-line. There are 67 points in the outer row and 47 in the inner.\*

**DIE 87. TWO CENTS. 1887.** Same as last except the bust, which is noticeably larger, as is shown by the following measurements: Across head at tip of nose die 86, 8 3/4 mm., die 87 about 9 1/2 mm. Across head at upper end of nose, die 86 about 7 1/2 mm. die 87 fully 8 mm. Across neck, at base of chin, and across the base of the neck, die 86, 7 mm., die 87 a good 7 1/2 mm. From the back of bust to frame is 1 mm. in die 86 and only 1/2 mm. in die 88. From the back of the head, in line with eye, to frame is 2 mm. in die 86 and 1 1/2 in die 87.

**DIE 88. FOUR CENTS. 1887.** Size 24 by 30 mm. Bust of Jackson substituted for that of Washington and value changed. Otherwise the same as die 86.

**DIE 89. FIVE CENTS. 1887.** Same as die 88, with value changed and head of Grant instead of that of Jackson.

**Watermarks.**

The watermarks are three in number, F. G. and M. All have been described.

**Knives.**

The knives are eleven in number, *i.e.*, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57. All but the last have been already described.

**KNIFE 57. LEGAL SIZE. No. 9. 1887.** Similar to knife 56, but 3 mm. longer. The top and bottom flaps are alike, being similar to the bottom flap of knife 56.

The side flaps are brought up near the upper fold and have a circular piece cut out of the corner of the end, somewhat similar to knife 55.

**Paper.**

The papers remain the same as in the preceding issues.

**Mis-strikes.**

A mis-strike is an envelope showing the stamp in any other than the normal position. Prior to this issue there are comparatively few to be found, but in this and the succeeding issues they are quite common and envelopes are to be found showing the stamp in every conceivable position both on the face and reverse of the envelope. Many, also, have more than one stamp, the greatest number known on one envelope being seven stamps, or portions of them.

Another rather common oddity consists of two or more sheets of paper having been folded together, forming what is commonly known as a "double envelope," one being inside the other. As many as four, thus folded together, have been seen. Sometimes they all have stamps impressed in color, again only the outer may be colored while the others are albinos, etc.

As it would be an interminable task to describe all the variations of the above, merely such envelopes as are found in this condition will be listed noting whether *mis-strike, double envelope, etc.*, and it will be left for the collector to determine what he will collect.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1887, Sept. One cent, blue. One Die. One Knife.</b>								
5222	(1075)	82	White	49	4 1/2	G	R	
<b>1887, Sept. One cent, blue. One Die. Four Knives.</b>								
5223	(1076)	83	White	48	3	G	R	
5224	(1077)	83	White	55	11	G	R	
5225	(1078)	83	White	49	4 1/2	G	R	
5226	(1078a)	83	White	49	4 1/2	G	R	Partial albino
5227	(1078b)	83	White	49	4 1/2	G	R	Mis-strike
5228	(1079)	83	Amber	48	3	G	R	
5229	(1080)	83	Amber	49	4 1/2	G	R	
5230	(1081)	83	Manila	48	4	G	U	

\*NOTE.—Some specimens of this die have the front point of the bust much more rounded than ordinary

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5231	(1082)	83	Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5232	(1083)	83	Manila	50	6	G	U	
5233	(1083a)	83	Manila	50	6	G	U	Albino
5234	(1083b)	83	Manila	50	6	G	U	Partial albino
5235	(1083c)	83	Manila	50	6	G	U	Mis-strike
5236	(1084)	83	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R	
1887, Sept.		Two cents, green.		One Die.	One Knife.			
5237	(1085)	84	White	50	5	G	R	
5238	(1086)	84	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5239	(1087)	84	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	
5240	(1088)	84	Blue	50	5	G	R	
5241	(1089)	84	Manila	50	5	G	R	
5242	(1090)	84	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	
1887, Sept.		Two cents, gray.		One Die.	One Knife.			
5243	(1091)	85	White	50	5	G	R	Probably a proof
1887, Sept.		Two cents, green.		One Die.	Three Knives.			
5244	(1092)	85	White	48	3	G	R	
5245	(1092a)	85	White	49	4½	G	R	
5246	(1093)	85	White	50	5	G	R	
5247	(1094)	85	Amber	48	3	G	R	
5248	(1094a)	85	Amber	49	4½	G	R	
5249	(1095)	85	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5250	(1096)	85	Oriental Buff	48	3	G	R	
5251	(1097)	85	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	
5252	(1098)	85	Blue	48	3	G	R	
5253	(1099)	85	Blue	50	5	G	R	
5254	(1100)	85	Manila	48	3	G	R	
5255	(1101)	85	Amber Manila	48	3	G	R	
1887, Sept.		Two cents, green.		One Die.	Eleven Knives.			
5256	(1102)	86	White	46	1	G	R	
5257	(1103)	86	White	53	2	G	R	
5258	(1103a)	86	White	53	2	G	R	Mis-strike
5259	(1104)	86	White	48	3	G	R	
5260	(1104a)	86	White	48	3	G	R	Albino
5261	(1104b)	86	White	48	3	G	R	Mis-strike
5262	(1105)	86	White	54	10	F	S	
5263	(1106)	86	White	54	10	G	S	
5264	(1107)	86	White	54	10	G	R	

NOTE.—Insert after No. 4145, on page 269 of the A. J. OF P. for July, 1898:

4145a	(132b)	26	White	11	3	A8	S	Double Impression Albino
Also, to No. 4382 (352c) add, under "Remarks,"								
And, after No. 4455, on page 356, add:								
4455a	(418a)	58	White	36	8	B	S	Extra albino impression
After No. 4842, on page 398, add:								
4842a	(759a)	72	Blue	47	2	E	R	Double impression
And, on page 399, No. 4927, strike out "Doubtful," under "Remarks," as the envelope has been seen.								

Comparative list of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society:

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.	Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
53	47	55	49
54	48	56	50

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF CHILE.

By M. DE LARA.

Translated from *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica "Santiago"*

by J. M. ANDREINI.

## I.

All post offices have adopted the system of imposing a fine, double the amount of regular postage, on letters insufficiently prepaid at the time of mailing. This principle was incorporated in the postal laws of Chile, on the 20th day of October, 1852, by a decree establishing the prepayment of postage (art. 3) but it was not put in practice until the 1st day of July following, when stamps for the prepayment of postage were used for the first time.

When the General Postal Laws were published on February 22d, 1858, the same law was carefully included (art. 74). It was not omitted from the Postal Schedules of November 19, 1874, by its author Mr. Rafael Garcia Reyes.

The Chilean post offices employed various means to designate the amount of postage due. The most common was by stamping on the covers with a hand-stamp in black, blue, or red ink the word "MULTADA," and with another hand-stamp the figure designating the amount which must be collected on delivery.




Fig. 1.

Some of the offices lacked this latter stamp and there the figures were written.

In 1875 the principal offices, Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion, etc., were furnished with special hand-stamps which bore in the centre the figures indicative of the amount of postage due;



Fig. 2.

there were nine in all, bearing the figures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 20, 30 and 40.

Similar stamps were afterwards furnished to other offices, but most offices employed stamps like the above with blank spaces in the center so that separate engraved figures might be placed therein and changed at will.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

All these different systems were in use until recently but there has never been a uniform method in use by all the offices.

It is easily imaginable that such a system was liable to abuse.

"A postmaster who may have stolen the money from fines" says Mr. Ossa Borne in his recent, interesting book *Postal Reform in Chile*, "can by any system, (excepting when using the postage due stamp system) substitute the amount stolen with pieces made up and fined by himself.

"He cannot do so when using postage due stamps of certain denominations because he has to buy and pay for them.

"There is no safety whatever in the use of hand-stamps or in that of written figures, or in that of adhesive stamps which are purchased at face value because the fines can be imposed at will. If the short-paid pieces do not foot up enough, the difference could be made by fining local pieces. Could the fraud be discovered? Doubtless all frauds can be discovered by one means or another, but there is a great abyss between the ability to discover and the actual discovery of such a fraud.

"Foreign mail either not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid is in the same case, as the office receiving it must impose the fine. For this mail no voucher whatever is received or given and, as it may be bound to any city in the land, though it is received and fined by a single office, it is very easy to omit charging same or use the mail forwarded to other offices for his discharge in proportion to the amount misappropriated.

"Who could investigate and discover the origin of ten dollars worth of short-paid letters held in the office unless he was fully acquainted with that sort of work? And supposing that short-paid letters are made up of envelopes stuffed with blank paper, who could discover the fraud when the absolute inviolability of the mail is respected?

"Two friends, postmasters in different places could agree not to charge each other with short-paid letters originating in their respective offices. The amount received for this mail would not go into the Postal Treasury, and even the amount received for mails originating elsewhere would not accrue to the Postal Treasury unless it was properly charged. Add to these items the local mails, originating and delivered in the city, accounting for which is very difficult in small offices. A large part of this mail would not yield anything to the treasury but would be misappropriated by dishonest officials.

"What is the amount of short-paid mail exchanged between small offices? If the amount is not recorded in the column of mail forwarded it would hardly appear in that of mail in transit. The system of small offices is liable to these frauds; to increase the pieces forwarded and to increase the postage thereon in order to receive the benefit of the 40 per cent. commission which is paid the postmaster in lieu of salary; to reduce or entirely suppress the charges of short-paid mail, aside from that in transit, in order to increase the personal income of the postmaster."

The Postmaster General Mr. Juan Miguel Riesco, who knew whereof he spoke, proposed to the government in his memorandum to the Secretary of

the Interior in 1870, the introduction of postage due stamps. He said on the subject: "The adoption of this reform would be of inestimable value in Chile because the merchants and the general public would then have every desirable guarantee of good service, whereas at present doubts are ever expressed as to the legality of the fine imposed, as the piece fined does not bear a special stamp which invests such a fine with its true character; that is, a penalty for infraction of a law."

Unfortunately the government did not take the matter in consideration and things went on as formerly.

## II

It was the postmaster at Valparaiso, Mr. Ossa Borne, who abandoned the old routine. He tried in his office the system followed in other countries, and it is a source of pleasure to state that the trial produced splendid results.

On October 12th, 1894, the Valparaiso postmaster began to use on mail not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid certain adhesive stamps, roughly and economically prepared. They consisted of small rectangles of yellow paper, perforated and gummed beforehand, on which were printed the designs of the hand-stamps theretofore used to express the amount short-paid.

The following are a few notes on these stamps, which are known as *provisional due stamps* among Chilean philatelists.

The printing or stamping of these adhesive stamps was made on two occasions; the first, on the 12th October, 1894, as above stated, the second in December, 1894. It is easy to recognize these two issues by the manner in which the stamp was printed. The stamps of the first issue are all printed in the narrowest part of the rectangle, (Fig. 5).

Those of the second issue are printed in the widest part, (Fig. 6).



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Both impressions were on yellow paper, glazed, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , with gum, thus prepared by the lithographer Gillet, of Valparaiso. The color of the paper was not all alike as there are stamps found on both pale and deep yellow.

The sheets were not perforated on the four exterior lines; thus the four outside stamps: two 2c, one 30c and one 40c had only two sides perforated; and twenty-four stamps: six 2c, two 4c, one 6c, one 8c, three 10c, three 16c, two 20c, three 30c and three 40c, lacked perforation on one side; while the balance of thirty-six in the center of the sheet were perforated on all sides.

Water discolors these stamps, unglazes the paper and pales considerably the black ink, which becomes almost gray. The paper after being washed of its glazing and gumming becomes very poor in quality and is known here as *flying-kite-paper*. If not exposed to water the stamps are easily torn, the least fold and pressure with the fingers producing a breakage.

The sheets of the first series contained 64 stamps, distributed thus:

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40

A larger quantity was printed of the 10c and 16c, as it was thought that perhaps they would be the denominations most needed as fines on single domestic letters and on unpaid foreign letters, on which forty centimes (fcs. 0.40) is due, a large number of these coming from Spain and Italy.

The stamps of the second series were printed in strips containing each ten stamps of the same value, thus:

2	2	10	10	40	40
2	2	10	10	40	40
2	2	10	10	40	40
2	2	10	10	40	40
2	2	10	10	40	40

There were also complete sheets made of each value.

The total of both series was about 20,000 stamps, but it is impossible to state what proportion of them was used, as the remainders were destroyed, without counting them, on December 31st, 1894, in order to begin on the 1st day of January, 1895, the use of the permanent issue.

The hand-stamps with which the sheets had been printed were on the same day destroyed.

These stamps were therefore in use eighty-one days, a fact which accounts for their rarity and for the demand which is noted for them from philatelists both at home and abroad. It is remarkable how few collectors here took pains to obtain these stamps while they were in use. The difficulty of getting them and the high prices they have attained in the philatelic markets have tempted the imitators and we know of some recent counterfeits.

In the remarks which follow these notes our esteemed colleague Mr. Wiedmann gives full details of these imitations, with interesting data, so that it would be useless to repeat them here.

### III.

The advantages of the new system having been recognized from the beginning, the Valparaiso office undertook to replace the provisional issue by the permanent series specially engraved for that service.



Mr. Félix Leblanc, photographer, at that time manager for the lithographer Gillet, whose establishment and experience offered full guarantees of good work, was commissioned to prepare the designs, which were duly embodied in a report submitted about the middle of November, 1894 and approved by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Leblanc tried in 1890, perhaps even before, to manufacture and supply the Government with postage stamps. The design prepared and accepted was one of many he had previously prepared and he simply changed the legends so as to fit them for the purpose now in view.

I was in his shop not many days ago and there received full information on this matter.

He very kindly showed me through his shop, full of all sorts of machinery, and I then saw several galvanoplastic dies ready to print from. Mr. Leblanc did not have much Government support and was obliged to store away in a corner all his dies which we found well covered by the dust of years.



Fig. 7.

Figure 7 is a direct reproduction of these dies with which Mr. Leblanc favored me. I am also indebted to him for two proofs in slate-blue and brick-red which he presented to me and I understand that proofs in blue, black, rose and green were also taken.

The trial of colors having delayed the work, it was necessary, as time pressed, to give up further trials and to transfer the design to a stone. This work was quickly and satisfactorily done at the Gillet establishment by the end of December.

The stamps show the bust of Columbus in a circle in the upper left corner; in the right lower corner there are figures in white indicating the value; the value is repeated at both ends of a diagonal band, and between these figures are the words *multada* and *centavo* or *centavos*; a background of horizontal lines is visible. The above is in a frame with the following legend in white letters: *Correos de Chile porte Valparaiso*. A star in each corner of the frame. Perforated 11.

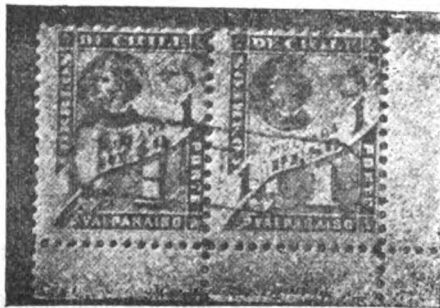


Fig. 8.

The design read originally as follows : *Correos de Chile porte franco* and on the band simply *x centavos x*.

I am informed that if there had been sufficient time we would have had a design of Columbus showing him without beard, or a design of Prat, O'Higgins or some other patriotic son of Chile. This latter was at least the idea of Mr. Ossa Borne.

The appearance of the stamps as printed is good enough and their red color harmonizes well with the deep yellow color of the paper.

The sheets consisted of one hundred stamps of twelve different denominations : 1 centavo, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60, 80 centavos and 1 peso, distributed as follows :

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	40	40	40	40	40	40
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
50	50	50	60	60	60	80	80	1p	1p	1p

The perforation was done with common, one line needles and it was therefore necessary to apply the machine to the sheet twenty-two times, eleven times horizontally, eleven vertically, and this process generally produced a single irregular perforation at the points of intersection.

The issue consisted of 2,000 sheets which gives the following quantities of each denomination:

1 centavo,	.	.	.	30,000 copies.
2 centavos,	.	.	.	20,000 "
4 "	.	.	.	20,000 "
6 "	.	.	.	20,000 "
8 "	.	.	.	20,000 "
10 "	.	.	.	40,000 "
20 "	.	.	.	20,000 "
40 "	.	.	.	10,000 "
50 "	.	.	.	6,000 "
60 "	.	.	.	6,000 "
80 "	.	.	.	4,000 "
1 peso,	.	.	.	4,000 "

Total, 200,000

The issue being rather small, these stamps are somewhat scarce, used and unused, but comparatively scarcer in unused form.

In spite of the small quantities this issue was sufficient for the use of the office during the years 1895 and 1896.

IV.

Towards the end of 1896 there was noticed a shortage of stamps of the smaller denominations, notably those of 2, 4 and 10 centavos. It was found necessary to order a new supply and the lithographic establishment above mentioned was requested to use the same plates, paper and ink which were used for the printing of the previous two thousand sheets; the only changes to be made were in the location and number of the values. But it so happened that the old paper had been exhausted and other stock had to be drawn upon which was found on examination to be of the same quality but of a slightly paler shade in color. The ink was a little lighter and is carmine rather than red.

The sheets were perforated by a special machine manufactured in France for that very purpose. At one stroke the sheet of one hundred stamps was perforated leaving a perfect perforation at each intersecting line.

Perf. 13½.



Fig. 9.

The second printing of this issue was one thousand sheets and each sheet consisted of the following values, distributed thus :

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	40	50	60	80	100	

The higher values were omitted or decreased in number on these sheets as there was some stock of them left and their use was relatively infrequent.

On the other hand the two and four centavos were doubled in number as these denominations had been exhausted and the call for them was great. It is to be observed that on these sheets the 100 centavos was substituted for the 1 peso, in order to obviate the error of confounding the 1 peso with the 1 centavo stamp, a mistake which had often occurred.

## V.

After the above stamps had been in use five months the following order was issued

"No. 2231. Santiago, May 26, 1897.

"Whereas

"1st. According to Art. 115 of Postal Regulations postage stamps must be affixed to correspondence so as to prepay postage

"2nd. According to Art. 116 of said regulations all correspondence not so prepaid with postage stamps or insufficiently prepaid, must be fined in double the amount unpaid.

"3rd. It is important to establish the manner in which such fines should be collected and duly accounted for

"I do hereby decree

"1st. On and after July 1st the amount of double postage which may be due on all unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence, according to the law of Nov. 19, 1874, must be paid by means of special stamps bearing the word *multa* and indicating the money value.

"Postal employees collecting fines not in accordance with the foregoing clause will be liable to the penalties of Art. 62 of Postal Regulations.

"3rd. The General Post Office will give due credit for the total fines on undelivered mail at any post office whenever that mail is given up for destruction, and

"4th. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to have the necessary stamps engraved to carry out this order and such stamps must be delivered over to the Treasury for distribution in accordance with the law of Jan. 20, 1883.

"Take note, communicate and publish the above in the *Boletín de las Leyes y Decretos del Gobierno*."

Signed, ERRÁZURIZ.

Signed, CÁRLOS ANTÚNEZ.

According to the first clause this order should have been put in force on July 1st, 1897 so that the postal authorities had only one month in which to



Fig. 10.

have the stamps engraved and printed and distributed among all the post offices in the Republic. The time though short was sufficient, had the authorities acted without delay ; but as it was to be expected, some time elapsed before the work was ordered to be done. About the middle of June bids were asked from the lithographer Gillet, of Valparaiso and from the Barcelona establishment of Santiago.

The former offered three designs, of which I have only been able to obtain that on figure 10, representing five values. The latter establishment offered two designs reproduced in fig. 11 and 12.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

The bids of both firms were alike as to price, 74 centavos per 1,000 stamps. The authorities accepted Mr. Gillet's design, as his establishment had more experience in this sort of work, having prepared in it the stamps used in Valparaiso up to that time, also those used in Bolivia, etc., etc.

It is well to state that of the three Gillet designs the ugliest was chosen and I regret to be unable to reproduce the designs rejected, specially one like the Hawaiian 10c stamp of 1894, so as to show plainly the very poor artistic taste of the Postmaster General.

At the end of June the stamps had not been printed. It was then important to find a way to carry out the order of May 26 and no better or easier way could be found than to make use of the very stamps of Valparaiso. But the stock that could be drawn upon was not sufficient to supply all the offices of the Republic and it was necessary to make another printing, reducing the denominations to those most needed : 1 centavo, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20 centavos, thus omitting the 40, 50, 60, 80 and 100c stamps.

The number of sheets ordered was two thousand and the stamps were distributed as follows on each sheet.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

The stamps of this third printing differ in nothing from the stamps of the second printing and it is very easy to confound one with the other.

Both printings should be considered as one issue, consisting of the following stamps:

	2d PRINT	3d PRINT	TOTAL.
1c	10,000	20,000	30,000
2c	20,000	40,000	60,000
4c	20,000	40,000	60,000
6c	10,000	20,000	30,000
8c	10,000	20,000	30,000
10c	20,000	40,000	60,000
20c	5,000	20,000	25,000
40c	1,000		1,000
50c	1,000		1,000
60c	1,000		1,000
80c	1,000		1,000
100c	1,000		1,000
TOTALS,	100,000	200,000	300,000

All the stamps from the third printing as well as all the stamps remaining in the Valparaiso office were delivered to the Treasury by the Valparaiso Postmaster, on the date and in the manner mentioned in the following certificate:

"At Santiago on the 28th day of June, 1897, in the National Treasury and in the presence of Mr. Alejandro E. Marchant, Chief of Section, Mr. Manuel S. Olivos, Chief of Section and Mr. Samuel Ossa Borne, Postmaster of Valparaiso, the delivery was made by the latter of the following postage due stamps, issued in accordance with order of 26 May, No. 2231, of the Secretary of the Interior:"

28,000 stamps,	at 1c	\$ 280
56,000 "	at 2c	1,120
56,000 "	at 4c	2,240
28,000 "	at 6c	1,680
28,000 "	at 8c	2,240
56,000 "	at 10c	5,600
24,000 "	at 20c	4,800

\$17,960

"Say seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty pesos, face value, all of which are received by Mr. Alejandro E. Marchant in behalf of the Treasury.

"In witness whereof these presents are signed according to law."

(Signed), A. E. MARCHANT,  
S. OSSA BORNE.

Witness, MANUEL LUIS OLIVOS.

"Approved,"

(Signed) GERMAIN.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 416.)

OFFICIAL STAMPS. (Continued.)

Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

Horizontally or Vertically Ribbed Paper.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- 1873-76. 1 cent deep golden yellow  
 2 cents deep golden yellow  
 3 cents deep golden yellow  
 6 cents deep golden yellow  
 10 cents deep golden yellow, olive-yellow  
 12 cents deep golden yellow  
 15 cents deep golden yellow  
 24 cents deep golden yellow, olive-yellow  
 30 cents deep golden yellow, olive-yellow

THE EXECUTIVE.

- 1873-76. 1 cent carmine  
 2 cents carmine  
 3 cents carmine  
 6 cents carmine  
 10 cents carmine

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- 1873-76. 1 cent scarlet-vermilion

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

- 1873-76. 1 cent purple

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- 1873-76. 1 cent dull blue, dark blue  
 2 cents dull blue  
 3 cents dull blue  
 6 cents dull blue  
 7 cents dull blue  
 10 cents dull blue  
 12 cents dull blue  
 15 cents dull blue, dark blue  
 24 cents ultramarine  
 30 cents dull blue  
 90 cents dull blue, ultramarine

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

- 1873-76.      3 cents gray-black  
                  6 cents gray-black  
                  10 cents gray black  
                  12 cents gray-black  
                  24 cents gray-black  
                  90 cents gray-black

*Varieties :*

- 24 cents gray-black. Paper with gray surface  
 90 cents gray-black.      "      "      "      "

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

- 1873-76.      1 cent dark yellow-green  
                  2 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green, dark gray-green  
                  3 cents dark yellow-green  
                  6 cents dark yellow-green  
                  7 cents dark yellow-green  
                  10 cents dark yellow-green  
                  12 cents dark yellow-green  
                  15 cents dark yellow-green  
                  24 cents dark yellow-green  
                  30 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green  
                  90 cents dark yellow-green, dark blue-green

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- 1873-76.      1 cent dark brown  
                  2 cents dark brown, yellow-brown  
                  3 cents dark brown  
                  6 cents dark brown, brown  
                  10 cents dark brown

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

- 1873-76.      1 cent pale rose-red, pale brown-rose, deep brown-rose  
                  2 cents pale rose-red, dark rose-red  
                  3 cents brown-rose, deep brown-rose  
                  6 cents pale rose-red  
                  10 cents bright rose-red, brown-rose  
                  12 cents dark rose-red, brown-rose  
                  15 cents pale rose-red, dark rose-red  
                  24 cents pale rose-red  
                  30 cents bright rose-red.  
                  90 cents dark rose-red

## Double Paper.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

- 1876            3 cents gray-black  
                  24 cents gray-black  
                  90 cents gray-black



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

1876 3 cents blue-green

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1876 3 cents dark yellow-brown  
10 cents dark yellow-brown  
90 cents dark yellow-brown

The two cent stamp of the Navy Department printed in green, the color of the stamps of the Department of State, has been the subject of much discussion among philatelists. Opinions have differed as to it being a genuine error or only a proof for color. The firm who first discovered it and placed it on the market purchased their copies, together with a quantity of other United States stamps, from a man who was evidently not a philatelist, and is therefore free from any suspicion of wishing to bring forward new varieties, and who stated that he found the stamps in an old trunk. The purchasers of this lot have always believed the stamp to be a genuine error. Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs furnishes the following valuable confirmation in a letter to the author :

" I would now like to say a few words about the two cents Navy in green. Some years ago I received five copies, a strip of three and a pair. They had the original gum on the back. They were kept by a gentleman (not a collector) who was a clerk in the State Department when they were received at that department. This gentleman has a nephew, a bright boy about 14 years of age, who is a stamp collector and who received the stamps from his uncle and traded them with me for a lot of foreign stamps which he wanted to fill up vacant spaces in his album.

In view of this information it is my opinion that by mistake the plate of the two cents Navy was used instead of the two cents State. I have never heard of a two cents Navy in green being found in the Navy Department.

Some of the bi-colored values of the Department of State were at one time reported with the medallion inverted but, as was explained on page 169 of this volume of the *JOURNAL*, they were purely imaginary articles.

In the *Philatelic Journal* for February 20th, 1875, we find the following letter concerning the use of the higher values of the State Department stamps.

" SIR:—The following explanation of the use of the 10 and 20 dollars stamps may be useful. These two values are no longer used on packages; the heavy mails of the State Department are now sent to the City Post office, and charged against the Department. The account is settled monthly by payments in the high value stamps. These are turned over by the city postmaster to the General Post office as vouchers for the account, and are destroyed. Thus you will see that neither used or unused copies are to be had.

Yours truly,

C. E. D.

Washington, January 1st, 1875."

This communication is given for what it is worth and in the hope that quoting it may possibly elicit further information on the subject. Unless it can be confirmed the author is not inclined to accept the statement, in view of the fact that the law required that postage on all letters and packages should be prepaid by means of stamps.

The catalogues, following the lead of collectors, have listed the stamps of the Post Office Department on white and gray-surfaced paper. This distinction is scarcely warranted by any actual merit in the two varieties. The paper is the same, the difference being merely a matter of appearance. When the plates were thoroughly wiped the paper came from the press clear and

white. When the wiping was imperfectly done the ink which remained on the surface of the plate discolored the paper and made it appear of a gray tint. But the contrast between the two varieties is often very marked and leading philatelists have seen fit to place the two sets in their collections, thus giving them a standing.

In the collection of Mr. F. O. Conant is an interesting oddity in the shape of a three cent stamp of the Post Office Department used as a postage due stamp. On the envelope is a duly cancelled copy of the three cents green of the 1879 issue. But the letter was evidently overweight, since it bears the handstamp "DUE 3". In payment of this shortage a three cent Post Office Department stamp has been affixed, partly over the original cancellation, and cancelled in turn. This was done at Berlin Falls, N. H., April 30th, 1880. It may be added that this does not represent an attempt to create a curiosity, since neither the writer, receiver or postmaster were in the least interested in philately.

The plates for the official stamps varied in size. The majority contained one hundred stamps each, a few had two hundred, while those for the four higher values of the State Department had only ten, arranged in two rows of five stamps each. The latter stamps being printed in two colors, two plates were required for each value. However, the same vignette plate (No. 123) was used in connection with the frame plates of all four values. The impressions from the plates having two hundred stamps were divided vertically through the middle into sheets of one hundred stamps.

The imprint was the same as on the regular issues, "PRINTED BY THE—CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in two lines of white capitals on a panel with pearly edges and surrounded by a thin colored line. On the plates having one hundred stamps the imprint was placed at top and bottom, over or under the second, third and fourth stamps from the left. The plate number, preceded by "No." was placed over or under the sixth stamp from the left. On the plates having two hundred stamps the imprint appeared at the middle of the top and bottom of each half of the plate. The plate number was placed between each imprint and the vertical dividing line. On the impressions from the plates of the four higher values of the Department of State we find the imprint, in green, below the second, third and fourth stamps of the lower row, while at the top it is printed in black and, beginning at the left of the first stamp, extends over that and the second stamp. "No." and the plate number, in green, are placed over the third stamp and "No." and a number, in black, over the fourth and fifth stamps. The imprint and number in green belong to the frame plate and those in black to the vignette plate.

In the following list of numbers of the plates for the official stamps the figures enclosed in parenthesis indicate the number of stamps on the plates.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1 cent	(100)	No. 65
2 cents	(100)	No. 64
3 cents	(100)	No. 57
6 cents	(100)	No. 72
10 cents	(100)	No. 114
12 cents	(100)	No. 73
15 cents	(100)	No. 105
24 cents	(100)	No. 145
30 cents	(100)	No. 100

THE EXECUTIVE.

1 cent	(100)	No. 82
2 cents	(100)	No. 75
3 cents	(100)	No. 63
6 cents	(100)	No. 76
10 cents	(100)	No. 111

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1 cent	(100)	No. 52
2 cents	(100)	No. 45
3 cents	(100)	No. 27
6 cents	(100)	No. 56
10 cents	(100)	No. 109
12 cents	(100)	No. 49
15 cents	(100)	No. 93
24 cents	(100)	No. 104
30 cents	(100)	No. 95
90 cents	(100)	No. 108

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1 cent	(100)	No. 85
2 cents	(100)	No. 90
3 cents	(100)	No. 28
6 cents	(100)	No. 77
10 cents	(100)	No. 97
12 cents	(100)	No. 91
15 cents	(100)	No. 99
24 cents	(100)	No. 115
30 cents	(100)	No. 110
90 cents	(100)	No. 113

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1 cent	(100)	No. 80
2 cents	(100)	No. 50
3 cents	(100)	No. 34
6 cents	(100)	No. 53
7 cents	(100)	No. 119
10 cents	(100)	No. 101
12 cents	(100)	No. 92
15 cents	(100)	No. 94
24 cents	(100)	No. 107
30 cents	(100)	No. 96
90 cents	(100)	No. 106

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1 cent	(200)	No. 43
2 cents	(100)	No. 37, 38, 285
3 cents	(100)	No. 36, 40
	(200)	No. 30, 41, 140, 141
6 cents	(200)	No. 39, 47, 249
10 cents	(100)	No. 62
12 cents	(100)	No. 71

15 cents	(100)	No. 66
24 cents	(100)	No. 74
30 cents	(100)	No. 68
90 cents	(100)	No. 88

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

1 cent	(100)	No. 55		
2 cents	(100)	No. 59		
3 cents	(100)	No. 70		
6 cents	(100)	No. 83		
7 cents	(100)	No. 112		
10 cents	(100)	No. 98		
12 cents	(100)	No. 78		
15 cents	(100)	No. 118		
24 cents	(100)	No. 117		
30 cents	(100)	No. 116		
90 cents	(100)	No. 67		
2 dollars	(10)	No. frame 121	vignette	123
5 dollars	(10)	No. " 120	"	123
10 dollars	(10)	No. " 122	"	123
20 dollars	(10)	No. " 124	"	123

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 cent	(200)	No. 44
2 cents	(200)	No. 42
3 cents	(200)	No. 29, 33
6 cents	(100)	No. 51
7 cents	(100)	No. 103
10 cents	(100)	No. 58
12 cents	(100)	No. 46
15 cents	(100)	No. 84
24 cents	(100)	No. 134
30 cents	(100)	No. 69
90 cents	(100)	No. 61

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

1 cent	(100)	No. 48
2 cents	(200)	No. 35
3 cents	(100)	No. 32
6 cents	(100)	No. 60
7 cents	(100)	No. 102
10 cents	(100)	No. 79
12 cents	(100)	No. 54
15 cents	(100)	No. 87
24 cents	(100)	No. 86
30 cents	(100)	No. 81
90 cents	(100)	No. 89

The number 81 which had been assigned to the thirty cents of the War Department was by mistake engraved on the plate of the one cent Executive. As soon as the error was noticed the number was defaced by chisel marks and the correct number, 82, inserted beside it. The two cents of the Navy Department printed in green is, of course, from plate 50, the only plate for that value.

## ISSUE OF 1879.

After the consolidation of the Continental Bank Note Co. with the American Bank Note Co., in February, 1879, the latter company printed such official stamps as were required on the soft porous paper which distinguishes all stamps produced by them. As it has not been possible to obtain access to the records of the printings, the list of official stamps on this paper is compiled from discoveries reported by philatelists. Some of the stamps are very common on this paper—for example many values of the departments of the Interior and War—while others are quite scarce.

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Perforated 12.

Soft Porous White Wove Paper.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- 1879      1 cent bright orange-yellow  
           2 cents bright orange yellow  
           3 cents bright orange-yellow  
           6 cents bright orange-yellow

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- 1879      1 cent pale vermilion, vermilion  
           2 cents scarlet-vermilion  
           3 cents pale vermilion, vermilion, scarlet-vermilion  
           6 cents pale vermilion, vermilion, scarlet-vermilion, rose-vermilion  
           10 cents pale vermilion, vermilion  
           12 cents vermilion  
           15 cents vermilion  
           24 cents vermilion

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

- 1879      3 cents bluish purple, deep bluish purple  
           6 cents bluish purple

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- 1879      1 cent dull blue  
           2 cents dull blue  
           3 cents dull blue  
           6 cents dull blue

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

- 1879      1 cent gray-black  
           2 cents gray-black  
           3 cents gray-black  
           6 cents gray-black  
           12 cents gray-black  
           15 cents gray-black

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

- 1879      15 cents green  
           30 cents green

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1879	1 cent dark brown
	3 cents dark brown, dark yellow-brown
	6 cents dark brown, dark yellow-brown
	10 cents dark brown, dark yellow-brown
	12 cents dark brown
	15 cents dark brown
	30 cents dark brown, dark yellow-brown
	90 cents dark brown, dark yellow-brown

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

1879	1 cent pale dull rose, pale brown-rose, brown-rose, dull lake
	2 cents pale dull rose, deep brown-rose, pale dull vermilion dull vermilion
	3 cents pale dull rose, brown-rose
	6 cents pale dull rose, dull rose, pale brown-rose, brown-rose
	10 cents pale dull rose, deep rose, dull brown-rose
	12 cents pale dull rose, dull brown-lake
	24 cents pale dull rose
	30 cents pale dull rose

*Variety :*

3 cents deep rose. Imperforate

In addition to these varieties the one cent Executive and the one and seven cents Department of State, all surcharged "Specimen," are found on soft porous paper, but copies of these values without the surcharge have not been discovered.

The only plate for official stamps which was made by the American Bank Note Co., was for the one cent denomination of the Post Office Department. This plate was numbered 428 and contained two hundred stamps. For printing any other official stamps the plates of the Continental Bank Note Co. were used. As will be seen on consulting the list given in the preceding pages, there was only one plate for each of the official stamps except for the two, three and six cents Post Office Department and the three cents Treasury Department. For the latter stamp plate 29 was used by the American Bank Note Co. and probably the plates with the highest numbers were employed for the three stamps of the Post Office Department. A list, of the numbers of the other plates which were used would be an unnecessary repetition.

*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 type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## THE FIVE BANI BLUE AND ROSE ERRORS OF ROUMANIA.

BY H. FRAENKEL.

(From the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*.)

(Continued from page 408.)

I have not yet seen a used genuine blue "error." I do not say, a genuinely used one, but a used genuine; that is, I have not yet seen a genuine "error" either with false or genuine cancellation; at least, I cannot remember having seen one.

I have, however, seen used counterfeit "errors," the most interesting of which I illustrate, enlarged, on the accompanying plate under number 3. The chemical counterfeits, which can readily be produced from the green 5 bani stamp of 1879, are first mentioned (see above) in the *Wiener Briefmarken-Zeitung* of 1886. They are found frequently even to the present day. The simplest, but not always reliable, test is that the paper is not impervious to water, in fact absorbs it rapidly.

Much more dangerous is the counterfeit shown on the plate (3, 4). It comes from the Castle collection, in which I saw it last summer, as also the red counterfeit to be referred to later. Mr. Castle, of Brighton, was good enough to lend it to me and to permit its reproduction. The stamp appeared suspicious to me, at first sight, and became more so when I discovered that the supposed unsevered pair consisted of two stamps very carefully pasted together. On closer investigation and upon examination of the enlarged photograph, the counterfeit became evident. It was executed, as in the case of the "Mercuries," by means of photo-gravure. The counterfeiter's work had been made easier by the poor print of the 1876 Bucharest issue, as there exist of this issue many specimens of a very blurred, spotted and pinched appearance. Consequently these faults, peculiar to photo-gravure, did not attract notice, and even experts were deceived.

If, however, having become attentive, one looks closer, quite characteristic differences will show themselves, being particularly noticeable in the Greek border, the inscriptions, the details of the hair and beard, and more particularly therein, that the fine wavy lines between the vertical white lines of the spandrels have disappeared completely in places and failed to connect in others. A particularly noticeable characteristic also is the carefully smooth appearance of the background of the head, compared to the "etched" lines of the rest of the design, and contrasting with the originals where, naturally, the smooth surface of this background was the first to suffer and almost always shows white spots. The zinc-etching (9) on accompanying plate, which was made especially for this purpose, will show to what extent such a reproduction for book-printing, even with the most careful treatment, falls short of the fineness of the original; and this shows all the characteristics of the above described counterfeits.

My readers will undoubtedly be able to discover these differences for themselves. The specimen on the left, for comparison, is a dark blue 5 bani stamp, which Mr. Moens has declared to be an original.

TRANSLATORS NOTE—The original of this article was accompanied by a half-tone plate showing:  
 1. 5 bani blue. Uncancelled original. 2. 10 bani blue. Uncancelled original. 3, 4. 5x10 bani blue. Cancelled, vertical pair. Counterfeits from the Castle collection. 5. 5 bani rose. Essay, cancelled by part of the word "anulato." 6. 10 bani rose. Uncancelled original. 7, 8. 5 x 10 bani rose. Cancelled vertical pair. Counterfeits from the Castle collection. 9. 5 bani ———. Zinc etching from a very clearly printed original.

This we have not reproduced as we believe our readers will find the article to explain itself sufficiently without the plate.

At first I was doubtful, although the supposition of a counterfeit was not far off, because I could not explain to myself, how the counterfeiter could have matched the color of the 5 bani stamp so closely to that of the attached 10 bani stamp—the color being a muddy light blue. But the explanation was found upon comparison of the 10 bani stamp with other specimens, namely: the 10 bani also was a counterfeit! The characteristics are the same as on the 5 bani. On the left, next to the counterfeit 10 bani, is a very poorly printed specimen of the genuine stamp (2); the latter still shows all the details plainly, while the counterfeit again exhibits the faults described above.

That a photographically produced counterfeit is before us, is confirmed by Mr. Kröttsch and Mr. Albert Frisch of Berlin, in whose studio the enlarged photographs were made.

That the stamps are pasted together and not an unsevered pair, is obvious. Why couldn't the counterfeiter print one next to the other and perforate the pair? Only—besides the possibility that the pasting together was in itself a ruse—because it was easier for the counterfeiter to perforate each stamp separately, than to reproduce a correct perforation between the two. That the perforation is, in addition, only a crude imitation of the genuine wide perforation, is shown by the enlarged reproduction.

This counterfeit was sold to Mr. Castle by MR. SIEGMUND FRIEDL of Vienna. Mr. Friedl was in Berlin not long ago and did me the honor to call upon me. At that time he showed me his pocket portfolio which, besides many stamps, contained a small envelope. Curious, I opened this and behold! as I turned it, four blue errors, all used, fell out. I was, naturally, highly delighted to see these, and then not a little dismayed to note, on closer examination that these were identical with the "Castle" error in color and appearance. Unfortunately, the latter being then in the hands of Mr. Kröttsch in Leipsig, a careful comparison was impossible. Nevertheless I immediately told Mr. Friedl that of his four specimens not less than three were counterfeits (these have most distinctly the very noticeable white spot between the *m* and *a* in Roumania), and probably all four. Mr. Friedl replied that this would have interested him greatly some time before, but would now only cause regret as, although convinced of their genuineness, he would now sell them without guarantee. Concerning their origin Mr. Friedl said nothing; unfortunately I could not ask him very much for I was, at that time, not yet certain of my ground and Mr. Friedl's cleverness at equivocation is well known. Other gentlemen of this place must likewise have seen "errors" in Mr. Friedl's possession, (according to the *Berl. Briefm.-Zeitung* No. 10, however, these were red, unless the notice rests upon a confusion).

*It is now, I believe, Mr. Friedl's duty to disclose the origin of these stamps.* Do they also come from Schimanek? Possibly it will help to the discovery of the "Mercury" seller. It would be remarkable if Mr. Friedl again disclaimed remembrance or if he had again purchased from the "great unknown."

Should Mr. Friedl refuse to give the information, or should he claim to be unable to furnish it, then I must confess that I consider him impossible, and this not alone in Philately from which he is now only selling out.

These counterfeits, of which I have now, luckily, seen five, may however clear up many doubts which I have indicated above, namely the contradictory statements concerning color varieties and reprints. These counterfeits are not of the deep blue of the originals, but are blue and light blue! They were secretly printed by private parties, not with the original materials



but as imitations. Their origin dates in the '90s, possibly only after '93, and that may also explain why Mr. von Horrak found that by 1895 the blue "errors" were more frequently met with.

The red "error" can more readily be disposed of. Its history has already been given in connection with the blue. This shows that opinions differ widely concerning it; that in Belgium, France and England, up to the appearance of the latest Stanley Gibbons catalogue and Duerst's work, the majority doubted; that even in Germany, up to recently, there were doubters (Lietzow), but that, nevertheless, confidence in the "error" preponderated here and in Austria.

This confidence was based on the "official sources" and on the existence of unsevered pairs of 5 x 10 bani rose, even used. I do not deny that I place little value upon "official sources" and especially upon those of Roumania. Was not a Mr. Cantacuzine director of the printing office in Bucharest in 1880? (See above in the extracts from the *Bulletin* of the Société Française). And does he not appear to be the same gentleman who handed to the Société a collection which teemed with counterfeits? How easy it must have been to make an x of a u for this gentleman! Just in Roumania, where reprints, essays, "splits" etc. abound, must statements be accepted with a grain of salt; especially when "Captain" Moroiu and "Colonel" Thorand are remembered, who continued in the same society although the "Colonel" knew the "Captain" to be a swindler. I am therefore, of the opinion that the "official sources," which, besides, could hardly give information concerning the circulation of the 5 bani rose, are unworthy of belief.

How stands it now with the other arguments? Unsevered pairs 5 x 10 bani, that is used specimens (undoubtedly genuine) were, up to the appearance of von Horrak's work in 1893, as good as unknown. At least it is here that I first find mention of "the actual existence of the 'error' in connection with a 10 bani stamp" "from which we may conclude that it was postally used." Apparently Mr. von Horrak was, at this time, not yet so very sure; certainty was first reached in *Austria Philatelist*, 1894, page 172. That is to say that in the meantime Herr von Horrak had acquired a used pair, (which received a prize at the Vienna Exposition held in 1894 under Koch's aegis). He now knows of only two such pairs, his own and a second, which had formerly been in the possession of Mr. Friedl in Unter Döbling, but which he had not seen. (In 1897 in No. 7 of the *Postwertzeichenkunde* these two pairs had grown to a total of three, of which he knows in the whole world.) As early as 1894 however, Herr von Horrak drew from these two pairs the conclusion that the error had been in circulation. Meanwhile:

"Nothing whatever can logically be concluded from this one known used specimen which is not even on the original letter. Should at some time more specimens be found on genuine letters then this "error" will be entitled to a place in the Album, not before."

These words are not mine—but those of Mr. Edler von Horrak on page 93 of the *Postwertzeichenkunde* of 1895. The specimen in question, was the 5 bani carmine-rose, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , (so-called "error" of the Paris edition), which a Roumanian dealer had exhibited in Vienna, used; naturally an essay which had been made "used" somewhere or other. Why then should two specimens, not on letters, prove more than one, especially when one of these, as will later be seen, is a counterfeit? Consequently I agree with Mr. von Horrak that several specimens, on entire letters, will be needed to prove the circulation of the "error." As these have not yet come to light, the circulation of the "error" is still to be contested.

Its very existence also? There, it is true, I do not believe that Mr. Moens was entirely correct in his argument; for the high Roumanian official, to whom he then referred (*D. B-Z*, 1896, p. 201) did not say that which, through an error of memory, Mr. Moens then attributed to him; but something else. The fact is that after a long search, Mr. Moens found in his archives the information about Roumania sent him by this gentleman (probably for the latest [VII] edition of his catalogue) and sent it to me; another proof of Mr. Moens' straightforward methods, for he here hands out, without ado, the proof which overthrows his own statements. The high official in question was Mr. Theodore A. Myller, Inspector General of Finance in Bucharest. The remarks refer to the 6th edition of Moens' catalogue, and read under No. 145 (5 b. bleu foncé):

"Le 5 b. rose a été une tendance d'erreure, mais par malheur elle a été observé par un employé maladroit et il fallû les detruire devant la Commission de surveillance. Plus tard, en 1880 sous prétexte d'essais, on a réimprimés cette erreure, ainsi que celle de 5 b. blue et autres 14 bijoux, entre quelles votres No. 144."

I have here reproduced the orthography of the original. The German (English) translation reads:

"The 5 bani rose tried hard to be an error, but unluckily it was noticed by a maladroit official and the Committee of supervision was obliged to destroy it. Later, in 1880, this "error" was reprinted ostensibly as an "essay" as also that of the 5 bani blue and 14 other jewels, including your number 144 (the 5 bani, olive-brown imperforate)."

Therefore, Mr. Myller did not, as Mr. Moens stated, explain that the 5x10 bani was reprinted. He confirms explicitly, that the 5 bani rose was still in the sheets of the 10 bani rose (contradicting the assumption of Mr. Moens and my earlier assumption that the cliché had been removed from the plate before the rose issue). On the other hand he says in dry words, that the "error" was discovered in time, and that it was removed from the sheets and destroyed. This communication about agrees with the opinions of Messrs. Campbell, Schmidt de Wilde and Dr. Legrand, given above, and with the notice in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*. It is further corroborated by the fact that contemporaneous Roumanian philatelists (*Timbrophilo*; Moroiu in his above-quoted letter) tell of a similar occurrence (to be sure, after some specimens had gone into circulation); and especially by the fact that both "errors" the blue and the red, contained in Dr. Legrand's collection, bore the cancellation "Annulato." According to this it would appear that the mistake was discovered while the blue "error" was in circulation, that such of the sheets as could be reached were withdrawn and the "error" taken out and cancelled; and that the same course was pursued in regard to the rose edition, which was printed from this plate, but before it was issued. In this way we can explain the ability to fix the number of the blue "errors," his was done by subtracting from number of sheets issued to the post office, those withdrawn as above. The remainder showed how many sheets, and consequently also how many "errors" had been issued.

Accordingly I consider the 5 bani rose an "error" which was not issued and consequently is not a postage stamp; it is, it is true, a very interesting specimen, but not a stamp which, as Mr. von Horrak expresses it, is entitled to a place in the album (that is of the general collector, who follows the beaten path).

Which color, the red, rose or carmine, the "error" really had in the sheets of the 10 bani, I am unable to say. The specimens I have seen are rose, some of strong brilliant color with a tendency toward brown, other

duller with a tendency toward lilac. Of the latter I saw specimens with, and also without, the imprint A N U (see illustration No. 5); of the former only without imprints.

Of the blue specimens with imprint I have seen only one, and this was—a chemical counterfeit, probably made from a green essay. Consequently it must be assumed that essays, too, have been provided with the "ANULATO" imprint and not only rose but those of other colors. That this occurred in the sheets, as Mr. Duerst states of the reprints, would appear to be indicated by the fact that the specimens which I have seen with the imprint (including the blue counterfeit) have this always on exactly the same spot in the upper right corner, like the specimen illustrated under 5. The imprints are so exactly alike in position, that typeprinting instead of handstamps can almost be assumed; and I do not believe that it could have been possible to imprint so evenly loose, single stamps which had been taken from the sheets.

According to this, therefore, it is not possible to assume, without further facts, that all the specimens imprinted "ANULATO" are originals. Still less, of course, according to the above, that those without the Anulato-imprint are originals. I consider both essays, the carmine-brown-rose being that printed in 1880. The specimen in the German Imperial Postal Museum is of this color. Both colors are represented in the many varieties of the rose 10 bani. The carmine-brown-rose color was probably in use for the 10 bani in 1880, when the reprint "à titre d'essai" as Mr. Myller writes, took place. I may almost assume that this essay-reprint was made when governments and collectors inquired for the "errors," and that it was delivered instead of the, then exhausted, originals. In printing this, it was plainly easiest to use the color which just then happened to be in use for the 10 bani. Besides these, there may have been a few of older, lilac-rose essays, still on hand, or they may previously have gone into the hands of the public.

Of course it would not be safe to conclude from Mr. Myller's information, that the 5x10 bani are reprints; but Mr. von Horrak is deeply in error if he considers that impossible. (Mr. Moens believes after, as before, that he can recollect such specimens) It is sufficient to take a chiché of the 5 and one of the 10, or better a row of each, out of the plates, to form a new plate of these and then—to print away, merrily. The productinns in question, by Mr. von Horrak in No. 7 of the *Postwertzeichenkunde*, go wide of the mark, in my opinion, even if they found so much favor in the sight of the learned scissors-editor of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* that he used just this part of Horrak's work as a space filler.

Several specimens of the essay-reprints were probably sent by the Roumanian Government to the foreign post office departments, as in other cases also, where reprints were often sent instead of originals which were no longer on hand. In this way, as also through inferior officials, these essay-reprints\* and also the "ANULATO" cancelled earlier essays may have found their way into collections; while originals of the blue must really have existed, without the imprint and used, and are also represented in collections. Naturally, it is by no means impossible that a few "used" specimens without "ANULATO" imprint, were made, and came into the trade.

The perforation of all the specimens is a wide one; the paper of the ANULATO specimen is somewhat more yellowish than that of the carmine-

\*Mr. Moens quite properly mentions the reprint of the 5 bani blue only, in his catalogue; for he does not recognize the 5 bani rose as a postage stamp, and therefore can regard its reprint only as an essay-reprint. The reprint notices are, plainly, all to be traced to Mr. Moens and his source of information, Mr. Myller.

brown-rose. The gum is about the same, (yellowish, smooth, with a few cracks).

How is it now with the used specimens?

I have, consciously at least, seen but one (I have a dim recollection that, about three years ago, Dr. Kalckhoff showed me Von Horrak's specimen which he had for examination; I do not remember what it looked like and the illustration in the *Austria-Philatelist* is too wretched to serve as the basis of any conclusion) the one specimen which I have seen (7x8) is the counterpart of the above described blue counterfeit and also taken from the Castle collection. It has likewise been produced by means of photography; everything that is said above concerning the blue counterfeit, fits this specimen also only the perforation is better imitated. I therefore, simply direct attention to the illustration on the accompanying plate.

*And this specimen, also, was sold by Siegmund Friedl.*

I surmise, therefore, that this is the second of the specimens referred to by Mr. von Horrak. That it can no longer serve to prove the circulation will probably be conceded even by Mr. von Horrak. The third specimen I do not know; on the other hand a well-known local postage stamp dealer and expert has assured me that such stamps were formerly offered to him from Vienna, but were returned by him as counterfeits. I must add to this that this gentlemen, when I, without any expression of opinion, showed him the counterfeits, at once cried "There you have the counterfeits, too." For the present I am not entitled to say more.

As antithesis to the counterfeit the 5 bani with ANU (LATO) and a genuine 10 bani, of the nearest possible color, are illustrated. The color of the counterfeit is a dirty pale rose; it does not coincide with any of the shades of the 10 bani which I have at hand. The fraudulent joining shows itself here especially through the oval (instead of round) holes of the perforation, between the two stamps.

I can say nothing about the von Horrak specimen, for I have not seen it. But it is extraordinary that these stamps too, should be joined on the short side.

The counterfeiter naturally makes the most difficult part of the perforation, that between the stamps, as easy as possible for himself, by placing it on one of the shorter sides. The existence of horizontal pairs would be more natural, as every collector can confirm, from his own experience with other stamps.

But even if this specimen were genuine it would, as above explained, in no way prove the actual circulation of the rose "error," as it is but an isolated specimen; and as the possibility that this is an abstracted stamp, cancelled as a favor, is not excluded.

It is now claimed that the rose 5 bani "error" has been discovered, used, on a postal card (now in possession of Mr. R. Friedl, of Vienna). I have not seen this specimen either. Mr. Moens considers it a counterfeit,—Mr. von Horrak, genuine. Mr. von Horrak will be good enough to pardon me, if I prefer the judgment of Mr. Moens, who has probably, in his life time, seen more Roumanians and more Roumanian "errors" than Mr. von Horrak and myself together, and who is undoubtedly a great expert. My opinion is confirmed by the story which is told of this postal card; namely, that it was accidentally discovered, among thousands, by an employé of its previous owner. This makes me think of the story von Maury tells, of the gentleman, some of whose stamps he had declared to be counterfeits, who considered this an attack on his family honor, inasmuch as the stamps had

been taken from family correspondence. In any case I should first like to know the previous owner and his employé.

I should like to close with this good advice to collectors: Avoid the so-called rose "error"! The blue "error," buy only if it is dark blue; and then only if the greatest experts declare it genuine and it comes from the best source.

I am not one of those experts; I therefore ask that no "errors" be sent me for examination. I should however, be delighted to have laid before me further material for the completion of my investigation.

### THE ARMY FRANK.

We reprint from *Filatelie Facts and Fallacies* two letters received by the publishers in reply to inquiries concerning this would-be stamp:

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING,  
September 8th, 1898.

"MESSRS. W. SELLSCHOPP & Co.,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—Your letter addressed to Headquarter's Army Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and enclosing a sample of so-called Army Official Stamp has been handed to me, and I have endeavored, but in vain, to discover from what source this stamp was issued.

I have forwarded your letter and enclosure to the Post Office Inspector at Denver.

Very Respectfully,  
CHARLES GERHARDT,  
1st Lieutenant, 8th Infantry,  
Commanding.

P. S. I enclose part of official envelope showing the only form of frank used in the Army."

### "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 15, 1898.

SELLSCHOPP & Co., 108 Stockton Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Sirs:—Yours of the 9th inst., submitting an "Army frank" label, has been received. In reply, I have to say that this label is not official, nor has it received the sanction of this Department. It is not good for securing the free transmission of official matter.

The law requires that the free penalty envelopes, *to be provided by the several Departments* of the Government, and not after devices selected by individual officers, shall bear the name of the Department on whose business the envelopes are used, the office or bureau from which they emanate, together with the words "Official Business," and a statement of the penalty for their mis-use.

The label submitted by you, *which was designed by Major Brewster C.*

*Kenyon*, does not conform to these requirements, and even if it did, the use of it would be objectionable, as army officers should use only such penalty envelopes or labels as the War Department authorizes or provides.

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN A. MERRITT,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

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### MADAGASCAR.

Translated from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

After the appearance of the issue of 1896, the remainders of the three separate issues for the dependencies of the big island, Sainte-Marie de Madagascar, Nossi Bé and Diego Suarez, were sent, as we read in Governor General Gallieni's order of July 10th, 1898, (printed in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*), to Tananarivo and Tamatave, to be "cremated" January 14th, 1898, in accordance with the decision of the Minister.

However, for some reason unknown to us, several sheets from each district were retained on the day of the burning, June 25, and that has proved to be a veritable stroke of luck for the post office. It seems that the stock of the 1896 issue was exhausted and the new shipment from Paris had not yet arrived; as the public had no sympathy with the department's troubles but continued merrily with its correspondence, Gallieni, from the quarterdeck of the *Pérouse*, ordered the Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs to use, temporarily, for all postal matter, the stamps of the three small districts, which had so luckily escaped cremation.

As nothing is mentioned in the order as to a surcharge which these stamps (again taken into favor for a short time) are to receive, they will probably be used, in short order, just as they are; the contrary may nevertheless just as well be the case. The collector-world will, however, not long be in ignorance as to this particular.

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### NOTES.

We have received the following:

#### GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor desires to notify for public information that Orders in Council have been approved by Her Majesty making British Sterling Money legal tender in Gibraltar under the conditions of the Coinage Act 1870.

It is intended to promulgate these Orders on the 1st proximo, from which date the Order in Council of 1881, regulating the Currency of Gibraltar, will be repealed, but the Spanish Coins specified therein will continue to be legal tender in payment of all engagements entered into before the promulgation of the new Orders in Council.

From the 1st of October, 1898, all postage fees will be payable in British money, and stamps having the duties expressed in Spanish currency will cease to be valid in prepayment of postage in Gibraltar, but those overprinted

"Morocco Agencies" will continue to be valid in the Postal Agencies maintained in Morocco by the Gibraltar Government.

From the 1st to the 15th day of October next, both days inclusive, unused Postage Stamps having the duties expressed in Spanish currency will be repurchased at the Post Office at their face value, provided that the stamps be not soiled or otherwise damaged, and that they are presented in strips of not less than two.

The new postage stamps, etc., with sterling duties will be on sale on 1st October, 1898.

By Command,

H. M. JACKSON,

Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

GIBRALTAR, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

In looking over a quantity of 1897 issue of Salvador, recently received by us, we find that the stamps are on two varieties of paper, that is, with the watermark Liberty Cap and without watermark. We have found the 1, 2, 10, 12, and 30c with the watermark, and all stamps of the series without.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* says that the 2, 4 and 8 annas of Holkar, chronicled in August, 1897, are not postage stamps, but fiscals, and bear the inscription "Court Fee" in Hindostani at the top. There is also a 1d red of the same series.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Timbre Poste* and the *Monthly Journal* have both received the 8 annas stamp of Bhopaul, (type A16 in our catalogue,) re-engraved for the third time. This is no doubt the result of the urgent needs of philatelists who will probably not be allowed to suffer for new varieties as long as Bhopaul, Bundi, Guatemala, *et als.* find such products profitable.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* reports having seen a used copy of the provisional 1d red and blue of British Central Africa, perforated 12 all around, but they are unable to say whether the perforation is official or not.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We note several of our contemporaries are chronicling the 10p of New South Wales, watermarked crown and N. S. W. as just appearing. This stamp was chronicled in the JOURNAL for May, 1897. It would seem that our contemporaries are not exactly up to date.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The current United States Stamps of 4, 5 and 6 cents in new shades, which have been announced as in preparation for some time, are being reported from out of town, but New York, as usual, is late in receiving a supply and so far none are on sale at our offices.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal* reports new forgeries of the Madagascar 1 and 5fr, 1891 issue, as follows:

"We are informed, by an esteemed correspondent in Paris, that well-made forgeries of these stamps are now to be met with, which are stated to come from Marseilles. The following are the points of difference:

1. They are larger.
2. The *foulage* is not present as in the genuine stamps.
3. In the letters '5 R' the ink is different, being paler.
4. They do not agree with any of the types known."

\* \* \* \* \*



We illustrate the redrawn 8 annas and 1 rupee of Bundi, chronicled in the October JOURNAL. They appear in sheets of regulation size, eight rows of fifteen stamps, each stamp differing from the others. Doubtless if these do not supply the pressing needs of philatelists other issues will follow for their accommodation.

\* \* \* \* \*

HAWAII.—We have seen a vertical pair of the 5c ultramarine of the 1882 issue, imperforate horizontally.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a 3c postal card of the 1897 issue of Salvador, No. 846 in our catalogue, with double impression on the reverse.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have seen two War Tax stamps recently issued in Spain. Both are printed in black.

The first resembles the fourth type of these stamps illustrated in our catalogue, but has in the center an oval of solid color, bearing a large white figure "5" and the word "cent." The date "1898-99" appears in the bottom label.

The second is of the type of the Colonial stamps of 1898-99, and has in the bottom label "Recargo 5cs."

*Der Philatelist* chronicles several other values of the first type.

5c blue green  
15c black  
20c "  
30c "  
40c "  
50c "  
90c "  
1p dark blue

\* \* \* \* \*

Messrs. Williams & Co., of Lima, Peru, inform us that on September 19th orders were sent to New York for 5 and 10 soles stamps, 50,000 of each. These are expected to be delivered and put into use at an early date.

We presume that they will conform to the current types.



*The Philatelic Journal of India* reports that the State of Las Bela has given up stamps. Their issues are confined to two  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamps, each very much like the other, only more so, and their untimely end can only be a source of satisfaction. For these small mercies, let us be duly thankful.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Collectors appear to be taking considerable interest in the plate numbers of the surcharged postage stamps with the "I. R." inverted. Mr. J. M. Bartels gives the following list in the *Weekly Era* :

1c 495	B & L.	2c 475	T & R.
534	B & L.	483	B & L.
535	B & L.	510	T & R.
536	B & L.	511	T & R.
542	B & L.	512	T, B & R.
543	B & L.	513	T & R.
544	B & L.	523	T & R.
545	B & L.	524	T & R.
		551	T & R.
		558	B & L.

To those we can add from our stock the following 2c plate numbers :

480	B & L.	522	B & L.
481	B & L.	523	B & L.
482	B & L.	524	B & L.
510	B & L.		
513	B & L.		

No. 552 has been reported to us, but we cannot say from what part of the sheet it comes.

The *Post Office* adds to this list :

1c 542	R.	2c 501	B & L.
		511	B & L.
		512	L.
		516	L.
		556	B & L.
		557	B & L.
		559	B & L.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We copy the following from the New York *Evening Post* :

#### A RULING AS TO HAWAIIAN POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Postmaster-General Emory Smith has issued an order directing that Hawaiian postage-stamps shall be recognized at their face value for the prepayment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii whether addressed for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.

## CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—Some months ago we announced that a small size card would appear shortly, to be known as the Ladies' card. This has finally appeared.

In the upper right hand corner is the portrait of John Adams, to the

left of which, in three lines, is the inscription, "Postal Card One Cent—United States of America—This side is for the address only."

*Postal card.*

Size 125x75 mm.

1c black

**ANGOLA.**—We have received the new issue for this Colony. The stamps are of the same type and colors as those recently chronicled for Cape Verde, Macao, etc.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

- 2 1/2r gray
- 5r orange yellow
- 10r light brown
- 15r brown
- 20r lilac
- 25r dark green
- 50r blue
- 75r rose
- 80r purple
- 100r dark blue on blue
- 150r light brown on buff
- 200r red lilac on pale lilac
- 300r blue on rose

**BELGIUM.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces the 50 centimes of the current type, with the Sunday label, in a new color, gray.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

50c gray

**BRAZIL.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles two new letter cards, bearing stamps of 200 and 300 reis of the current type of adhesives.

The 200 reis, which is for inland use, has an inscription in three lines in black, "Carta Bilhete—Republica dos E. U. do Brazil—neste lado sô o Eudereço."

The 300 reis, intended for international use, has a two-line inscription in dark blue, "Republica dos E. U. Brazil—Carta bilhete-carte lettre."

Both cards present on the reverse a picture of the mint.

*Postal cards.*

- 200r orange red and black.      Size 198x98mm.
- 300r dark blue and orange.      Size 198x98mm.

**CANADA.**—In addition to the values already announced, with figures of values in lower corners, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 6 and 8c have appeared.

In the April number of the JOURNAL we chronicled the 2c Postal Union card 2c orange vermilion. This card now appears in a deep blue.

We have also received a 1c reply card with stamp of the ordinary type impressed in the upper right-hand corner.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c black  
2c purple  
6c brown  
8c orange

*Postal cards.*

2c deep blue Size 130x82 mm.

1cx1c black T3. Size 127x76 mm.

**FUNCHAL.**—A new letter card has been issued for this Colony. It is intended for foreign service, and bears an inscription in three lines, "Cartao Postal—Para os—Paizes Estrangeiros."

The stamp is of similar design to the adhesive type A49 of Portugal.

*Letter card.*

65r dark blue, *grayish blue*: Perf. III.

**GIBRALTAR.**—We have received the new issue for this country. The types are the same as those used for the issues of 1886–89. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p differ slightly in shade from the same values of the 1886 issue, the other values are printed in two colors.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p gray green  
1p rose carmine  
2p brown violet and ultramarine  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p deep ultramarine  
4p brown orange and green  
6p purple and carmine  
1s bistre and carmine

**British Offices in Morocco.**—We find we have failed to chronicle the registration envelope with the provisional surcharge "Morocco Agencies."

*Registration envelope.*

20c red, black surcharge

**GUATEMALA.**—We have received two new provisionals, adhesives and Mr. C. Witt has shown us a third and also a provisional envelope for this country. The adhesives are made by surcharging revenue stamps either "Correos—Nacionales" or "Correos—Nacionales—2—centavos." The envelope is the current 5 centavos envelope, with a large numeral "6" surcharged over the posthorn, the value obliterated by the word "centavos," and the numerals at the sides by stars. We shall illustrate all these in our next number.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

- 1c dark blue, red surcharge  
 2c on 1c dark blue, red surcharge  
 2c on 1c aniline rose, black surcharge

*Envelope.*

- 6c on 5c blue, black surcharge

**HONDURAS.**—We have received some additional values of the ugly locomotive type. The 1c appears in two distinct shades.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 1c brown  
 1c black brown  
 2c deep rose  
 5c ultramarine  
 6c lilac  
 20c orange

**HORTA.**—A new Letter card has been issued for this Colony, of the same design as the new card for Funchal.

*Letter card.*

- 65 reis dark blue, *grayish blue* Perf. III

**ITALY.**—Mr. P. V. Karaivanoff sends us the current 1 lire Unpaid Letter Stamp with the numeral printed in a new color.

*Unpaid Letter stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

- 1 l blue and carmine

**LOURENCO MARQUES.**—We have also received the new issue for this colony. This does not appear to have been sufficient for local needs, so according to *L'Ami des Timbres* a new Provisional has been made by surcharging the 300 reis of the previous issue with a new value, 50 reis.

*Adhesive stamps.*

## Perforated.

- 2 1/2r gray
- 5r orange yellow
- 10r light green
- 15r brown
- 20r lilac
- 25r dark green
- 50r blue
- 75r rose
- 80r purple
- 100r dark blue on blue
- 150r light brown on buff
- 200r red lilac on pale lilac
- 300r blue on rose

*Provisional issue.*

- 50r on 300r blue on rose, black surcharge

**MEXICO.**—On the subject of watermarks in recent issues of this country *Mekeel's Weekly*, states as follows:

"The 3c has not been issued with this watermark (Eagle and R. M.), but specimens now on mail and for sale at the Mexico post office are on the 'Correos E. U. M.' paper which preceded the short lived 'R. M. interlaced.' The old watermark, however, now runs vertically through the sheet instead of horizontally and each letter is placed sideways in its stamp instead of vertically.

The latest receipts on mail and from our correspondents would point to the abandonment of watermarking in Mexico altogether, where it has certainly not been a success except for the 'Correos E. U. M.,' which should have done had the stamps been carefully printed. Mr. C. H. Mekeel reports the following values on wire wove (porous) paper without watermark: 1, 2, 3 and 5c."

*Adhesive stamps.*

## Perforated.

Watermarked "Correos E. U. M.," sideways.

- 3c brown

No watermark.

- 1c green
- 2c carmine
- 3c brown
- 5c ultramarine

**MOROCCO**—Tangier and Alcazar.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces that a courier service has been established between Tangier and Alcazar, and a new series of stamps prepared as a consequence. The design is very mediocre, it represents a steamboat with "Service de Poste" in a label above and the value across the bottom. At the sides are inscribed "Tangier" and "El Kasar."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11 1/2.

- 5c green
- 10c rose

20c olive  
 25c light blue  
 40c brick red  
 50c pale violet  
 1p bistre  
 2p gray black

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**MOZAMBIQUE.**—We have received the new issue for this colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

2½r gray  
 5r orange yellow  
 10r light green  
 15r brown  
 20r lilac  
 25r dark green  
 50r blue  
 75r rose  
 80r purple  
 100r dark blue on blue  
 150r light brown on buff  
 200r red lilac on pale lilac  
 300r blue on rose

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**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The color of the current 2½d has been changed from purple to blue, to conform with the requirements of the Universal Postal Union.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

2½d blue

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**ORANGE FREE STATE.**—A new postal card for this country is chronicled by *The Monthly Journal*. It is of type PC1 in the Standard Catalogue.

*Postal card.*

½d rose on white

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**PARAGUAY.**—Several of our contemporaries announce a new Provisional for this country, made by surcharging the current 40c, in three lines, "Provisorio—10—centavos."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

10c on 40c dark blue, black surcharge

**PERSIA.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received four new postal cards for this country. They are of the current type.

*Postal cards.*

- 2s brown, *cream*
- 2x2s brown, *pale green*
- 5s rose, *cream*
- 5x5s rose, *pale rose*

**PERU.**—We have received the 1 centavo stamp, printed in the Postal Union color, green.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

- 1c yellow green

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—The *Madrid Filatelico* announces that the color of the current 1 centavo has been changed from violet to carmine.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

- 1c deep carmine

**PONTA DELGADA.**—We have received a new letter card for this colony, of the same design as the new card for Funchal.

*Letter card.*

- 65r dark blue, *grayish blue*. Perf. III.

**PORTO RICO.**—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us a number of stamps surcharged "Habilitado—Para—1898 y 1899," which should be added to those listed in the two preceding numbers of the JOURNAL. Among those are the 8c of the 1896 issue with double surcharge in carmine, and also with double surcharge in purple and carmine.

Mr. Andreini has also shown us a number of stamps surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra" which, to oblige those who collect them, we add to the list.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Habilitado  
Surcharged      PARA  
1898 y 99.

Carmine Surcharge.

1m lilac brown,	1896	issue
2m yellow green,	1896	"
3m claret brown,	1897	"
4m blue green,	1896	"
1c claret,	1896	"
2c red brown,	1896	"
3c dark blue,	1890	"
4c brown,	1896	"
5c blue,	1896	"
6c lilac,	1896	"
8c rose,	1896	"

Variety, Double surcharge.	
20c olive gray,	1896 issue
40c salmon,	1896 "
80c black,	1897 "
Carmine and Purple Surcharge.	
8c rose,	1896 issue
"Impuesto de Guerra."	
2c dark violet,	1890 issue
5c yellow green,	1891-93 issue
2c on 2m flesh,	1894 issue
5c on 1m blue,	1894 "

**PORTUGAL.**—Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us a new letter card, of the same design as that we described for Funchal.

*Letter Card.*

65-reis dark blue, *grayish blue*. Perf. III.

**PORTUGUESE CONGO.**—We have received the new issue for this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

2 1/2r	gray
5r	orange yellow
10r	light green
15r	brown
20r	lilac
50r	blue
75r	rose
80r	purple
100r	dark blue on blue
150r	light brown on buff
200r	red lilac on pale lilac
300r	blue on rose

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—We have received the new issue for this Colony, as follows:

*Adhesive stamps.*





Perforated.

- 1½r orange yellow
- 4½r light green
- 6r brown
- 9r lilac
- 1t dark green
- 2t blue
- 4t dark blue on blue
- 8t red lilac on pale lilac

**QUEENSLAND.**—New 1d postal cards have appeared in this Colony. We present an illustration of the stamp and inscriptions. The cards are disfigured by the eighteen pictures recently reported on the 1½d cards.

*Postal card.*

POST CARD, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA



1p brown, size: 136x79 mm (eighteen pictures)

**ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.**—We have just received the new issue for this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 2½r gray
- 5r orange yellow
- 10r light green
- 15r brown
- 20r lilac
- 25r dark green
- 50r blue
- 75r rose
- 80r purple
- 100r dark blue on blue
- 150r light brown on buff
- 200r red lilac on pale lilac
- 300r blue on rose

**SALVADOR.**—The Bogert & Durbin Company inform us that the stamps of the issue of 1897, Greater Republic of Central America, have been surcharged for official use with the type used on the issue of 1896.

Mr. N. F. Seebeck also informs us that the Registration and Registration Return Receipt stamps have been surcharged locally with the same type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged.



On Regular Issue of 1897.

- 1c rose, blue, gold and green, black surcharge
- 5c " " " " " " " "

On Registration Stamps.

10c dark blue, red surcharge

10c carmine brown, black surcharge

On Registration Return Receipt Stamps.

5c dark green, black surcharge

**SERVIA.**—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* says that the postage and postage due stamps of the current issue are appearing on stout, white wove paper, instead of paper with red fibres. So far the 5 and 10 paras, regular issue, and the 20 paras postage due have appeared.

The same journal lists the 5 paras postal card, (Type PC 12 in our Catalogue), in a new color, and the *Revue Philatelique Francais* adds the 10 paras letter card (Type LC 2) in a changed color.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 13.

White wove paper.

5 pa green

10 pa rose

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

20 pa red brown

*Postal card.*

5 pa green, grayish blue, reverse white

*Letter card.*

10 pa rose, pale green

**TUNIS.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces that the 20 centimes has appeared in the colors of the current 20c, France.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.

20c red, green

**URUGUAY.**—*The Austria Philatelist* announces the 2 and 5c stamps of the current issue surcharged "Oficial." These are types 52 and 53 in the Standard Catalogue.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated

2c violet, black surcharge

5c green, black surcharge

**ZAMBESI.**—We have received the new issue for this Colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

2½r gray

5r orange yellow

10r light green

- 15r brown
- 20r lilac
- 25r dark green
- 50r blue
- 75r rose
- 80r purple
- 100r dark blue on blue
- 150r light brown on buff
- 200r red lilac on pale lilac
- 300r blue on rose

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.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
29 West 75th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
122 East 22d Street.  
*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, WALTER S. SCOTT,  
351 4th Avenue.  
*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.  
*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
54 William Street.

COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
J. N. LUFF.  
*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK  
R. R. BOGERT  
J. W. GEORGE.  
*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDE,  
J. S. RICH.

October 11, 1898.

The 353rd meeting of the organization and 106th of the Corporation was called to order by the President at 8 P. M.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, Hyatt, Adenaw, Luff, Bogert, George, Tuttle, Perrin, Rich and W. S. Scott.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President called attention to the necessity of arranging a program of philatelic work for the winter season and instructed the Entertainment Committee to attend to the details. It was decided to have such program printed in similar form to the cards which were used last winter.

It was moved and seconded that the anniversary of the Society should be celebrated this year by a Stag Theatre Party on the 4th Tuesday in November.

Our President kindly volunteered to read a paper at the next meeting :  
Subject : "The Postage Due Stamps of Chili."

Adjourned, 9.35 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

October 25, 1898.

The 354th meeting of the organization and 107th of the Corporation was called to order by the President at 8.30 P. M.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, George, Blake, Taussig, Meyenberg, Parker, Luff, Perrin, Rich, Gregory and W. S. Scott.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$46.26 and accounts due amounting to \$27.00.

Mr. Hugo v. Hagen was proposed for active membership.

The Entertainment Committee provided the program for the winter work.

The Secretary will be pleased to send a copy to any collector applying for one.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the members listened attentively to the subject designated for the meeting; viz; "The Postage Due Stamps of Chili." This work was published in the Annual Book of the Philatelic Society, Santiago, and was translated and read by our President Mr. J. M. Andreini. At the conclusion the speaker expressed his obligations to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., for the loan of exhibits; in the form of original sheets of the stamps discussed. Mr. W. F. Gregory exhibited a complete sheet and strips and pairs of the later issues.

That the article was as instructive as it was entertaining was vouched for in the hearty vote of thanks accorded Mr. Andreini.

The subject for the next meeting will be "The Stamps of South America."

Adjournment 9.30 p. m.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Branch of the A. P. A.*

186th meeting of the S. I. P. S. was held at Stapleton, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, 1898, at 8.30 P. M.

Present at roll-call, Messrs. A. Dejonge, A. Richter, J. W. Sittig, E. Angell, O. Dejonge and E. R. Carter.

President Dejonge in the chair, and owing to the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, E. R. Carter acted *pro tem.*

Reading the minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with. Proposal for membership of Mr. C. P. Krauth, of Pittsburg, by Mr. A. Dejonge was referred to the Executive Committee.

Report of Committee on entertaining the members of the A. P. A. was received and the Committee discharged with the thanks of the Society.

The Committee on revision of Constitution and By-Laws reported that the copy was now ready for the printer.

A communication was received from Mr. R. F. Albrecht, which was laid on the table and a Committee appointed to see him regarding it.

Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, Peru, sent his best wishes to all the members of our Society. Also a kind letter from Mr. Julius Niedermeyer wishing the Society, prosperity and success.

A lot of pamphlets were received from an unknown friend, and a lot of counterfeits from Mr. C. Witt. Mr. A. Richter presented a Porto Rico envelope with colonial stamps on same, handstamped "Military Station, Porto Rico, Washington, D. C., Postage Due 10c," and the Annual of the Philatelic Society of Santiago, Chile, was presented by the Sociedad Filatelica of Santiago. All the above were accepted with thanks by the Society.

Adjournment at 9.30 P. M. Next meeting Oct. 19, 1898.

EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

187th meeting of S. I. P. S. was held at Stapleton on Wednesday Oct. 19th, at 8.30 P. M.

In absence of the Secretary, R. H. Benary acted *pro tem*.

Present at roll call, Messrs. August Dejonge, E. Angell, J. W. Sittig, R. H. Benary, Oscar Dejonge, Hugo Kessler, A. R. Richter and E. Kuntz.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Mr. C. P. Krauth's candidacy being favorable, he was balloted for and elected unanimously.

The Society was informed through the President that the Rev. Chas. P. Jones had returned in good health from his service in Cuba and had received his honorable discharge from the Army, and the society hopes soon to have him present at its meetings.

A good suggestion to Philatelic Societies regarding the disposal of the Society's library in case of dissolution was read and laid over for further consideration.

It was moved that the resignations of R. F. Albrecht and Mrs. Clara Albrecht be acted upon, and the same were accepted.

The Society received a copy of the *Revue Philatelique*. Copies of the By-laws will be ready and distributed to each member at the next meeting.

Adjournment 9.55 P. M.

Next meeting, November 16, 1898.

ROBERT H. BENARY,

*Secretary pro tem.*

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Thirtieth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club house, October 10, 1898, the following members present: Messrs. Deats, Luff, Scott, Stebbins and the Secretary.

Mr. Deats was unanimously elected to the chair.

Called to order at 8.10 P. M.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Resignation of Mr. Arthur E. Tuttle, as a non-resident stockholder, was read and accepted.

Resignation of Mr. R. R. Bogert as a stockholder was read and accepted.

Resignation of Mr. Robert S. Lehman as a subscribing member was also read and accepted with regret.

The Secretary read letters from Messrs. Green, Lawrence, Deats and Brevoort, which were laid on the table.

Treasurer's report received showing a balance of \$228.53 in bank, exclusive of U. S. bonds.

Chairman of the House Committee read his report, which was accepted.

The Secretary was directed to notify the Auditing Committee that the Treasurer's accounts were ready for examination.

The Secretary was also directed to ask Mr. C. H. Mekeel for a copy of Tiffany's History of United States Stamps, as a donation to the Club's Library.

The handsome gift of "King's Views of N. Y. Stock Exchange" from Mr. Charles Gregory was received with thanks.

The Chairman of the Literary Committee made his verbal report, which was received.

It was decided that the Club present to Mr. Deats its unbound literature in exchange for any bound volume which he may have in duplicate and which he may present to the Club.

The Governors requested the Amusement Committee to have an entertainment at the Club as soon as possible and an appropriation of \$75.00 to defray expenses was made, on motion duly seconded and carried.

Then followed a discussion on the wisdom of holding an exhibition of stamps at the Club House for a day at least. The remarks of Mr. Scott were commented upon by Messrs Deats and Luff, and it was unanimously decided to endeavor to carry out Mr. Scott's idea of an exhibition between December 1, and January 31, and to appropriate the sum of \$100 to meet its necessary expenses.

The Chair then appointed an Exhibition Committee consisting of Messrs. Scott, Thorne, Deats, Luff, Duveen, Harbeck and Andreini, with power to add to their number.

Adjourned at 10.40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary*.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

October 6th.—*Annual General Business Meeting.*

The accounts showing a net cash balance in hand of £62.19.4½ were audited, found correct and approved.

The election of Mr. W. Schwarte was approved.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Madame C. Capt, Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Rev. W. D. B. Curry, Rev. J. H. Astley, Messrs. G. A. Coombs, V. Essayau, R. C. Bach, E. D. Hissard, A. Manoli.

The Annual Report showed that during the past session 35 members died, resigned or were dropped and 49 new members were elected, being a net increase of 14 over the previous session and making a total of 241 members on October 1, 1898.

The total amount circulated in the exchange packets during the year ending June, 1898 was £38,625.16.2 of which £5437.67. was sold.

Four thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed and distributed as in previous years.

At the suggestion of several members it was resolved to devote alternate meetings to exchange, discussion and short papers, in order to make the meetings even more interesting than previously.

The programme was settled as follows:

Oct. 6—Annual General Business Meeting.	
“ 20—Presidential Meeting.	Mr. W. T. WILSON
Nov. 3—Exchange, Discussion, Short papers.	
“ 17—Display,	ST. VINCENT
Dec. 1—Exchange, Discussion, Short papers.	
“ 15—Display,	Novelties, Curiosities, etc.
Jan. 19—Exchange, Discussion, Short papers.	
Feb. 2—Display,	N. S. W.
“ 16—Exchange, Discussion, Short papers.	
March 2—Paper, New Zealand,	Mr. W. PIMM
“ 16—Exchange, Discussion, Short papers.	
April 20—Display, Paper,	Mr. R. HOLLICK
May 18—Exchange, Discussion, Short papers.	

# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.  
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.      DEC. 1, 1898      [Single Copies, 5cts]  
"      "      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.)

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.—Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5265	(1108)	86	White	55	11	G	R	
5266	(1109)	86	White	49	4½	G	R	
5267	(1109a)	86	White	49	4½	G	R	Albino
5268	(1109b)	86	White	49	4½	G	R	Partial albino
5269	(1109c)	86	White	49	4½	G	R	Mis-strike
5270	(1110)	86	White	50	5	G	R	
5271	(1110a)	86	White	50	5	G	R	Albino
5272	(1110b)	86	White	50	5	G	R	Partial albino
5273	(1110c)	86	White	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike
5274	(1110d)	86	White	50	5	G	R	Die variety
5275	(1110e)	86	White	50	5	G	R	Double envelope
5276	(1111)	86	White	56	9	G	R	
5277	(1111a)	86	White	56	9	G	R	Mis-strike
5278	(1112)	86	White	51	7	G	R	
5279	(1113)	86	White	52	8	G	S	
5280	(1113a)	86	White	52	8	G	S	Albino
5281	(1114)	86	Amber	53	2	G	R	
5282	(1115)	86	Amber	48	3	G	R	
5283	(1116)	86	Amber	49	4½	G	R	
5284	(1116a)	86	Amber	49	4½	G	R	Mis strike
5285	(1117)	86	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5286	(1117a)	86	Amber	50	5	G	R	Albino
5287	(1117b)	86	Amber	50	5	G	R	Partial albino
5288	(1117c)	86	Amber	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike
5289	(1117d)	86	Amber	50	5	G	R	Die variety
5290	(1118)	86	Amber	56	9	G	R	
5291	(1119)	86	Amber	51	7	G	R	
5292	(1120)	86	Amber	52	8	G	S	

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5293	(1121)	86	Oriental Buff	48	3	F	R	
5294	(1122)	86	Oriental Buff	48	3	G	R	
5295	(1123)	86	Oriental Buff	49	4½	G	R	
5296	(1123a)	86	Oriental Buff	49	4½	G	R	Partial Albino.
5297	(1123b)	86	Oriental Buff	49	4½	G	R	Mis-strike
5298	(1124)	86	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	
5299	(1124a)	86	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike.
5300	(1125)	86	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5301	(1126)	86	Oriental Buff	51	7	G	R	
5302	(1127)	80	Oriental Buff	52	8	G	S	
5303	(1128)	86	Blue	48	3	G	R	
5304	(1129)	86	Blue	48	3	F	R	
5305	(1130)	86	Blue	49	4½	G	R	
5306	(1131)	86	Blue	50	5	G	R	
5307	(1131a)	86	Blue	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike
5308	(1132)	86	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5309	(1133)	86	Blue	51	7	G	R	
5310	(1134)	86	Blue	52	8	G	S	
5311	(1135)	86	Manila	48	3	G	R	
5312	(1136)	86	Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5313	(1137)	86	Manila	50	5	G	R	Partial albino
5314	(1137a)	86	Manila	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike
5315	(1138)	86	Manila	56	9	G	R	
5316	(1139)	86	Manila	51	7	G	R	Mis-strike
5317	(1139a)	86	Manila	51	7	M	R	
5318	(1140)	86	Manila	52	8	G	S	
5319	(1141)	86	Amber Manila	48	3	G	R	
5320	(1142)	86	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R	
5321	(1143)	86	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	
5322	(1143a)	86	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	Albino
5323	(1143b)	86	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	Partial albino
5324	(1143c)	86	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	Mis-strike
5325	(1144)	86	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	
5326	(1144a)	86	Amber Manila	57	9	G	R	
5327	(1145)	86	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
5328	(1146)	86	Amber Manila	52	8	G	S	

1887, Sept. Two cents, green. One Die. Two Knives.

5329	(1146a)	87	White	50	5	G	R	
5330	(1146b)	87	White	56	9	G	R	
5331	(1146c)	87	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5332	(1146d)	87	Amber	56	9	G	R	
5333	(1146e)	87	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R	
5334	(1146f)	87	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5335	(1146g)	87	Blue	50	5	G	R	
5336	(1146h)	87	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5337	(1146i)	87	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	

1887, Sept. Four cents, carmine. One Die. Four Knives.

5338	(1147)	88	White	50	5	G	R	
5339	(1148)	88	White	56	9	G	R	
5340	(1149)	88	White	52	8	G	R	
5341	(1150)	88	Amber	50	5	G	R	
5342	(1151)	88	Amber	56	9	G	R	
5343	(1152)	88	Amber	52	8	G	R	
5344	(1153)	88	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R	
5345	(1154)	88	Blue	56	9	G	R	
5346	(1155)	88	Manila	50	5	G	R	
5347	(1156)	88	Manila	56	9	G	R	
5348	(1157)	88	Manila	51	7	G	R	
5349	(1158)	88	Manila	52	8	G	S	



No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5350	(1159)	88	Amber Manila	50	5	G	R	
5351	(1160)	88	Amber Manila	56	9	G	R	
5352	(1161)	88	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R	
5353	(1162)	88	Amber Manila	52	8	G	S	
5354	(1162a)	88	Amber Manila	52	8	G	S	Albino

1887.	Five cents, blue.		One Die.	Two Knives.			
5355	(1163)	89	White	49	4½	G	R
5356	(1164)	89	White	50	5	G	R
5357	(1165)	89	Amber	49	4½	G	R
5358	(1166)	89	Amber	50	5	G	R
5359	(1167)	89	Oriental Buff	50	5	G	R
5360	(1168)	89	Blue	50	5	G	R

1887.	Ten cents, ochre-yellow.		One Die.	One Knife.			
5361	(1169)	62	White	51	7	G	R
5362	(1170)	62	Amber	51	7	G	R

1887.	Thirty cents, brown.		One Die.	Five Knives.			
5363	(1171)	60	White	51	7	G	R
5364	(1172)	60	White	52	8	G	S
5365	(1173)	60	Amber	51	7	G	R
5366	(1174)	60	Amber	52	8	G	S
5367	(1175)	60	Oriental Buff	48	3	G	R
5368	(1176)	60	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R
5369	(1177)	60	Oriental Buff	51	7	G	R
5370	(1178)	60	Blue	48	3	G	R
5371	(1179)	60	Blue	56	9	G	R
5372	(1180)	60	Blue	51	7	G	R
5373	(1181)	60	Manila	49	4½	G	R
5374	(1182)	60	Manila	51	7	G	R
5375	(1183)	60	Amber Manila	49	4½	G	R
5376	(1184)	60	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R

1887.	Ninety cents, purple.		One Die.	Three Knives.			
5377	(1185)	66	White	51	7	G	R
5378	(1186)	66	White	52	8	G	S
5379	(1187)	66	Amber	51	7	G	R
5380	(1188)	66	Amber	52	8	G	S
5381	(1189)	66	Oriental Buff	56	9	G	R
5382	(1190)	66	Blue	56	9	G	R
5383	(1191)	66	Manila	51	7	G	R
5384	(1192)	66	Amber Manila	51	7	G	R

THIRTEENTH SERIES.

Dies.

Five dies are found in this series, *i.e.* numbers 83, 86, 87, 88 and 89, all of which have been already described.

Watermarks.

The regular watermark is J, although occasional envelopes with watermarks F, G, and H, are to be found.



**WATERMARK J.** Introduced in 1890 and consists of the letters "U. S." in monogram as in G., but differently shaped. The top of the "s" is smaller than the bottom, and crosses only the right hand stroke of the "u." The bottoms of the two letters are on a line and the monogram does not resemble the dollar sign as heretofore.\*

#### Knives.

The knives, thirteen in number, are numbers, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61. Of these all but the last four have been already described.

**KNIFE 58, LARGE BARONIAL SIZE.** No. 11. 1890. Similar to knife 55, but measuring about 132 by 108 mm. The top and bottom flaps somewhat resemble those of Knife 54, being cut off at the corners, but the points are much rounder.

**KNIFE 59, LARGE OFFICIAL SIZE.** 1890. This is a new size, between numbers 7 and 8. It measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches, 241x105 mm., and closely resembles knife 51, though the points of the side flaps are much narrower and their upper edges curve gradually upwards from the points to the upper corners of the envelope instead of being straight.

**KNIFE 60, LARGE OFFICIAL SIZE.** 1890. Similar to knife 59 and of the same size. The side and bottom flaps are much higher cut, reaching almost to the top fold of the envelope, and the side flaps fold over the lower one.

**KNIFE 61, EXTRA OFFICIAL SIZE.** No. 8. 1890. Similar to knife 52, from which it differs only in having the bottom flap folded over the side flaps instead of *vice versa*.

Beginning with this series the Government designated the different knives by

\*T. B. & R. p. 52.

letters instead of numbers, and the quality of the paper by duplicating these letters in lower case type. For example knife 49, on white or amber paper was called C; on blue or oriental buff, both being second quality papers, Cc; on manila and amber manila (third quality papers) Ccc. Below is a table of these letters with their equivalents in the old numbers:

A-	Knife 48, or size 3
B-	" 48, (ungummed) size 4
C-	" 49, size $4\frac{1}{2}$
D-	" 50, " 5
E-	" 50, " 6 (ungummed)
F-	Knives 56 & 57, size 9
G-	Knife 51, size 7
H-	Knives 59 & 60, size —
I-	" 52 & 61, " 8
L-	Knife 40, size 1
M-	" 54, " 10
N-	" 58, " 11

In this and the succeeding issue, the sizes will therefore be designated by the above letters, their equivalent numbers being given in brackets immediately following the letters.

#### Gum.

There are two distinct styles of gum to be found in this issue. The first, which closely follows the outline of the upper flap, is quite narrow, measuring about 14 mm. at the point of the flap. The second does not follow the outline of the flap except for a

short distance at either end, whence it curves very slightly upwards toward the point of the flap, at which point it measures about 24 mm. making it about 10 mm. broader than in the first instance.

Both styles are to be found upon most, if not all, of the sizes of this issue, but the

difference has not been considered important enough to list, even as a variety.

**Paper.**

There is no change in the papers of this series.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks
<b>1890, Oct. One cent, blue.</b>								
				<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Four Knives.</b>			
5385	(1193)	83	White	48	A (3)	J	R	
5386	(1194)	83	White	58	N (11)	J	R	
5387	(1194a)	83	White	58	N (11)	J	R	Mis-strike
5388	(1195)	83	White	49	C (4½)	J	R	
5389	(1196)	83	White	50	D (5)	J	R	
5390	(1197)	83	Amber	48	A (3)	J	R	
5391	(1198)	83	Amber	49	C (4½)	J	R	
5392	(1199)	83	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	
5393	(1200)	83	Manila	48	B (4)	J	U	
5394	(1201)	83	Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	J	R	
5395	(1202)	83	Manila	50	E (6)	J	U	
5396	(1202a)	83	Manila	50	E (6)	J	U	Albino
5397	(1202b)	83	Manila	50	E (6)	J	U	Mis-strike.
5398	(1203)	83	Amber Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	J	R	
5399	(1203a)	83	Amber Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	J	R	Albino
<b>1890, Oct. Two cents, green.</b>								
				<b>One Die.</b>	<b>Thirteen Knives.</b>			
5400	(1204)	86	White	46	L (1)	J	R	
5401	(1205)	86	White	48	A (3)	J	R	
5402	(1205a)	86	White	48	A (3)	J	R	Albino
5404	(1205b)	86	White	48	A (3)	J	R	Partial albino
5405	(1206)	86	White	54	M (10)	J	R	
5406	(1207)	86	White	58	N (11)	G	R	
5407	(1208)	86	White	58	N (11)	J	R	
5408	(1209)	86	White	49	C (4½)	J	R	
5409	(1209a)	86	White	49	C (4½)	J	R	Albino
5410	(1209b)	86	White	49	C (4½)	J	R	Mis-strike
5411	(1210)	86	White	50	D (5)	J	R	
5412	(1210a)	86	White	50	D (5)	J	R	Albino
5413	(1210b)	86	White	50	D (5)	J	R	Partial albino
5414	(1210c)	86	White	50	D (5)	J	R	Mis-strike
5415	(1210d)	86	White	50	D (5)	J	R	Double envelope
5416	(1211)	86	White	57	F (9)	J	R	
5417	(1212)	86	White	56	F (9)	J	R	
5418	(1212a)	86	White	56	F (9)	J	R	Mis-strike
5419	(1213)	86	White	51	G (7)	J	R	
5420	(1213a)	86	White	51	G (7)	J	R	Partial albino
5421	(1214)	86	White	59	H (-)	J	R	
5422	(1215)	86	White	60	H (-)	F	R	
5423	(1216)	86	White	52	I (8)	J	S	
5424	(1216a)	86	White	61	I (8)	J	S	
5425	(1217)	86	Amber	48	A (3)	J	R	
5426	(1218)	86	Amber	49	C (4½)	J	R	
5427	(1218a)	86	Amber	49	C (4½)	J	R	Albino
5428	(1219)	86	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	
5429	(1219a)	86	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	Albino
5430	(1219b)	86	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	Partial albino
5431	(1219c)	86	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	Mis-strike
5432	(1219d)	86	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	Double envelope
5433	(1220)	86	Amber	57	F (9)	J	R	
5434	(1221)	86	Amber	56	F (9)	J	R	
5435	(1222)	86	Amber	51	G (7)	J	R	

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5435	(1223)	86	Amber	59	H (-)	J	R	
5436	(1224)	86	Amber	60	H (-)	F	R	
5437	(1225)	86	Amber	52	I (8)	J	S	
5438	(1225a)	86	Amber	61	I (8)	J	S	
5439	(1226)	86	Oriental Buff	48	Aa (3)	J	R	
5440	(1227)	86	Oriental Buff	49	Cc (4½)	J	R	
5441	(1228)	86	Oriental Buff	50	Dd (5)	J	R	
5442	(1229)	86	Oriental Buff	56	Ff (9)	J	R	
5443	(1230)	86	Oriental Buff	51	Gg (7)	J	R	
5444	(1231)	86	Oriental Buff	59	Hh (-)	J	R	
5445	(1232)	86	Oriental Buff	60	Hh (-)	F	R	
5446	(1233)	86	Oriental Buff	52	Ii (8)	J	S	
5447	(1233a)	86	Oriental Buff	61	Ii (8)	J	S	
5448	(1234)	86	Blue	48	Aa (3)	J	R	
5449	(1235)	86	Blue	49	Cc (4½)	J	R	
5450	(1236)	86	Blue	50	Dd (5)	J	R	
5451	(1236a)	86	Blue	50	Dd (5)	J	R	Albino
5452	(1236b)	86	Blue	50	Dd (5)	J	R	Partial albino
5453	(1236c)	86	Blue	50	Dd (5)	J	R	Mis-strike
5454	(1237)	86	Blue	56	Ff (9)	J	R	
5455	(1238)	86	Blue	51	Gg (7)	J	R	
5456	(1239)	86	Blue	59	Hh (-)	J	R	
5457	(1240)	86	Blue	60	Hh (-)	F	R	
5458	(1241)	86	Blue	52	Ii (8)	J	S	
5459	(1241a)	86	Blue	61	Ii (8)	J	S	
5460	(1242)	86	Manila	48	Aaa (3)	J	R	
5461	(1243)	86	Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	J	R	
5462	(1244)	86	Manila	50	Ddd (5)	J	R	
5463	(1245)	86	Manila	56	Fff (9)	J	R	
5464	(1246)	86	Manila	51	Ggg (7)	J	R	
5465	(1247)	86	Manila	59	Hhh (-)	J	R	
5466	(1248)	86	Manila	60	Hhh (-)	H	R	
5467	(1249)	86	Manila	52	Iii (8)	J	S	
5468	(1249a)	86	Manila	61	Iii (8)	J	S	
5469	(1250)	86	Amber Manila	48	Aaa (3)	J	R	
5470	(1251)	86	Amber Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	J	R	
5471	(1252)	86	Amber Manila	50	Ddd (5)	J	R	
5472	(1253)	86	Amber Manila	57	Fff (9)	J	R	Laid paper
5473	(1253a)	86	Amber Manila	57	Fff (9)	J	R	Wove paper
5474	(1254)	86	Amber Manila	56	Fff (9)	J	R	
5475	(1255)	86	Amber Manila	51	Ggg (7)	J	R	
5476	(1256)	86	Amber Manila	59	Hhh (-)	J	R	
5477	(1257)	86	Amber Manila	52	Iii (8)	J	S	
5478	(1257a)	86	Amber Manila	61	Iii (8)	J	S	

## 1890. Two cents, green. One Die. Four Knives.

5479	(1257b)	87	White	48	A (3)	J	R	
5480	(1257c)	87	White	50	D (5)	J	R	
5481	(1257d)	87	Amber	48	A (3)	J	R	
5482	(1257e)	87	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R	
5483	(1257f)	87	Oriental Buff	48	Aa (3)	J	R	
5484	(1257g)	87	Oriental Buff	49	Cc (4½)	J	R	
5485	(1257h)	87	Oriental Buff	50	Dd (5)	J	R	
5486	(1257i)	87	Oriental Buff	56	Ff (9)	J	R	
5487	(1257j)	87	Blue	48	Aa (3)	J	R	
5488	(1257k)	87	Blue	49	Cc (4½)	J	R	
5489	(1257l)	87	Blue	50	Dd (5)	J	R	

## 1890, Oct. Four cents, carmine. One Die. Five Knives.

5490	(1257m)	88	White	49	C (4½)	J	R	
5491	(1258)	88	White	51	G (7)	G	R	
5492	(1259)	88	White	51	G (7)	J	R	
5493	(1260)	88	White	59	H (-)	J	R	

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
5494	(1261)	88	White	52	I (8)	J	S	
5495	(1261a)	88	White	61	I (8)	J	S	
5496	(1262)	88	Amber	51	G (7)	G	R	
5497	(1263)	88	Amber	51	G (7)	J	R	
5498	(1264)	88	Amber	59	H (-)	J	R	
5499	(1265)	88	Amber	52	I (8)	J	S	
5500	(1265a)	88	Amber	61	I (8)	J	S	
5501	(1266)	88	Oriental Buff	56	Ff (9)	J	R	
5502	(1267)	88	Blue	56	Ff (9)	J	R	
5503	(1268)	88	Manila	52	Iii (8)	J	S	
5504	(1269)	88	Amber Manila	60	Hhh (-)	H	R	
5505	(1270)	88	Amber Manila	52	Iii (8)	J	S	

1890, Oct. Five cents, blue. One Die. Two Knives.

5506	(1271)	89	White	49	C (4½)	J	R
5507	(1272)	89	White	50	D (5)	J	R
5508	(1273)	89	Amber	49	C (4½)	J	R
5509	(1274)	89	Amber	50	D (5)	J	R
5510	(1274a)	89	Oriental Buff	49	Cc (4½)	J	R
5511	(1275)	89	Oriental Buff	50	Dd (5)	J	R
5512	(1276)	89	Blue	50	Dd (5)	J	R

1891 Ten cents, brown. One Die. Two Knives.

5513	(1277)	62	Oriental Buff	48	Aa (3)	J	R
5514	(1278)	62	Manila	51	Ggg (7)	J	R
5515	(1279)	62	Amber Manila	51	Ggg (7)	J	R

FOURTEENTH SERIES.

Dies.

DIE 90. ONE CENT, 1893. Issued in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

A large circle, 34½ mm. in diameter, embossed with two hemispheres in colorless lines. Upon these hemispheres are colorless portraits of Columbus and the Goddess of Liberty. Above is the American shield; below an eagle, with spread wings, grasping in its left claw a sheaf of three arrows, and in its right an olive branch. Inscriptions: above to left of shield "UNITED STATES." to right, "OF AMERICA." Below, to left of the eagle's tail, "POSTAGE," to right, "ONE CENT." The upper and lower inscriptions are separated at the sides by an eight-rayed ornament. Above the left hemisphere: "1492," above the right one: "1892." All in colorless embossing upon a ground of solid color.

There are three varieties of this die, as follows:

Var. 1. Period after "CENTS." Meridian back of Columbus' head.

Var. 2. Period after "CENTS." No meridian back of Columbus' head.

Var. 3. No period after "CENTS." Meridian back of Columbus' head.

DIE 91. TWO CENTS, 1893. Same as die 90, with value altered to "TWO CENTS." There are four varieties of this die; the first three being as in die 90 and

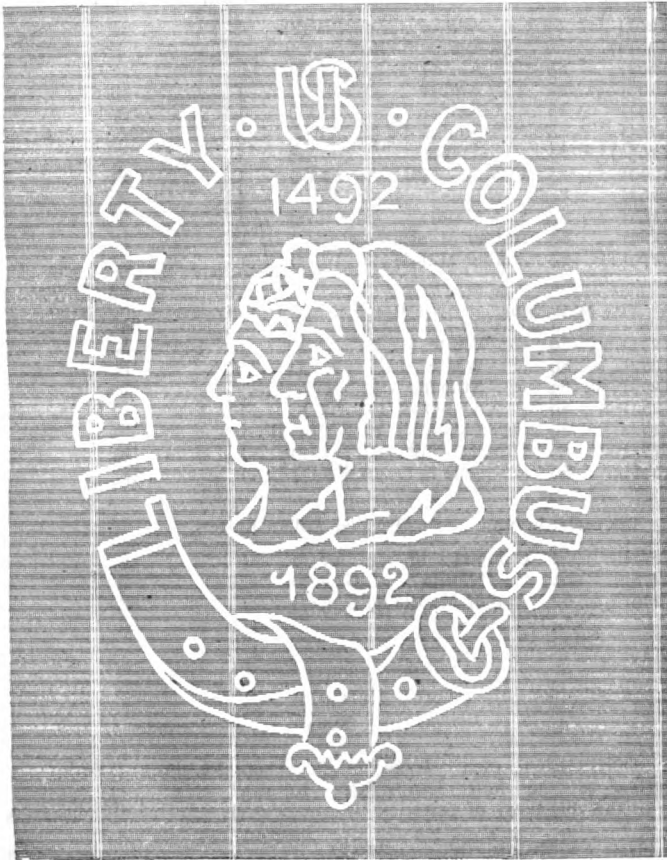
Var. 4. No period after "CENTS." No meridian back of Columbus' head.

DIE 92. FIVE CENTS, 1893. Same as die 90, with value altered to "FIVE CENTS." Four varieties as in die 91.

DIE 93. TEN CENTS, 1893. Same as die 90, with value altered to "TEN CENTS." This is only known to occur in var. 3.

Watermarks.

The watermark of this issue, like the dies, was a special design introduced to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. It is found only in this issue and is known as



**WATERMARK K, 1893.** It consists of outline portraits of Columbus and Liberty surrounded by the inscription: "LIBERTY U. S.-COLUMBUS" in large outline block capitals. "LIBERTY" is on the left, "U. S." in a monogram at top, and "COLUMBUS" on the right. The band formed by these inscriptions is completed at the bottom by a belt buckled upon itself. At top, between the portraits and inscription, "1492," at bottom "1892."

#### Knives.

There are eight knives, *i.e.* numbers 48, 51, 61, 58, 59, 62, 63 and 64, all but the last three having been already described.

**KNIFE 62. LARGE COMMERCIAL SIZE.** No. P. 1893. This should form an envelope  $5\frac{7}{8}$  by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, or 149x92 mm. In general appearance it resembles knife 49, but the top flap is much more pointed and the ends of the side flaps are broader.

**KNIFE 63. SMALL LEGAL SIZE.** No. Q. 1893. This should form an envelope

6 5-16 by 3 12-16 inches, 160x95 mm. It closely resembles knife 56 in outline, but the top flap is shorter and very pointed, as is also the lower one. The side flaps, also, are broader.

**KNIFE 64. EXTRA LARGE BARONIAL SIZE.** No. R. 1893. This should form an envelope measuring 5 10-16 by 4 6 16 inches, 143x111 mm. Except for the size and that the ends of side flaps are much deeper cut out, forming almost a perfect semi-circle, it closely resembles knife 55.

**Paper.**

The paper, which was made exclusively for this issue, is of a soft creamy white tint.

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1898. One cent, blue. One Die. Five Knives.</b>								
5516	(1280)	90	White	48	A (3)	K	R	Var. 1.
5517	(1281)	90	White	48	A (3)	K	R	" 2.
5518	(1282)	90	White	48	A (3)	K	R	" 3.
5519	(1283)	90	White	58	N (11)	K	R	" 2.
5520	(1284)	90	White	58	N (11)	K	R	" 3.
5521	(1285)	90	White	64	R (-)	K	R	" 2.
5522	(1286)	90	White	64	R (-)	K	R	" 3.
5523	(1287)	90	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 2.
5524	(1288)	90	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 3.
5525	(1289)	90	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 1.
5526	(1290)	90	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 2.
5527	(1291)	90	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 2. Pale blue
5528	(1292)	90	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 3.
<b>1898. Two cents, maroon. One Die. Eight Knives.</b>								
5529	(1293)	91	White	48	A (3)	K	R	Var. 3.
5530	(1294)	91	White	48	A (3)	None	R	" 3. Wove paper
5531	(1295)	91	White	48	A (3)	K	R	" 4.
5532	(1296)	91	White	58	N (11)	K	R	" 3.
5533	(1297)	91	White	58	N (11)	K	R	" 3. Albino
5534	(1298)	91	White	64	R (-)	K	R	" 2.
5535	(1299)	91	White	64	R (-)	K	R	" 3.
5536	(1300)	91	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 1.
5537	(1301)	91	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 2.
5538	(1302)	91	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 3.
5539	(1303)	91	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 3. Albino
5540	(1304)	91	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 4.
5541	(1305)	91	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 1.
5542	(1306)	91	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 2.
5543	(1307)	91	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 3.
5544	(1308)	91	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 3. Mis-strike
5545	(1309)	91	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 4.
5546	(1310)	91	White	51	G (7)	K	R	" 3.
5547	(1311)	91	White	51	G (7)	K	R	" 4.
5548	(1312)	91	White	59	H (-)	K	R	" 1.
5549	(1313)	91	White	59	H (-)	K	R	" 3.
5550	(1314)	91	White	59	H (-)	K	R	" 4.
5551	(1315)	91	White	61	I (8)	K	R	" 3.
5552	(1316)	91	White	61	I (8)	None	R	" 3. Linen paper
5553	(1317)	91	White	61	I (8)	K	R	" 4.
<b>1898. Five cents, chocolate. One Die. Six Knives.</b>								
5554	(1318)	92	White	64	R (-)	K	R	Var. 1.
5555	(1319)	92	White	64	R (-)	K	R	" 2.
5556	(1320)	92	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 1.
5557	(1321)	92	White	62	P (-)	K	R	" 2.
5558	(1322)	92	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 1.
5559	(1323)	92	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 2.
5560	(1324)	92	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 4.
5561	(1325)	92	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	" 4. Partial albino
5562	(1326)	92	White	51	G (7)	K	R	" 1.
5563	(1327)	92	White	51	G (7)	K	R	" 2.
5564	(1328)	92	White	51	G (7)	K	R	" 3.
5565	(1329)	92	White	59	H (-)	K	R	" 1.
5566	(1330)	92	White	59	H (-)	K	R	" 2.
5567	(1331)	92	White	61	I (8)	K	R	" 1.
5568	(1332)	92	White	61	I (8)	K	R	" 2.

No. N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1898.</b> Five cents, slate-brown. One Die. One Knife.							
5569	(1333)	White	51	G (7)	K	R	Var. 1
<b>1898.</b> Ten cents, slate-brown. One Die. Three Knives.							
5570	(1334)	White	63	Q (-)	K	R	Var 3.
5571	(1335)	White	59	H (-)	K	R	" 3.
5572	(1,36)	White	61	I (8)	K	R	" 3.

The following envelopes are only to be found in a "specimen" set which was furnished to bidders for the contract period commencing Oct. 1st, 1894. The full set, inclusive of wrappers, consists of thirty-nine pieces, however, only those that are un-

known in any other than "specimen" condition are listed. A curious fact in regard to them is that most of them are on paper with the "62" watermark (F), with a few examples of watermark H, and a few without any watermark whatever.

No. N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
<b>1894.</b> One cent, blue. One Die. Three Knives.							
5573	(1337)	White	48	A (3)	F	R	Specimen
5574	(1338)	Oriental Buff	48	Aa (3)	F	R	Specimen
5575	(1339)	Manila	48	Aaa (3)	None	R	Wove paper. Specimen
5576	(1340)	Manila	50	E (6)	None	U	Wove paper. Specimen
5577	(1341)	Amber Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	H	R	Specimen
<b>1894.</b> Two cents, green. One Die. Twelve Knives.							
5578	(1342)	White	46	L (1)	F	R	Specimen
5579	(1343)	White	54	M (10)	F	R	Specimen
5580	(1344)	White	58	N (11)	F	R	Specimen
5581	(1345)	White	50	D (5)	F	R	Specimen
5582	(1346)	White	56	F (9)	F	R	Specimen
5583	(1347)	White	59	H (-)	F	R	Specimen
5584	(1348)	White	62	P (-)	F	R	Specimen
5585	(1349)	White	63	Q (-)	F	R	Specimen
5586	(1350)	Amber	48	A (3)	F	R	Specimen
5587	(1351)	Amber	49	C (4½)	F	R	Specimen
5588	(1352)	Amber	51	G (7)	F	R	Specimen
5589	(1353)	Amber	59	H (-)	F	R	Specimen
5590	(1354)	Amber	61	I (8)	F	R	Specimen
5591	(1355)	Amber	62	P (-)	F	R	Specimen
5592	(1356)	Amber	63	Q (-)	F	R	Specimen
5593	(1357)	Oriental Buff	49	Cc (4½)	F	R	Specimen
5594	(1358)	Oriental Buff	50	Dd (5)	F	R	Specimen
5595	(1359)	Oriental Buff	56	Ff (9)	F	R	Specimen
5596	(1360)	Oriental Buff	51	Gg (7)	F	R	Specimen
5597	(1361)	Blue	49	Cc (4½)	F	R	Specimen
5598	(1362)	Blue	50	Dd (5)	F	R	Specimen
5599	(1363)	Blue	56	Ff (9)	F	R	Specimen
5600	(1364)	Blue	51	Gg (7)	F	R	Specimen
5601	(1365)	Manila	49	Ccc (4½)	H	R	Specimen
5602	(1366)	Manila	50	Ddd (5)	H	R	Specimen
5603	(1367)	Amber Manila	48	Aaa (3)	H	R	Specimen

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.



THE FIRST ISSUE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF CHILE.

In connection with the articles on the postage due stamps of Chile, appearing in the preceding and current numbers of the JOURNAL, an interesting discovery has been made by the translator, Mr. J. M. Andreini. On the subject of this discovery Mr. Andreini has addressed a letter to the Philatelic Society of Santiago. By the courtesy of the publishers of the *Post Office* we reproduce herewith the translation of this letter and also the illustration which accompanies it.



To the President and members of the Philatelic Society, Santiago, Chile,

Esteemed Sirs: In the paper on *Postage Due Stamps of Chile* which Mr. Lara published in the "Annals" of your Society and which I had the honor to translate into English at the request of Mr. Calman of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., in whose monthly, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, it is now being published, it is stated that the sheets of the first provisional due stamps consisted of sixty four stamps of nine different values.

Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., of this city, have just shown me a series of nine values of said issue, which appears to prove that there must exist sheets with another arrangement. This series though partly severed, offers undoubted proof of its having been stamped in this form:

1cc, 2c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 16c, 20c, 30c, 40c.

The first three stamps are unsevered—the stamping of the 6c and the 20c goes beyond the square of each, its oval being partly stamped on the oval of

the next stamp, while the other four values are in two unsevered pairs—thus making a strip of the total nine values of the set with perfect perforations and small margins to right and left.

The types agree exactly with the types of the first series shown in Mr. Wiedman's article.

Messrs. Morgenthau obtained this set from the estate of the late Henry Gremmel, and I understand that Mr. Gremmel's correspondent in Valparaiso was a Mr. Köhne.

All of which I have the honor to place before you for consideration, remaining, dear Sirs,

Yours truly,

J. M. ANDREINI.

The illustration given above will give an excellent idea of the strip in question, the division into two lines was made mainly to fit the page. To the right of the 40c stamp was a marginal strip exactly the same as the one to the left of the 10c, but it was removed by accident. The white spots showing under some of the perforations are traces of the hinges used in pasting the strip down.—Editor *Post Office*.

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF CHILE.

BY M. DE LARA.

Translated from *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica "Santiago"*

by J. M. ANDREINI.

(Continued from page 446.)

The Treasury distributed these stamps among the revenue offices where the postmasters usually obtain their supplies of postage stamps. But it so happened that the Postmaster General had not transmitted to the postmasters the order of May 26th, and the latter did not provide themselves with postage due stamps and the service was continued in the old way.

On the last days of July, I mailed in the street boxes several unpaid letters addressed to various friends and myself and they were all delivered by the local carriers with the word "Multada" stamped with the hand stamp. I lodged a complaint with the Postmaster General but no reply was made. I lodged three other complaints for similar irregularities but I received no explanation.

Meantime the Postmaster General had addressed to all the post offices a circular, No. 1854 bis., about the beginning of August, giving instructions relative to the reforms introduced by Secretary Carlos Antimez. From this circular, which was dated May 31st, but which was published two months afterwards, I extract the following paragraphs referring to fines on mail matter, viz :

"In order to carry out the provisions of decree No. 2,221, dated 26th inst., the post office where the correspondence originates will mark on the left upper corner of the address side of letters and packages the stamp with the word "multa," and in arabic figures the amount to be paid by the addressee for lack of or deficient postage. If the unpaid package should be double weight, then the postage due shall be indicated thus: 2-10 (double postage, or 10 cents fine)."

"When a fine is imposed owing to the fact that soiled or obsolete stamps were used, then a cipher shall be stamped at the side of the adhesive stamp which must be left uncanceled with the date stamp.

"The offices receiving such fined mail matter will affix below the stamps above mentioned, the proper postage due adhesives, which must be cancelled with the date stamp.

"Mail matter having no postage due adhesives will not be considered properly fined, and addressee will not be bound to pay the fine.

"Offices forwarding postal matter with postage due stamps must cancel such stamps again with pen and ink with a cross (X) covering the stamp, and will enter the amount in the proper waybill under the heading of mail belonging to other offices.

"On receipt of such matter at destination, another adhesive of equal value must be placed over the previous stamp which must be cancelled with a date stamp, and care must be taken that the first stamp is left partly visible.

"The postmasters of all Department Capitals must secure their supplies from the revenue offices, as provided in Art. 141 of Postal Regulations, and must include all the denominations needed in their own offices, as well as those required in the Postal Agencies within their department. Said postmasters must distribute among the Postal Agencies the postage due adhesives which they may require for a month's supply, and must obtain a receipt for the amount so distributed.

"The Postal Agencies must renew their supply of stamps with the proceeds of those sold and must obtain such supply from the postmaster at the Capital.

"Should the monthly supply not exceed the sum of two dollars the Postal Agencies must purchase the stamps outright

"Should mail be fined and remain undelivered, and should the supply of stamps be exhausted from that cause, then the postmaster at the Capital must renew the supply.

"The postmaster at the Capital must open accounts with each of the Postal Agencies which had not settled for adhesives, charging them with the amount of stamps supplied, and crediting them with payments received, the amount of stamps placed on mail forwarded shown by the waybill, and the amount of fined, undelivered matter returned with monthly statements.

"The Chief Postmasters at the Capitals will enter in their monthly statements the amount of fines on forwarded and undelivered mail in each of the Postal Agencies and in their own, and must claim from the Postmaster General's office due credit therefore.

"The Postal Agencies must send their monthly statements to the postmasters at the Capitals, and it shall be the duty of the latter to examine specially the entries relating to postage due stamps, to correct any errors or omissions, and when found correct they must forward them to the General Post office within the period fixed in order No. 2,138, dated 21st inst.

"The offices exchanging forwarded due parcels must keep mutual accounts of their mails, and settle balances monthly by means of postal orders."

In pursuance of these regulations some offices purchased postage due stamps from the treasury, but when they were getting ready to introduce them into the service, the following circular was received, dated 4th of same month :

"No. 624. It having been found impossible to furnish all the offices with postage due stamps referred to in the order of 26th May, No. 2,221, transmitted with circular No. 1,845 bis, you will suspend the execution of said order until further advices. Let this communication be transmitted to all your dependencies. May God keep you."

(Signed)

RAFAEL GARCIA REYES.

It is reported that several bureau chiefs found the regulations, above copied, not practical and that this was the reason, and not that indicated in circular No. 624, that the General Post office, without authority, without even consulting the Secretary of the Interior suspended the order of 26th May, No. 2,221 an incorrect and punishable proceeding, which might have brought disagreeable consequences to the author of the circular, had the Secretary had any knowledge of it.

The report must be true for it is known that the Postmaster General was holding daily conferences with the Santiago Postmaster-in-chief, and the members of the foreign section in that office were busily translating all the regulations in force in foreign countries. The result of these studies can be seen in the following circular :

"No. 2,685 bis. Santiago, August 1st, 1897.

"On the 1st of September you will put in force order No. 2,221 of May 26th, ignoring all the paragraphs of circular No. 1,845 bis. of May 31st which related to the manner of collecting fines, by means of postage due stamps. In lieu thereof you will follow these rules :

"The office in which originates the unpaid parcel must mark, on the upper left corner of the address side, the stamp "multa" and in arabic figures the amount of postage due for lack of or for insufficient postage.

"When parcels are found with obsolete or used stamps they must be stamped with the word "inutil" on the side of or below the adhesive stamp, which must remain intact, that is, without cancellation.

"The mail which may be received in transit, with postage due, to be forwarded, must be kept separate and sent to destination without the addition of postage due stamps.

"The postal parcels which are fined, whether from local service or from those received from other offices for delivery, must be stamped with adhesive postage due stamps of the value for which the parcels were fined, and such stamps must be cancelled with a date stamp.

"The postmasters will provide themselves at the revenue offices with all the postage due stamps of the denominations required for their own office, and for the use of the Postal Agencies under their control, in conformity with Art. 141 of the Regulations.

"The above mentioned postmasters must provide said Postal Agencies with the postage due stamps required during a month, obtaining a receipt for same.

"The postmasters and Postal Agents must renew their stock of due stamps with the proceeds of stamps sold, obtaining a certificate of purchase from the revenue officers, or from the postmaster, as the case may be.

"The postmasters will fill up the annexed blank forms of account of fines and postage due stamps.

"The Postal Agents must send their accounts to the Department Postmaster for examination and correction, and it shall be the duty of postmasters to verify every item, and, when found correct, to forward the statements together with those of their own offices to the Chief Postmaster, within the period fixed by order No. 2,138, dated May 21st.

"The Postal Agents may use the dotted lines at foot of account of stamps for the purpose of entering up emergency charges, such as, rent of boxes, etc.

"Regarding the September statement which is the first to be made in accordance with order No. 2,231, the following points must be borne in mind :

(a) No postage due stamps are to be affixed to mail fined and remaining undelivered from the previous month.

(b) The statement about this mail must be made separately, as follows, in items to be entered on the dotted lines at foot :

Debtor side :

Mail received in August, fined but without stamps.....

Creditor side :

Of which mail the P. M. at.....has collected.....

Remaining mail returned to Chief Postmaster.....

(c) In the stamps accounts for September the words "purchased of the P. M. at....." must be changed for "received from the P. M....."

(d) Postmasters will enter up in the same blanks used heretofore, the amount of fined mail without adhesives on hand on September 1st ; but mail received in September must be entered in the annexed blank forms.

"Postmasters must also send with their accounts a report with detailed amounts received from Postal Agents for unpaid mail collected in August.

"The total sum of said report must be charged in the regular money account and must be paid into the Treasury, sending proper vouchers therefor.

"As the waybills at present in use have no column devoted to mail with postage due stamps, the amount of this mail shall be entered on the right margin of said waybill and in the proper line.

"The columns in said waybills devoted to unpaid mail shall be exclusively used for the entering of unpaid mail bearing adhesive postage due stamps."

"(Signed) R. GARCIA REYES."

Postal Agency of.....

Department of.....

Report for the month of.....189..

.....

FINES.	DR.	CR.
Mail on hand month of.....with fines	.....	
Mail received, fined, without stamps during the month of.....	.....	
Do. do. with stamps, do.	.....	
Amount of unpaid mail delivered and collected		.....
Unpaid mail received in transit and forwarded without stamps to destination,		.....
Do. do. with stamps do.		.....
Remaining mail returned to Chief Office,		.....
Mail on hand, fined,	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

POSTAGE FOR STAMPS.	DR.	CR.
Stock from previous month	.....	
Stamps purchased of Postmaster at..... per Voucher No.	.....	
Amount of fined mail received with stamps, during the month of.....	.....	
Stamps affixed to mail received, (Amount of unpaid mail forwarded with- out stamps not included)		.....
Stamps affixed to unpaid mail forwarded to destination,		.....
Undelivered mail returned to the Chief Office,		.....
Undelivered mail now in the office,		.....
Stock of stamps on hand,	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
Date.....	Signature.....	

The postage due stamps of the denominations from 1 to 20 centavos with the legend "Valparaiso," are therefore used in all post offices since September 1st, 1897.

When the foregoing instructions were being circulated, that is to say, a month after my first complaint to the Postmaster General, I received the following letter :

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
SANTIAGO, August 30, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—At the request of the Postmaster General I beg to state that your complaint against the Chief Office, because adhesive postage due stamps were not used on certain covers in accordance with order 2,231, dated May 26th, *is not well founded*, inasmuch as said order has not been put in force owing to certain difficulties which will be shortly overcome."

Yours truly,  
(Signed) "OCTAVIO SOTO GONZALEZ."

After reading the foregoing it will be easy to decide whether my complaint was or was not well founded, and it is useless to comment on the delay in answering my complaint.

VI.

The contract awarded to the Gillet establishment for the permanent issue of postage due stamps for all the Republic reads as follows :

"Between the Postmaster General and Mr. H. C. Gillet the following contract has this day been signed :

- 1st. Mr. Gillet undertakes to print and deliver to the General Post Office five million postage due stamps, in sheets of one hundred, perforated and gummed, at the price of 74 centavos for each thousand specimens.
- 2d. This quantity of stamps will be distributed thus :

1,000,000	of	1	centavo
500,000	"	2	centavos
1,000,000	"	4	"
2,000,000	"	10	"
500,000	"	20	"

3d. Mr. Gillet shall deliver the total quantity of said stamps thirty days after the receipt and approval of the proof mentioned in Art. 6.

4th. The stamps must be delivered in the General Treasury at Santiago, properly boxed so as to avoid injury to the stamps, and delivery must be made with triplicate invoice.

5th. The Revenue Office at Valparaiso will pay Mr. Gillet the cost of the stamps after delivery has been made to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

6th. Before printing, Mr. Gillet must submit two sheets of each denomination of stamps, printed on the same paper, with the same ink and gum, and in the same manner in which the whole issue is to be printed and gummed. All the sheets must be approved by the Postmaster General and signed by Mr. Gillet, and each will retain one sheet so as to compare the uniformity of the printing.

7th. After the printing is finished Mr. Gillet will deliver over to the Postmaster General all the dies, while the plates will be defaced in the presence of such persons as the Postmaster General may designate. Should the Postmaster General desire to acquire said dies, he will pay one hundred dollars for each. The dies will be considered as purchased if the Postmaster General hands them over to any other printer for the issue of stamps.

8th. Before payment is made to Mr. Gillet for his work, he will deliver over all the sheets approved by the Postmaster General which may be in his possession, together with any defective or spoiled sheets or part of sheets printed over and above the 5,000,000, it being understood that he will be entitled to no compensation for such excess."

Santiago, July 15, 1897.  
(Signed)

"R. GARCIA REYES,  
For H. C. GILLET,  
ARMAND BERNAIN."

The following documents relate to the printing and delivery of the stamps :

"VALPARAISO, August 12, 1897.

To the Postmaster General, Santiago,

DEAR SIR :—Herewith please receive four stones, comprising the five dies for stamps of the value of one, two, four, ten and twenty centavos, the same being delivered in accordance with Art. 7 of contract, dated July 15, 1897.

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed)

"For H. C. GILLET,  
ARMAND BERNAIN."

"Santiago, August 16, 1897.

Received and correct,  
(Signed) R. GARCIA REYES."

"VALPARAISO, August 12, 1897.

To the Postmaster General, Santiago,

DEAR SIR :—Herewith please receive one hundred and sixty sheets of defective stamps of the following denominations :

Of	1 centavo	35	sheets
	2 centavos	25	"
	4 "	20	"
	10 "	50	"
	20 "	30	"

Total, 160 sheets

which are delivered in accordance with Art. 8 of contract, dated July 15, 1897."

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "For H. C. GILLET,  
ARMAND BERNAIN."

"SANTIAGO, August 16, 1897.

Received and correct.

(Signed) A. RENCORET O."

"In Santiago on the 16th day of August, 1897, at the Treasury Department and in the presence of Mr. Daniel Barros Cerda, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Stamped Paper, Mr. Manuel L. Olivos, Chief of Revenue Bureau, and Mr. Luis Salvatierra as representative of Mr. H. C. Gillet of Valparaiso, the latter delivered five cases, numbered from one to five and marked D. T. S., which, being opened, were found to contain the following stamps :

1,000,000	postage due stamps at	1 centavo,	\$ 10,000
500,000	" " " "	2 centavos,	10,000
1,000,000	" " " "	4 "	40,000
2,000,000	" " " "	10 "	200,000
500,000	" " " "	20 "	100,000

Total value of \$360,000

which were delivered by Mr. Daniel Barros Cerda, in behalf of the Treasury. In witness whereof we sign these presents, according to law :

(Signed) D. BARROS CERDA,  
L. SALVATIERRA."

Correct,

MANUEL LUIS OLIVOS.

"This is to certify that Mr. H. C. Gillet, Lithographer, has delivered at this General Post Office five sheets of stamps which had been used as proofs, in accordance with Arts. 6 and 8 of contract."

SANTIAGO, August 17, 1898.

(Signed) "R. GARCIA REYES."

These stamps will be placed in circulation as soon as the stock of those in use is exhausted. In Santiago the two and four centavos have been used since January 8th of the present year. They are the same as the proposed stamps, illustrated (fig. 10), the only difference being that the word "centavo" in the four centavos stamp has been corrected to the plural. They are perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

## VII.

In conclusion I have only to append a circular without number, which the Treasury Department sent to the revenue offices on October 14, 1897. Its contents will interest all collectors, and for that reason I copy it herewith.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF CHILE.

CIRCULAR.

SANTIAGO, October 14th, 1897.

"The Postmaster-General in letter No. 3,384, dated 8th instant, states to me the following :

'In order to prevent the sale of any other stamps than those which were delivered to the Treasury, I beg you to order the revenue officers to sel



them only to postmasters. Postage due stamps are not for the use of the public, but for the exclusive use of postmasters, and to them only should the stamps be furnished. The individuals who wish to collect said stamps may withdraw them from the letters after cancellation. The Postmaster General has directed the postmasters to render a monthly statement of the stamps used, and of the stamps purchased at the Revenue offices, and to accompany said statement with proper vouchers from the Revenue officers. Inasmuch as this order has been given with the sole object of preventing the use of any other postage due stamps and with a view to stop frauds, the undersigned begs you to co-operate with him by requesting the Revenue officers to issue certificates with every delivery of stamps to postmasters."

'All of which is transmitted for your guidance. May God keep you.'  
(Signed) JUAN DE LA CRUZ BARROS."

Does not the Postmaster General accord to collectors an exquisite privilege by the second paragraph of his note to the Treasury Department? "Individuals wishing to collect these stamps *may* withdraw them from the parcels after the stamps are cancelled." It is possible that if the Postmaster-General had not deigned to permit us to do that we might have been obliged to take off our mails the postage due stamps and hand them over to the postman. All the Chilean philatelists must be, and we are, deeply obliged for the boundless kindness of the official who used such words, and who permits us to retain the things for which we have paid our own money.

Santiago, February, 1898.

M. DE LARA.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 454.)

### OFFICIAL STAMPS. (Continued.)

It was scarcely to be expected that the official stamps would be received with favor, either by individuals who were deprived of the franking privilege, coincidentally with the advent of the stamps, or by the various branches of the government, which were required to expend large sums for the purchase of these stamps from the Post Office Department. As early as February, 1874, we read in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

"The sales of postage stamps at the post office of the House of Representatives frequently exceed \$50 a day. The members begin to feel the inconvenience and loss to themselves from the abolition of the franking privilege, now that they are daily called upon to send public documents to their constituents at their own expense. They say they do not mind putting stamps on their letters, but when it comes to paying postage on heavy books, the burden is too heavy to be long endured. There is a good deal of talk of a revival of franking as applied to public documents only. Another plan is to authorize by law the Public Printer to mail the documents free of postage to such persons as the members shall direct ; and still another is to have a stamping machine with an engraved steel die kept in the Clerk's office to stamp documents for free transmission through the mails."

However, no immediate legislative action was taken in the direction of

repeal or modification of the law, and Congress continued to make annual appropriations for the various departments of such sums as it was estimated that they would require for the purchase of stamps.

By an Act which was approved August 15th, 1876, a slight change was effected in the law, with respect to the manner of crediting the Post Office department for the work of carrying the correspondence of the other departments. This Act provided:

"That the Secretaries respectively of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior and the Attorney General, are authorized to make requisitions upon the Postmaster General for the necessary amount of postage stamps for the use of their Departments, not exceeding the amount stated in the estimates submitted to Congress, and upon presentation of proper vouchers therefore at the Treasury, the amount thereof shall be credited to the appropriation for the Post Office Department for the same fiscal year."

The first important change in the law was contained in the Act approved March 30th, 1877, which provided in part as follows:

"That it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages or other matter relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States: Provided, that every such letter or package to entitle it to pass free shall bear over the words 'Official Business' an endorsement, showing also the name of the Department, and if from a bureau or office, the names of the Department and bureau or office, as the case may be, whence submitted. And if any person shall make use of any such official envelope to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect it shall be the duty of each of the Executive Departments of the United States, to provide for itself and its subordinate officers the necessary envelopes, and in addition to the endorsement designating the Department in which they are to be used, the penalty for the unlawful use shall be stated thereon.

That Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress, and the name of each Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, shall be written thereon with the proper designation of the office he holds, and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons mentioned therein until the first day of December following the expiration of their terms of office."

It will be observed that by this Act the franking privilege was to a certain extent, restored. The so called "penalty" envelopes were created and by their use, the official stamps were almost entirely superseded for franking correspondence *from* the departments. But subordinate officers, especially postmasters, continued to use the stamps on correspondence *to* the departments and elsewhere as required.

The effect of these changes appears to have been felt very soon by the Post Office department. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, says: "The total receipts for the year were \$1,112,612.24 less than those of the preceding year. The decrease is due largely to the reduction in receipts for official postage stamps, the amount derived from that source during the last fiscal year being only \$370,730.47 against \$1,281,389.43 for the previous year." It should be remembered that these figures do not include the stamps used by the Post Office department but only those purchased from it by the other departments.

The Postmaster General in his annual report for 1878, complains of the added burden without compensation, saying that, in addition to the official correspondence of the various departments which must be transmitted free, members of Congress might now send almost anything except letters through

the mails and were availing themselves of the privilege and sending vast quantities of books, documents, seeds, shrubs, etc., etc.

By a subsequent amendment of the law the use of official stamps was almost entirely done away with. On this subject the report of the Postmaster General for 1885 says :

"The use of official stamps and stamped envelopes was wholly discontinued by this Department, and substantially so by the other Departments on the 30th of June, 1879, under the Act authorizing the use of official penalty envelopes."

The Act here referred to was approved March 3d, 1879, and provided as follows :

"The provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the Act \* \* approved March 3d, 1877, for the transmission of official mail matter be, and they are hereby, extended to all officers of the United States Government, and made applicable to all official mail matter transmitted between any of the officers of the United States, or between any such officer and either of the Executive Departments or officers of the Government \* \* . And the provision of said fifth and sixth sections are hereby likewise extended and made applicable to all official mail matter sent from the Smithsonian Institution."

In conformity with this Act the Third Assistant Postmaster-General issued the following :

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,  
Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped  
Envelopes, and Postal Cards,  
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1879

USE OF FREE ENVELOPES—DISCONTINUANCE OF OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

Under the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the Act of Congress "establishing post-  
routes, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1877, and Section 29 of the "Act  
making appropriations for the Post Office Department," &c., approved March 3, 1879, the  
Department will begin the issue, on May 1st next, of envelopes for official business, which  
will secure the free transmission through the mails of all official matter, and which are  
intended to supersede the post office envelopes now in use, as well as official postage stamps  
and official stamped envelopes. Accordingly, the issue of official stamps and official stamped  
envelopes will be discontinued on and after the date named.

These free envelopes will be of the same sizes as the present post office envelopes, will  
be of the same color, (canary,) and will contain the same general forms of printing. Each  
envelope, however, will bear, in addition, the words "*Post Office Department, Post Office at*  
*—, Official Business,*" and the penalty imposed by law for its misuse, as follows: "*A*  
*penalty of \$300 is fixed by law for using this envelope for other than official business.*" When  
500 of these free envelopes are ordered at one time, of either the Nos. 1, 2, or 3 sizes, the  
name of the post office will be printed in; also when 250 of the No. 4 size. In all other  
cases, a blank will be left for the name of the post office, which must be written in by the  
postmaster before using the envelope.

*The name of the office, it must be understood, is required by law to appear on the  
envelopes, and, when not in print, must be in writing.*

POST OFFICE ENVELOPES, AND OFFICIAL STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES  
NOW ON HAND.

The stock of post office envelopes now in the hands of postmasters will, until exhausted,  
continue to be used, as heretofore, by the attachment of official postage stamps; so, also,  
official stamped envelopes now in the hands of postmasters at Presidential offices will be  
used, as heretofore, until exhausted.

As soon, however, as such envelopes or the official stamps on hand are about to  
become exhausted, requisition must be made for a supply of the free envelopes, and the  
official postage stamps remaining on hand must be returned, registered, to the Department.  
If the official postage stamps now on hand should become exhausted before the post office

envelopes, then the remaining envelopes should be returned to the Department and a supply of free envelopes ordered.

It is expected that postmasters will use these envelopes without waste, and never permit them to be used on other than strictly official business. Any violation of this instruction will be regarded as good ground for dismissal from office, besides subjecting the offender to the penalty of the law.

A. D. HAZEN,  
Third Ass't Postmaster Gen'l.

It must be remembered that this circular applied only to the stamps of the Post Office department. With the exception of the Executive, which had discontinued the use of stamps in 1877, the other departments continued to use them to some extent.

The complete and final abolishment of the official stamps was effected by an Act of the Forty-eighth Congress, Session 1, Chapter 234, by which it was enacted as follows :

"SECTION 3. That section twenty-nine of the Act of March 3d, 1879, be, and it is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

The provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the Act entitled 'An act establishing post-routes and for other purposes,' approved March 3d, 1877, for the transmission of official mail matter be, and they are hereby, extended to all officers of the United States Government not including members of Congress, the envelopes of such matter in all cases to bear appropriate endorsements containing the proper designation of the office from which or officer from whom the same is transmitted, with a statement of the penalty for their misuse. And the provisions of said fifth and sixth sections are hereby likewise extended and made applicable to all official mail matter of the Smithsonian Institution :

*Provided*, That any department or officer authorized to use the penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information, and indorsements relating thereto :

*Provided further*, That any letter or packet to be registered by either of the Executive Departments or Bureaus thereof, or by the Agricultural Department, or by the Public Printer, may be registered without the payment of any registry fee ; and any post-paid letter or packet addressed to either of said Departments or Bureaus may be delivered free ; but where there is good reason to believe the omission to prepay the full postage thereon was intentional, such letter or packet shall be returned to the sender :

*Provided further*, That this act shall not extend or apply to pension agents or other officers who receive a fixed allowance as compensation for their services, including expenses of postage.

And Section 3915 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the same relates to stamps and stamped envelopes for official purposes, is hereby repealed.

Approved July 5th, 1884."

Thus the use of the official stamps was brought to an end.

The following quantities of official stamps were delivered to the stamp agent during the first four years they were in use.

Year ending December 31st, 1873.

DEPARTMENT.

	Agriculture.	Executive.	Interior.	Justice.	Navy.
1 cent	93,500	10,800	144,500	30,800	58,500
2 cents	131,300	11,500	427,500	30,400	135,500
3 cents	321,000	12,100	1,214,500	85,500	206,000
6 cents	126,500	10,700	894,800	66,000	125,600
7 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,400
10 cents	46,500	10,600	66,300	21,400	38,000
12 cents	48,500	.....	169,500	44,800	28,000
15 cents	46,900	.....	97,300	33,500	26,500

	Agriculture.	Executive.	Interior,	Justice.	Navy.
24 cents	39,500	.....	49,400	20,500	13,800
30 cents	43,300	.....	53,500	22,200	12,400
90 cents	.....	... ..	37,900	10,000	10,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>897,000</b>	<b>55,700</b>	<b>3,155,200</b>	<b>365,100</b>	<b>668,300</b>
	Post Office.	State,	Treasury.	War.	Total.
1 cent	1,336,000	45,800	3,223,400	487,500	5,430,800
2 cents	714,500	46,300	3,446,500	285,500	5,229,000
3 cents	15,434,000	45,600	7,027,000	552,500	24,898,200
6 cents	1,587,000	42,700	1,437,000	156,000	4,446,300
7 cents	.....	45,800	329,200	38,000	426,400
10 cents	242,200	45,200	520,300	28,700	1,019,200
12 cents	528,000	45,600	1,142,500	37,200	2,044,100
15 cents	171,500	45,600	1,178,900	25,000	1,625,200
24 cents	65,500	45,800	290,000	27,600	552,100
30 cents	67,800	45,300	184,100	23,300	451,900
90 cents	37,800	42,400	137,500	23,900	300,100
2 dollars	.....	700	.....	.....	700
5 dollars	.....	700	.....	.....	700
10 dollars	.....	700	.....	.....	700
20 dollars	.....	700	.....	.....	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,184,300</b>	<b>498,900</b>	<b>18,916,400</b>	<b>1,685,200</b>	<b>46,426,100</b>

Year ending December 31st, 1874.

	Agriculture.	Executive.	Interior.	Justice.	Navy.
1 cent	152,000	.....	190,000	.....	95,000
2 cents	154,500	.....	.....	.....	95,000
3 cents	95,000	.....	.....	.....	95,000
6 cents	95,000	.....	.....	.....	95,000
7 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,000
10 cents	134,200	.....	97,500	.....	95,000
12 cents	95,000	.....	.....	.....	95,000
15 cents	95,000	.....	.....	.....	47,500
24 cents	133,900	.....	39,500	.....	47,500
30 cents	130,000	.....	39,000	.....	47,500
90 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,084,600</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>366,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>855,000</b>
	Post Office.	State.	Treasury.	War.	Total.
1 cent	2,667,500	.....	.....	192,500	3,297,000
2 cents	.....	.....	.....	192,500	442,000
3 cents	13,567,500	38,500	.....	192,500	13,988,500
6 cents	.....	.....	684,000	195,000	1,069,000
7 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,000
10 cents	.....	.....	.....	192,500	519,200
12 cents	.....	.....	.....	192,500	382,500

	Post Office.	State.	Treasury.	War.	Total.
15 cents	.....	.....	.....	192,500	335,000
24 cents	192,500	.....	.....	95,000	508,400
30 cents	192,500	.....	.....	95,000	504,000
90 cents	195,000	.....	.....	.....	242,500
2 dollars	.....	1,800	.....	.....	1,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,815,000</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>684,000</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>21,384,900</b>

## Year ending December 31st, 1875.

	Agriculture.	Executive.	Interior.	Justice.	Navy.
1 cent	.....	.....	97,500	.....	375,000
2 cents	.....	.....	95,000	.....	352,500
3 cents	.....	9,500	1,010,000	37,500	735,000
6 cents	.....	.....	372,500	.....	370,000
7 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,000
10 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,000
12 cents	.....	.....	141,500	.....	175,000
15 cents	.....	.....	47,000	.....	180,000
24 cents	.....	.....	46,500	.....	185,000
30 cents	.....	.....	95,000	.....	187,500
90 cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,500
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>9,500</b>	<b>1,905,000</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>3,122,500</b>

	Post Office.	State.	Treasury.	War.	Total.
1 cent	.....	.....	970,000	190,000	1,632,500
2 cents	.....	.....	960,000	195,000	1,602,500
3 cents	9,997,500	37,500	1,935,000	485,000	14,247,000
6 cents	1,280,000	32,500	895,000	185,000	3,135,000
7 cents	.....	.....	92,500	180,000	457,500
10 cents	85,000	.....	80,000	185,000	540,000
12 cents	92,500	.....	85,000	175,000	669,000
15 cents	85,000	.....	95,000	177,500	584,500
24 cents	90,000	.....	90,000	182,500	594,000
30 cents	82,500	.....	116,000	180,000	661,000
90 cents	87,500	.....	80,000	192,500	547,500
2 dollars	.....	1,980	.....	.....	1,980
5 dollars	.....	1,870	.....	.....	1,870
10 dollars	.....	1,930	.....	.....	1,930
20 dollars	.....	1,940	.....	.....	1,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,800,000</b>	<b>77,720</b>	<b>5,398,500</b>	<b>2,327,500</b>	<b>24,678,220</b>

## Year ending December 31st, 1876.

	Interior.	Post Office.	Total.
1 cent	.....	.....	.....
2 cents	220,000	185,000	405,000
3 cents	190,000	6,175,000	6,365,000
6 cents	.....	.....	.....
7 cents	.....	.....	.....

	Interior.	Post Office	Total.
10 cents	90,000	.....	90,000
12 cents	.....	.....	.....
15 cents	.....	.....	.....
24 cents	.....	.....	.....
30 cents	.....	.....	.....
90 cents	47,500	.....	47,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>547,500</b>	<b>6,360,000</b>	<b>6,907,500</b>

The author greatly regrets that he has not been able to obtain further statistics of deliveries to the Stamp Agent. The foregoing tables are not sufficiently extensive to enable us to make comparisons and deductions of much value. It is particularly to be regretted that we have no statistics of the quantities delivered in 1879 and subsequent years, as there are a number of questions connected with the official stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co., which might be settled if we had at command the record of the quantities supplied under the contracts of that company.

From the fact that in 1876 stamps were prepared for only two departments, and for a limited number of values at that, we must infer either a great decrease in their use or considerable overproduction in previous years.

It may be well to remark that these tables do not include the special printing of official stamps made in 1875, which stamps were surcharged "SPECIMEN" and sold as companion sets to the reprints and re-issues of the several series of ordinary postage stamps.\*

NOTE.—In this connection the author wishes to call attention to an error in the statistics given in the JOURNAL for May, 1896. From information received since those figures were published it is now known that the quantities of stamps stated, on pages 186 and 187, to have been delivered to the Stamp Agent in 1875 are incorrect, inasmuch as they include the special printing of the 1873 series intended for sale to collectors. To arrive at a correct statement of the quantity of stamps prepared for regular use the following deductions should be made from the figures given for 1875: For the two cents 20,000 (i.e., 10,000 in brown and 10,000 in vermilion) and for the other values 10,000 each.

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 type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 19, October, 1898.

Business in the stamp line does seem to be really stiffening at last. That, at all events, is the general consensus of opinion here. The auctions are being well attended and prices are in most cases satisfactory, and in a few cases beyond expectation. The outlook for supply for the auctions is more than usually good for some months to come. The first auctions are always well filled with superior stuff, but this season some good things are on the

lists for sales at the end of the year. The one experiment of the season will no doubt be Mr. Pearce's Transvaals. To devote two days to the exclusive sale of a specialist's collection of one country, and that of a country that is by no means a favorite with the general crowd, is an experiment of what may be termed the risky description. It may be a great success, or, it may be a howling failure. Anyway Mr. Pearce has the courage of his faith in disposing of his treasures by auction, for he is not inclined to put a reserve upon even the plums, though he is being urged by friends to do so. One thing is certain, and that is that there is a far-seeing, and quietly growing group of advanced philatelists who are now specialising Transvaals. Last season I dropped into an auction to pick up a solitary plum, and even flattered myself that I should have a scoop. Instead, a collector whom I had never suspected of a weakness for Transvaals, carried off the prize at more than treble what I cared to give for it, others having bid him up much beyond my bids.

The past season has been one of the very worst that stamp dealers have had to face. How some have tided over the winter is a mystery to not a few knowing ones behind the scenes. Another such winter would certainly finish up more than one firm. But as there is a recovery probably all will be well.

I see that not a few so-called philatelic journals on your side of the water are still circulating the fiction that there has been a second printing of the New Zealand error. There has been no second printing. What they are running their heads against is the second shipment completing the supply. The total printing is as given long ago.

The new issue of Gibraltar, marking the return to the pence currency, is likely to prove somewhat of a nuisance to collectors, for the halfpenny, penny and two pence halfpenny values are apparently reprintings from the plates of the 1887 issue even as to shades. So far as I can see, on a hasty comparison, the only differences are very slight retouches such as distinguish dies 1 and 2 of the De la Rue colonial types. The most marked retouch seems to me to be in the diagonal line at the side of the mouth. In the current re-issue this line is longer and stronger. The ear is also another distinguishing feature. It is not so sharply outlined in the re-issue as in the 1887 series. The other values, though also apparently reprintings from the 1887 series, are distinguished by the printing of the words of value in a second color. From a philatelic point of view it is a pity that there is such a close resemblance between the values noted as to require keen expert description. This, however, will no doubt be forthcoming very shortly. Used specimens with dated postmarks are what I should advise my fellow collectors to treasure up of these confusing issues. I am inclined to think that this reprinting from the 1887 plates is only a temporary expedient to provide a supply until stamps of the prevailing bi-colored De la Rue colonial type can be got ready.

According to one of our Society papers we are likely to have an entertaining society case in the law courts ere long. A society lady is said to have left a friend alone looking over her collection, and to have subsequently missed several valuable stamps from her album. Ergo she is going to haul up her friend on suspicion on the charge of stealing her stamps.

Four new Hospital stamps have been issued, and are evidently to be a



yearly affair. But it is a question if they will be a success, for there is much complaint at the arbitrary mode of issue. Stationers who took the last lot on sale hoped they would be returnable, but the managers of the Fund decline to receive back unsold copies. As a natural measure of precaution, of course, the stationers will handle future issues a little more gingerly. Our dealers do not appear to take much interest in the stamps, one leading firm has even announced that it does not intend to stock them, as their doing so would be likely to lead to the impression that they regarded them as postage stamps and intended cataloguing them.

Another attempt is being made to establish a stamp club. Mr. Macmillan, formerly a dealer, but now a club proprietor, has invited stamp collectors to avail themselves of his club premises as a meeting place, and he is having some success. The City of London Philatelic Club has gone over bodily, to the disgust of Mr. Harry Hilckes, the founder thereof, for, in consequence of a regulation proposed by Mr. Macmillan, no dealer is to be elected on the committee of management, therefore 'Arry is thus ousted from the committee of his own club. Could base ingratitude further go? Sauerkraut Alley has been very considerably perturbed over this business.

We can boast of a real philatelic hermit in this little village of ours. He is taken by the outsider to be a popular stamp dealer. I have tried to get a view of him on several occasions, but to no purpose. Others have been equally unsuccessful. For a time I could not help the suspicion that some physical deformity must stand in the way of his receiving his fellows, but I am assured by a collector, who has seen him in the actual flesh, that he is a very neatly groomed young man of most attractive appearance. However, he remains a very scarce issue.

Quite a fuss is being kicked up over our Railway Letter Fee stamps. One or two specialising dealers are apparently making hay while the sun shines, but I doubt if there is even the shadow of permanence in the idea of collecting Railway Fee stamps. Gibbons has relegated them to a back seat in his new album and placed them among the Local stamps. That is about their proper place. That they are at least first cousins to the postage stamp has been proved by the discussions which have been opened up in our philatelic journals, but I imagine it is counting your chickens before they are hatched to invest much faith or cash in their collection, for they will always be looked at as nothing better than quasi-postage stamps at the best, and as collectors have more than they can manage in even the ordinary issues there is not much chance of their taking very kindly to these curiosities. Our great railways have been approached by some dealers for supplies of unused sheets for dealing in them, but I am glad to report that they have declined to supply them. I am told that there has been quite a brisk trade in these labels, and not a little speculation. I guess some dear souls, keen on the dollar, will have burnt their fingers, for if the fad lasts through the winter I shall be considerably surprised. As the dealers in English are pushing these wares it seems to me that it is worth their while considering whether it is wise on their part to further burden an already unwieldy country with more varieties to collect. And just now English stamps want a deal of pushing, for they are not nearly so popular as they were a year or so ago.

South Americans are somewhat backward in coming forward. We were

to have had a boom in South Americans, but that boom has not yet arrived, and some friends of mine, whose philatelic money is locked up in South Americans, now wish they had gone in for British Colonies. Our friends who do so much to encourage the issue of postal rubbish should make a note of this, for the reason why South Americans do not attain any great popularity, and consequent value, is due to the floods of more than questionable rubbish with which they are literally choked. The good things suffer from the company into which they are cast.

One of our dealers announces that a new issue is daily expected from Transvaal. He may be right, but if he bases his announcement upon the fact that the Boers have decided in future to print their own stamps, as I understand he does, he may be wrong, for the Boers may have the plates sent over from Holland and proceed to print from them, so that the only change then would be that they would do their own printing instead of having it done in Holland. Commencing with the 1885 issue the stamps of the South African Republic have been designed, engraved and printed by the government printers of Holland. Recently, however, the Transvaal Volksraad passed an Act under which they will in future print their own stamps. The change, though it may not mean a new issue, will naturally be apparent in the printing. Once more we shall have local prints. Personally, as a specialist of the issues of the Transvaal, I welcome the change. From my point of view the stamps of every country would be doubly interesting if they were exclusively the result of local art in designing, engraving and printing.

What a famine there is in Catalogues. Even Scott leaves us in the ditch by postponing publication. Is it wise? I doubt it, for prices are not the only things to be considered. What for instance are the beginners to do for a guide to the arrangement of their stamps. Again it breaks the valuable continuity of an important factor in stamp collecting. Gibbons has of late years been most erratic in its publication, but we have always had our Scott with us, and for its regularity we English collectors accustomed ourselves to your almighty dollar currency. But now you leave us in the ditch. Presumably you know your own business, but I can assure you the verdict is "Don't do it again."

The New Zealand Agent General has been telegraphed orders to send to the Colony all the new stamps of the issue remaining in his possession, lock, stock and barrel. He is preemptorily shunted from the stamp dealing business, and there are no more New Zealand stamps to be obtained through this official source.

While they were at it they did a brisk business. "This way for New Zealand stamps" or some such notice board, I forget the exact wording, was an announcement that caught the eye of the passer-by in Victoria Street, the home of British colonial Agents General. What has exactly led to this putting up of the shutters I cannot say but I should imagine there are several causes. The business was started ostensibly to accommodate dealers, but some dealers howled piteously over the innovation. Him of Salisbury simply went for that Agent General. A few days ago I met the victor. He was flushed with success. A flowing head of hair, a full bearded face, browned (no pun intended) as if he had just come from some breezy uplands. Of

course he chuckles immensely over the business, and guesses what will happen to the next blooming Agent General that starts in our business.

Stamp Auctions, once more. Last season we had in the *Stamp Auction Reporter*, a special journal devoted to the publication of the prices which stamps fetched at auction. This season published prices will be conspicuous by their absence. For a long time there has been considerable objection to the publication of these prices. The dealers contended that it was most unfair to them, for when they offered an unusually fine copy of some rare stamp to a customer they were frequently met with a record of that same stamp having fetched a third of the price asked at auction. It was useless for the dealer to urge that, in all probability, the auction copy was damaged. The recorded price did not say so and the dealer could not therefore assert that it was damaged. All this could be averted, says the price requiring collector, by giving the condition of the stamps in each case. When I, as a philatelic editor, can meet with an enthusiastic collector who will devote his days to examining all stamps offered at auction and will supply me gratis with all his memoranda neatly set out with the prices obtained, and further make me a substantial donation towards the cost of printing, I will recommend my publishers of the *Philatelic Record*, which I edit, to print auction prices in full, meanwhile, as I have never felt justified in giving much space to auction prices, I am glad to avail myself of the movement in favor of ceasing their publication. I believe all the journals are agreed on the matter.

Our Societies are now in full swing. Manchester was out first with a fine programme of winter work. They have even decided to run an exhibition on a big scale next July. Mr. Dorning Beckton, the President of the Manchester Society, is a host of energy in himself, and he is backed up by an excellent membership, many of them specialists of repute. Therefore, we are expecting something almost metropolitan in the summer at Manchester. I believe many of the premier society will exhibit.

The London Philatelic Society met for the first time this season on Friday last. Among the visitors present was Mr. Henry Calman who was accorded a very cordial welcome. We are promised a good supply of papers and displays during the season, there being already enough promises to carry us into January. As a rule the premier society suffers more than a provincial society from a lack of papers. It requires a deal of persuasion to get collectors to read a paper, even upon their pet countries, before such a gathering of critics and specialists as we get at the Effingham House meetings. At the right and left of the chairman for instance, at our last Friday's meeting sat Major Evans, Messrs. Bacon, Tilleard, Gordon Smith, Oldfield and other well-known philatelic specialists and writers. To face the music of their criticism requires a little philatelic courage, but the ordeal need not be so feared as it is, for it is a distinguishing characteristic of the members of the premier society that so long as a man reads a paper with the desire to help in the work of investigation, his contribution; whether it be great or small, is always accorded a kindly and courteous reception.

I don't think I have yet mentioned it, but I may now add to the stamps issued imperforate in error, a sheet of the 8d value of the Perkins Bacon design in the issue of 1896. The sheet escaped perforation and was issued unnoticed in the usual way. It came into the hands of Messrs. Hamilton

Smith & Co., who cut it up into blocks of four, all of which they sold to their customers. There are, therefore, in collectors hands fifteen blocks of four imperforate stamps of this 8d value of 1896.

We are often reminded that scarcity is by no means a sure test of rarity. The ordinary plebian naturally arrives at the conclusion that the fewer printed of any stamps the rarer it must be. But when he turns stamp collector he learns that that is not a safe conclusion. Still, scarcity tells in the long run in the majority of cases in stamp collecting as in every other form of collecting. Note a stamp of which only a few are printed. If it belongs to a decent country it will rise in price—some day. It may not do so at once, but it will some day. As an instance, my readers might have done worse, during the last two or three years, than watch the pricing of the British Bechuanaland "One-half-penny" on 3d lilac of 1888. It had a short life at the start, for only a few were printed. It served a temporary purpose. It was known at the time that it was a scarce stamp, and it was accordingly priced by Gibbons in 1893, five years after issue, at five shillings unused, and left unpriced in its used state. In 1895 it crept up to 12s 6d. In the 1896 catalogues it is priced at 30s. It is still unpriced used, and so far as I know it has never been priced in the used condition. For some years it was always to be had at the catalogue price unused, but never used. In fact I have never seen but two used copies, and those two copies were in a pair with two other stamps, then current, on the original envelope which franked to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the news of the issue of this rare provisional. That envelope Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. exhibited at their stall in the first London Philatelic Exhibition in 1890 and priced it at 25 shillings which I thought a pretty stiff price for a then recent provisional which could be had for 5s unused. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. replied that they were the only used copies they had seen, and I eventually succumbed and bought the pair. I have never since seen another copy used. There were only 700 printed, but as the issue was a purely temporary one, to supply an immediate need, collectors might find it profitable to hunt for used copies. Some must be in existence, for there was not time for the dealers to get to know of the issue and buy up the lot. In fact, I should imagine there should be more used than unused. I was offered a complete sheet of unused some years since for about 5s a stamp but I did not then think them worth the price. I have since altered my opinion, but the sheet, meanwhile, has gone elsewhere.

"Post Office" Mauritius seem to be getting rather common. Two more have been found, this time in Bombay. Lucky party, that finder.

The most ominous news just now is that the Virgin Islands are once more to have an issue of stamps of their own. Noting the small revenue of the Leeward Island colonies, and noting also the fact that the sale of stamps by those colonies to collectors formed no small portion of their revenue, it has always been matter of wonder to me that our officials should have been so shortsighted as to cut off this source of the very needful money required to keep these colonies from bankruptcy. The re-issue of Virgin Islands stamps will be very welcome news to holders of the remainders which were sold some years ago. The old issues will rise in value as soon as the news is officially confirmed. On the other hand those collectors who have a partiality

for those countries which have closed their stamp issuing career will regret the replacement of the islands in the lists of stamp-issuing countries.

I should not be at all surprised to learn that the Leeward group is to be broken up into its old postal grouping for the sake of the postal revenue. The loss must be apparent to the most wooden headed official by this time. It is true they all sell stamps at present, but the revenue from a stamp common to all cannot be anything like that which would be obtained from a separate issue for each colony.

### POSSIBLY A POSTMASTER'S STAMP OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. W. H. Faber has kindly placed in our hands for examination and reproduction an envelope and some documents by which he hopes to prove the existence of a provisional stamp used by the postmaster of Columbia, South Carolina, during the early days of the war of secession.



We present herewith an illustration of a portion of Mr. Faber's envelope and also of another which has been shown us and which originated in the same city. The former bears on the front, in the upper right corner, the numeral "5" and the word "PAID" in a circle, as illustrated. In addition to this it has on the reverse an oval seal, having in the centre the letters "s. c." in script capitals, with the words "POST OFFICE" curved above and "COLUMBIA" curved below, and a five-pointed star at each side. This seal is impressed on the lower flap of the envelope.



The other envelope bears the same seal in the upper right corner of the address side, with the figure "5" super-impressed in its centre (see illustration).

All these impressions are handstamped in dull blue. Both envelopes bear at the left side a circular cancellation mark with the name of the town and date, apparently in the same ink as the other handstamps. The first is cancelled July 27th, and the second Sept. 5th. The year is lacking in both cases.

The envelope first described shows on its front traces of an off-set from the seal which had been impressed on the back of another envelope, apparently indicating that a number of such envelopes had been piled one

upon another while the ink was fresh. Mr. Faber considers this an indication of the preparation of a quantity of these envelopes for sale.

Some years ago Mr. Faber expended considerable time and effort in an attempt to learn the history and status of these handstamps. The most important result which he attained was an account of the post office at Columbia. This was sent him on October 7th, 1878, by Mr. Peter B. Glass, brother of James Bethune Glass, postmaster of Columbia from 1848 to 1865. Mr. Peter B. Glass acted as his brother's assistant during part of the war.

The account is as follows :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
LOCAL POST OFFICE STAMPS,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

"At the conclusion of the war between the United States and Mexico, in the year 1848, and when the United States army was disbanded, James Bethune Glass of Columbia, South Carolina, returned to his native city.

Having distinguished himself through his gallantry as a soldier, and bearing the evidences of the enemy's destructive missiles on his person, he was rewarded by the appointment as Postmaster of Columbia, S. C., during the administration of President Polk. This position Mr. Glass held until the 17th day of February, 1865, when the city of Columbia was invested by the Federal army, under command of General Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, and almost totally destroyed by conflagration, after the bombardment and capture.

At the time of his appointment the city had about 8,000 inhabitants, and did an extensive business, the mail, however, was but one-third of what it is to-day.

The supply of government stamps in those days was not very great and they were supplied to post offices of the "first" and "second class," only; the smaller, or "country offices," being required to write on each letter the name of the post office and date of posting, besides the signature of the postmaster; nor did adhesive stamps come into use until a later date, and not until 1853 were stamped envelopes issued by the government to postmasters. For their convenience the government furnished postmasters with handstamps, engraved dies of two, five and ten cents, face value. These were simply numerals, to be stamped on the letter to indicate the amount of postage charged. Pre-payment was not then required, and if a letter was prepaid a hand-stamp was used, in addition, bearing the word "PAID." The "two" was for drop letters, for which a postage of two cents was then charged, the "five" and "ten" for letter postage throughout the United States.

Business men having an extensive correspondence and finding it rather inconvenient to confer with the mailing clerk every time they had letters to despatch, would bring their own envelopes in packages of 25 or 100 and the postmaster would stamp them with the *two*, *five* or *ten* cent stamps at their request, and as a special favor, thus giving them the character of *stamped envelopes*, good however only in Columbia, S. C. The hand-stamps which were supplied by the government were rather awkward—though finely engraved—after a few hours stamping considerable pain was felt in the palm of the hand. This induced one of the clerks to prepare a more handy set of stamps, cut from some hard wood with a pocket knife, the figures, as a guide, having been taken from some print, were executed without reference to artistic effect and in slight deviation from engraver's rules, thus rendering a counterfeit or imitation more easy of detection.

These hand-stamps and no others were used for several years, until the Congress of the United States made new postal laws, and the post offices throughout the country were supplied with adhesive stamps, official stamped envelopes, cancelling hand-stamps, etc., when they ceased to be used and were carefully laid aside.

At the outbreak of the war between the States, in the year 1861, when the United States stamps were no longer available in the Confederate States, and during the period intervening between this time and that when the post offices throughout the Confederacy were supplied with the regular official Confederate States' stamps, the postmasters of the several larger cities petitioned the Government and obtained the permission to issue local postage stamps to serve the purposes of their offices.

Columbia was no exception. Fortunately there was no need of a new die being cut, for the very same old hand stamps, cut so many years ago by one of the employes of Postmaster Glass, were found on some shelf, or pigeon hole, where they had been placed for safe-keeping. These stamps were well worn and the impressions made with them naturally of such a character as to render an imitation as difficult as it was unlikely to occur. There was no extra charge made for stamping the envelopes.

The coloring materials used were Venetian red, and also cobalt blue, finely pulverized or ground with a flat-bottomed, cone-shaped pestle of marble and spread out, moistened with oil, upon a marble slab; when it was thoroughly mixed and smoothed and ready for use, a large leather bumper or cushion with wooden handle was used to absorb enough of the color and from this it was transferred to the hand-stamp by dumping the stamp against the cushion before each impression, thus giving uniformity in all the impressions.

There were different sized figures on these stamps, several of which were used at the same time, often occupying the time of two or more of the post office clerks, in order to supply promptly the demand for the stamped envelopes. Small size or note envelopes were generally stamped with the small figures which were about the following size and appearance :

2      5      10

The others were stamped with the larger faced figures, thus :

5      10      2

Or ;

5      10

Every letter, or parcel of letters, was accompanied by an invoice stating the name of the post office from which they were sent and the date of the mailing and their destination; also the number of letters of each rate, whether prepaid, unpaid, free or insufficiently paid, the amount of balance of postage due thereon and other information. These bills or invoices bore the signature of the postmaster at the office from which they were sent, and

a copy of same was kept on record in the post office, and a duplicate sent forward at stated periods to the office of the Postmaster General. By this system a lost or missing letter could oftentimes be traced to the delinquent post office, as a record was required to be kept by each postmaster of "letters received," from what office, number, when received, date of invoice, etc., etc.

Each packet of letters (or single letter if only one was addressed to an office), was carefully wrapped in envelope paper, securely tied or sealed and addressed on the wrapper to the post office it was intended for.

After the Confederate government had prepared the adhesive postage stamps, the hand-stamps referred to were, of course, again abandoned, and are presumed to have been burned with the post office building in the great fire of 1865, which destroyed nearly the entire city."

Unfortunately this account leaves the vital point unsettled. It tells us that the numerals and word "PAID" were used but does not say when or how. With these, as with all hand stamped envelopes, the *one* question is, were they prepared and sold over the counter to be used at the convenience of the purchaser or were they applied after the letter had been deposited in the post office and merely for the purpose of indicating postage paid? This all-important question is not answered, either by the article of Mr. Glass or by any other information which Mr. Faber has been able to gather.

The envelopes themselves do not solve the problem. After careful examination of them we can only say that, in case of the first variety, the seal on the back would be a superfluity on a letter which had already been marked "POST PAID" on the front. But, if applied to a cover which was intended for sale as a stamped envelope, it might be regarded as a sort of additional guarantee of its official character—somewhat in the nature of a tress, perhaps—especially as the design on the face was of a very primitive nature. Similar considerations may have induced the double printing of the "5" and the seal on the second envelope, the former to indicate value, the latter to vouch for its official origin. To our thinking the seal is the important part, if important part there be. The off-set also is more likely to have occurred from the piling up of a number of envelopes, while being prepared for sale, than from letters presented singly and stamped "POST PAID."

We do not wish to be considered as either endorsing or condemning these envelopes. We merely present the account of Mr. Glass and a description of the markings and call attention to the slight evidence inherent in the envelopes themselves. For the rest we leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

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## STAMPS OF THE LATE SPANISH COLONIES.

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These stamps, especially those of Puerto Rico, seem to be attracting considerable attention at present. In this connection we present several items which we think will prove of interest to our readers.

We translate, first of all, from the *Madrid Filatelico* :

### INTERESTING DATA.

"We publish the quantities of stamps of the last series which were issued for Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.



	Cuba.	Puerto Rico.	Philippines.
1 milésima.....	1,000,000	800,000	900,000
2 " .....	800,000	600,000	700,000
3 " .....	500,000	400,000	400,000
4 " .....	50,000	30,000	50,000
5 " .....	1,400,000	400,000	600,000
1 centavo.....	1,000,000	300,000	500,000
2 " .....	800,000	400,000	500,000
3 " .....	7,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
4 " .....	20,000	20,000	20,000
5 " .....	300,000	200,000	200,000
6 " .....	1,000,000	400,000	100,000
8 " .....	150,000	100,000	500,000
10 " .....	200,000	100,000	100,000
15 " .....	150,000	100,000	100,000
20 " .....	200,000	100,000	100,000
40 " .....	80,000	40,000	60,000
60 " .....	60,000	30,000	50,000
80 " .....	40,000	20,000	40,000
1 peso.....	20,000	10,000	50,000
2 " .....	10,000	5,000	20,000

Among the stamps which we believe will bring the highest prices in these three series are, in the first place the 2 pesos of Puerto Rico, after that the same value of Cuba and the 1 peso of Puerto Rico. In the third place will figure the 2 pesos Philippines, 1 peso Cuba, 80 centavos Puerto Rico and the 4 centavos of the three islands. We must not forget a good stamp, which is the 4 milésimas of the same three places. As it is quite probable that the stock that remains of these stamps will soon be exhausted—at any rate that of Cuba and Puerto Rico, where they were in circulation for only a short time, owing to the blockade—we advise our readers to provide themselves with these stamps before they attain the value which in reality they should have. With these issues terminates, unfortunately, the Spanish dominion in America."

The next item is an open letter :

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Referring to surcharged Puerto Rico stamps chronicled by the A. J. of P., viz :

5c on 2m violet of 1890  
 3c " 10c rose " "  
 4c " 20c vermilion " "

an authority in Puerto Rico says that :

"They have never circulated and it is thought that they are the work of some philatelic swindler, as there has been no Governmental decree authorizing the surcharge of said stamps of 1890."

The auction sale of Puerto Rico stamps which took place in San Juan, October 15th, consisted of ten and one-half million stamps of the face value of about \$700,000, comprising denominations from ½mil to 2 pesos, of the issues of 1894 to 1898.

Very truly yours,

J. M. ANDREINI.

Lastly we have been shown by Mr. A. O. Tittman a stamp which purports to be a provisional, issued in the town of Coamo, Puerto Rico. The stamp is type-set and has in three lines the inscriptions "COREOS—5 CENTS—COAMO" all inclosed in a frame of printer's rule. The stamps are printed in

sheets of ten, two rows of five, each differing from the others. There are four varieties of the numeral "5". The stamps are printed in black and in addition are hand-stamped in red with the name of the mayor, "F. Santiago," in fancy type. This surcharge appears to have been applied with a rubber hand-stamp and each impression covers part of two stamps. It is claimed that this provisional was issued after the occupation of Coamo by the United States troops and before the arrival of a supply of United States stamps. It is stated that only 500 copies of the provisional were printed, of which 144 were used, and the majority of the remainder passed into the hands of Mr. Tittman.

In opposition to these claims attention is called to the absence of supporting evidence in the shape of postally cancelled copies and the questions are asked, what had the mayor to do with the United States post office, and why were not stamps brought from neighboring towns? Juan Diaz is but five miles and Ponce ten miles from Coamo. Finally our attention is called to the following extract from the *New York Sun*:

"Major Stewart of the 2nd Illinois regiment, to whom was intrusted the establishment of a postal service on the island, spoke very favorably of the results of the efforts of himself and his associates.

'We landed in Ponce about two months ago' said Major Stewart, 'with instructions from the Postmaster-General to perfect a postal system. There were ninety of us, including my assistants and a number of postal clerks. As soon as we landed we followed in the rear of the advancing army. And, as a town was captured, we evicted the native postmaster, put one of our clerks in charge, introduced a money order and registered letter system, and there we were. We had an up-to-date American post office running like clock-work four hours after a town was captured.'

Thus far the weight of evidence seems to be against the Coamo provisionals.

## NOTES.

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the stamps of the Argentine Republic have been perforated with the initials "C. y T." (Correos y Telegrafos). These are for use as unpaid letter stamps.

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According to *P. J. of G. B.* the 1 anna stamp of Zanzibar (Sultan's head type), exists surcharged in red instead of black.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *London Philatelist* announces that the Virgin Islands are about to abandon the use of the Leeward Islands stamps and issue a new set for their own exclusive use.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

A minor variety has been found on sheets of the Gibraltar stamps surcharged "Morocco Agencies," consisting of an inverted V, or A without the bar. This has been found on all values. There appear also to have been two printings of the surcharge. In most values the difference between the two is very slight, but on the 50c the first printing was apparently made with a gray black ink and the last with a deep blue black, almost indigo.

The *P. J. of G. B.* is informed that a new issue is being prepared for St. Vincent, which will be put in circulation January 1st.



We find listed in a number of our contemporaries several provisional stamps of Puerto Rico. As is remarked elsewhere in this number of the *JOURNAL*, there seem to be a great many varieties coming from that country which have no official origin, and until further information, we think it best not to chronicle these new varieties, but merely call attention to them.

The 2m rose, 8c brown, 10c pink, 10c rose, and 20c red of the 1890-97 type are reported surcharged diagonally in three lines, "1898—Provisional—1899."

The 5 milesimas stamp of the 1898-99 type is also reported surcharged in two lines, "Habilitado—4 ctvs."

We are informed that the "Impuesto de Guerra" surcharge has been very skillfully forged, but it may be detected by the fact that the word "Guerra" is too short by about the length of one letter.



A number of our contemporaries report that the large 36c commemorative stamp of Mauritius is to be perforated through the center, making two 18c stamps.



M. Marcel Pouget discovered a philatelic curiosity of Sierra Leone by accident the other day. When the change in the postal rates necessitated the creation of a 2½ pence postage stamp the postal authorities first used the stock of ½ penny and 2 pence stamps, and when these had been used up they began to employ one half of the 1 penny and one half of the 4 pence stamps cut diagonally and pasted together so that it appeared like a stamp of two colors. The cancellation "B 31" must cover the two halves without break in order to show its genuineness. *The Philatelic Monthly and World.*

## CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—The current 10c stamp, in the new shade, is reported by Mr. J. M. Bartels as having been sent out on Nov. 10. It is also chronicled by several European journals but has not yet been seen here.

The 15c is likewise said to have been printed in olive green.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

10c light brown

15c olive green

**BELGIUM.**—The 2c newspaper stamp has appeared in a new color. It is adorned with the Sunday label as usual.

*Newspaper stamp.*

Perforated 14.

2c violet brown

**BRAZIL.**—The November number of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* reports a provisional issue for this country.

"Now, at last, Brazil too has its surcharged stamps, fortunately it took a long time to get to that point.

"According to an order of the postal officials in the Capital, Rio, dated September 29th, the remainder of the 100 reis, violet, newspaper stamps of 1890, has been surcharged in black with '200' over the numerals '100,' and the date '1898' over the word 'Jornaes.' In this form the use of the stamp, for correspondence of any kind, has been authorized."

The stamp illustrated by the *I. B. J.* is of type No. 1 in the Standard catalogue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Rouletted.

200r on 100r violet, black surcharge

**CEYLON.**—In the *I. B. J.* for November we read as follows :

"A new 2½ rupee stamp seems to have become necessary in this colony for which the old design for this value, made in 1879, has been used, but this time with the popular color combination violet (or brown) on red, already used in the old country (6 pence), East India (12 annas), and in Hong Kong (10 cents and 1 dollar)."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown & C. A.

Perforated 14.

2r 50c violet, red

**CHINA.**—We have received the 20c of the new issue printed in London. The design is similar to that of the same value in the previous issue.

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that the much surcharged 3c Revenue stamp has also, in addition to surcharges previously reported, been overprinted "5 Dollars," in type similar to that used for the \$1 surcharge. It also adds that the surcharge has been seen inverted.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a shell.

Perforated.

20c red brown

Provisional issue.

5d on 3c red, black surcharge

5d on 3c red, " " inverted

**Panama.**—A provisional registration stamp has been made for this state by surcharging the current 10c stamps with a large letter "R" and "Colon" in a circle. The surcharge is hand stamped.

*Registration stamp.*



Provisional issue.  
Perforated.  
10c orange, violet surcharge

**ECUADOR.**—In a recent number we chronicled among the Provisional issues an official stamp, surcharged in green, 5c on 50c lilac. *Der Philatelist* chronicles the same stamp, but surcharged in black.

Several of our contemporaries report two new wrappers for this country. The design consists of the coat of arms of the country surrounded by an oval of lathe-work, upon which are tablets bearing the words "Correos del Ecuador" above the arms, "Dos Centavos" below, and the numeral "2" in small circles at each side.

*Official stamp.*



Provisional issue.  
Perforated.  
5c on 50c lilac, black surcharge  
*Wrappers.*  
Size 145x235mm.  
White bâtonné paper.  
2c yellow  
3c ultramarine

**FERNANDO PO.**—Several of our contemporaries report that the surcharges of 1884 and 1896, 50c and 5c, as illustrated in our catalogue, have been applied to stamps of the current type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.



Perforated.  
50c on 2c de p. rose, blue surcharge  
5c " 2c de p. " " "  
5c " 12½c de p. bistre, black surcharge  
The second of these surcharges is also reported double and inverted.

**GIBRALTAR.**—In addition to the adhesive stamps chronicled last month, a registration envelope, wrappers and postal cards of the new type have been issued.

*Registration envelope.*

Size 134x83 mm.

2p red

*Wrappers.*

Size 125x300 mm.

½p deep green, *straw*

1p carmine, *straw*

*Postal cards.*

Size 120x75 mm.

½p green

½x½p green

Size 140x89 mm.

1p carmine

1x1p carmine

**GUATEMALA.**—We illustrate the types of the provisional issue chronicled in our last number. In addition we have seen five new values of the second type. There are a number of minor varieties in the surcharges. In the 1 centavo on 10 centavos the letter "c" in "CENTAVOS" is missing on two stamps of the sheet, and in the 2 centavos on the various values the second "a" in "NACIONALES" is small on four stamps of the sheet.

Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 150c of the 1886 issue with inverted surcharge.

*Der Philatelist* also chronicles the 5 centavos envelope surcharged "2 centavos," in the same manner as the 6 centavos which we reported last month.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Provisioal issue.

Perforated.

1c on 10c blue green, red surcharge

2c on 5c violet " "

2c on 10c blue green " "

2c on 50c deep blue " "

2c on 25c carmine, black surcharge

Provisional issue of 1886.

150c vermilion, inverted surcharge

*Envelope.*

2c on 5c bright blue, black surcharge

**HAYTI.**—The issue for this country, announced some months ago, has now appeared. We have received the stamps of the regular issue. The 4, 8, and 15 centimes show the arms of the Republic, the other values, the portrait of the President.

The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles four values of unpaid letter stamps.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 1c deep ultramarine
- 2c orange
- 3c yellow green
- 4c red
- 5c red brown
- 7c gray
- 8c carmine
- 15c olive
- 20c black
- 1 gourde lilac

*Unpaid Letter stamps.*

Perforated.

- 2c deep blue
- 5c bistre
- 10c orange
- 50c black

**HONDURAS.**—We have seen two more values of the locomotive type. Mr. B. von Hodenberg has shown us several values of another type, which we illustrate herewith. We are unable to learn whether these latter are a new issue, or revenue stamps used postally.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

50c red orange  
1p blue green1c yellow  
1c orange  
2c gray blue  
2c pale blue  
5c black, *yellow*  
5c red  
10c black, *gray*  
10c black brown**HUNGARY.**—We copy from the *Monthly Journal* :

"A new watermark has been introduced here. Instead of interlaced ovals (34x39mm.), with the letters "kr" in the center, we find ovals, 44x48 mm., overlapping to a smaller extent, and with the Hungarian Crown in the center. It seems to take a block of six stamps, two horizontal rows of three, to show the new watermark; the old one might come into a block of four. The specimens before us show the watermark sideways in both cases.

We have received the following values with the new watermark; all except the 1k orange have the figures in black :"

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Crown in circle.

1k black and black  
3k green " "  
5k rose " "  
10k blue " "  
20k gray " "  
24k puce and red  
30k olive green and brown*Newspaper stamp.*

Imperforate.

1k orange

**INDIA.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* illustrates a pair of provisional ½ anna service stamps, the word "SERVICE" being in manuscript. The stamps are on the original cover.



*Official stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, surcharged in ms.

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**Dhar.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* reports the appearance of the forerunners of a new issue. So far only the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna adhesive stamp, the envelope of the same value, and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna postal card have appeared.

The design consists of the coat of arms of the state, supported by elephants rampant, with the words "Dhar State Postage" curved above and the value curved below. There is an inscription in Indian characters across the lower part of the stamp and also Indian characters in each corner.

*Adhesive stamps.*Pin perforated 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ . $\frac{1}{2}$ anna carmine*Envelope.*

Size 120x95 mm.

Laid paper.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine*Postal card.*

Size 121x75 mm.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a purple, lilac

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**LIBERIA.**—We have received the official stamps chronicled some months ago, and find two of them differ considerably in shade from the stamps of the regular issue.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

1c magenta

5c dark carmine

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**LUXEMBURG.**—Mr. A. C. Roussel has shown us a 10 centimes stamp of the second issue, watermarked with the large letter "W" of the first issue. We are unable to say whether this is a proof or an error. The color is not quite like any of the regular 10 centimes stamps of the second issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked W.

Imperforate.

10c gray blue

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**NEW REPUBLIC.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports some hitherto unchronicled values of the stamps of this country, as follows:

"In a collection made in South Africa, which our publishers have recently purchased, they have found some varieties of these stamps which have not been hitherto chronicled. All are on the *blue granite* paper, and they are not merely fresh varieties of date (they are the dated stamps, without embossed Arms), but values not before chronicled on that paper. The shillings and pence are denoted by "s" and "d," thus "5s 6d," not "5/6"; the 12s is a new value altogether, and the 10s has no day of the month given

in the date, and has "JAN 86" nearly in the center. The frame and the type, however, appear to be identical with those of the genuine copies of the known varieties, and in particular the figures "86," which are always above the level of the letters of the month, have that same position in these novelties. They are all (except the 30s, which is unused), cancelled with the transverse oval device lettered "NIEUWE REPUBLIEK—*A. de Vletter.*—VRIJHEID."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Blue granite paper.

5s	6p	violet,	13	JAN	86
10s	"	"	"	JAN	86
10s	6p	"	13	JAN	86
12s	"	"	13	JAN	86
£1	"	"	"	"	"
30s	"	"	"	"	"

The 5s 6p and 30s would appear to be Nos. 30 and 33 in the Standard catalogue.

**PUERTO RICO.**—In addition to the values chronicled in late numbers of the JOURNAL we have seen two others, surcharged "Habilitado-Para-1898 y '99."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

5c	light green,	1891	issue,	carmine	surcharge
6c	orange,	"	"	"	"

**QUEENSLAND.**—The *P. J. of G. B.* has received the 4p stamp with figure of value in all four corners.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated.

4p bright yellow

**RHODESIA.**—Several of our European contemporaries report the appearance of a new issue for this country. The design is similar to that of the first issue, but has numerals in the upper corners. The design is also somewhat improved in other parts.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

1p	rose
6p	violet
1s	olive green

**SALVADOR.**—Mr. A. Calman has shown us a block of official stamps of the 1897 issue, one of which has the surcharge inverted.

*Official stamp.*

Perforated.

24c yellow, surcharge inverted

**SAMOA.**—A new provisional stamp has appeared in this country, made by surcharging the current 1 shilling stamp with a new value in black. The surcharge is hand-stamped and is of the same type as the surcharge of 1894, as illustrated.

The 5p stamp has also appeared in a much darker shade.  
*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Star and N. Z.  
Perforated 11.  
5p deep red  
Provisional issue.  
2½p on 1sh carmine, black surcharge

**SIERRA LEONE.**—We translate from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*:

"From this place we have to chronicle two entires, an envelope for correspondence in the Postal Union, and a wrapper. Both stamps are executed in the so-called new Antilles design, as shown in the accompanying cut, the name of the West African settlement being substituted for that of the West Indian Island. The wrapper has the well-known imprint "This wrapper etc." in five lines. We have before us one of each of these novelties, marked 'Specimen'."

*Envelope.*



Thick white laid paper.  
Size 133x106 mm.  
2½p ultramarine  
*Wrapper.*  
Size 125x298 mm.  
½p dark green, *straw*

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* says: "After three years we can again report a philatelic novelty from this English settlement on the peninsula of Malacca. This time we have to deal with a dollar value, which will probably be followed by others. The stamp before us, in the well know De La Rue design, will probably be used mostly on packages of value."

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
\$5.00 orange and carmine

**Selangor.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the current 50c stamp as appearing in green.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

50c green and black

**TUNIS.**—The new 20c stamp is reported to have been punched with the letter "T," for use as a postage due stamp. It is to be hoped that this decoration was also placed sideways and inverted, in order that we may not suffer for varieties.

*Postage due stamp.*

Perforated.

20c red, green

**UGANDA.**—The type-set stamps of local manufacture have been replaced by a handsomely engraved series. There are two designs. That for the values in annas consists of the portrait of the Queen upon a shield-shaped background, with the words "Uganda Protectorate" above, "Postage-Revenue" below, and the value in a straight tablet at the bottom. The upper part of the design is filled in with leaves of the banana tree and elephants' heads are at each side. The values in rupees, have a somewhat similar design but of larger size, the background being filled with palm trees, and having lions in each lower corner.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1a carmine

2a brown lilac

3a gray

4a dark green

8a olive

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

11 ultramarine

5r brown

## COMMUNICATIONS.

WACO, TEXAS, U. S. A. Oct. 8, 1898.

HENRY CALMAN, Esq., New York.

*Dear Sir:* I enclose you a letter received from John H. Reagan, the ex-Postmaster General of the Confederate States. His letter was written in answer to two inquiries of mine: (1) What occasioned the delay in the receiving of the commissions of Confederate postmasters, and (2) what authority was given postmasters to issue stamped envelopes and stamps?

His letter is of interest to me and I thought you would probably like to reprint the same in the A. J. of P. If so, kindly make copy of same, and return the original to me.

There are no new developments in the Selma case, although I think Judge Reagan's letter will prove that the postmaster of that town had as much authority to issue stamps or stamped envelopes as had other postmasters.

Thanking you for the interest you have so kindly taken in the matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed.)

ROY B. BRADLEY.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, September 29th, 1898.

MR. ROY B. BRADLEY, Waco, Texas.

*Dear Sir* :—I am in receipt of your inquiries, dated the 23d inst., and in reply you are respectfully advised as follows :

1st. When the Post Office department of the Confederate States assumed control of the postal service in those states (June 1, 1861), all postmasters in that territory, who had up to that date been acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster General of the United States, were by me directed to continue in the discharge of their duties as postmasters under the Confederate States government, and to send in to the department in my charge their names, with names of their respective post offices, in order that new commissions might be issued. My official report to President Davis, dated November 27, 1861, shows that the whole number of post offices in the Confederate States, on the 1st of June, 1861, was 8,411 and that up to the date of the report there had been 491 resignations of appointments held under the government of the United States, so that it appears that more than 90 per cent. of the old postmasters held over under the Confederate States government. It was the custom, however, not to issue new commissions until after the proper execution and filing of new bonds. My report, before mentioned, states that "the inaccuracy in the execution of the bonds of postmasters, has delayed the issue of commissions to many of those who have been appointed." Another cause of delay in the issuance of commissions may have been caused by the insufficient number of employes, the department having been organized when but seven states composed the Confederacy, and within a short period afterwards four other states were admitted, which quite doubled the work of the department without any increase of clerical force for a considerable time. Some delay may have occurred in procuring blank commissions, as I notice that my report of November 27, 1861, states that "the number of orders for blanks, which have not been furnished, in consequence of the inability of the contractors to obtain paper and have the printing done in time to meet the wants of the department, is 646." I cannot now state what particular blanks were not furnished as fast as needed.

2nd. No authority was conferred officially on the postmasters to issue stamps. Such stamps as were issued by them was done entirely on their own responsibility. My proclamation, assuming control of the postal service in the Confederate States, expressly states that "until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1, 1861." Soon after the organization of the Confederate States, government, the coin of the country began to disappear, to a great extent, from circulation. This rendered the payment of postage difficult in the absence of stamps, and as Confederate States Treasury notes in certain sums were made by law receivable in payment of postage, and as it could not be reasonably expected that postmasters should furnish coin in change for them, on account of its scarcity, (and also on account of the difference in value), I stated in the report referred to that it was necessary "to leave it to postmasters and persons paying postage to arrange between themselves the manner in which these notes may be used." Under this condition occurred the issuance of local stamps and stamped envelopes by quite a number of the Confederate postmasters.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) JOHN H. REAGAN.

## 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.

## OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

*President*, J. M. ANDREINI,  
89 West 75th Street.  
*Vice-President*, ALBERT PERRIN,  
122 East 22d Street.  
*Treasurer*, MAX MEYENBERG,  
111 West 84th Street.

*Secretary*, WALTER S. SCOTT,  
351 4th Avenue.  
*Exchange Manager*, M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
Natalie Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.  
*Librarian*, J. N. T. LEVICK,  
64 William Street.

## COMMITTEES.

*Entertainment* { ALBERT PERRIN,  
M. C. BERLEPSCH,  
J. N. LUFF.  
*Finance* { W. F. GREGORY,  
GEO. R. TUTTLE,  
W. S. SCOTT.

*House* { J. N. T. LEVICK  
R. R. BOGERT  
J. W. GREGOR.  
*Membership* { C. D. W. DREW,  
F. E. P. LYNDE,  
J. S. RICH.

The 355th meeting was called to order by the President at 8 p.m. Present : Messrs. Andreini, Perrin, Luff, Tuttle, O'Keefe Gregory, Bogert, Hyatt, Berlepsch, Blake and W. S. Scott.

The trustees reported the election of Mr. H. v. Hagen to active membership. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Perrin as chairman of the Entertainment Committee announced that he had received 17 answers to the postal announcement of a Theatre Party, of whom five signified their intention of going. It was decided to abandon the Theatre party and hold a general meeting instead.

It was moved and seconded that the N. P. S. extend the privilege of the Exchange Department to the Section of Philately of the Brooklyn Institute. Carried.

The stamps of South America were discussed and exhibited.

Adjourned 9.30 p.m.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

The 356th meeting was called to order by the President at 8.30 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The President called attention to the fact that the annual election of officers takes place at the first meeting in December, and in accordance with the Constitution, appointed a Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Perrin, Luff and W. S. Scott.

The President also called attention to a letter he had received from the Société Française de Timbrologie, in which the French Society requested permission of the President of the National Society to use his name in connection with the French Philatelic Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1900.

As the meeting had the pleasure of inspecting the magnificent South American Collection of Mr. Jos. B. Leavy, no further business was transacted. Mr. Leavy's collection was a revelation to many of the members, and strongly emphasized the possibilities which a philatelic student can avail himself of in those particular stamps. Mr. Andreini again earned the gratitude of the Society by exhibiting a portion of his magnificent collection.

Adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations for Officers 1899.—President, J. M. Andreini; Treasurer, Max Meyenberg; Secretary, Walter S. Scott; Trustees, P. F. Bruner, Albert Perrin, J. N. T. Levick, W. F. Gregory.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary*.





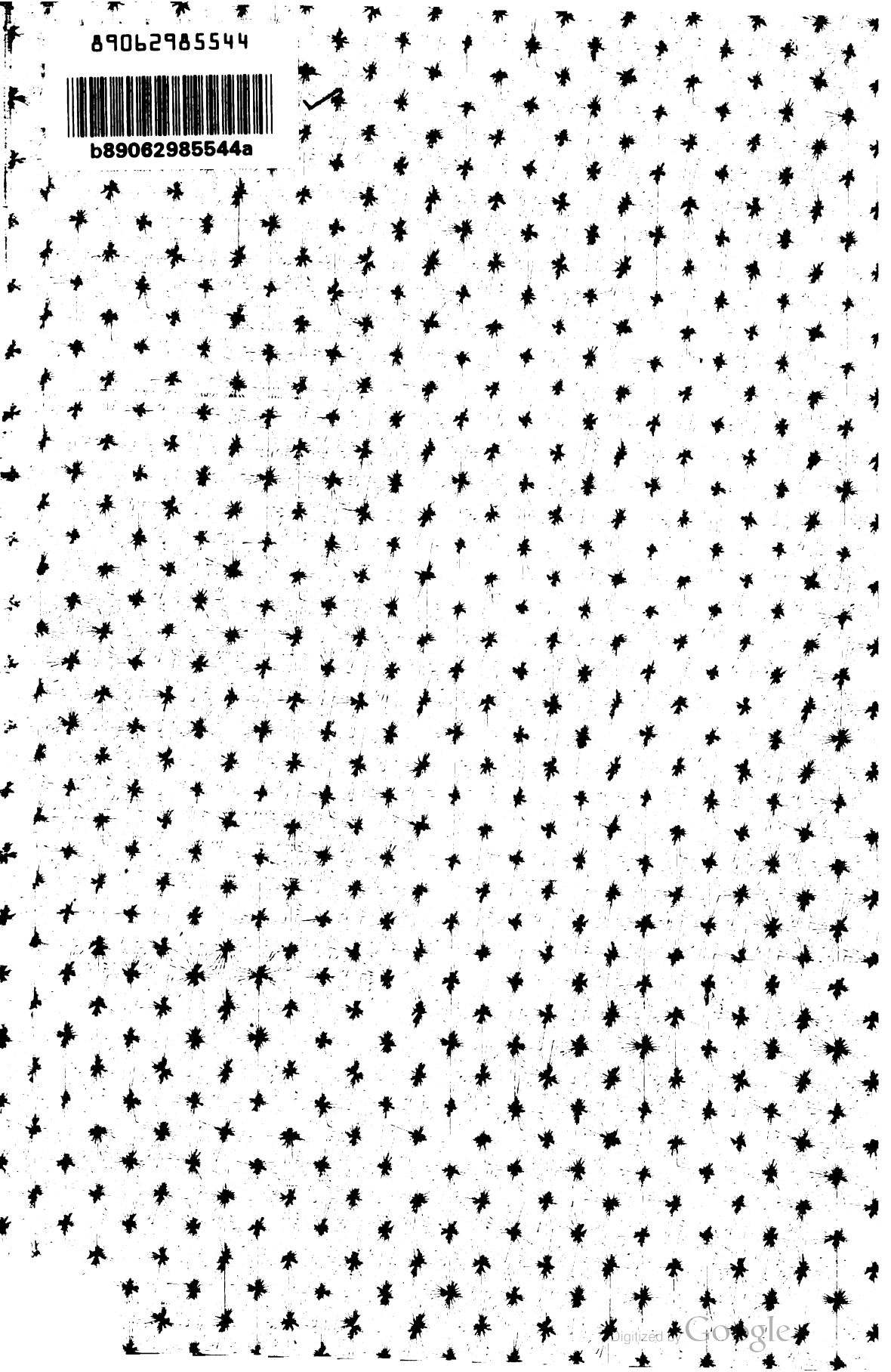


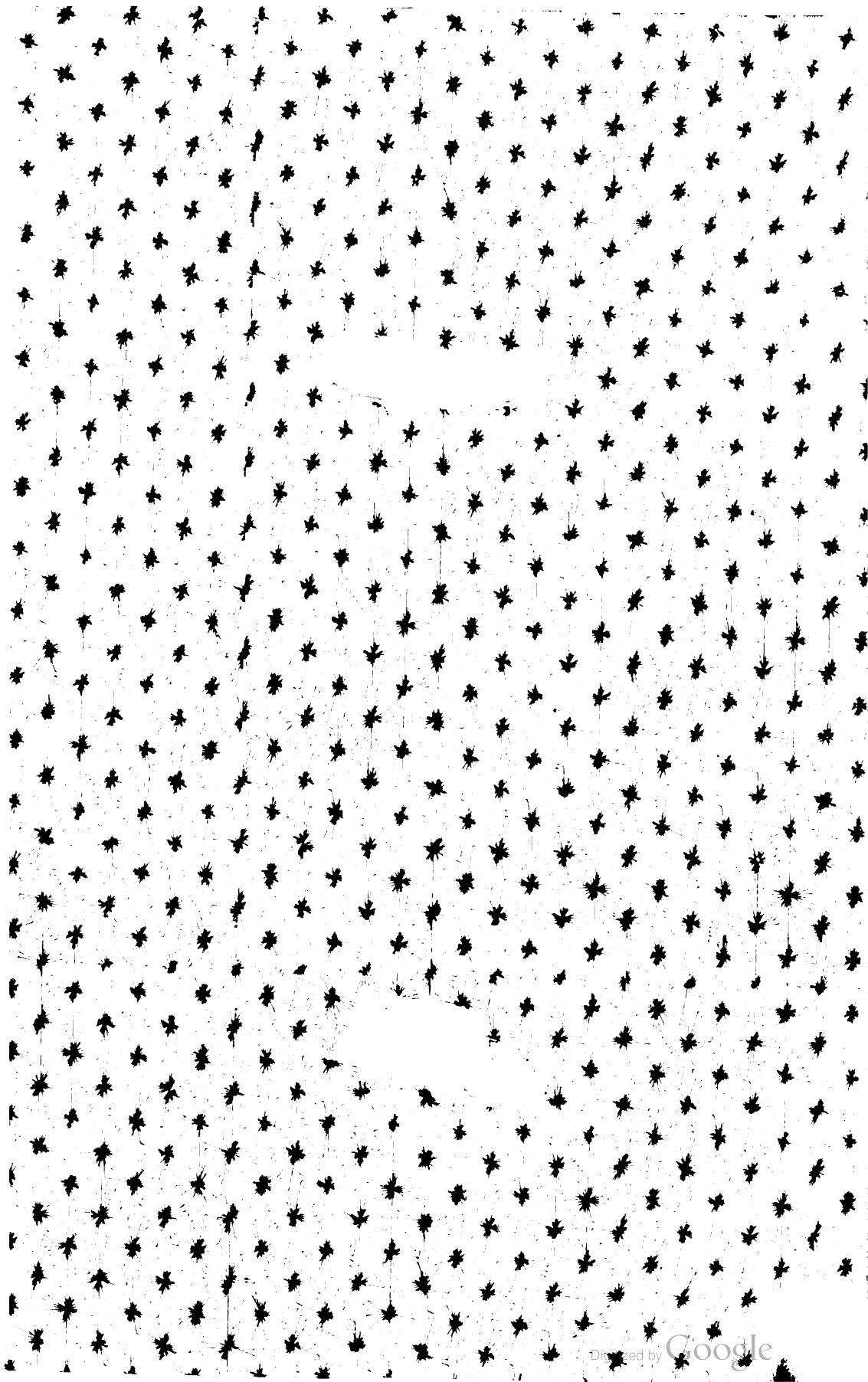


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