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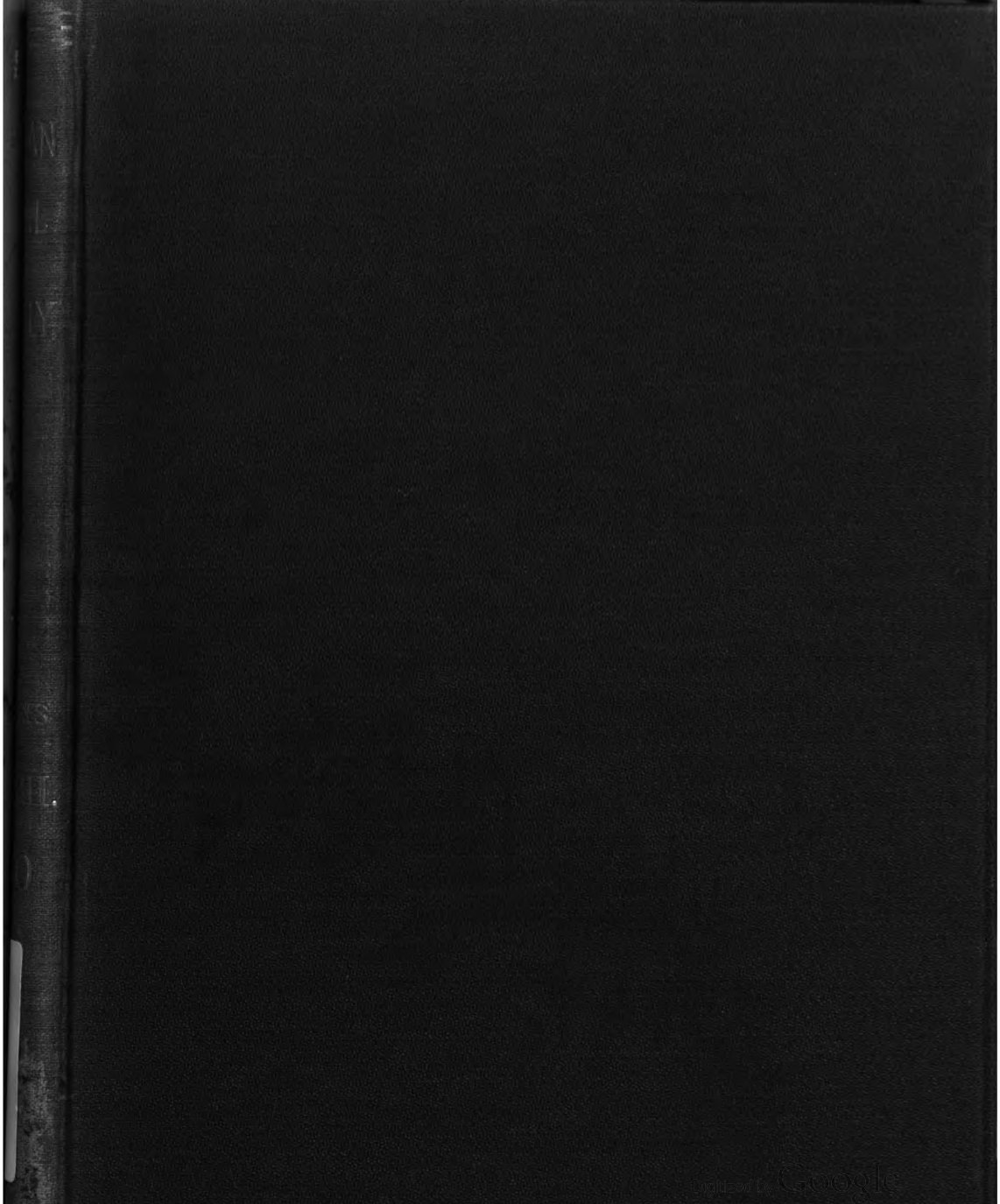
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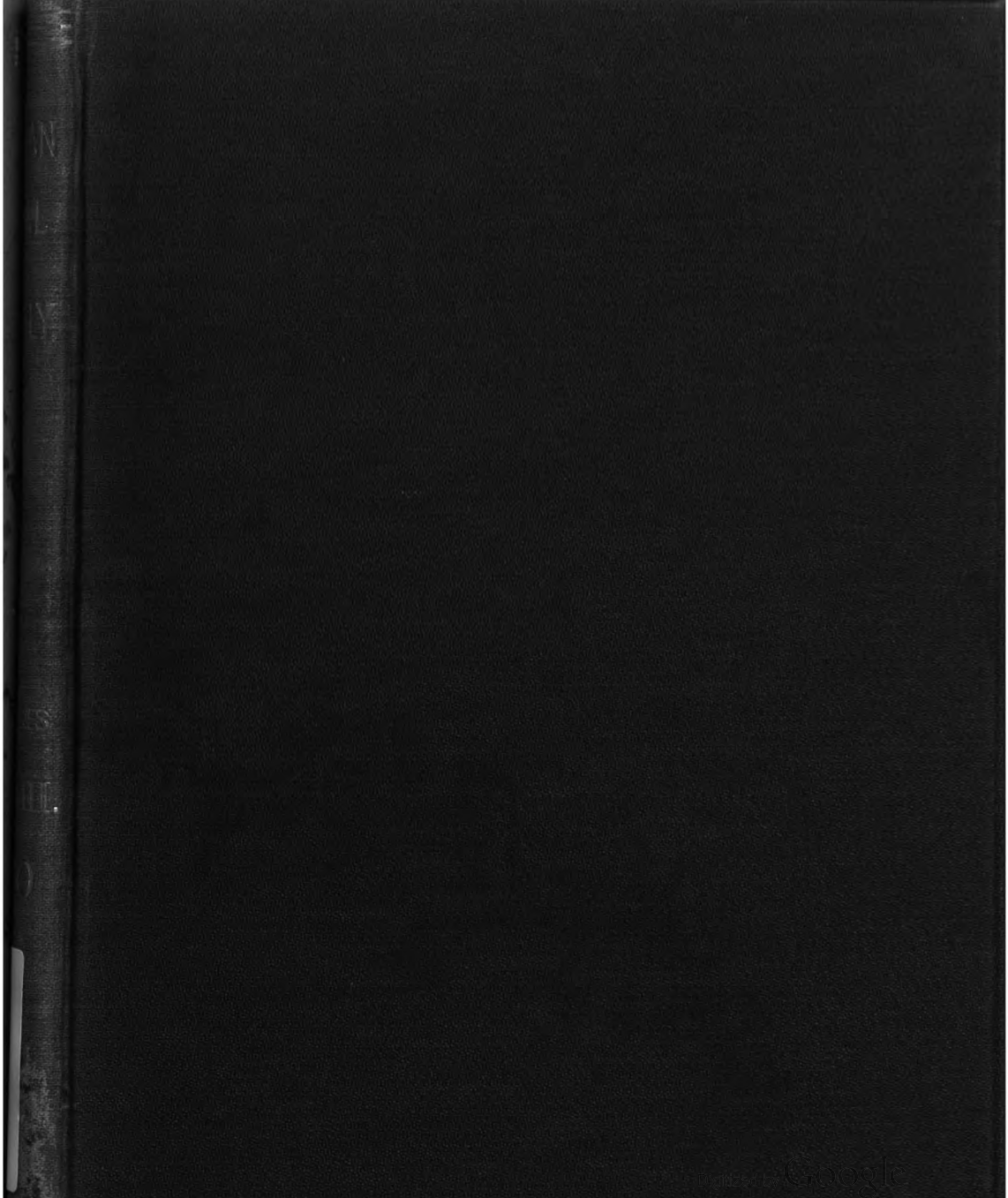
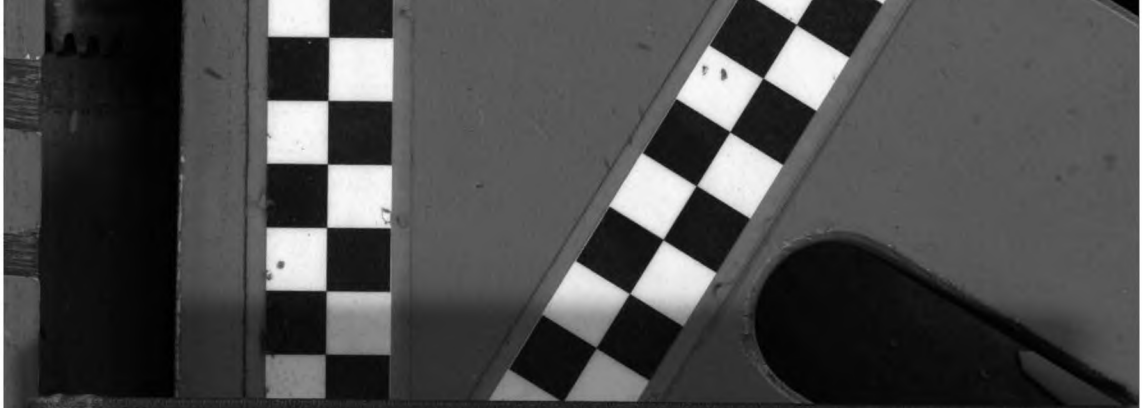
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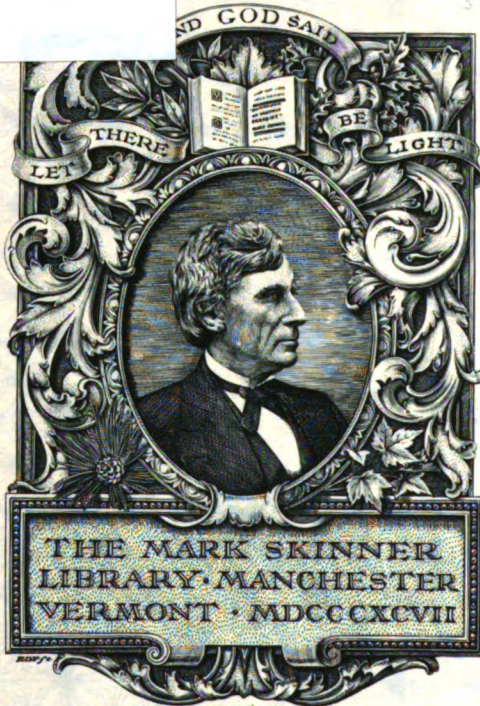
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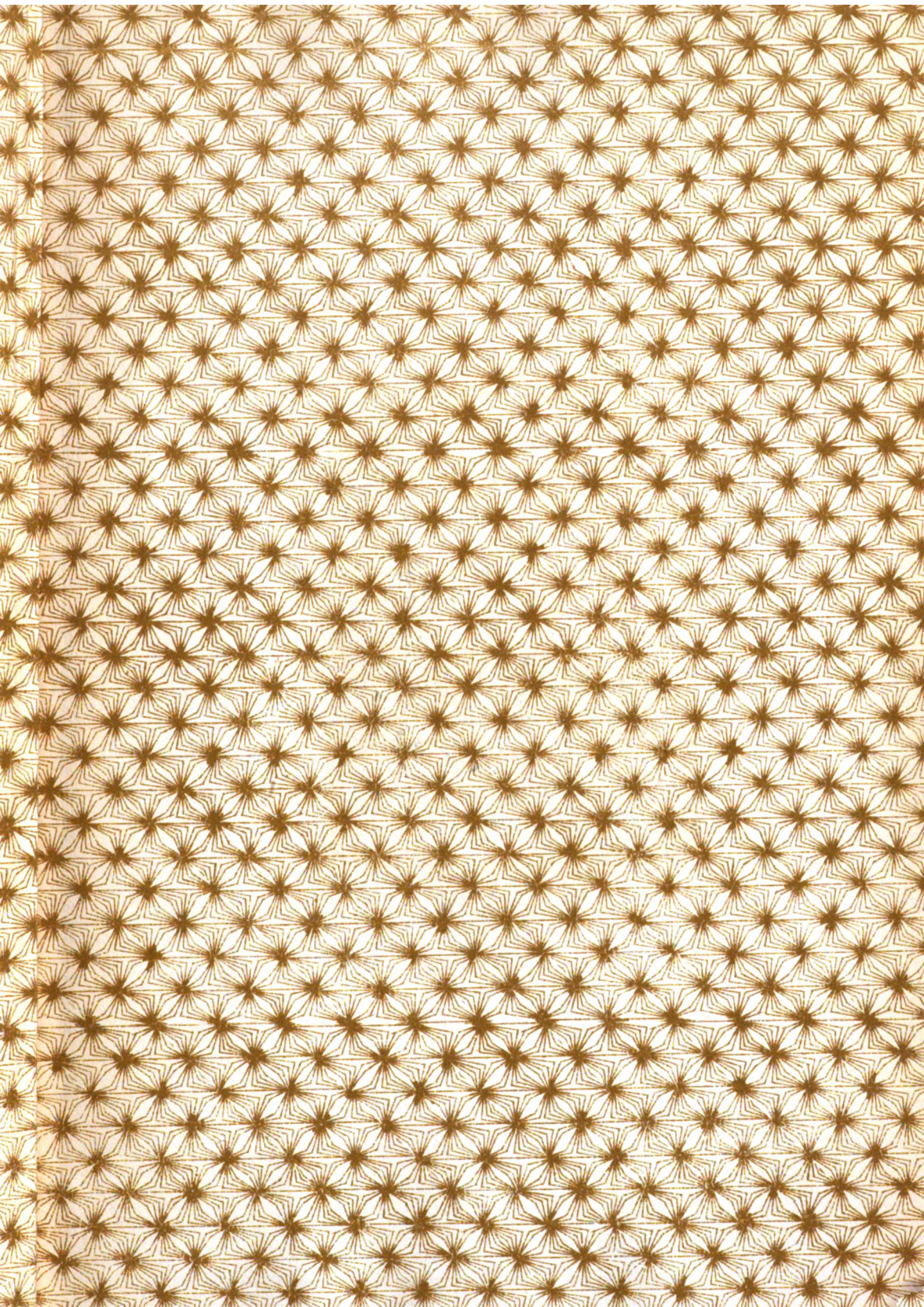






PRESENTED BY

Mr. James S. Rich.



THE A MERICAN

JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. XIII.

PUBLISHED BY
THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'td.,

18 EAST 23rd STREET,
NEW YORK.

1900.

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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. 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

The Prospects for 1900. **I**T is not a general practice on our part to indulge in prophecies in regard to the future of our business, but, with the opening of the last year of the old century, we think that a few words will not be out of place.

In October, 1898, we predicted a considerable improvement in the condition of the stamp trade, and the result for the year 1899 has amply justified the conclusions then drawn by us. We have made a careful survey of the field and we feel convinced that the year 1900 will be one of exceptional prosperity in everything pertaining to philately. The bright prospects may be marred somewhat by the unfortunate war in which England is involved, as a state of war in any country interferes seriously with all lines of industry, and it is natural that the present war should exercise a similar influence upon all lines of trade. The market has certainly been cleared of the greater part of the material which had been floating around for several years, and recent sales at auction, both in the United States and abroad, have shown a decided hardening tendency. While the prices have not as yet reached their high level of 1895 and 1896, it is daily becoming more and more apparent that the good material offered for sale is growing less and less in quantity, and, as a natural result, the decreased supply, coupled with the increased demand, will tend to raise the quotations on the stamps which meet popular favor. It cannot be expected that such a condition as prevailed in 1897 and 1898 should be entirely effaced in the short time of one or two years, but we confidently predict that before the end of the year 1900 a veritable boom will again have made itself felt. Our German neighbors are to issue a new set on January 1st of this year, and, as the series is expected to be extremely handsome in design and execution, it cannot fail to have a stimulating effect upon collecting in Germany. Every new set of this character, issued in any important country of the world, stimulates the interest in the older postal issues of that country as well as in stamps in general, and it would indeed be strange if our past experience should fail of confirmation in Germany alone. In England and France business has been on a solid basis, and in America the improvement during the past year was of so marked a character that the most casual observer could not have failed to note it. The demand for albums, cheap sets, packets, etc. was larger

than in any period of the history of the stamp business in the United States, and it proved beyond peradventure that the young element had again taken up stamps as its favorite pursuit.



Buffalo
Exposition
Stamps.

WE read, to our extreme regret, in the reports of the Washington correspondents of some of our contemporaries, that our Postmaster General has decided upon a special issue of stamps to commemorate the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, to be held in the year 1900. Following so quickly upon the issue of the Omaha series and the extraordinary action of the Government in reprinting the "periodicals" for the purpose of sale to collectors, it would appear that the officials of the Post Office Department have entirely lost sight of the uses of postage stamps and appear to consider them as advertising labels for the purpose of making money, or else for the purpose of creating propaganda for various business enterprises. A number of years ago stamp collectors were up in arms against such transactions on the part of minor governments, but the ground falls from under our feet when a government of the standing of ours descends to the manufacture of stamps for such purposes. It is stated that the purpose of the issue is the advertising of the Buffalo Exposition, but we think that this could be better accomplished by liberal announcements in journals existing for that purpose, than by the degrading of our postal issues to the level of ordinary advertising schemes. We presume that it will be useless for collectors as a whole, or in large numbers, to oppose the present step, and we can only hope that at some time our officials in Washington will become impressed with the real significance of the postal service and the labels issued for its facilitation.



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.)

VICTORIA.—Continued.

End of August, 1895.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12½.

383 2sh emerald green

End of 1895.

Same type, paper and impression as 9 stamp of the issue of 1892.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12½.

384 9p carmine

385 9p salmon

October 9th, 1897.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 24x20½ mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12½.

386 1½p emerald green

April, 1898.

Charity stamps.

Issued in order to raise a fund for the erection of a hospital for consumptives.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 32x38 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12½.

387 1p deep blue

388 2½p red brown

These stamps were sold at 1 shilling and 2 shilling 6 pence respectively. They have been repudiated by most collectors.

September, 1899.

Same types, paper and impression as corresponding values of last preceding issues.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12½.

A. White paper.

389 ½p green

390 1p carmine rose

391 2½p dark blue

B. Yellowish paper.

392 1½p carmine rose

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

A. Revenue stamps bearing the inscription "STAMP STATUTE."

January, 1884.

Watermarked V over Crown sideways.

Perforated 11½, 12, 12½.



1001 ½p on 1p green, red surcharge



1002 1p green

1007 2sh blue on yellow
1008 2sh 6p orange



1003 3p lilac

1004 4p rose



1009 5sh blue on yellow
1010 10sh brown on brown



1005 6p blue

1006 1sh blue on blue



1011 1£ lilac on yellow



1012 5£ black and green



Reprints:

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown sideways.

Perforated 12, 12½.

- 1013 1p green
- 1014 3p lilac
- 1015 4p rose
- 1016 6p blue
- 1017 1sh blue on blue
- 1018 2sh blue on yellow
- 1019 2sh 6p orange

- 1020 5sh blue on yellow
- 1021 10sh brown on brown
- 1022 1£ ii/ac on yellow
- 1023 5£ black and green

All of these bear the overprint "RE-PRINT."

1896.



Watermarked V over Crown sideways.

Perforated 11½, 12, 12½.

- 1024 5sh carmine red

B. Revenue stamps bearing the inscription "STAMP DUTY."

January, 1884.

Watermarked V over Crown sideways.

Perforated 11½, 12, 12½.



- 1025 1p bistre
- 1026 1p green



- 1027 6p blue
- 1028 1sh blue on blue
- 1029 1sh blue on yellow



- 1030 1sh 6p rose
- 1031 2sh blue on green
- 1032 2sh blue on blue



- 1033 2sh 6p orange



- 1034 3sh bistre
- 1035 3sh brown on blue
- 1036 4sh vermillion



- 1037 5sh red on yellow



- 1038 10sh dark brown on rose
- 1039 10sh blue green
- 1040 15sh lilac
- 1041 15sh brown on lilac



- 1042 1£ orange
- 1043 1£ 5sh rose



- 1044 1£ 10sh olive green
- 1045 35sh violet



- 1046 2£ blue
- 1047 45sh lavender



- 1048 5£ lake and pale blue
- 1049 5£ carmine



- 1050 6£ blue on pink
- 1051 6£ pale blue and yellow



- 1052 7£ lilac on blue



- 1053 7£ rose and black
- 1054 8£ purple and orange
- 1055 9£ green and rose

1056 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ vermillion on yellow1057 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ green on green1058 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mauve1059 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ green1060 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ purple1061 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ carmine*Reprints:*

1891.

*Watermarked V over Crown sideways.**Perforated 12, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

1062 1p bistre

1063 1p green

Both of these bear the overprint "Reprint"

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

December 1st, 1854.

Typographed on white wove unwatermarked paper. The words "ONE SHILLING" and "REGISTERED" are printed in blue. Size: 20x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1201 1sh rose and blue

1857.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Rouletted.

1202 1sh rose and blue

TOO LATE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1855.

Typographed on white wove unwater-

marked paper. The words "TOO LATE" and "SIX PENCE" are printed in green. Size: 20x21½ mm.



1251 6p lilac and green

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

November 1st, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. The denomination of value is printed in blue. Size: 20x24 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12½.

| | | | |
|------|----|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1501 | ½p | red brown and blue | (Dec. 30, 1890) |
| 1502 | 1p | " | " |
| 1503 | 2p | " | " |

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------|
| 1504 | 4p | red brown and blue |
| 1505 | 5p | " |
| 1506 | 6p | " |
| 1507 | 10p | " |
| 1508 | 1sh | " |
| 1509 | 2sh | " |
| 1510 | 5sh | " |

1891-92.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked V over Crown.
Perforated 12½.

| | | |
|------|----|------------------|
| 1511 | ½p | carmine and blue |
| 1512 | 1p | " |
| 1513 | 2p | " |
| 1514 | 4p | " |

1894.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, the denomination of value is printed in rose red.

Watermarked V over Crown.
Perforated 12½.

| | | |
|------|-----|--------------------|
| 1515 | ½p | green and rose red |
| 1516 | 1p | " |
| 1517 | 2p | " |
| 1518 | 4p | " |
| 1519 | 5p | " |
| 1520 | 6p | " |
| 1521 | 10p | " |
| 1522 | 1sh | " |
| 1523 | 2sh | " |
| 1524 | 5sh | " |



The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 486.)

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS. (Continued).

ISSUE OF 1879. (Continued).

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

On March 7th, 1894, the Third Assistant Postmaster General sent to the contractors an order, in the customary form, to deliver to the Post Office Department at Washington the following supplies :

" 25 sheets of blank paper of each three sizes in use, 75 sheets.

And a sample sheet of each denomination and kind of stamps now used, thus :

- 1st. Printed only
- 2nd. Printed and gummed
- 3rd. Printed, gummed and perforated.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Newspaper and Periodical stamps : | 25 plates, 3 sheets of each as above, 75 sheets, 100 stamps per sheet | 7500 stamps |
| Postage due stamps : | 7 plates, 3 sheets of each as above, 21 sheets, per sheet | 200 stamps 4200 stamps |
| Regular postage stamps : | 11 plates, 3 sheets of each as above, 33 sheets : | |
| | 1 and 2 cents : 3 sheets each, 6 sheets, 400 stamps per sheet | 2400 stamps |
| | 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15 30 and 90 cents : 3 sheets each, 27 sheets, 200 stamps per sheet | 5400 stamps |
| | Making a total of regular issue of 1890 of | 7800 stamps |
| Special delivery stamp : | 1 plate, 3 sheets as above, 100 stamps per sheet | 300 stamps |
| | Total number of stamps | 19,800 |

And 1 sheet from plate (full size) on card board from each of the 44 plates, as above."

It will be remembered that, on February 21st, 1894, the Postmaster General had awarded the contract for the manufacture of postage stamps, for the term of four years, beginning July 1st, 1894, to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The sheets above ordered from the American Bank Note Co. were turned over to the new contractors, to serve as guides to color, paper, etc. The blank sheets were subsequently used for printing stamps. It is probable that these could not be distinguished from other early printings by the same establishment. The three varieties of printed sheets were, in due time, returned to the Post Office Department. The fully finished sheets were eventually turned into stock and issued to postmasters. The sheets that were merely printed, without being gummed or perforated, were destroyed. What became of the sheets of the second class—*i. e.* those which were left imperforate—I am unable to say, except in the case of the newspaper and periodical stamps. These latter passed from official into private hands. The new owner had them perforated—a very unwise act, in my opinion—and offered them for sale.

Following the appearance of these stamps in the market there was trouble in official circles. By whom it was started and just what form it took are only known to those behind the curtain. It led to seizure of the stamps

arrest of the holder, action at law, scandal, loss of official position and other disagreeable details, much of which was set forth at length in the philatelic journals at the time. But the true inwardness of the affair was never made public. In the end the stamps were restored to their owner, as being rightfully his property, and are once more in the market. Knowing the circumstances connected with them, the reader must determine for himself their status and collectability. At the least, they are extremely interesting.

While these stamps are not exactly like any others of the same series, they very closely resemble some of the latest printings by the American Bank Note Co.

The paper is very white, fine, close, without sign of weave or grain. The gum is yellowish white and usually crackled. The perforation gauges 12 and is very clear cut. It was apparently made by a guillotine machine, one row at a time. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the rows of perforations are not always parallel nor the holes in line on opposite sides of a stamp. The inks are glossy and apparently aniline. The impressions are very clear and fine, carefully made and suggestive of proofs. They have not the softness of the ordinary prints of either the American Bank Note Co. or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The denominations one to ten cents are printed in a pure black, not a greenish, grayish or bluish black. The color of the twelve to ninety-six cents has a suggestion of lilac. The color is rich but hard and lacks warmth. The ink of the nine dollars contains more red than usual, that of the twelve dollars more blue, while the thirty-six dollars has more brown. The other values are lighter and colder in tone. As nearly as they may be described the colors are :

- 1 cent clear deep black
- 2 cents clear deep black
- 3 cents clear deep black
- 4 cents clear deep black
- 6 cents clear deep black
- 8 cents clear deep black
- 10 cents clear deep black
- 12 cents rose-carmine
- 24 cents rose-carmine
- 36 cents rose-carmine
- 48 cents rose-carmine
- 60 cents rose-carmine
- 72 cents rose-carmine
- 84 cents rose-carmine
- 96 cents rose-carmine
- 192 cents light yellow-brown
- 3 dollars scarlet-vermilion
- 6 dollars light ultramarine
- 9 dollars deep orange
- 12 dollars blue-green
- 24 dollars deep dull violet
- 36 dollars rose-brown
- 48 dollars pale orange-brown
- 60 dollars bright purple

PRINTED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

As was to be expected, the new contractors encountered many difficulties

at the beginning of their undertaking. It was necessary to provide an increased force of skilled employees, additional machinery, new plates and, in the case of the newspaper and periodical stamps, new designs. The plates for these stamps were not ready until the beginning of the year 1895. In the mean time the necessary supplies were obtained by printings from the old plates of the Continental and American Bank Note Companies. These printings have marked peculiarities. It is not difficult to tell them from the work of the former contractors. The shades of the inks, even that of the black, differ from any previously used. Many of the impressions have the surface of the paper tinted from imperfect wiping of the plates. The paper is white, semi-transparent and with very little grain. The gum is white or yellowish white. At first it was quite rough and crackled but afterwards it became thin and smooth. The perforations of the early printings was blind, the portions of the paper which should have been punched out usually remained in the holes. Improved machines were used for the sheets of the later printings and the perforation is clear cut and fine.

New numbers were assigned to the plates but were not engraved on them, at least they do not appear on the printed sheets. Among the old plates used by the Bureau the 72 cents and \$1.92 have been reported. Mr. J. M. Bartels, to whom I am indebted for valued information, assures me that neither plate was ever used, though a new number, 65, was assigned to the plate of the 72 cent stamp. The following table may be of interest:

| | Old Number | New Number | |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 cent | 482 | 37 | 3 printings. |
| 2 cents | 218 | 38 | 3 " |
| 4 cents | 215 | 39 | 5 " |
| 6 cents | 216 | 40 | 1 " |
| 10 cents | 217 | 41 | 5 " |
| 12 cents | 195 | 42 | 5 " |
| 24 cents | 198 | 81 | 4 " |
| 36 cents | 196 | 43 | 2 " |
| 60 cents | 202 | 83 | 4 " |
| 96 cents | 204 | 127 | 1 " |
| 3 dollars | 199 | 108 | 2 " |
| 6 dollars | 197 | 118 | 1 " |

The colors are :

1 cent clear full black
 2 cents clear full black
 4 cents clear full black
 6 cents clear full black
 10 cents clear full black
 12 cents dull pink
 24 cents dull pink
 36 cents dull pink
 60 cents dull pink
 96 cents dull pink
 3 dollars pale scarlet vermilion
 6 dollars light ultramarine

Of these stamps the following quantities were issued :

Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1894. | Dec. 31, 1894. | Mch. 31, 1895. | Total. |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 1 cent | 198,164 | 266,100 | 105,650 | 569 914 |
| 2 cents | 88,682 | 215,100 | 89,400 | 393 182 |
| 4 cents | 73,321 | 193,875 | 77,175 | 344,371 |
| 6 cents | 9,705 | ..... | ..... | 9,705 |
| 10 cents | 52,257 | 157,360 | 65,815 | 275,432 |
| 12 cents | 31,004 | 93,625 | 32,775 | 157,404 |
| 24 cents | 29,339 | 78,475 | 34,950 | 142,764 |
| 36 cents | 9,935 | . .... | ..... | 9,935 |
| 60 cents | ..... | 31,272 | 14,460 | 45,732 |
| 96 cents | ..... | ..... | 7,827 | 7,827 |
| 3 dollars | ..... | 3,190 | 6,025 | 9,215 |
| 6 dollars | ..... | 1,075 | 4,175 | 5,250 |

Whole number of stamps, 1,970,731. Value, \$206,289.68.

ISSUE OF 1895.

PRINTED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

In the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for 1894 we read :

"A new series of newspaper and periodical stamps has also been decided on, differing in size materially from the old series, but maintaining their general characteristics. Several of the dies of stamps of this new series have been engraved, but none of the working plates. The colors are as yet undetermined, but the denominations will be as follows : 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Further description of the stamps cannot now be given."

The stamps of this new series were first issued on February 1st, 1895. They are thus officially described :

"The denominations of these stamps from 1 to 10 cents, inclusive, are of the same design. The numerals in the upper corners are of equal size in the 1, 2 and 5 cent stamps, while those in the 10 cent stamp are condensed so as to fill the same space that is given to the others, besides being slightly different in style. Those in the 1 and 5 cent denominations are shaded dark on the lower half; those of the 2 and 10 cent stamps are white faced. All these stamps bear an engraving of the statue of America, by Crawford, which surmounts the dome of the Capitol at Washington, the same subject as that on the lower denominations of the old series, except that the presentation is in full face instead of three-quarters. The words "U. S. POSTAGE" at the top of the stamps are in white block letters upon an arched line, and the words "NEWSPAPERS" on the left and "PERIODICALS" on the right are in vertical lines. The denominations at the bottom are in white Roman letters, and there is a foliate ornamentation in the lower corners.

The upper border line of the 25 and 50 cent stamps is broken by two indentations, separating that border into three equal parts, and the side inscriptions follow a curved line upon a scroll. The dimensions of the stamps below the \$2 denomination are 2 7-32 by 1 3-8 inch.

The remaining denominations, from \$2 to \$100, are of the same size as the stamps of the retired series, that is to say, 1 5-16 by 1 3-8 inch."

The foregoing description may be supplemented by saying: The central figure on the 25 and 50 cent stamps is the same as that on the denominations 12 to 96 cents of the preceding issues. Besides slight alterations in the ar-

angement of the inscriptions, foliage and other ornaments are added in the lower part of the stamps. The numerals in the upper corners are in small squares instead of shields.

The designs of the \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 stamps are adapted from those of the \$3, \$6, \$12, \$24, \$36 and \$60 of the previous series. In each case the arrangement of the surrounding inscriptions is slightly modified.

These stamps were at first printed on a thick soft paper, much like that used by the American Bank Note Co. but closer grained and less porous. Subsequently they were issued on paper watermarked with the letters "U. S. P. S." This paper was fully described in the chapter upon the regular postage stamps of the same period.

The gum is thin, smooth and yellowish or yellowish white in color. The perforation is the standard 12.

The colors are:

Thick soft white wove paper.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Feb. 1st, 1895. | 1 cent deep black |
| | 2 cents deep black, black |
| | 5 cents deep black |
| | 10 cents deep black |
| | 25 cents rose, rose-carmine, carmine, lake |
| | 50 cents rose, rose-carmine, carmine, lake |
| | 2 dollars scarlet-vermilion, scarlet |
| | 5 dollars dull ultramarine |
| | 10 dollars deep green |
| | 20 dollars black-violet |
| | 50 dollars brown-rose |
| | 100 dollars bluish purple |

Paper Watermarked U. S. P. S.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Jan. 11th, 1896 | 1 cent black, deep black |
| Nov. 21st, 1895 | 2 cents black, deep black |
| Feb. 12th, 1896 | 5 cents black, deep black |
| Sept. 13th, 1895 | 10 cents black, deep black |
| Oct. 11th, 1895 | 25 cents deep rose, lilac-rose, violet-rose, lake |
| Sept. 19th, 1895 | 50 cents deep rose, lilac-rose, violet-rose, lake |
| Jan. 23rd, 1897 | 2 dollars vermilion, scarlet-vermilion, scarlet |
| Jan. 16th, 1896 | 5 dollars dark blue |
| Mch. 5th, 1896 | 10 dollars dark yellow-green, dark green |
| Jan. 27th, 1896 | 20 dollars black-violet, violet-black |
| July 31st, 1897 | 50 dollars brown-rose, deep brown-rose |
| Jan. 23rd, 1896 | 100 dollars purple, deep purple |

The stamps were arranged in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps each. At the time of perforation they were divided horizontally into half sheets of fifty stamps. The line of division is, as usual, marked by an imperforate edge. The imprint is "BUREAU, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING." in white Roman capitals, on a tablet with octagonal ends. A thin line of color surrounds the tablet and at each end are pointed ornaments. The imprint is placed at the middle of the top, bottom and sides. Three colored lines, meeting in a point above the "v" of "ENGRAVING", mark the middle point of each side. The plate number is placed at the right of each imprint. The plate numbers are:

Without Watermark.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1 cent | No. 90 |
| 2 cents | No. 100 |
| 5 cents | No. 93 |
| 10 cents | No. 105 |
| 25 cents | No. 123 |
| 50 cents | No. 109 |
| 2 dollars | No. 136 |
| 5 dollars | No. 137 |
| 10 dollars | No. 138 |
| 20 dollars | No. 139 |
| 50 dollars | No. 135 |
| 100 dollars | No. 140 |

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 cent | Nos. 90, 262 |
| 2 cents | Nos. 100, 265 |
| 5 cents | Nos. 93, 266 |
| 10 cents | Nos. 105, 269 |
| 25 cents | No. 123 |
| 50 cents | No. 109, 259 |
| 2 dollars | No. 136 |
| 5 dollars | No. 137 |
| 10 dollars | No. 138 |
| 20 dollars | No. 139 |
| 50 dollars | No. 135 |
| 100 dollars | No. 140 |

Certain other plates were prepared for these stamps but were not put to press.

From the annual reports of the Postmaster General and other sources we obtain the following statistics of quantities issued to deputy postmasters:

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

QUARTER ENDING.

| | Sept. 30, 1894. | Dec. 31, 1894. | Mch. 31, 1895. | June 30, 1895. | Total. |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 1 cent | | | 157,880 | 312,350 | 470,230 |
| 2 cents | | | 147,410 | 329,500 | 476,910 |
| 5 cents | | | 158,750 | 294,990 | 453,740 |
| 10 cents | | | 124,940 | 270,240 | 395,180 |
| 25 cents | | | 70,630 | 133,030 | 203,660 |
| 50 cents | | | 50,575 | 99,430 | 150,005 |
| 2 dollars | | | 16,973 | 37,756 | 54,729 |
| 5 dollars | | | 6,140 | 17,775 | 23,915 |
| 10 dollars | | | 2,528 | 9,545 | 12,073 |
| 20 dollars | | | 885 | 6,250 | 7,135 |
| 50 dollars | | | 15 | 1,949 | 1,964 |
| 100 dollars | | | 1,515 | 3,745 | 5,260 |

Whole number of stamps 2,254,801. Value \$1,319,026.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896.

| QUARTER ENDING. | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| Sept. 30, 1895. | Dec. 31, 1895. | March 31, 1896. | June 30, 1896. | | |
| 1 cent | 270,650 | 273,100 | 293,150 | 248,650 | 1,085,550 |
| 2 cents | 303,650 | 314,600 | 349,750 | 312,100 | 1,280,100 |
| 5 cents | 252,070 | 236,720 | 250,160 | 228,600 | 967,550 |
| 10 cents | 257,880 | 269,290 | 273,840 | 270,585 | 1,071,395 |
| 25 cents | 99,540 | 106,820 | 106,400 | 121,680 | 434,430 |
| 50 cents | 99,010 | 116,900 | 110,065 | 113,700 | 440,575 |
| 2 dollars | 23,630 | 32,485 | 34,610 | 32,570 | 123,295 |
| 5 dollars | 8,910 | 11,782 | 12,380 | 11,525 | 44,597 |
| 10 dollars | 5,585 | 7,082 | 8,705 | 6,510 | 27,882 |
| 20 dollars | 2,583 | 4,430 | 4,585 | 4,255 | 15,853 |
| 50 dollars | 908 | 1,355 | 1,035 | 915 | 4,213 |
| 100 dollars | 932 | 3,250 | 3,090 | 2,950 | 10,222 |

Whole number of stamps 5,505,672. Value \$2,819,177.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897.

| QUARTER ENDING : | | | | | Total. |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| Sept. 30, 1896. | Dec. 31, 1896. | Mch. 31, 1897. | June 30, 1897. | | |
| 1 cent | 275,200 | 287,000 | 249,900 | 233,050 | 1,045,150 |
| 2 cents | 340,925 | 347,050 | 320,650 | 312,400 | 1,321,025 |
| 5 cents | 235,640 | 259,150 | 242,000 | 212,570 | 949,360 |
| 10 cents | 259,025 | 285,245 | 282,825 | 248,850 | 1,075,935 |
| 25 cents | 114,610 | 118,060 | 109,594 | 111,800 | 454,064 |
| 50 cents | 117,851 | 117,020 | 112,346 | 118,710 | 465,927 |
| 2 dollars | 29,158 | 31,875 | 33,692 | 29,185 | 123,910 |
| 5 dollars | 11,259 | 13,120 | 10,440 | 10,780 | 45,599 |
| 10 dollars | 6,964 | 8,130 | 6,565 | 5,855 | 27,514 |
| 20 dollars | 5,000 | 4,990 | 4,280 | 4,190 | 18,460 |
| 50 dollars | 1,255 | 1,115 | 930 | 1,120 | 4,420 |
| 100 dollars | 3,265 | 3,495 | 3,065 | 3,090 | 12,915 |

Whole number of stamps, 5,544,279. Value \$3,171,068.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898.

| QUARTER ENDING. | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| Sept 30, 1897. | Dec. 31, 1897. | Mch. 31, 1898. | June 30, 1898. | | |
| 1 cent | 279,750 | 264,700 | 256,100 | 176,950 | 977,500 |
| 2 cents | 360,950 | 338,400 | 335,150 | 223,650 | 1,258,150 |
| 5 cents | 257,420 | 244,400 | 242,130 | 144,300 | 888,250 |
| 10 cents | 278,695 | 280,800 | 281,905 | 168,935 | 1,010,335 |
| 25 cents | 111,040 | 106,000 | 115,860 | 70,420 | 433,320 |
| 50 cents | 117,500 | 115,580 | 124,290 | 76,940 | 404,310 |
| 2 dollars | 35,460 | 30,940 | 34,880 | 21,980 | 123,260 |
| 5 dollars | 13,085 | 11,755 | 13,090 | 9,635 | 47,565 |
| 10 dollars | 7,175 | 7,505 | 8,450 | 5,325 | 28,455 |
| 20 dollars | 4,695 | 4,430 | 5,680 | 3,925 | 18,730 |
| 50 dollars | 1,000 | 1,165 | 1,240 | 1,525 | 4,930 |
| 100 dollars | 3,040 | 3,380 | 3,285 | 2,610 | 12,315 |

Whole number of stamps 5,207,120. Value \$3,119,864.00.

In the foregoing tables no distinction is made between the stamps on unwatermarked and those on watermarked paper and, so far as I am aware, statistics covering the exact quantities of the two varieties have not been published.

In addition to the issues to postmasters certain other deliveries of these stamps have been made at various times :

In 1895 there were sent to the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union at Berne 750 copies of each value from 1 cent to \$100.

In 1898, 125 sets were surcharged "Universal Postal Congress" and distributed to the delegates attending the meeting of that congress at Washington.

In the report of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the same year we find a table headed : "Statement showing the Specimens of Postage Stamps for Post-Office Album, Delivered in the Fiscal Year 1898." This table includes 50 sets of the newspaper and periodical stamps. In the same report is another table headed : "Statement showing the Specimen Postage Stamps Delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General during the Fiscal Year 1898." This delivery consisted of 500 sets of the newspaper and periodical stamps.

I am unable to say whether or not any of the stamps comprising the last two items were overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN."

The report of the Postmaster General for 1898 says that 18,000 of the five dollar stamps were overprinted for use as internal revenue stamps. The report of the Bureau for the same year does not quite agree with these figures, the quantity being given as "355 sheets, 17,750 stamps."

Finally, in the report of the Bureau for 1899, we find that in that year 55,000 sets of these stamps were delivered to postmasters and 1,250 "specimen" sets to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. These sets contained a quantity of reprints, as will be seen on referring to the chapter devoted to that subject. It is understood that the sets delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General were all originals except the five dollar stamps. At least a part of them were surcharged "SPECIMEN."

The use of the Newspaper and Periodical stamps was discontinued July 1st, 1898. The causes leading up to this are especially interesting to philatelists. The original purpose and manner of use of these stamps are set forth in the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated November 15th, 1875, (see AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, for October, 1899, page 408.) A part of this report is clearly a transcription of the postal regulations, which were, in turn, founded on the law of Congress. Here we read: "The proper amount in stamps handed to the postmaster, etc." From this wording it is evident that at first the stamps were sold to publishers and news agents, otherwise they could not have them to hand in. Probably they were sold to any one who applied for them. At a later date regulations were promulgated by the Post Office Department which forbade the sale of the stamps and required the postage on second-class matter, when mailed in bulk, to be paid in money, and an equivalent amount of stamps to be taken from stock by the clerk having them in charge and affixed to the receipt.

Evidence that the regulations concerning the sale of these stamps were not always observed is found in various official publications. For instance, in the *Postal Guide* for 1898 we read :

"Postmasters throughout the country are being solicited to sell postage-due stamps and newspaper and periodical stamps, and are in some cases complying with such requests, in spite of the law and the rules of the Department. Newspaper and periodical stamps are

never to be sold to any person nor loaned to other postmasters. Their only proper use is to be affixed to and immediately cancelled on the stub of every receipt given for second-class matter accepted for mailing."

Officials even went so far as to assert that collectors and dealers who held these stamps did so in defiance of the law, that the stamps *must* have been stolen and were liable to seizure and their holders to punishment. This in spite of the fact that the stamps had been, at one time, freely sold to publishers and news agents, had been given in quantities to the Universal Postal Union and had been sold with the sets of reprints and re-issues from 1875 to 1884. The question appears to have been revived by the trouble over the privately perforated stamps which were referred to earlier in this chapter, and the Department decided to test the merits of its claims. In May, 1897, certain lots of these stamps, advertised for sale at public auction by a New York dealer, were seized and a suit was instituted to recover the stamps and nominal damages on the ground that "said stamps were stolen, embezzled and purloined from the Government, that they were prepared and printed for the Government and were and have ever since the time they were printed continued to be the property of the Government, and it has never lawfully and voluntarily parted with the possession thereof, nor have any of its officers, employees or agents had lawful authority to part with title and possession thereto."

To defend this action collectors and dealers joined together and subscribed liberally. Even before the case came to trial the postal officials must have recognized the weakness of their position and—which should have been apparent long before—that the stamps were unnecessary. Corroboration of this is found in the following extract from the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated October 7th, 1897 :

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE USE OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

"Under the present law and the Postal Regulations postage on newspapers and periodicals mailed in bulk by publishers and news agents, commonly called second-class matter is collected by postmasters in money, for which they are required to give receipts to the senders of the matter, and to attach to the stubs of such receipts, retained in books kept in the post office, the equivalent of the money received in newspaper and periodical stamps, or stamps provided solely for that purpose, which are not good for postage on any other class of mail matter, and which are not to be sold, loaned, or given away. Every postmaster at whose office this class of matter is mailed is further required to cancel the stamps used therefor, and to transmit them every quarter to the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, with the stubs to which they are attached, and with an itemized report showing the names of the mailing parties and of their publications, and the amount of the postage paid thereon; and these canceled stamps, after being carefully counted and the amounts found to agree with the accompanying reports, are destroyed.

Upon a very slight consideration of this system it will be seen that as the stamps used are never bought by the senders of second-class matter, are never in their hands, but are always, both before and after use, in the custody of postmasters or their subordinates, who can apply them or not to the stubs of their receipt-books, as they may elect, and in any amounts, the use of them in the manner described is unnecessary. A receipt to be given in every case to the sender of such matter, with a manifolded copy of it to be sent by the postmaster to the Department, would present precisely the same evidence of the collection of the postage as is now sought to be secured by the use of the stamps. The only difference would be in the manner of showing the postmaster's collections; under the present plan he simply reports to this office the amount of postage received, and sends to the Department the stamps used, while to the Auditor he reports these stamps as sold; under the other, he would still report the amount of postage received, accompanied by manifolded copies of the receipts given therefor, which could be examined and verified, if necessary, both by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General and by the Auditor.

These newspaper and periodical stamps are not only unnecessary, but they involve labor and expense, which could be saved by their abandonment. The cost of their manu-

facture is not very great, it is true—not over a thousand dollars a year; but the transmission of them in the mail, the custody of them in post offices, the application of them to the receipt books of postmasters, the canceling and forwarding of them to the Department, and their examination and destruction here, amount to very much more, all of which could be saved.

Not being willing, however, to rely entirely on my own judgment as to the matter, I have had special inquiry made of the postmasters at three very large cities as to whether the present system is a proper one, and they have all agreed that so far as concerns the use of newspaper and periodical stamps the system should be modified, and could be without any inconvenience: derangement of their office methods.

On the whole, I am thoroughly convinced that the use of the stamps in question affords no protection whatever to the Government or to postmasters, but is expensive and unnecessary, and I accordingly recommend that Congress be asked to authorize their discontinuance, and the substitution of such a system of accountability on the part of postmasters and their subordinates as may be deemed best by the Postmaster-General."

The case was tried in April, 1898 and a decision was rendered in favor of the defendant, in which decision the Government ultimately acquiesced. In the meantime, Congress, in compliance with the recommendation of the Postmaster General, ordered the use of the newspaper and periodical stamps to be discontinued on and after July 1st, 1898. This act was approved on June 13th, 1898, and on the next day the following official order was issued:

ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

ORDER No. 232.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14th, 1898.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved on the 13th instant, making appropriations for the postal service for the next fiscal year, it is hereby ordered that the use of newspaper and periodical postage stamps shall cease on and after the 1st of July, 1898. From that date postmasters will collect in money the postage on second class matter mailed in bulk by publishers and news agents, and will give receipt therefor, as they have heretofore done; but instead of including this money in the amount covered by the sale of stamps, as is now the practice, they must charge themselves with it in their quarterly returns to the Auditor, by a special entry to be inserted between items 1 and 2 of the official form.

Carrying out this change, Sections 103 and 130 of the Postal Regulations are hereby modified so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 103. POSTAGE-STAMPS; KINDS AND DENOMINATIONS—Of postage-stamps two kinds, each consisting of various denominations, are provided, viz: Ordinary stamps which are used to prepay postage on ordinary mail matter of the first, third and fourth classes, as well as on second-class matter mailed by others than publishers and news-agents, and the fees on registered matter; and postage-due stamps, which are used for the collection of postage due on mail matter that has not been fully prepaid at mailing offices."

"SEC. 130. Second-class matter, elsewhere defined, must be brought to the post office and there weighed in bulk, and the postage collected in money, for which receipts, made out on forms taken from books furnished by the Department, are to be given. No credit is ever to be allowed for newspaper and periodical postage; but for convenience the postmaster may receive from a publisher or news-agent the deposit of sufficient money in advance to pay for more than a single mailing. In every case where advance deposits of postage are thus made, the postmaster must charge against it every mailing, and must see to it that the amount on hand shall never fall below what is necessary to cover any matter that is offered for dispatch. Postmasters must transmit punctually at the end of each quarter, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, by ordinary mail, in special envelopes provided for the purpose, the stubs of all receipts given for newspaper and periodical postage collected during the quarter, together with the statement required by Section 208."

"Before returning the stubs, the calculations and footings should be reviewed and made correct. The stubs should then be detached from the book, arranged in numerical order, fastened together at the upper left-hand corner, and the name of the post office, county, and state written thereon. The postmaster will continue to use what is left of the stub book."

Section 194 will be also modified so as to require postmasters to report specially on their quarterly returns to the Auditor the amount of money collected during the quarter as postage on newspapers and periodicals; and Section 208 will be changed so as to require the quarterly statement of postage sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General to be made in duplicate.

CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster General.

The use of the newspaper and periodical stamps having been discontinued, postmasters were instructed to return to the Post Office Department, for redemption, any stocks of them remaining in their hands. An official circular, dated February 2d, 1899, limited the period of this redemption to the 15th of that month, at which latter date the 55,000 sets of reprints and remainders were offered for sale to the public. In compliance with these orders a quantity of the stamps were returned to Washington. The stocks returned consisted of stamps of the various printings of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and a number printed by the American Bank Note Co. It is even possible that a very few of the Continental Bank Note Co's product may have been included among them. I am not aware that any report of the amount of stamps redeemed has been made public. If published, it would doubtless be confined to a statement of the total value, without giving quantities of the several denominations or separating the issues.

The stamps returned by postmasters were usually in broken sheets and often stuck together. None of them were used toward making up the 55,000 sets for collectors. Such stamps of these sets as were originals were obtained from undistributed stock in the vaults of the Stamp Agent at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The balance of this stock and the stamps returned were subsequently destroyed. It was recently reported that of these 55,000 sets only about one half had been sold. As they are to be withdrawn from sale on December 31st, 1899, the total issue will be considerably reduced, if the unsold remainders are destroyed.

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. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)



The New Postage Stamps of Austria.

We translate the following from a Viennese newspaper of December 1, 1899:

"In place of the present issue of postage, unpaid letter and newspaper stamps, new sets with the values in kronen (crowns) and heller are to appear, the sets consisting of the following values:

Postage stamps, 1 heller violet

| | | |
|----|-------|---------------|
| 2 | " | green |
| 3 | " | brown |
| 5 | " | green |
| 6 | " | orange yellow |
| 10 | " | rose red |
| 20 | " | red brown |
| 25 | " | dark blue |
| 30 | " | red violet |
| 40 | " | light green |
| 50 | " | blue |
| 60 | " | brown |
| 1 | crown | rose red |
| 2 | " | gray violet |
| 4 | " | light green |

Unpaid letter stamps, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 100 heller, in dark brown

Newspaper stamps, 2 heller dark blue

| | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 6 | " | orange yellow |
| 10 | " | brown |
| 20 | " | red |

Postage stamps for Austrian post offices in the Levant, 5, 10, 25, 50 heller, 1, 2, 4 crowns, with the value surcharged in Turkish currency.

The new stamps will be in upright rectangular form, with perforated edges, and will be printed on paper provided with safety silk threads. The stamps of the heller values will present a portrait of the Emperor, facing to the left, surrounded by a band which will bear the word "heller" at top and bottom, and the words "Kais. Konigl. Osterr. Post" (Imperial Royal Austrian Post) at right and left. These inscriptions will be in color on white ground in the values from 1 to 30 heller, and in white on colored ground in the 40, 50 and 60 heller. The band will be broken at the four corners by labels for the numerals of value, round for the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 heller, square for the 10, 20, 25 and 30 heller, and oblong hexagons for the 40, 50 and 60 heller. The postage stamps of 1, 2 and 4 crowns also bear the portrait of the Emperor, but it will be facing to the right and impressed in relief. It is to be framed by a chain of pearls and also by an oval band for the inscription, on which, on a colored ground, there will appear on both sides the inscription "Kais. Konigl. Osterr. Post," and at top and bottom, also on colored ground, the inscription "Kronen." This oval band is also interrupted at the four corners by circles, which will bear the numerals of value in white on a colored ground. At the bottom of these stamps will appear the inscription "Eine Krone" (Zwei Kronen, Vier Kronen) on a horizontally shaded ground.

In the design of the new postage due stamps, as compared with those now

in use, the difference will consist only in the central white field, which will bear the word "Heller."

The new newspaper stamps will be square in form. They will bear the head of Mercury and in the four corners the numeral of value in the color of the stamp.

The stamps to be impressed on envelopes, letter cards, postal cards, wrappers, etc. will be in the same colors as the corresponding values of postage stamps.

All postage, telegraph and telephone stamps of the present issue, which may remain in the hands of the public, may be exchanged until December 31, 1900, at all post offices, for new postage stamps of the corresponding values.

The Portuguese Civil Sharpshooters' Club.

Recognized as a legal and patriotic association by decree of Oct. 13, 1898. .

Headquarters:—Target Grounds of the Lisbon Garrison.

PEDROUÇOS.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

LEGAL GRANT.

Dom Carlos by the grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc. We hereby make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed and we have approved the following law :

Art. 1.—The letters and printed matter issued by the association known as "The Portuguese Civil Sharpshooters' Club" and appertaining to matters relating to the special purposes of the said association are hereby exempted from the payment of postage.

Sec. 1.—In order that the correspondence referred to in this article may enjoy the said benefit, it must be sent open or unsealed through the mail, so that the postal authorities may exercise the necessary supervision over the same.

Sec. 2.—"The Portuguese Civil Sharpshooters' Club" shall authenticate with a special stamp, to be cancelled at the post office, all the letters and



printed matter it may issue, thus assuming the responsibility for any infraction of the present law, or of the postal regulations.

Art. 2.—All legislation contrary to this act is hereby revoked.

We therefore command all the authorities charged with the recognition

and execution of said law, to comply with it and to cause it to be complied with and upheld to the fullest extent of its provisions.

The Minister and State Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Commerce and Industry shall have it printed, published and circulated.

Given at the Palace on the 14th day of July, 1899—THE KING (with rubric or signature flourish)—*Elvino José de Sousa e Brito*—(Great Seal with the Royal Arms).

Legal Grant by which, having sanctioned the decree of the General Cortes of June 30, 1899, exempting from the payment of postage the letters and printed matter of the association known as "The Portuguese Civil Sharpshooters' Club" appertaining to matters relating to the special purposes of the said association, Your Majesty has ordered the said decree to be fully complied with and upheld.

Submitted to Your Majesty.

(Signed) JOÃO ROZENDÓ PERES RAMOS.

(From the *Diario do Governo* No. 159, of July 19, 1899.)

Second Exhibition of Postage Stamps by the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

We have received the following from the Brooklyn Institute, Section on Philately :

Philately, or the study, collection and preservation of stamps, has been greatly stimulated, and the number of its devotees largely increased during 1898-99, by the public patronage accorded it at the International Exhibition in Manchester, England, and at the American Exhibition in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences,—the latter being visited by more than 10,000 persons, making it a phenomenal success, and creating a wide interest in this most fascinating pursuit, among young and old.

The great benefit rendered the advancement of philately through its scientific classification by the Brooklyn Institute about a year ago, has been recognized and appreciated by nearly every government on the globe,—the United States, Austria, Russia, Egypt, Hungary, British India, Hong Kong, Roumania, New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South African Republic, Canada, New Foundland, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Falkland Islands, Honduras, and many others,—as is evidenced by their handsome and substantial contributions of stamps to the Institute Collection of Postage and Revenue Stamps of the world. The Institute seeks to encourage the study of stamp collecting, in all its varied forms, fully realizing its educational advantages, particularly among young students.

Like collections of other kinds, philately has its financial feature in no small measure; the highest price ever paid for a single specimen of a U. S. stamp was \$4,400, which sum was paid for the famous 10 cent Baltimore issued in 1845,—the design showing the autograph of President Buchanan.

The celebrated 20 cent St. Louis brought \$3,000. While there are many U. S. worth from \$500 to \$2,000, such as the Beaumont, Uniontown and Madison (Confederate provisionals); and the Brattleboro, Vt. Milbury, Mass., and New Haven Conn., Postmaster's stamps, which are extremely scarce. For persons having access to old correspondence between the years 1843 and 1870, there are open opportunities for obtaining many rarities, which are best kept on the original envelopes. Many foreign stamps as well as U. S. are exceedingly scarce and valuable, especially some of the early issues of British possessions, Mauritius, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New Foundland, Canada, etc. The early stamps of British Guiana and Hawaiian Islands are almost unobtainable.

The interest manifested by the public in the first Exhibition of Postage and Revenue Stamps, given by the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute, has encouraged the members to give a Second Exhibition on somewhat broader lines (with the co-operation of leading Philatelic Societies of New York, Chicago, Boston and Richmond) at the Art Rooms of the Brooklyn Institute, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., from March 3rd to 11th, 1900. The exhibition will be open on week days from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Invitations will be issued for the formal opening on the evening of March 3rd, 1900, and the public are invited to attend on all other days and evenings without tickets of admission.

The large attendance last year (being 2,500 to 3,000) on each of the special days set apart especially for the school children of Brooklyn to inspect the exhibits and to receive packets of stamps, which were distributed gratuitously, with a view of creating in the children an interest in collecting stamps, has inclined the Committee to renew the invitation to them again on March 11th, 1900, to be present and further increase their collections begun last year.

Gold, silver and bronze medals of handsome design, as well as special awards, will be offered for competition for the best exhibits by collectors and dealers.

SECOND PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—MARCH, 1900.

Held under the Auspices of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Exhibition Committee.

DR. THADDEUS P. HYATT, *Chairman.*

JOHN D. CARBERRY, *Secretary.*

J. M. ANDREINI, M. C. BERLEPSCH, E. BOUCHER, P. F. BRUNER, C. R. BRAINE, JR., C. CAPEN, F. D. MOFFAT, P. E. NOSTRAND, J. S. RICH, G. W. RING, H. E. ROBINSON, L. F. C. SCHMIDT, H. A. TALBOT, H. TOELKE, D. S. WELLS.

PROSPECTUS.

The members of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, are desirous of securing the co-operation of philatelic societies in the work of spreading the knowledge of philately, because of the success of their First Exhibition. They have decided therefore to give in March, 1900, another and larger Exhibition of Postage and Revenue Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Post cards, including Reprints, Proofs, Essays, Original Covers, and other objects of interest connected with philately.

The Exhibition will be officially opened March 3rd, 1900, at 8 P. M. It

is proposed that the Exhibition shall be free, and open to the public on Sundays from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., and week days from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from Saturday, March 3rd, to March 11th, 1900, inclusive, at the Art Rooms of the Brooklyn Institute, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. These rooms are particularly well adapted for the giving of stamp exhibits as they afford good light without danger of damaging the stamps by exposure to the sun.

Special night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution taken to secure exhibits from loss or damage. Members of the Exhibition Committee will also be in attendance during the Exhibition, thus securing additional safety, but neither the Committee nor the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will assume any liability on account of loss or damage.

As it is anticipated that this will be a much larger exhibition than the last, it will facilitate the work of the Committee and aid them in preparing the Official Catalogue, if exhibitors will send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, and thus secure allotments of space and the insertion of their names in the Catalogue.

Last year the simple announcement that children were invited to be present on two special days to inspect the exhibits and receive packets of stamps, which were distributed gratuitously, contributed by leading dealers, brought more than 2,500 boys and girls, arousing among them great interest in this pursuit. Many a stamp collection had its beginning at this Exhibition, and as the Committee desire to have the children present at the next Exhibition, dealers and others are invited to contribute packages of stamps for free distribution.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All exhibits must be mounted under glass in sealed frames,* at the exhibitor's own expense ready for hanging, and a uniform charge of 15 cents per square foot will be made for space; minimum charge 50 cents.

Arrangements can be made by exhibitors for insurance against loss by fire (or burglary) of exhibits with the Committee while same are in their custody, at the rate of 25 cents per \$100.00 insured for each kind. The charge for same, together with charge for space, will be payable on delivery of exhibit to the Committee.

Exhibits must be sent, charges paid, and will be returned at the expense and sole risk of owner, unless insured (insurance in transit, if any, being paid by owner).

Notice of the nature and extent of exhibits with value for insurance, should be sent to the Secretary of the Committee as soon as possible, on the accompanying blank form, but not later than February 10, 1900, in order that they may be properly entered in the catalogue.

Exhibits should be delivered on March 1, 1900, at 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed to the Exhibition Committee, Section on Philately.

No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to an exhibit.

The right of refusing any exhibit is reserved by the Exhibition Committee

Exhibits for competition must be bona fide property of the exhibitor.

*Arrangements are under way to secure frames at low cost and uniform size to accommodate those collectors who have large a collection to exhibit. Further information upon this subject can be secured from Mr. J. D. Carberry, 1125 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No exhibitor may be awarded more than one medal, in the same class, (exclusive of special awards).

No exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

Three Judges shall be appointed by the Exhibition Committee, and their decision shall in all cases be final. The Judges are to consider condition, rarity, completeness and philatelic arrangement of exhibits, each to count twenty-five per cent.

The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any medal or special award if from insufficiency of competition, or for any other reason they shall think that same should not be awarded.

CLASS I.—United States, Colonies and Protectorates. Group A. Stamps of the provisional and general issues, dues, special deliveries, departments and periodicals. Group B. Revenue stamps, including private die proprietary stamps. Group C. Confederate States, Confederate Locals and U. S. Locals. Group D. United States Colonies and Protectorates: 1. Hawaii. 2. Cuba and Porto Rico. 3. Philippine Islands and Guam.

Awards in this class.—Gold, silver and bronze medals for best exhibits in Group A (donated by the A. P. A.) One silver medal for best exhibit in Group B (donated by the Boston Philatelic Society). One silver medal for best exhibit in Group C. One silver medal for best exhibit in Group D.

CLASS II.—British Empire, including Protectorates, etc. Group A. Great Britain and British Colonies in Europe. Group B. British Colonies in North America. Group C. British Colonies in West Indies and South and Central America. Group D. British Colonies in Africa. Group E. British Colonies in Asia. Group F. British Colonies in Australasia.

Awards in this class.—One gold medal for best exhibit in Group D (donated by Collectors Club, N. Y.) One silver medal for second best exhibit in Group D. One silver medal for best exhibit in Group A (donated by the Chicago Philatelic Society). One bronze medal for second best in Group A (donated by the Staten Island Philatelic Society). One silver medal for best exhibit in Group B. One silver medal for best exhibit in Group C. One silver medal for best exhibit in Group E. One silver medal for best exhibit in Group F.

CLASS III.—Countries in North and South America. Other than those named in Classes I and II.

Award in this class.—One silver medal for best exhibit in any three countries.

CLASS IV.—Europe. Group A. Germany and States. Group B. Balkan States: 1. Bulgaria. 2. Bosnia. 3. Eastern Roumelia. 4. Montenegro. 5. Servia. 6. South Bulgaria. 7. Roumania. Italian States: 1. Italy. 2. Eritrea. 3. Modena. 4. Monaco. 5. Naples. 6. Papal States. 7. Parma. 8. Romagna. 9. Sardinia. 10. Sicily. 11. San Marino. 12. Tuscany. Austria. Hungary. Greece. Turkey. Group C. Finland. Norway. Poland. Russia. Spain. Sweden. Group D. Belgium. Denmark. Iceland. Holland. Luxemburg. Switzerland. Group E. France and Colonies. Group F. Portugal and Colonies.

Awards in this class.—One silver medal for best exhibit in Group A. One silver medal for best exhibit in Group B. One bronze medal for best exhibit in Group C. One bronze medal for best exhibit in Group D. One

*All medals not otherwise specified are donated by the Section on Philately.

silver medal for best exhibit in Group E. One bronze medal for best exhibit in Group F.

CLASS V.—Asia. 1. Afghanistan. 2. China and Treaty Ports. 3. Corea. 4. Dutch Indies. 5. Formosa. 6. Japan. 7. Persia. 8. Sarawak. 9. Shanghai. 10. Siam.

Award in this class.—One silver medal for best exhibit of any three countries.

CLASS VI.—Africa 1. Abyssinia. 2. Congo. 3. Egypt. 4. Fernando Po. 5. Liberia. 6. Morocco. 7. New Republic. 8. Orange Free State. 9. South African Republic. 10. Stellaland. 11. Swaziland. 12. Tonga. 13. Tunis.

Award in this class.—One silver medal for best exhibit of any three countries.

CLASS VII.—Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, Essays, Proofs, Oddities Original Covers, Etc.

Award in this class.—One bronze medal.

CLASS VIII.—Dealers.

Award in this class.—One silver medal.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

Section on Philately.—One gold medal for the best special collection of any one country in the Western Hemisphere other than the U. S.—monetary value not considered. One silver medal for the most meritorious exhibit by a member of the Section on Philately who has not received any other medal or special award.

American Philatelic Association.—Gold, silver and bronze medals for best exhibits in Class I, Group A.

Collectors Club, N. Y.—One gold medal for best exhibit in Class II, Group D.

Boston Philatelic Society.—One silver medal for best exhibit in Class I, Group C.

Chicago Philatelic Society.—One silver medal for best exhibit in Class II, Group A.

Staten Island Philatelic Society.—One silver medal for best Stamp Album exhibited. One bronze medal for second best exhibit in Class II, Group A.

Roy B. Bradley (President Southern Philatelic Association).—One bronze medal for second best exhibit in Class II, Group F.

R. R. Bogert.—One silver medal for best exhibit of the stamps of Switzerland.

Two members of the Section on Philately.—One silver medal for best exhibit of the stamps of Norway and Sweden.

Alex. Holland.—One bronze medal for best general collection in album exhibited by a lady.

Messrs. Deats, Toppan & Holland.—“An Historical Reference List of the U. S. Revenue Stamps, etc.” for second best exhibit in Class I, Group B.

Wm. Moser.—One silver medal for best exhibit of fifty stamps, none to catalogue over \$10.00. One silver medal for best exhibit of fifty stamps, none to catalogue over \$5.00.

Jos. B. Leavey.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the stamps of Brazil.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd.—One gold medal for the best exhibit of

adhesive postage stamps irrespective of class or group. One silver medal for best exhibit of the stamps of Canada.

American Collectors Company.—One silver medal for best exhibit by a collector residing outside of Greater New York.

Geo. J. Carter.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the stamps of Hayti.

Geo. R. Tuttle.—One unused 15c Justice for the best exhibit by a boy under 16 years of age.

A. Krassa.—One "Ne Plus Ultra Album" sunk mounts for best exhibit in U. S. Postage. One silver medal for best exhibit of the stamps of South and Central America.

Bogert & Durbin Co.—A Packet of 1,000 varieties for best exhibit of at least three countries in the Western Hemisphere by a collector under 21 years of age. One silver Medal for best exhibit of unused stamps illustrating varieties in shades in British Colonies.

W. F. Gregory.—One silver medal for best exhibit of the stamps of U. S. Columbia and its Departments.

E. P. Parker.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the stamps of Spain and Colonies.

J. W. Scott.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the stamps of Denmark, Iceland and the Danish West Indies.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the Stamps of Greece.

J. C. Morgenthau & Co.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the stamps of Holland and Colonies.

The New England Stamp Co.—One silver medal for the best exhibit of the cancelled stamps of Great Britain, single copies only required (plate numbers not included), special attention being given to condition of stamps.

A complete list of Societies, Philatelists and Dealers co-operating with the Section on Philately and donating medals and special awards will be printed in the Catalogue.

Any further information concerning the Exhibition may be had on application to the Secretary, John D. Carberry, 1125 Putnam Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. P. Krauth.

It is our painful duty to begin the new year with the announcement of the death of Mr. C. P. Krauth of Pittsburgh, whose name has been a household word with philatelists in the United States. Mr. Krauth has, for a number of years, been one of the most active collectors and students in our field, and his loss will leave a void that it will be difficult to fill. Although, as far as we know, his collection is not to be ranked among the great ones in the United States, it displays a degree of study and care equalled by very few. Whatever Mr. Krauth undertook gave evidence of great labor, study and care. His most important work has been in the direction of improvement in the various accessories employed by collectors in arranging and mounting their treasures. The majority of our readers will remember the paper on "Mechanical Appliances for the Stamp Collector" which he delivered at a recent convention of the American Philatelic Association, and which was reproduced in a large number of stamp journals.

The Provisional Stamps of Guatemala, 1897-99.

We find a very interesting list of the errors occurring in these issues, in the December number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the article having been translated from the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung*. We think it of sufficient interest to insert it in its entirety.

Many growls have lately been heard in philatelic circles and justly so about the never-ending stream of provisional stamps issued by Guatemala. Many believe it to be a sure way of making money, although savouring of dishonesty, but in this they were mistaken, as it was the want of stamps that forced the issue of all possible and impossible varieties and the postal administration was sometimes quite at a loss what stamps to use for franking letters, besides the quantities were so small and the values of the provisionals so low that a lucrative business was out of the question.

The same can be said of the set issued for the Exhibition. The cost of manufacturing the large remainders was much larger than the price obtained for them (£800).

Collectors always believe that Governments will do anything to fleece them; speculation and large gains are taken for granted without first making any enquiries as to the reason why a new issue or a provisional stamp had to be made. The continuous change of presidents and consequently of all ministers and officials in these semi-civilised countries has very much to do with alterations of stamps. What one postmaster orders to-day, his successor cancels to-morrow. Add to this the unsurmountable negligence, and indifference of all officials and one can have a slight conception of the conditions, not only of the post office, but of all governmental departments. Not until they have come to the last sheet of any value, does it dawn on the officials that a new supply will be wanted. Everyone who has had occasion to live in such countries will have found that nobody thinks of the future, the next day is the utmost limit that they look forward to or make provision for.

Guatemala has been pretty conservative as far as its stamps are concerned, yet now and then the department omits to order stamps in good time, otherwise it would have been impossible for the post office to have been in such dire straits as they have been during the past few years. We will commence with the Provisionals of the Exhibition series, which, although bearing the year 1898 were already issued in 1897.

I.—EXHIBITION SERIES.

- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno
- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, inverted
- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, twice
- 1 cent grey with dark brown surcharge: Servicio interno, once inverted
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey,
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge inverted
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharged twice
- 1 cent., red surcharge on 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharged twice, once inverted

- 1 cent, violet surcharge on 12 cent. red,
- 1 cent, violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharge inverted
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice, once inverted
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, surcharged twice, once inverted,
and large figure 1 at both sides
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last but large figure 1 at both
sides inverted
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last but the large figures 1 at
both sides twice impressed
- 1 cent., violet surcharge on 12 cent. red, as last and one 1 on the left and
two 1's on the right hand sides

(All these varieties are marginal stamps).

Exhibition stamps surcharged "Telegrafos," and partly with new values
used from January 1—30, 1898, for franking letters.

- 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge black
- 6 cent. yellow, surcharge black
- 10 cent. blue, surcharge black
- 25/12 cent. red, surcharge black
- 2 cent. greenish grey, surcharge red in 3 types
- 6 cent. yellow, surcharge red in 3 types
- 10 cent. red, surcharge red in 3 types

The higher values were also used, as I possess some in my collection, but
they must have been employed only very rarely.

II.—PROVISIONALS OF 1894 AND 1895,

which were issued again officially in 1898.

- 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thin 1, error: "Centav"
- 1 cent. on 2 cent., 1894, thick 1, error: "Centav"
- 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thin 1, inverted
- 1 cent. on 5 cent., 1894, thick 1 inverted

Stamps *se tenant*, one having 1894, and one 1895.

- 10 cent. on 200, narrow number of year, thin 1
- 10 cent. on 200, narrow number of year, thick 1
- 10 cent. on 200, wide number of year
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, number of year at top, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, number of year at top, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharged twice, both always the same thickness
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharge inverted, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, surcharge inverted, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, misprint, centavo at top, number of year in the middle
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo narrow, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo narrow, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, inverted, centavo narrow, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, inverted, centavo narrow, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, misprint, 1 at the bottom
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thin 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thin 1, inverted

- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thick 1
- 1 cent. on 5, 1895, centavo broad, thick 1, inverted

Three types of the 1 can be found.

Stamps of 1 cent. on 5 cent. in red of 1895 surcharged with the new year, 1898, which in very rare cases only covers the old surcharge. They seem to have been trials, but were used.

- 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at top in red, surcharged 1898 in black, thin 1
- 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at top in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1
- 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1
centavo narrow.
- 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1
centavo narrow.
- 1 on 5 cent., 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thin 1
centavo broad.
- 1 on 5 cent. 1895, at bottom in red, surcharged 1898, in black, thick 1
centavo broad.

III.—SURCHARGED WITH THE YEAR 1898.

- 1 on 5c. violet, surcharge brown, only the upper half of the sheet of the first printing
- 1 on 5c. violet, surcharge red, the lower half of the sheet of the first printing and all later printings

Minor varieties consist in these stamps with or without full stop after the year or after centavo, etc.

- 1c. on 25c. yellow
- 1c. on 50c. green, surcharge light red, only 10 sheets of the first printing
- 1c. on 50c. green, surcharge brown red, only the second printing
- 1c. on 75c. carmine
- 6c. on 5c. violet surcharge red I. type*
- 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharged red II. type
- 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharged red I. type inverted
- 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharged red II. type inverted
- 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharge black I. type
- 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharge black II. type
- 6c. on 5c. violet, surcharge red I type 1889
- 6c. on 10c. red surcharge black, I. type
- 6c. on 10c. red surcharge black, II. type
- 6c. on 10c. red, surcharge black, III. type
- 6c. on 10c. red, surcharge black, I. type inverted
- 6c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge black, I. type
- 6c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge black, III. type
- 6c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red, II. type
- 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge black, I. type
- 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge black, II. type
- 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge black, III. type
- 6c. on 20c. green engr., surcharge red, I. type
- 6c. on 100c. marone, surcharge black, I. type
- 6c. on 100c. marone, surcharge black, II. type

*Type I. Centavos measuring $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

“ II. “ “ $20\frac{1}{2}$ “ and the distance between 1898 and centavos 17 mm.

“ III. as type II., but the distance from 1898 to centavos, 18 mm.

- 6c. on 150c. dark blue, surcharge red, I. type
- 6c. on 150c. dark blue, surcharge red, II. type
- 6c. on 200c. orange, surcharge black, I. type
- 6c. on 200c. orange, surcharge black, II. type
- 6c. on 200c. orange, surcharge black, I. type inverted
- 10c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red
- 10c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red, inverted
- 10c. on 20c. green lith., surcharge red, double, once inverted.

IV.—FISCAL STAMPS USED FOR FRANKING LETTERS.

- 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 12 x 14

Large Size.

- 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 14 x 12
- 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 12 x 12
- 1 cent. blue, surcharged Correos Nacionales, perf. 14 x 14
 - a. with inverted surcharge
 - b. with light and dark colored surcharge
 - c. watermark "Dennison" over three stamps
- 1 cent. blue, perf. 12 x 14 in II. type, Correos Nacionales in small type
- 2 cent. on 1 cent., blue, perf. 12 x 14
- 2 cent. on 1 cent., blue perf. 12 x 14 inverted
- 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 12 x 14 twice, once inverted
- 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 14 x 12
- 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue, perf. 12 x 12
- 2 cent. on 1 cent. blue. perf. 14 x 14

The surcharge of the first lot is dark red and of the second light red. All varieties exist with the wmk. "Dennison."

Long Size.

- 1 cent. red, surcharged Correos Nacionales.
- 1 cent. on 10 cents, surcharge brown
- 1 cent. on 10 cents, surcharge red
- 1 cent. on 10 cents, surcharge red, error, "entavo"
- 2 cents on 1 cent. red, surcharge black
- 2 cents on 1 cent. red, surcharge black, inverted
- 2 cents on 1 cent. red, surcharge black, double
- 2 cents on 1 cent. red
- 2 cents on 5 cents violet, surcharge black
- 2 cents on 5 cents violet, surcharge red inverted
- 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge light red, I. printing
- 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge dark red, II. printing
- 2 cents on 10 cents green, surcharge black
- 2 cents on 10 cents green. surcharge double, one black, one red
- 2 cents on 25c. orange, surcharge black
- 2 cents on 50 cents dark blue, surcharge black
- 2 cents on 50 cents dark blue, surcharge red
- 2 cents on 50 cents dark blue, surcharge double, one black, one red
- 6 cents on 100 cents lilac, surcharge black
- 6 cents on 500 cents blue lilac, surcharge black
- 6 cents on 1,000 cents green, surcharge black

All these fiscal stamps are printed in colors that are easily dissolved in water.

Fiscal stamps without surcharge used to frank letters.

- 1 cent. blue in various perforations with or without watermark
- 1 cent. red
- 5 cents violet
- 10 cents green
- 25 cents orange
- 50 cents dark blue

The same stamps surcharged 1899 in black.

- 1 cent. red, surcharge black
- 5 cents violet, surcharge black
- 10 cents green, surcharge black
- 25 cents orange, surcharge black
- 50 cents dark blue, surcharge black

The same stamps surcharged by an india rubber stamp "Franco" in violet.

- 1 cent. blue in all varieties as above
- 1 cent. red
- 5 cents violet
- 10 cents green

The same stamps but surcharged with a steel die.

- 1 cent. blue, surcharge "Franco" in black
- 1 cent. blue, surcharge "Franco" in red
- 1 cent. red, surcharge "Franco" in black
- 1 cent. red, surcharge "Franco" in dark blue
- 5 cents violet, surcharge "Franco" in black
- 5 cents violet, surcharge "Franco" in dark blue
- 10 cents green, surcharge "Franco" in black
- 10 cents green, surcharge "Franco" in red
- 10 cents green, surcharge "Franco" in dark blue

These surcharges are horizontal, vertical or oblique.

V.—ENVELOPE STAMPS USED TO FRANK LETTERS.

- 2 cent. wrapper
- 2 cent envelope of 1895
- 2 cent envelope of 1898
- 6 cents envelope of 1895 (Senf. No. 8)
- 6 cents envelope of 1898
- 5 cents envelope of 1890 (Senf. No. 4)
- 10 cents envelope of 1890 (Senf. No. 5)

Sometimes entire envelopes were pasted on and thus used as stamps.

VI.—HANDSTAMPS, ETC.

1. A large 1 or 2 stamped on the margin of stamps and used as stamps of 1 or 2 centavos.
2. Small bits of paper in various types and arrangements of 1, 2, 6 and 10 centavos issued at various offices.
3. Handstamp "Franco" in many types.
4. Letters from the interior were made up in parcels and the postage added in hard cash to each parcel, because stamps did not exist.

The last mentioned items (VI. 1, 2, 3 and 4) are by no means complete, but to get them all complete is very difficult if not impossible.

All varieties as described are in my collection, but there is not the slightest doubt many others exist.

Communication.

TWO CENT DARK CLARET ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, MASS., December 21, 1899.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs:—In the last issue of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, your statement under the heading of "Notes" relative to the current type of U. S. Envelope printed in red brown may mislead collectors, unless they read the facts and cause of the error in color. As I have sold some of the 2c red brown envelopes, I consider it my place to come out with the facts which I hope you will publish.

The U. S. Envelopes 1899, 2c red brown on white, size 13 with "Regatta Committee Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead," printed in upper left hand corner, were secured by Mr. R. F. Burns (a member of the Boston Philatelic Society), from the Regatta Committee of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

October 26th, Mr. Burns sent one of these envelopes to the Post Office Department asking for information relating to the color. I enclose the original official reply for publication. In reference to changing its color to carmine will say that an eminent chemist states that when the carmine color predominates as it does in these envelopes, that the application of peroxide of hydrogen will remove the change of color produced by the green, and change the red brown to carmine.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
STAMP DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1899.

MR. R. F. BURNS,
32 Union St., Boston.

Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of the 26th ult., I have to inform you that the stamped envelope with the 2 cent stamp with the false color embossed upon it, submitted by you, was so printed by an oversight, the green ink which had been used in the receptacles for that purpose on the machines not having been entirely removed from the receptacle before the carmine was placed in it for printing the 2 cent stamps.

The sample envelope is returned herewith. It is believed that not more than a hundred such envelopes were printed.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.



BAVARIA.—*Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde* states that on the 1st of January new stamps, in the current type, of the values 2, 30, 40 and 60pf are to be issued. It is predicted that the perforation will be $12\frac{1}{2}$, this gauge also to be used later on for the remainder of the series.

Although our contemporary, from which we take this announcement, is published in Bavaria, we accept the announcement with a grain of salt, as it is likely that Bavaria will join with Wurtemberg in discontinuing its special stamps and will accept those of the German Empire.



BELGIUM.—In our October number we chronicled the 10c stamp as having appeared in rose. The *Timbre Poste* now denies the appearance of the stamp in the new color and writes as follows:

“The news in regard to the 10c carmine is decidedly contradictory. This stamp it is said, has been printed, and the authorities are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to issue it. Now, however, we are not less positively informed that the stamp has not only not been printed in carmine, but will not appear in that color. The painter, Omer Dierickx, Professor at the Academy of Louvain, will furnish a design with the portrait of the King, which is to be a striking likeness and very simple in character. As to the label, it may be retained, if, as has been announced. Mr. Vandenpeereboom should resume his former place. It is to be hoped that he will be allowed to continue his prayers in private.”



BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* states on the authority of one of its correspondents that British New Guinea is shortly to have stamps of its own, instead of the Queensland stamps which it now uses. Our contemporary also states that only stamps of low values will at first be issued.



CHILE.—We read in *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* that the Postage Due stamps have now all been withdrawn.



PANAMA.—In our supply of the recently announced registration stamp, surcharged on the 5c blue postage stamp, we have found a copy with triple surcharge.



CUBA.—It is stated on fairly reliable authority that a change will soon be made in the plate of the present Special Delivery stamp of Cuba. The

Spanish translation of the word "Immediate" is spelled "Immediata" on the stamp, whereas in Spanish it should read "Inmediata".



MOROCCO.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* records the rumor that the German stamps are to be surcharged "Morokko" for use in that country.

We have received similar direct information from correspondents out there, and presume that the surcharge will appear on the new stamps which are to be placed in issue on January 1st.



BRITISH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—*The Monthly Journal* has received a copy of the 40 paras envelope with the figure "4" entirely different from the previous type. The figure is open at the top and the entire overprint is in a smaller and thinner type. Our contemporary seems to have some doubt as to whether this surcharge is local in character or simply a bogus variety.



HAYTI.—Among numerous varieties of the 2c on 20c brown of 1898 we have discovered some with the surcharge inverted. Double, triple, and defective surcharges are quite common in the previous issues of this country, but this is the first inverted one that we have seen.



INDIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 1 anna 6 pies of the current issue of India has been withdrawn, as the changes in the postal tariff have rendered it useless. It is said there are still some five hundred thousand in stock.



GWALIOR.—In a shipment of the recently issued 3 pies stamps we find several minor varieties, as follows:—"w" and "A" of "GWALIOR", small; "LI" of "GWALIOR" looks like "LJ".



LABUAN.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the 1, 2 and 3c stamps of the current issue were also surcharged "4 cents" the same as the remainder of the issue. We doubt the correctness of this information, and shall await confirmation of the news before giving these varieties our recognition.



NETHERLANDS.—We have secured an imperf. pair of the 2.50 guld of the issue of 1872.



NORTH BORNEO.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us a complete row of the 4c rose 1887, imperforate vertically.

PERSIA.—One of our correspondents in Persia sends us the following details of the issue of 1894:

"At first it was intended to limit the set to stamps from 1 shahi to 10 kran, and the quantities delivered of each are given below.

"A stamp of 50 krans was determined upon later on, and the first lot, consisting of 1,500 specimens, was delivered on February 16, 1895. They were printed in green and pale gold with an irregular perforation. On May 15th, 1895, an additional lot of 39,500 of these stamps was received, the gold being more brilliant and the perforations regular.

The quantities issued of each one of the set are as follows:

| | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1sh | 1,000,000 | 1 kran | 400,000 |
| 2sh | 1,000,000 | 2 kran | 200,000 |
| 5sh | 3,000,000 | 5 kran | 350,000 |
| 8sh | 1,000,000 | 10 kran | 100,000 |
| 10sh | 800,000 | 50 kran | 40,000 |
| 16sh | 30,000 | | |



PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The *Timbre Poste* states that on the first of January the card issued for the centenary of India is to be surcharged "1 avo Provisorio", the original value "2 avos" being barred by a single stroke.



PUERTO RICO.—Among a lot of Impuesto de Guerra stamps purchased by us some time ago, we find a number of specimens of the 5c de peso blue green showing traces of the surcharge "5c de ps." On some of the specimens this surcharge is quite clear, whereas on others merely a trace of these letters may be found. We should judge from the appearance of those that we have that, when surcharging this value, the die which had previously been employed was again brought into requisition, and that an attempt was made to erase the letters "5c de ps." at the bottom. The erasure was undoubtedly imperfectly done, and as result we have the varieties referred to.



RHODESIA.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

"We have received the registration envelope, size G, with a portion of the formula reset. The first line of the heading measures 80mm. instead of 84mm. The paper is yellowish white in place of bluish white."



SALVADOR.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us a 3c brown of the 1887 issue with the double surcharge "1889", also the 10c brown of 1896 imperforate vertically between and the 30c green of 1896 imperforate vertically.



SAN MARINO.—It will be of some interest to our readers to quote from *Die Post* a list of the quantities issued of each one of the stamps that has appeared in San Marino. The list, however, is incomplete, as it does not indicate the Jubilee issue of 1894, which was unquestionably of official origin, and dispersed through the post office.

The list is as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 1877 | 2c green, | 100,000 | 1892-94 | 15c carmine, | 20,000 |
| | 10c blue, | 50,000 | | 20c lilac, | 40,000 |
| | 20c vermilion, | 300,000 | | 30c yellow, | 25,000 |
| | 30c brown, | 25,000 | | 40c brown, | 25,000 |
| | 40c violet, | 25,000 | | 45c green, | 25,000 |
| 1891 | 5c orange, | 60,000 | | 65c red brown, | 15,000 |
| | 25c magenta, | 40,000 | | 1L carmine & | |
| 1892 | 5c on 10c blue, | 20,000 | | yellow, | 5,000 |
| | 5c " 30c brown, | 10,000 | | 1L sky blue, | 5,000 |
| | 10c " 20c vermilion, | | | 2L brown & | |
| | type A4, | 40,000 | | yellow, | 10,000 |
| | 10c " 20c vermilion, | | 1899 | 5L violet & green, | 5,000 |
| | type A5, | 40,000 | | 2c brown, | 50,000 |
| 1892-94 | 2c blue, | 100,000 | | 5c brown orange, | 50,000 |
| | 2c red, | 200,000 | | 5c green, | 100,000 |
| | 5c olive, | 100,000 | | 10c red, | 100,000 |
| | 10c green, | 20,000 | | 25c blue, | 50,000 |

* * * * *

WURTEMBERG.—We read in the daily papers that Wurtemberg has finally abandoned the position which it has assumed for so many years past, in regard to its postal system, and has decided, after January 1st, to give up its independence in that respect and to accept the new stamps of the German Empire which are to appear on that day.

We presume that Bavaria will soon follow suit, so that in the near future we shall have only one set of stamps for all of Germany.

* * * * *

We illustrate the 5c stamp of Colombian Republic chronicled by us last month.





UNITED STATES.—We have received a communication from C. F. Rothfuchs, in regard to some 2c envelopes of the current issue printed in dark claret, instead of in red. It is claimed in this letter, which we publish, that the appearance of the envelope in this color is really due to an error and should be recognized as such.

Envelope stamp.

Watermarked U. S. P. O. D.

Size 13.

2c dark claret on white

AUSTRIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us some advance specimens of the regular issue which is to take place only on January 1. The design, as forecast in the article which appears in this number, is exactly the same as that of the preceding issue, the difference being in the inscription which now reads "HELLER," instead of "KREUZER." Thus far we have seen only three values.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

1 heller violet, numerals in black

3 " brown " " "

5 " blue green " " "

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the provisional

4 pence registration envelope, which is given in our catalogue, has now been replaced by a permanent issue in the usual type.

Registration envelope.

Size F.

4p ultramarine

BOLIVIA.—In our chronicle of the recent new issue we were unable to give the colors of the highest two values, a deficiency which we are now able to supply. The colors are as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

50c brown

100c violet

BRAZIL.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces the 700 reis journal stamp with the surcharge "700—1898—700" in green.

The C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. have sent us a specimen of a stamp of the same type as our A28, the groundwork, however, being lined horizontally and diagonally. This, therefore, constitutes a new variety.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

100r lilac, groundwork of crossed lines, issue of 1883.

Newspaper stamp.

Provisional issue.

Rouletted.

700r on 700r yellow, green surcharge (error)

CEYLON.—The *Monthly Journal* has received new postal cards of the value of 6c, the type of the stamp being the same as that of the 5c envelope of 1895.

The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen among the new issues of the exhibit of the Post Office Department a 12c value, which has not been hitherto announced.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

12c olive green, value in carmine

Postal Cards.

6c carmine, *white*

6x6c " "

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—When we chronicled the two provisional stamps, last month, we thought that nothing more atrocious than these could be made. However, the Colombian Government has now surpassed itself in two new stamps, made from the same dies but printed a great deal worse than the previous ones. The stamps are lithographed, without any variety of type, and all of them are surcharged with seven wavy lines, the purpose of the surcharge being the prevention of counterfeiting. This old-fashioned idea will still crop up occasionally, and we can only hope that the day will arrive when people will begin to appreciate the fact that a smudge or a few black lines are more easily imitated than a complicated design.

In addition to the two varieties listed above we have just received 1 and 2c values, in the same beautiful design and of the same excellence of execution. The stamps are roughly pin perf., and present about as miserable an appearance as anything ever made in our line.

Adhesive stamps.



Pin perf.

1c brown on buff

2c black on buff

5c purple on Nile green

10c red on salmon

COOK ISLANDS.—The *Montreal Philatelist*, which appears to be the first in the field with news from these islands, reports a new ½d stamp of a design similar to the 2d, 6d and 1sh which were issued last year.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

½p blue

DAHOMY AND DEPENDENCIES.—The intended issue of a set of stamps for this colony was rumored some time ago, and we are now informed by Mr. Carion that a 25 centimes stamp and a 5 centimes envelope have finally appeared. These, of course, are precursors of the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

25c black on rose

Envelope.

5c yellow green

ECUADOR.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces some further varieties of postage stamps, made by surcharging revenue stamps.

Mr. C. Witt has sent us four values of the current series, all printed in orange with the center in black, and bearing the surcharge "Oficial" running diagonally from the lower left to the upper right corner.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

10c on 1 sucre brown, revenue stamp, black surcharge

10c on 1 sucre brown, revenue stamp, black and blue surcharge

Official stamps.

Surcharged in black

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 2c | orange and black |
| 10c | " " " |
| 20c | " " " |
| 50c | " " " |

Soudan.—It was announced some time ago that the stamps of the current issue were to appear with a different watermark from that previously in use. The *Revue Philatélique Française* now announces two values with a crescent watermark, instead of a flower.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a crescent.

Perf. 14.

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1pi | carmine and black |
| 10pi | green and rose |

French Offices in Egypt.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* at Port Said sends our contemporary specimens of stamps supplied to the French Post Office at that place, surcharged "PORT SAID" in tall capitals. Our contemporary has no information as to the number of values thus overprinted, they having seen only the 10c and 25c.

In addition to the regular 10c and 25c, the 10c stamp was further surcharged, in two lines "VINGT CINQ." It is said that this provisional stamp, as used to be the case in various French colonies, was by no means speculative, but was really rendered necessary by the great influx of visitors attracted by the fêtes in connection with the inauguration of the monument to M. De Lesseps. Nine thousand of the 10c only are said to have had their value raised in this manner, and they were affixed to letters handed in at the post office window.

Just as we are going to press we

receive information from a direct correspondent that all the French stamps of the current issue, from 1 centime to 5 francs, have been inflicted with the same surcharge. We, therefore, are able to chronicle the entire set.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

| | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 1c | lilac blue, red surcharge |
| 2c | brown, blue |
| 3c | gray |
| 4c | claret |
| 5c | yellow green |
| 10c | black on lavender |
| 15c | blue |
| 20c | red on green |
| 25c | black on rose |
| 50c | rose |
| 1fr | bronze green |
| 5fr | red lilac |

INDO CHINA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 5 centimes stamp has now appeared in the new shade, yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

JAPAN.—According to the *Timbre Poste* a reply card of 1½ sen, similar in design to the single card of that value, is soon to appear.

Postal card.

1½x1½s blue, white

LORENZO MARQUES.—*Der Philatelist* reports a number of San Antonio surcharges not listed in our catalogue for 1900. In the first place, it mentions the 2½, 5 and 10r of Mozambique, of 1895, surcharged "L. Marques Centenario de S. Antonio, MDCCCXCV." In our catalogue we give these same stamps as surcharged on stamps of the same issue of Lorenzo Marques, and perhaps our original listing is an error.

It would appear that our catalogue is in error in another particular, namely, in regard to stamp No. 45 of Mozambique, which bears the

surcharge "Centenario de S. Antonio Inhambane, MDCCCXCV". Our contemporary states that Inhambane is a city in Lourenzo Marques, and hence it is to be supposed that this surcharge was used for this colony and not for Mozambique.

We therefore have to add the following to our catalogue list:

On Mozambique stamps of 1895.

Adhesive stamps.

Surcharged "L. Marques Centenario de S. Antonio MDCCCXCV."

½r brown

5r yellow

210r reddish violet

On Mozambique stamps of 1885.

Surcharged "Centenario de S. Antonio Inhambane MDCCCXCV."

5r black

50r blue

10r green

100r brown

20r carmine

200r lilac

40r chocolate

300r orange

On Mozambique stamps of 1895.

Surcharged "Centenario de S. Antonio Inhambane MDCCCXCV."

50r light blue

75r carmine

80r yellow green

MADAGASCAR. — Mr. Georges Carion informs us that a 5 francs stamp has been added to the current set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5fr violet, name in blue

MARTINIQUE. — Mr. Carion informs us that the 5 centimes stamp has now appeared in yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

MAYOTTE. — The *Timbre Poste* states that the 5 centimes stamp has now appeared in the new shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

5c yellow green

MEXICO. — Among a lot of express

Hidalgo envelopes we find several varieties not hitherto known to us :

Envelope stamps.

Printed to order.

5c blue, canary yellow paper

5c " orange yellow paper

5c " lilac rose paper

NEW ZEALAND. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* contains the statement that the 4d stamp was issued for a few days in the type and color of the 1d. It is said to be on unwatermarked wove paper, perf. 11, similar to the other Colonial printings.

The following quotation is taken from the *Monthly Journal* :

"The *Australian Philatelist* announces the issue of the 9d of the 1898 type, locally printed, and perf. 11; also of a 4d stamp, bicolored, and of similar design to that of the 1d of last year. The 4d, however, is stated to have been withdrawn for a time, pending the exhaustion of the stock of the 1d, so as to avoid confusion between the two stamps. The 4d of the 1898 type was also said to have been printed locally, but at the time when this was reported it had not been issued; we may assume that it has been brought into use by this time."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11.

4p yellow brown and blue

4p carmine

9p dull purple

PORTUGUESE INDIA. — T *Monthly Journal* has received a new ¼ tanga postal card with a stamp of the type of the adhesive of 1898 in the upper center and inscriptions on scrolls at the sides.

Postal card.

¼ tanga green

PUERTO RICO. — Mr. J. M. Bartels has sent us a second printing of the postal card of this colony. It is the current United States 1c card with "Puerto Rico" added below the

Official stamps.

Surcharged in black

2c orange and black
 10c " " "
 20c " " "
 50c " " "

OFFICIAL

Soudan.—It was announced some time ago that the stamps of the current issue were to appear with a different watermark from that previously in use. The *Revue Philatellique Française* now announces two values with a crescent watermark, instead of a flower.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a crescent.

Perf. 14.

1pi carmine and black
 1opi green and rose

French Offices in Egypt.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* at Port Said sends our contemporary specimens of stamps supplied to the French Post Office at that place, surcharged "PORT SAID" in tall capitals. Our contemporary has no information as to the number of values thus overprinted, they having seen only the 10c and 25c.

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receive information from a direct correspondent that all the French stamps of the current issue, from 1 centime to 5 francs, have been inflicted with the same surcharge. We, therefore, are able to chronicle the entire set.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c lilac blue, red surcharge
 2c brown, blue "
 3c gray " "
 4c claret " "
 5c yellow green
 10c black on lavender
 15c blue
 20c red on green
 25c black on rose
 50c rose
 1fr bronze green
 5fr red lilac

INDO CHINA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 5 centimes stamp has now appeared in the new shade, yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

JAPAN.—According to the *Timbre Poste* a reply card of 1½ sen, similar in design to the single card of that value, is soon to appear.

Postal card.

1½x1½s blue, white

LOURENZO MARQUES.—*Der Philatelist* reports a number of San Antonio surcharges not listed in our catalogue for 1900. In the first place, it mentions the 2½, 5 and 10r of Mozambique, of 1895, surcharged "L. Marques Centenario de S. Antonio, MDCCCXCV." In our catalogue we give these same stamps as surcharged on stamps of the same issue of Lourenzo Marques, and perhaps our original listing is an error.

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½r brown

5r yellow

210r reddish violet

On Mozambique stamps of 1885.

Surcharged "Centenario de S. Antonio Inhambane MDCCCXCV."

5r black 50r blue

10r green 100r brown

20r carmine 200r lilac

40r chocolate 300r orange

On Mozambique stamps of 1895.

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50r light blue

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80r yellow green

MADAGASCAR. — Mr. Georges Carion informs us that a 5 francs stamp has been added to the current set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5fr violet, name in blue

MARTINIQUE. — Mr. Carion informs us that the 5 centimes stamp has now appeared in yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

MAYOTTE. — The *Timbre Poste* states that the 5 centimes stamp has now appeared in the new shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

5c yellow green

MEXICO. — Among a lot of express

Hidalgo envelopes we find several varieties not hitherto known to us:

Envelope stamps.

Printed to order.

5c blue, canary yellow paper

5c " orange yellow paper

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Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11.

4p yellow brown and blue

4p carmine

9p dull purple

PORTUGUESE INDIA. — T *Monthly Journal* has received a new ¼ tanga postal card with a stamp of the type of the adhesive of 1898 in the upper center and inscriptions on scrolls at the sides.

Postal card.

¼ tanga green

PUERTO RICO. — Mr. J. M. Bartels has sent us a second printing of the postal card of this colony. It is the current United States 1c card with "Puerto Rico" added below the

vignette of Jefferson, as in the first printing, and differs in the size of the type used, the old surcharge measuring 21 ½ mm and the new surcharge 26 mm.

Postal card.

1c black

REUNION.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received information that the 5c stamp has also appeared in yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

SARAWAK.—The 4 and 10c stamps of the current type have appeared in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

4c rose

10c light ultramarine

SENEGAL.—According to Mr. Carion the 5 centimes stamp of this colony has also been changed in shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

5c yellow green

SEYCHELLES.—It is reported to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the

Post Office Department has recently received a 15c stamp of the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

15c blue

SIAM.—The *Philatelic Record & Stamp News* is informed that several values of the current issue have changed their colors, as follows :

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked.

Perf. 14.

2 atts green

4 " red

10 " blue

TURKEY.—The *Timbre Poste* has received a new 20 paras reply card, printed in claret on greenish.

Postal card.

20x20pa claret on greenish

TRINIDAD.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* is the first to announce a new surcharge for this island, this being rather a new departure, as the last surcharge was made in 1882.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3p on 5p lilac and violet

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Menstell's Hotel, 36 Canal Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. President, J. W. SITTIG; Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information, address the Secretary, No. 841 East 80th Street, New York City. Communications relating to exchange matters, address to EUGENE ANGELL, 149 East 15th Street, New York City. Communications relating to examination of stamps, address to HENRY CLOTZ, Box 999, New York City.

The 199th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., on December 19th, 1899. The meeting was called to order at 8.45 P. M. Members present: Vice-President Oscar Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. E. Angell, A. R. Richter, A. Lienhardt, Hugo Kessler and R. S. Lehman. Present as visitors, Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt and Mr. J. D. Carberry of the Section on Philately, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A letter from Mr. R. R. Bogert in which he resigns his membership was read. The resignation was accepted with regret.

The Secretary also read a communication from the Obituary Committee of the American Philatelic Association, requesting biographical data for a memorial of our deceased President, August Dejonge. He stated that the same had been obtained from the family of the departed, and would at once be forwarded to the Committee.

The philatelic library of the late August Dejonge, consisting of many interesting and valuable works, has been presented to the Society by his family. A vote of thanks was tendered to the family Dejonge for this fine addition to our library.

Dr. Hyatt gave an explicit description of the work of the Section on Philately, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, since its foundation, including the exhibition and lectures held during the past year, which convinced all present of the great value of his organization to the advancement of the cause of philately.

Mr. Carberry read an outline of the prospectus of the exhibition of the Section on Philately, to be held on March 3rd to March 11th, 1900, inclusive, at the art rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Lehman moved that the Staten Island Philatelic Society participate in said exhibition, and that \$9.00 be appropriated for the purchase of medals for the following awards: One silver medal for the best exhibit of a stamp album, and one bronze medal for the second best exhibit in class II, group A, (Great Britain and British Colonies in Europe). This motion was seconded by Mr. Richter and carried unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.55 P. M. and was followed by an exhibition of stamps, and the interchange of philatelic anecdotes.

The next meeting will be held on January 16th, 1900.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President:—W. B. AVERY, ESQ., President:—W. T. WILSON, ESQ., Vice-Presidents:—R. HOLLICK, ESQ., W. PIMM, ESQ., Committee:—Mr. P. T. DEAKIN, Mr. T. W. PECK, Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON, Mr. W. S. VAUGHTON, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer:—Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A., Official Address 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

DEC. 7.—DISPLAY WITH NOTES.—MEXICO.—BY W. T. WILSON.

The following were unanimously elected members.—Messrs. C. R. Corfield, L. P. Hernandez, E. Tantz, J. M. Minwala, W. Ackland, J. M. Bartels, D. Agemian, F. E. Remfry.

Mr. W. T. Wilson then showed his superb collection of unused Mexican stamps with used copies on originals in the case of these varieties which are much rarer than unused, such as the 1863 issue.

It was a great treat to all those who were present and showed the immense possibilities there are in this extremely interesting country and the great rise there will be in prices when the relative rarity of many of the earlier issues is recognised.

A large amount of very interesting information was given which we trust for the good of philately, will at no distant date, be accessible to all students of this country's stamps.

The chief points touched upon were naturally the difficult ones.—(1) the arrangement and re-arrangements of the plates, as shown by the different spacing between the horizontal rows of the 1856 issue. (2) the sub-consignment numbers of the 1864-7 issues. (3) the reasons, and necessity for the surcharge of town or district names on all the issues down to comparatively recent years.

The sales from the July and August packets have been very good £183.5.6 was bought off *one* sheet in July B, while over £20 was bought off several other sheets in the same packet. Those for December are very good indeed, apart from actual value, although that is very satisfactory, being over £1000 each.

National Philatetical Society.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1900.

President, P. F. BRUNER,
87 West 58th Street.
Vice-President, JOHN N. LUFF.
Treasurer, GEO. R. TUTTLE,
87 Nassau Street.

Secretary, J. W. GEORGE,
170 William Street.
Exchange Manager, GEO. R. TUTTLE,
87 Nassau Street.
Librarian, THOS. J. O'KEEFE.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { J. N. LUFF,
J. M. ANDREINI,
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Finance { A. KRASSA,
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House { J. N. T. LEVICK,
J. O. HOBBY,
T. J. O'KEEFE.
Membership { JOS. S. RICH,
A. PERRIN,
P. G. DOANE.

The 377th meeting of the Society was held on November 26th. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., by President Perrin. Mr. Wm. Herrick was present as a visitor. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. J. N. Luff was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The annual address of the President was received with applause. The report of the Treasurer not being ready it was allowed to go over until the next meeting. Election of officers was next in order. As no new candidates for office were proposed, it was moved, seconded and carried that the nominations be closed. There being only one candidate for each office the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for each candidate. The following were declared duly elected :

President, Mr. P. F. Bruner ; Secretary, Mr. J. W. George ; Treasurer, Mr. Geo. R. Tuttle ; Trustees, Messrs. Percy G. Doane, Thos. J. O'Keefe, A. Perrin, J. C. Morgenthau, John Kleemann, J. O. Hobby.

The President elect made an interesting address, which was received with approbation. The President appointed the following committees to serve for the ensuing year :

Entertainment, Messrs. J. N. Luff, J. M. Andreini, John Kleemann ; Finance, Messrs. A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory, J. C. Morgenthau ; House, Messrs. J. N. T. Levick, J. O. Hobby, Thos. J. O'Keefe ; Membership, Messrs. Jos. S. Rich, A. Perrin, P. G. Doane.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10.05 P. M.

JOHN N. LUFF, *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
" " Foreign Countries, 70c.] FEB. 1. 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts

Should Collectors Make the Catalogues.

OUR English confreres seem to be considerably exercised over the Catalogue question just now. The ball was set rolling by our English correspondent, Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, in a paper which he read before the London Philatelic Society several months since. His suggestion then was that the premier society should get up and publish a Catalogue for Collectors. It was to be unpriced, and to set out the minor varieties in small type. His suggestion, as our readers know, was scouted, at the time, by the specialists of the London Society. But, somehow, the anathemas of the specialists have not sufficed to stifle the discussion. It has now gathered volume in the shape of a suggestion that collectors should go further and publish a *priced* catalogue. Mr. Castle has read a long paper before the London Philatelic Society in which he tabulates the arguments pro and con, but carefully balances himself on the fence. The *Philatelic Record* has opened up the question with a discussion, "Can Collectors, by the publication of a Collector's Priced Catalogue, regulate the selling price of stamps?" There are affirmative and negative papers.

And so the debate goes on, gathering volume as the months succeed each other. But to what purpose?

That collectors should and could get out an authoritative catalogue no one will gainsay. But that they are competent to price the goods that have to be bought and sold by other people will strike the stamp trade as begging a question which can have no practical outcome. If collectors price a catalogue will they see to it that dealers are able to buy their supplies at such a price as will enable them to sell at the collectors prices? Will they also see to it that rents, rates and office expenses are kept within such bounds as will enable the dealer to sell at the prices dictated to him by his customer, the collector? A moment's serious thought should convince any level-headed man that the customer cannot play the dual part of seller and buyer.

The African Outlook.

The philatelic outlook in Africa is a far reaching one. The end of the war will presumably be the annexation of both the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. That will mean that for some time those countries will be administered as English Crown Colonies, and finally given their own colonial gov-

ernment. Then, beyond that, looms up the further question of African federation, when all the South African Colonies will be joined into one commonwealth, after the style of the Canadian Dominion. For some years the question of African Federation has been slowly ripening for ultimate settlement, and now this war will no doubt clear the way unmistakably for an early realisation of some scheme of federation. Hence, the outlook in South Africa, from a philatelic point of view, is crowded with interesting problems that cannot fail to be of absorbing interest to the philatelist. Postage stamps mark great historic changes; they are veritable milestones in the worlds history, and he who busies himself in their collection finds himself profoundly and irresistably interested in the daily development of great events.



The Hunter Auction Sale.

THE most important event of the season was undoubtedly the Hunter auction sale, as much fear had been felt as to the capacity of the market to absorb, within a few weeks, so large an accumulation of material. As was to be expected, a number of bargains were secured, but, on the whole, the sale may be said to have been successful, and the owner has been well repaid for his outlay of money and the time which he expended in accumulating his treasures, as the net result amounted to about three times his total investment.

One of the most striking features of the sale was the particular attention paid to condition, which was proven by the fact that almost every fine specimen of a rare stamp realized a gratifying figure whereas the slightest injury or damage immediately resulted in a tremendous fall in price. For some years past, collectors have been paying greater and greater attention to the condition of their specimens, the majority of the better collectors insisting upon a stamp being well centered and without showing the slightest flaw. While this has a serious effect upon the stocks which had been accumulated in the past, when condition did not play such an important role in determining the value of a stamp, there is no doubt that the collector of to day who is exacting in this particular will reap the full benefit, by virtue of the prices which his stamps will bring when they are offered for sale. There are many who claim that this new feature in our business will have a deterring effect upon collecting in general, but a moment's consideration should show that no such fear need be entertained. In every other line of collecting condition determines the value of the article offered, and in many lines the slightest impairment will make even a greater difference in value than is the case with postage stamps. If, for example, we take the collecting of coins, we shall find, by comparing the prices realized for the copper cents of the United States, that specimens of the same date will bring anywhere from \$1 up to \$200, the figure depending entirely upon the exact condition of the specimens offered. In pictures, bric-a-brac and other kindred lines of collecting, a damaged article will prove of very little value, no matter how slight the injury may be, whereas a perfect specimen might realize an enormous figure.

A result of the Hunter sale will be the stiffening of all prices at auction, as many collectors who were unsuccessful in obtaining the stamps at the bids which they placed will increase their offerings at future sales at which similar specimens may appear, and as several other large collections are to be placed on the market before the present season has come to an end it will not be long before our prediction is fully verified.

A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

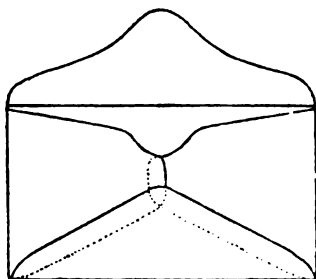
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

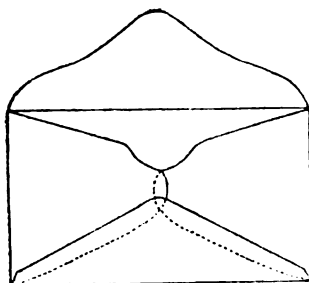
VICTORIA.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.

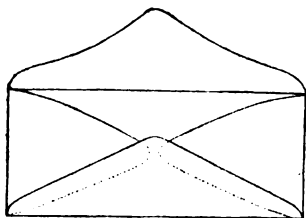
SHAPES.



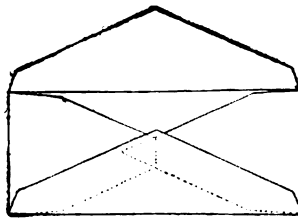
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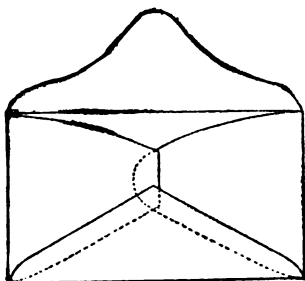
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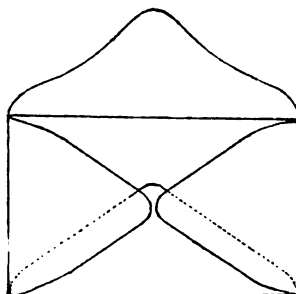
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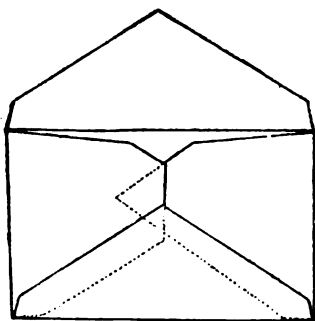
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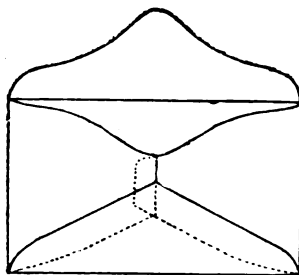
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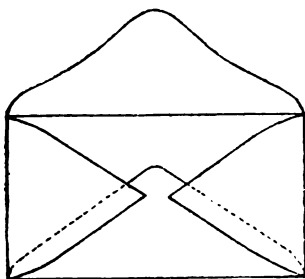
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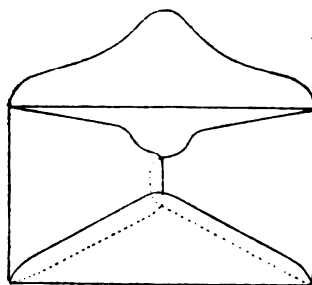
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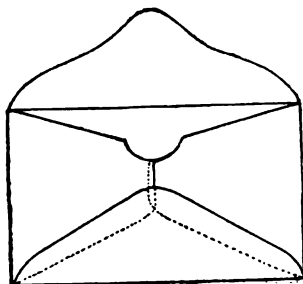
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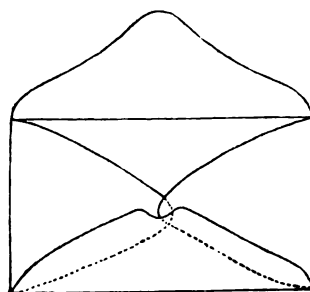
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10.



11.

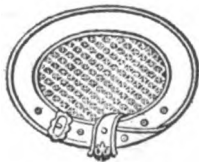


12.

TRESSES.



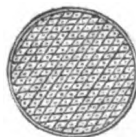
BE.



BF.



BG.



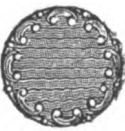
BH.



BK.



BL.



BM.



BN.



BO.



BP.



BQ.



BR.



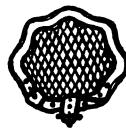
BS.



BT.



BU.



BV.



BX.



BY.

November 1st, 1869.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white or colored laid paper.



A. White laid paper.

I. Size 223x95 mm.

1° Shape 3.

Tress BE.

2001 2p pink

2° Shape 4.

Tress BF.

2002 2p pink

3° Tress BG.

2003 2p pink

4° Tress BH.

2004 2p pink

5° Shape 3.

Tress Bz (Shield with quadrille center)

2005 2p pink

6° Shape 3.

Tress CA. (Oval garter, quadrille center)

2006 2p pink

7° Shape 3.

Tress CB. (Rose in pearled circle)

2007 2p pink

8° Shape 5.

Tress Cx (Shield in pearled circle)

2008 2p pink

9° Shape 5.

Tress CF (Oval garter ornamented, quadrille center)

2009 2p pink

10° Shape 3.

Without tress.

2010 2p pink

11° Shape 5.

Without tress.

2011 2p pink

Variety: Second stamp embossed without color on flap.

2012 2p pink

II. Size 146x89 mm.

1° Shape 5.

Tress BH.

2013 2p pink

2° Shape 5.

Tress BK.

2014 2p pink

3° Shape 6.

Tress BL.

2015 2p pink

4° Shape 6.

Tress BM.

2016 2p pink

5° Shape 6.

Tress BN.

2017 2p pink

6° Shape 7.

Tress BO.

2018 2p pink

7° Tress BP.

2019 2p pink

8° Tress BQ.

2020 2p pink

9° Tress BG.

2021 2p pink

III. Size 139x76 mm.

1° Shape 8.

Tress BQ.

2022 2p pink

2° Shape 8.

Tress BR.

2023 2p pink

3° Shape 8.

Tress BS.

2024 2p pink

4° Shape 8.

Tress BT.

2025 2p pink

- 5° Shape 9.
Tress BU.
2026 2p pink
- 6° Shape 9.
Tress BG.
2027 2p pink
- 7° Shape 8.
Tress CF. (Similar to BV but wider)
2028 2p pink
- 8° Shape 9.
Tress CG. (Round garter, quadrille center)
2029 2p pink
- 9° Shape 8.
Tress CH. (Bouquet of flowers)
2030 2p pink
- 10° Shape 5.
Without tress.
2031 2p pink
- IV. Size 120x69 mm.
- 1° Shape 9.
Tress BG.
2032 2p pink
- 2° Shape 9.
Tress BF.
2033 2p pink
- 3° Shape 9.
Tress BX.
2034 2p pink
- 4° Shape 1.
Tress CI. (Small bouquet, of which two are roses)
2035 2p pink
- 5° Shape 9.
Without tress.
2036 2p pink
Variety: Part of second stamp embossed without color on flap.
- 2037 2p pink
- V. Size 146x90 mm.
- 1° Shape 8.
Tress CK. (Wide garter, quadrille center)
2038 2p pink
- 2° Shape 6.
Tress CL. (Similar to CK but smaller)
2039 2p pink
- 3° Shape 7.
Tress CM. (Round garter, with rose in center.)
2040 2p pink
- 4° Shape 8.
Without tress.
2041 2p pink
- B. Blue laid paper.
- I. Size 132x80 mm.
Shape 5.
Without tress.
2042 2p pink
- II. Size 146x90 mm.
Shape 8.
Without tress.
2043 2p pink

- III. Size 137x78 mm.
Shape 9.
Without tress.
2044 2p pink
- C. White wove paper.
Size 223x95 mm.
Shape 4.
Tress BE.
2045 2p pink
- It is not exactly known which of the envelopes of this issue were sold at the post office and which were printed to order only.
March 1st, 1878.
Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white or blue laid paper.



- A. White laid paper.
- I. Size 146x90 mm.
Shape 8.
Tress CK. (Wide garter, quadrille center.)
2046 1p green
- II. Size 137x78 mm.
Shape 12.
Without tress.
2047 1p green
- B. Blue laid paper.
- I. Size 146x90 mm.
1° Shape 8.
Tress CF. (Ornamented oval garter, quadrille center.)
2048 1p green
- 2° Shape 6.
Tress CF.
2049 1p green
Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.
- 2050 1p green
- 3° Shape 6.
Tress CN. (Wide pearled garter, broad quadrille center.)
2051 1p green
Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color, and part of third one, also without color, on flap.
- 2052 1p green
- II. Size 137x78 mm.
Shape 12.
Without tress.
2053 1p green
- The envelopes of this issue were printed to order only.

January, 1881.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on various papers.



A. Without tress on flap.

I. White wove paper.

1° Size 146x90 mm.

Shape 8.

2054 1p green

2° Size 137x78 mm.

Shape 1.

2055 1p green

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2056 1p green

II. Blue wove paper.

1° Size 146x90 mm.

Shape ?

2057 1p green

2° Size 137x78 mm.

Shape 1.

2058 1p green

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2059 1p green

3° Size 137x78 mm.

Shape 5.

2060 1p green

B. Tress co. (Rose spray)

White wove paper.

Size 122x62 mm.

Shape 5.

2061 1p green

C. Tress CP. (Pink spray)

White wove paper.

Size 122x62 mm.

Shape 5

2062 1p green

The envelopes of this issue were impressed to order only.

March 27th, 1885.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on various papers.



A. White wove paper.

I. Size 223x95 mm.

1° Shape 3.

2063 2p lilac

2° Shape 2.

2064 2p lilac

2065 2p violet rose

II. Size 146x90 mm.

Shape 8.

2066 2p lilac

2067 2p violet rose

III. Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 1.

2068 2p lilac

2069 2p violet rose

IV. Size 120x69 mm.

Shape 10.

2070 2p lilac

2071 2p violet rose

V. Size 120x69 mm.

Shape ?

2072 2p lilac

2073 2p violet rose

VI. Size 127x85 mm.

Shape ?

2074 2p lilac

VII. Size 122x90 mm.

Shape ?

2075 2p lilac

VIII. Size 147x99 mm.

Shape ?

2076 2p lilac

B. Blue wove paper.

Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 1.

2077 2p lilac

2078 2p violet rose

April 22d, 1885.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on various papers.



A. White laid paper.

I. Size 146x89 mm.

Shape 5.

2079 1p green

II. Size 120x69 mm.

Shape 10.

2080 1p green

III. Size 139x76 mm.

Shape ?

2081 1p green

“ B. Blue laid paper.

Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 1.

2082 1p green

The envelopes of this issue were impressed to order only.

August, 1886.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on various papers.



A. White laid paper.

I. Without tress on flap.

1° Size 158x79 mm.

Shape ?

2083 1p green

2° Size 132x80 mm.

Shape 1.

2084 1p green

3° Size 132x80 mm.

Shape 10.

2085 1p green

II. Tress CQ. (Large oval, quadrille and undulated in center.)

Size 132x80 mm.

Shape 1.

2086 1p green

B. Blue laid paper.

I. Without tress on flap.

Size 132x80 mm.

Shape 5.

2087 1p green

II. Tress CR. (Oval garter, plain center.)

Size 137x78 mm.

Shape ?

2088 1p green

The envelopes of this issue were printed to order only.

September 9th, 1886.

“ Stamp same type as issue of January, 1881, but with the words “STAMP DUTY” added in central oval, embossed in upper right corner on various papers.



A. White laid paper.

I. Size 134x77 mm.

Shape 5.

2089 1p green

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2090 1p green

II. Size 137x78 mm.

Shape 1.

2091 1p green

B. Yellowish white laid paper.

Size 134x77 mm.

Shape 5.

2092 1p green

C. Blue wove paper.

Size 134x77 mm.

Shape 5.

2093 1p green

Varieties:

a. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2094 1p green

b. Double impression of stamp, the second one, without color, is embossed on the flap.

2095 1p green

D. Blue laid paper.

Size 137x78 mm.

1° Shape 2.

2096 1p green

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2097 1p green

2° Shape 1.

2098 1p green

The envelopes of this issue were printed to order only.

February, 1887.

Stamp same type as adhesive of issue of January, 1886, typographed in upper right corner on ? paper.



Size ?

2099 2p mauve

This envelope was printed to order only; the issue did not last longer than a week.

May 18th, 1887.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white or blue laid paper.



A. Without tress on flap.

I. White laid paper.

1° Size 146x89 mm.

Shape 8.

2100 2p lilac
2101 2p violet

2° Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 10.

2102 2p lilac
2103 2p violet

3° Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 1.

2104 2p lilac
2105 2p violet

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2106 2p violet

II. Blue laid paper.

1° Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 10.

2107 2p lilac
2108 2p violet

2° Size 139x76 mm.

Shape 1.

2109 2p lilac
2110 2p violet

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2111 2p lilac

B. With tress on flap.

White laid paper.

I. Size 139x76 mm.

Tress BQ.

Shape ?

2112 2p violet

II. Size 146x89 mm.

Tress similar to BQ but crown is smaller.

Shape 6.

2113 2p violet

The envelopes of this issue, with the exception of the last two, were probably printed to order.

January 1st, 1890.

Stamp same type as issue of September 9th, 1886, embossed in upper right corner on white laid paper.

I. Size 223x95 mm.

Bag shaped.

2114 1p orange brown

II. Size 146x89 mm.

Shape 8.

2115 1p orange brown

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2116 1p orange brown

III. Size 133x105 mm.

Shape ?

2117 1p orange brown

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2118 1p orange brown

July, 1890.

Stamp same type as preceding issue embossed in upper right corner on various papers.

A. White laid paper,

I. Size 147x99 mm.

Shape ?

2119 1p orange

II. Size 120x96 mm.

Shape ?

2120 1p orange

III. Size 146x91 mm.

Shape 11.

2121 1p orange

IV. Size 133x105 mm.

Shape ?

2122 1p orange

V. Size 148x80 mm.

Shape ?

2123 1p orange

Varieties:

a. Double impression of the stamp, the second one without color.

2124 1p orange

b. Double impression of the stamp, the second one in orange.

2125 1x1p orange brown and orange

This second stamp was impressed to order for a firm who wanted to utilize in this manner a quantity of one penny envelopes.

B. Blue laid paper.

Size 137x78 mm.

Shape 10.

2126 1p orange

Variety: Double impression of stamp, one next to the other.

2127 1x1p orange

This variety was caused through a mistake of the Government which, having to supply a lot of 2 penny envelopes, impressed by error the 1 penny stamp and corrected their mistake in embossing a second penny stamp next to the first one.

C. Orange wove paper.

Size 137x78 mm.

Shape ?

2128 1p orange

1892.

Stamp same type as preceding issue embossed on white laid paper.

1° Size 138x80 mm.

Shape ?

2129 1p carmine rose

2° Size 145x89 mm.

Shape ?

2130 1p carmine rose

3° Size 149x91 mm.

Shape ?

2131 2p lake (Sept., 1892)

Varieties :

a. Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

2132 2p lake

b. Double impression of stamp, one without color.

2133 2p lake

Reprint:

1895.

White laid paper.

Size ?

Shape ?

2134 1p carmine rose

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

June, 1881.

Stamp embossed on the flap, white laid paper. The face or address side of the envelope contains two inscriptions in carmine or vermilion :

1° In two lines "This letter must be given to an officer of the post office—to be registered and a receipt be obtained for it."

2° To the left, below. Above the inscription the word "Registered" surrounded by a single lined frame. The characters of the first inscription are Latin brevier for the caps and the rest Latin nonpareil ; those of the second inscription are two line brevier sans serif. In the right upper corner of the envelope is a rectangular lined space for the stamp for postage ; the flap is at the left hand side and is pointed.



1° Size 134x78 mm.

2501 4p violet, carmine inscription

2° Size 145x87 mm.

2502 4p violet, vermilion inscription

April 1st, 1885.

Stamp typographed on the flap. White laid paper. The inscriptions are the same as in preceding issue but the type is nonpareil elongated, sans serif. The flap is at the right hand side and is rounded.



1° Size 140x80 mm.

2503 4p magenta, vermilion inscriptions

2° Size 145x87 mm.

2504 4p magenta, vermilion inscriptions

June, 1887.

Stamp same type as issue of June, 1881, but the color changed and the words "STAMP DUTY" added. The inscriptions are similar to preceding issue, but there are various kinds of type. The flap is at the right hand side and is either rounded or pointed. White laid paper.

A. Inscriptions in nonpareil, elongated sans serif.

1° Size 133x78 mm.

Rounded flap.

2505 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

Varieties :

a. The inscriptions are slanting.

2506 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

b. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2507 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

2° Size 140x80 mm.

Rounded flap.

2508 4p rose, vermilion inscriptions

B. Long primer antique.

1° Size 133x78 mm.

Pointed flap.

2509 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

2° Size 140x80 mm.

Rounded flap.

2510 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

3° Size 145x90 mm.

Rounded flap.

2511 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

C. Fancy caps with large initial capitals.

Size 145x90 mm.

Rounded flap.

2512 4p rose, vermilion inscriptions

D. Roman lower case, with initial caps.

1° Size 133x78 mm.

Rounded flap.

2513 4p rose vermilion, rose inscriptions

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2514 4p rose vermilion, rose inscriptions

2° Size 140x79 mm.

Pointed flap.

2515 4p rose vermilion, vermilion inscriptions

3° Size 145x90 mm.

Rounded flap.

2516 4p rose, rose inscriptions

1891.

Stamp embossed on flap. White laid paper. The inscriptions are the same as preceding issues. The flap is at the right hand side.



1° Size 145x90 mm.

2517 3p carmine, inscriptions in vermilion

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

2518 3p carmine, vermilion inscriptions

2° Size 137x79 mm.

2519 3p carmine, vermilion inscriptions

WRAPPERS.

I. Sold by the Post Office.

September 8th, 1869.

Stamp same type as adhesive of the issue of September, 1864, typographed in center of wrapper. White wove paper.



Watermarked "ONE PENNY-VICTORIA" in double lined capitals, the initials being a trifle larger; the whole surmounted by a crown.

Size 280x110 mm.

3001 1p pale yellow green

May 17th, 1871.

Same as preceding issue, but with border at top, bottom and sides of wrapper, in same color as stamp. Watermark and paper same as preceding issue. The stamp is printed in upper right corner.

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically either at right or left side, and horizontally top and bottom.

3002 1p pale yellow green

3003 1p yellow green

June, 1873.

Provisional issue

Wrappers of preceding issue with stamp surcharged in red as per cut.



Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted.

3004 ½p on 1p yellow green, red surcharge

February, 1880.

A. Same as issue of May, 1871, but without border along the top and rouletted at right or left side only.

Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3005 1p pale yellow green

3006 1p yellow green

B. Stamp same type as adhesive of the issue of February, 1874, typographed in upper right corner, stamp about 2½ mm. from top and 3 mm. from right side.

White wove paper.



Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

3007 ½p rose carmine

August 21st, 1882.

Stamp same type as adhesive of the issue of December, 1875, typographed in upper right corner; wrapper similar to issue of February, 1880.

White wove paper.



Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3008 1p pale yellow green

3009 1p yellow green

May, 1883.

Same as corresponding value of the issue of February, 1880, but the stamp is 38 mm. from top and 13 mm. from right side of wrapper. There is a border of the same color as the stamp at the sides of the wrapper.

White wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3010 ½p pink

January 1st, 1885.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner. Wrapper similar to preceding issue; stamp is 50 mm. from the top and 5 mm. from right side of wrapper; there is a border of the same color as the stamp at the sides of the wrapper.



Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3011 ½p carmine rose

3012 1p green

3013 1p light sage green

September, 1885.

Stamp same type as corresponding value of preceding issue printed in upper right corner on paper watermarked "N. S. W."

A. Printed in sheets of four wrappers with side borders and rouletted vertically; the full sheet consisted of two panes watermarked "N. S. W." fifty times to each pane; the top and bottom of each pane. were watermarked

"STAMP DUTY" and the sides "NEW SOUTH WALES". The stamp is about 30 mm. from the top and 10 mm. from the right side of the wrapper.

Greenish wove paper.

Watermarked N. S. W.

Size 255x115 mm.

Rouletted.

3014 ½p rose

B. Printed in single wrappers, without side borders. The stamp is placed from 45 to 63 mm. from the top of the wrapper and about 12 mm. from the right side.

Greenish wove paper.

Size 255x115 to 120 mm.

Watermarked N. S. W.

3015 ½p rose

October, 1885.

Same as corresponding value of the issue of January 1st, 1885 but white wove paper unwatermarked.

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3016 ½p carmine rose

3017 1p green (March, 1886)

November, 1885.

Wrappers of the issues of August, 1882 and May, 1883 with the stamp surcharged in blue "STAMP DUTY" vertically at the right and left side of the head.

White wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and "ONE PENNY VICTORIA."

Size 280x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3018 ½p pink, blue surcharge

3019 1p green " "

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

3020 1p green, blue surcharge

b. "STAM" instead of "STAMP."

3021 1p green, blue surcharge

May, 1886.

Stamps and wrappers same as corresponding values of the issue of October, 1885, but length of wrappers increased.

White wove paper.

Size 286x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3022 ½p carmine rose

3023 1p green

July 5th, 1886.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white wove paper. The stamp is 50 mm. from the top and 5 mm. from right side of the wrapper. There is a border of the same color as the stamp at the sides of the wrapper; this border, which is formed of a thin and a thick line, the thin one at the inner side, runs generally the full length of the wrapper.



Size 286x110 mm.
Rouletted vertically.

3024 ½p gray
3025 1p green

Varieties:

a. One side border does not reach the top.

3026 ½p gray
3027 1p green

b. One side border has the inner line thick instead of thin.

3028 ½p gray

c. One side border has the thick line inside, and the outer line thin.

3029 ½p gray

d. Same as "c" but the border does not reach the top.

3030 ½p gray

February 8th, 1887.

Same as corresponding value of preceding issue but color of stamp changed.

White wove paper.

Size 286x110 mm

Rouletted vertically.

3031 ½p pink

3032 ½p rose

Varieties:

a. One side border has the thick line inside and the outer line thin.

3033 ½p pink

3034 ½p rose

b. Same as "a" but the border does not reach the top.

3035 ½p pink

3036 ½p rose

February 28th, 1890.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white or buff wove paper. The stamp is 50 mm from the top and 5 mm. from the right side of the wrapper. Border, of same color as stamp, at sides of the wrapper.



1° White wove paper.

Size 286x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3037 1p red brown



2° Buff wove paper.
Size 286x110 mm.
Rouletted vertically.
3038 1p red brown
1892.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



Size 286x110 mm.

3039 1p orange brown

September 25th, 1894.

Same as issue of February 8th, 1887, but color of the stamp changed.

White wove paper.

Size 278x112 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3040 ½p orange

3041 ½p chrome yellow

May 17th, 1895.

Same as issue of February 28th, 1890 but color of stamp is changed.

White wove paper.

Size 275x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

3042 1p blue

II. Printed to order.

1885.

Stamp of same type as corresponding values of the envelopes of the issues of 1869, 1878 and 1882 embossed on various papers.



A. White wove paper.

1° Size 300x161 mm.

- 3501 1p green (1878 type)
 3502 1p " (1882 ")

2° Size 270x115 mm.

- 3503 2p rose

B. White laid paper.

Size 270x100 mm.

- 3504 1p green (1878 type)
 3505 2p rose

C. Blue laid paper.

Size 270x100 mm.

- 3506 1p green (1878 type)
 3507 2p rose

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

- 3508 1p green

1885.

Stamp same type as official issues of January 1st, 1885, typographed in upper right corner on various wove papers. Border of same color as stamp at the sides.

Size 260x110 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

- 3509 ½p rose, white paper
 3510 1p green " "
 3511 ½p rose, green "
 3512 ½p rose, buff "
 3513 1p green " "
 3514 ½p rose, blue "
 3515 1p green " "

May, 1886.

Stamp and wrapper same as preceding issue, but instead of one 1 penny stamp there are two ½ penny stamps.

White wove paper.

Size 190x105 mm.

Rouletted vertically.

- 3516 1p rose (½x½p)

The government having by mistake supplied ½ penny instead of 1 penny wrappers, as ordered, corrected the error by printing a second half penny stamp at the side of the first one.

1886.

Stamp same type as on the wrappers of the official issue of July, 1886, typographed in upper right corner on various wove papers.

There are no borders and the wrappers are imperforate.

Size 270x115 mm.

- 3517 ½p mauve, pale blue paper
 3518 1p green " "
 3519 ½p mauve, yellow "
 3520 1p green " "

1887.

Same as preceding issue, but the color of the stamp is changed.

Size 285x112 mm.

- 3521 ½p rose, pale blue paper
 3522 ½p rose, green "
 3523 ½p rose, orange "
 3524 ½p rose, buff "
 3525 ½p rose, straw "
 3526 ½p rose, yellow "

1890.

Stamp same type as on the wrappers of the official issue of February 28th, 1890, typographed in upper right corner on various papers. There are no borders and the wrappers are imperforate.

Size 285x112 mm.

- 3527 1p red brown, green paper
 3528 1p red brown, orange "
 3529 1p red brown, buff "
 3530 1p red brown, straw "

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any dangerous forgeries of the stamps of Victoria, as these, with the exception of the first issues, being on water-marked paper, make them very difficult to counterfeit. We however, advise, our readers to be very cautious in regard to the high values of revenue stamps used postally, as the greater portion of these in the market are simply revenue stamps from which the revenue cancellation has been removed and replaced by a forged postal cancellation. The ½ penny stamps of the issue of February, 1874, 1 penny of December, 1875 and 2 penny of 1867 and 1873 are found on artificially tinted paper to imitate the stamps on tinted paper of the 1878 issue; the color of the paper of these altered stamps is very blotchy and irregular and varies from pale to deep, whereas the genuine paper is very even in color and only of one shade.

Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 6 January, 1900.

After some months of silence I find myself with sufficient spare time to take up my work on the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. In those few months there have been many and important philatelic changes. In the first place the old *Philatelic Record* has once more fallen into my hands, and will in future be edited and managed by me for the company of philatelists who have purchased it from Buhl & Co. When I took it over I found it no less than four numbers in arrear. Those numbers I have turned out and the journal is now running to proper time.

In this connection let me correct an absurd statement, set afloat by an exceptionally stupid financial paper, to the effect that we had also purchased the stamp business of Buhl & Co. We have done nothing of the sort. As a matter of fact the stamp business of Buhl & Co. has been wound up by a Receiver for the debenture holders. Hence, you may write "finis" to the peculiar chapters of this peculiar firm.

Another journal which has changed hands, as no doubt you have heard, is the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. The new firm which has bought it is a notable one, from the fact that one of the partners is a son of the never-to-be-forgotten Pemberton. He is a very smart young philatelist, but whether he will equal the reputation of his father is another matter.

The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* has emerged from the courts, having been purchased by Mr. Percy Bishop, one of its former editors. Hilckes does not seem to have any finger in the pie. In Bishop's hands it may be relied upon to be lively without being offensive or cantankerous.

So much for the changes in the philatelic journals. The others are showing the influence of the increased activity as an element of competition. Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* has been enlarged, but the *London Philatelist* jogs on with as much margin and as much peculiar English as ever. It has recently lost some of its most valuable advertisers, amongst them full pages from Gibbons and Peckitt.

Of society matters I have not much to say. Of the premier society I will say little. By a peculiar statute it is a penal matter for any member to whisper a word to the outside world of what happens inside its meetings. I do not wish you to infer that the members are sworn on the blade of a blood-stained dagger, but—well perhaps the less said the better. Other societies, which have no cause to burke public criticism, are doing well, increasing their membership and working attractive and instructive programmes.

There is a great deal of speculation by those outside certain circles in the Strand as to what is going on inside those circles. Certain leading firms have at one and the same time withdrawn their full page advertisements from the *London Philatelist*. The outsider wonders what is the matter, and the rumor reaches him that some people do not love each other as they used to, or as they should—poor dears.

I am told that we are to have yet another pretentious stamp catalogue, that in fact it will soon see the light. I have not a glimmering of an idea who the venturesome party is who is bent upon sinking more money in a stamp catalogue.

Meanwhile Gibbons announces, for January, a fresh edition of Part I. of his catalogue, British Colonies. Prices, I understand, will, in numbers of cases, trend upwards. It has been found that prices were cut a great deal too hard last year, but it is to be hoped that there will be no rise that is not absolutely warranted by the market, for nothing so disturbs things as unnecessary fluctuations.

As to the present market, Transvaal and Orange Free State are naturally having a brisk boom. The demand for modern Transvaals has been enormous. The older issues have also been having a turn, but their turn will come after the modern issues have been secured and the appetite has been whetted. The older issues people imagine they can wait for better than the modern, which they calculate are more likely to rise quickly than the already highly priced older issues. And to a certain extent they are right. But by and by they will begin to realize how few of the older issues there are to go round and that of a necessity many will have to go short.

However, perhaps a word or two may be of service in picking up modern issues of the Transvaal. Of the 1885 issue there are various perforations. In Scott's Catalogue these are all jumbled up together. But those perf. 13½ are very scarce and should be secured as soon as possible. At double Scott's Catalogue they will be bargains. The ½d grey, Scott's No. 99, is selling at all sorts of prices from 1s 3d to 10s and over, and is the rarest of the lot. Only the ½d, 4d, 6d and 1s are found perf. 13½.

In the current Transvaals one or two values are getting very scarce, and if they cannot be got in further quantities from the source of supply, they may appreciate considerably in value. The chief of these is the 4d value. Of this stamp the supply either used or unused is apparently very short amongst our dealers. Of course there is the chance that supplies may be got via Lourenzo Marques. The 3d and the 1s values are by no means plentiful.

But a much more interesting question is what is happening just now in the Transvaal in the matter of postage stamps. Before the war broke out I heard that some values were all but exhausted, and already we hear that surcharging has been reverted to, the 2½d being surcharged 1d.

Then, again, Mr. Kruger's portrait was being engraved for a new series. The probability is that the portrait has been completed and put into circulation. Who will be enterprising enough to secure a supply. I imagine a supply of Kruger's portrait stamps would sell like hot cakes.

Meanwhile the Capetown correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* says the Boers have surcharged Cape stamps "S. A. R." and value, for use in the occupied portion of Bechuanaland. This does not look genuine. It has more the appearance of a clever plant or speculation of some stamp speculator. In the first place the Transvaal would be much more likely to overprint their own stamps with the word "Bechuanaland" as they did in the case of Swazieland than to overprint such odd lots of Cape stamps as they might find in the local offices. Again they certainly would not surcharge "S. A. R." but as before "Z. A. R." for they call their country "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek," and the initials would therefore be "Z.A.R."

No doubt the war will give rise to some rarities in the way of emergency issues, especially when the British once more occupy Pretoria. And, then, what a rush there will be for Transvaals. Then those of my readers who have taken my tip and gone in for Transvaals will not rue the day they did so.

Gibbons' 1900 edition of part I of his catalogue is promised for this month, and already collectors are speculating whether Gibbons will take time by the forelock and change Transvaals from the foreign countries section into the colonial part. I have no definite information on the point for C. J. P. is keeping it dark, but I surmise that he will either replace it in the colonial section in its old place under Transvaal or that he will put it in an appendix or supplement at the end. Personally, of course, I should change it bodily into the colonial section, for there is not a shadow of doubt that we shall see the thing through to Pretoria no matter what it costs the nation, and no government will dare to suggest even, that there should be any restoration in any form of the conspiring Republics.

The Orange Free State will naturally be swept into the same arrangement. Its stamps have been in brisk demand and a few may yet rank as rarities; of the current set the recently issued 1s in the new color—brown—is not to be had for love or money.

LONDON, 16 January, 1900.

I have just heard of the death of Mr. Douglas Garth, ex-Hon. Sec. of the London Philatelic Society. For some years Mr. Garth has been more or less out of health. He was a most popular Hon. Sec. of the London Philatelic for some years. He it was who initiated the London stamp auctions which have since become such an important feature in the business of stamp collecting. He was a specialist of the truest type. All copies must be in the finest condition, and for such copies he was always prepared to pay a

good price. For years past he has been slowly but surely cutting adrift from stamp collecting. One after another his specialised countries have been disposed of mostly by private sale to dealers or collectors. Mr. Pearce bought his fine collection of Transvaals, and his collection of India was sold some years ago to Gibbons.

You may expect some novelties from the Niger soon. I hear on excellent authority that the current Niger Coast stamps will be overprinted with the name of the new protectorate. I cannot say exactly what the overprint will be—probably Nigeria. Then when the surcharged supply is exhausted, we shall have a special stamp for the new government of the newly constituted territory.

Tip—Those who have not filled up their gaps in Nigers should do so at once I suggested this long ago, but some collectors will nevertheless be caught by advanced prices.

A friend of mine has just received the current New Zealand picture series 5s value in the local printing, perf. 11, and unwatermarked. He tells me that the color is deeper than in the London printing.

A special contribution to the Transvaal War Fund is being got up here by philatelists in the shape of an auction which will be made up of stamps presented by philatelists. These stamps will be auctioned and the proceeds will be handed over to one of the War Funds.

The market is in a curious state just now. For Transvaal and Orange Free State stamps there is an undeniably brisk demand, but some auctioneers are advertising the fact that stamps are going cheap at auctions because of the dearness of money in the ordinary market. The bank rate is certainly abnormally high, and the war has no doubt considerably unsettled many people and many businesses. I should not be surprised if the stamp trade suffered temporarily from the crisis.

How many philatelists are at the front I cannot say, but there must be several among the officers. One well known to me was among the killed at the battle of Belmont. Captain Eager was an enthusiastic philatelist, and will be remembered for his information about the stamps of Crete supplied to the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*. I spent an afternoon with him, not long before he was ordered to the front, looking over each other's treasures and doing a little exchanging. His collection was scattered about in various books. He said it was no good for a soldier on active service attempting to mount up his stamps properly. Some Cretans on original envelopes addressed to himself which I had from him will now possess a mournful interest. Poor fellow, he was a victim to white flag treachery.

The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF,

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(Continued from page 19.)

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

ISSUE OF 1879.

Previous to July, 1879, when a letter was sent unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, the amount of postage due was written or stamped on the envelope and collected from the addressee. No vouchers were given for money thus collected and there was nothing, beyond the honesty of the postmaster, to insure its delivery to the Government.

As a remedy for this unsatisfactory method an Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879, provided :

“Sec. 26. All mail matter of the first-class, upon which one full rate of postage has been prepaid, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery ; but postmasters, before delivering the same, or any article of mail matter upon which prepayment in full has not been made, shall affix, or cause to be affixed, and canceled, as ordinary stamps are canceled, one or more stamps equivalent in value to the amount of postage due on such article of mail matter, which stamps shall be of such special design and denomination as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and which shall in no case be sold by any postmaster nor received by him in prepayment of postage. That in lieu of the commission now allowed to postmasters at offices of the fourth class upon the amount of unpaid letter postage collected, such postmasters shall receive a commission upon the amount of such special stamps so canceled, the same as now allowed upon postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and newspaper and periodical stamps canceled as postages on matter actually mailed at their offices: *Provided*, The Postmaster General may, in his discretion, prescribe instead such regulations therefor at the offices where free delivery is established as, in his judgment, the good of the service may require.

Sec. 27. Any postmaster or other person engaged in the postal service who shall collect, and fail to account for, the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver, without having previously affixed and canceled such special stamps, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall fail to affix such stamps, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars.”

After the approval of this Act the following official circular was issued :

(FORM No. 3288.)

SPECIAL STAMPS FOR POSTAGE DUE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, and Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1879.

By Sections 26 and 27 of the act of Congress “making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes,” approved March 3, 1879, it is made the duty of postmasters to affix to all mail matter that has arrived at destination without full prepayment of postage, and before delivery of the same, an amount of stamps equal to the postage due—the stamps to be of such special design as the Postmaster General may direct.

To avoid any confusion in the accounts of postmasters with the Auditor, and on account of the length of time necessary to prepare for the change contemplated by the above section in the mode of collecting and accounting for short paid postage, it has been decided to have

the same go into practical operation on the 1st of July next. The Department, however, will begin issuing, some time during the present month, in anticipation of the wants of postmasters special stamps for the collection of postage due, of the denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents.
* * * * * *The color of all is the same—a reddish brown.*

These stamps are intended exclusively for the collection of postage due on matter arriving at destination through the mails, and are to be used in combination wherever required to cover unusual amounts of postage. They are to be canceled in the customary way after being attached to mail matter, and are never to be sold or received by postmasters for prepayment of postage.

Postmasters must distinctly understand that these stamps are not to be used until the 1st of July, 1879.

A supply of them will be sent at first to all post offices in advance of requisitions from postmasters, and charged to their account; but afterwards they must be ordered on blank forms (No. 3285) to be furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster General. With the first supply of stamps, however, blank requisitions for future use will be inclosed.

The stamps will be accounted for to the Auditor the same as other stamps, and will enter into the monthly report of stamps, &c., received, sold, and on hand, required by the Regulations to be made by postmasters at Presidential offices to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On the next page of this circular will be found the sections of the new Postal Law and Regulations relating to the above described stamps, which are published in advance for the information and guidance of postmasters. The distinguishing numbers of the sections cannot now be given; but the instructions are here printed in the same order in which they will appear in the forthcoming volume of the new Postal Regulations.

A. D. HAZEN,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Among other provisions of the regulations were the following :

"At all post offices where the free delivery service has not been established, postmasters will not affix the postage due stamps until the delivery of the matter has been requested. At all free delivery post offices, matter which has not been sufficiently prepaid will be rated up, and postage due stamps of the necessary denominations will be affixed as soon as the matter is received at the post office, unless an order is on file for a letter to be forwarded, in which case it will be forwarded without affixing the postage due stamp."

The stamps of the denominations 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents were first issued to postmasters on May 9th, 1879; those of the other three values, 10, 30 and 50 cents, were issued on September 19th of the same year.

The stamps are thus officially described :

"These stamps are alike, except as to the denominations, which are expressed by Arabic numerals in the middle upon an elliptic ground of delicate lathe work. Upon the upper line of this ground are the words "POSTAGE DUE" in white capitals; on the lower border is the denomination, in letters of the same kind. On the left and right side, respectively, and separating these inscriptions, are the letters "U" and "S" upon white shields. There is a complex angular ornamentation of light line work surrounding this, and the whole rests upon a darker colored beveled tablet, of which but little can be seen, though it covers the entire stamp, which is a parallelogram 1 by 25-32 of an inch in dimensions. The color of all the stamps is a dull red or reddish brown."

The paper is the thick, soft, porous, white wove paper which was always used by the American Bank Note Company.

The gum varies from pure white to brownish.

The perforation is 12 and the stamps measure 20x25½ mm.

The stamps were at first printed in a brown ink having a yellow tone. This was followed by various shades of red-brown and eventually by lake or, as it is usually termed, claret.

The colors are :

Thick Soft Porous Wove Paper.

May 9th, 1879. 1 cent yellow-brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, light red-brown, red-brown, lake-brown, carmine-brown, rose-brown, dull rose, claret, light claret

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| May 9th, 1879, | 2 cents yellow-brown, deep yellow-brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, light red-brown, red-brown, lake-brown, carmine-brown, rose-brown, dull rose, claret, dark claret |
| “ “ “ | 3 cents yellow-brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown, lake-brown, carmine-brown, claret, light claret, dark claret |
| “ “ “ | 5 cents yellow-brown, deep yellow brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown, carmine-brown, rose-brown, claret, light claret, dark claret. |
| Sept. 19th, 1879. | 10 cents yellow-brown, deep yellow-brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown, lake-brown, carmine-brown, rose-brown, dull rose, claret, light claret |
| “ “ “ | 30 cents bistre-brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown, lake-brown, claret, dark claret |
| “ “ “ | 50 cents bistre-brown, pale brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown, claret, dark claret. |

Variety :

10 cents yellow-brown Imperforate

The plates each contained two hundred stamps, arranged in two panes of one hundred (ten rows of ten) placed side by side. Each impression was divided between the panes, making half sheets of one hundred stamps. As usual, this division left one side of each sheet imperforate. The line of separation was marked by arrow heads in the upper and lower borders. The imprint was "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY," in colored capitals. It was placed above the two stamps in the middle of the top row of each pane and below the corresponding stamps in the bottom row. Between each imprint and the central line of the plate was "No.," followed by the plate number in slanting Arabic numerals.

The plate numbers were :

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 cent | No. 313, 314 |
| 2 cents | No. 315, 464 |
| 3 cents | No. 316, 317 |
| 5 cents | No. 318 |
| 10 cents | No. 331 |
| 30 cents | No. 332 |
| 50 cents | No. 333 |

Although the law expressly forbade postmasters to receive postage due stamps in prepayment of postage, at least one instance is known in which this was done and the postmaster himself was responsible for the infraction. In the *American Philatelist*, volume III, page 100, is an article on this subject, a portion of which (the extract here quoted) is reprinted from the *Independent Philatelist* for March, 1885 :

"On the afternoon of February 14, 1885, the post office at Bergen Point, N. J., ran short of the one cent stamps on account of the increased local mail of drop letters, and in order to meet the demand the postmaster was obliged to utilize the *one cent unpaid*.

This we learned late on Monday afternoon, and on arrival at the post office found a new supply of one cent stamps ready for customers. The postmaster informs us that about fifty were in use on the afternoon of February 14, and the morning of the 16th, 1885."

The reader is reminded that February 14th is St. Valentine's day and, in the year 1885, it fell on Saturday. This will explain the sudden increase in the number of drop letters and why no stamps were used on the 15th.

From the annual reports of the Postmaster General and other sources we obtain the following statistics of stamps issued to deputy postmasters :

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879

| | QUARTER ENDING : | | | | Total. |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Sept. 30, 1878. | Dec. 31, 1878. | Mch. 31, 1879. | June 30, 1879. | |
| 1 cent | | | | 5,755.400 | 5,755.400 |
| 2 cents | | | | 642,900 | 642,900 |
| 3 cents | | | | 8,396,000 | 8,396,000 |
| 5 cents | | | | 873,300 | 873,300 |
| 10 cents | | | | | |
| 30 cents | | | | | |
| 50 cents | | | | | |

Whole number of stamps, 15,667,600. Value, \$365,957.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880.

| | QUARTER ENDING : | | | | Total. |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Sept. 30, 1879. | Dec. 31, 1879. | Mch. 31, 1880. | June 30, 1880. | |
| 1 cent | 196,900 | 258,000 | 349,900 | 394,200 | 1,199,000 |
| 2 cents | 200,800 | 146,200 | 167,700 | 180,300 | 695,000 |
| 3 cents | 390,700 | 640,400 | 1,013,000 | 955,800 | 2,999,900 |
| 5 cents | 377,700 | 78,000 | 152,400 | 159,400 | 767,500 |
| 10 cents | 194,200 | 65,800 | 123,400 | 119,400 | 502,800 |
| 30 cents | 47,480 | 5,000 | 700 | 11,100 | 64,280 |
| 50 cents | 35,870 | 10,000 | 100 | 10,050 | 56,020 |

Whole number of stamps, 6,284,500. Value, \$251,836.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881.

| | QUARTER ENDING : | | | | Total. |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Sept. 30, 1880. | Dec. 31, 1880. | Mch. 31, 1881. | June 30, 1881. | |
| 1 cent | 279,100 | 465,600 | 400,500 | 450,500 | 1,595,700 |
| 2 cents | 129,700 | 227,900 | 142,500 | 231,950 | 732,050 |
| 3 cents | 967,600 | 1,231,200 | 1,147,900 | 1,287,500 | 4,634,200 |
| 5 cents | 91,060 | 124,980 | 170,900 | 133,840 | 520,780 |
| 10 cents | 130,740 | 113,510 | 137,500 | 170,500 | 552,250 |
| 30 cents | 50 | 1,400 | 200 | 7,650 | 9,300 |
| 50 cents | ..... | 200 | 400 | 830 | 1,430 |

Whole number of stamps, 8,045,710. Value, \$254,393.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882.

| | QUARTER ENDING : | | | | Total. |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Sept. 30, 1881. | Dec. 31, 1881. | Mch. 31, 1882. | June 30, 1882. | |
| 1 cent | 440,100 | 525,100 | 551,200 | 811,950 | 2,328,350 |
| 2 cents | 137,250 | 203,750 | 228,950 | 388,350 | 958,300 |
| 3 cents | 1,389,900 | 1,763,200 | 1,784,000 | 1,864,550 | 6,801,650 |
| 5 cents | 86,560 | 127,460 | 137,940 | 180,600 | 532,560 |
| 10 cents | 128,550 | 137,270 | 197,230 | 276,880 | 739,930 |
| 30 cents | 620 | 1,620 | 760 | 8,050 | 11,050 |
| 50 cents | 300 | 400 | 570 | 2,200 | 3,470 |

Whole number of stamps, 11,375,310. Value, \$352,170.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1882. | Dec. 31, 1882. | Mch. 31, 1883. | June 30, 1883. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 580,850 | 546,525 | 769,550 | 578,450 | 2,475,375 |
| 2 cents | 190,600 | 250,725 | 366,500 | 436,650 | 1,244,475 |
| 3 cents | 1,718,250 | 1,859,580 | 2,123,750 | 1,681,950 | 7,383,530 |
| 5 cents | 117,540 | 94,245 | 198,760 | 114,600 | 525,145 |
| 10 cents | 205,070 | 233,365 | 280,310 | 230,220 | 948,965 |
| 30 cents | 10,730 | 3,110 | 1,310 | 2,810 | 17,960 |
| 50 cents | 10,300 | 650 | 3,100 | 400 | 14,450 |

Whole number of stamps, 12,609,900. Value, \$404,915.90.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1883. | Dec. 31, 1883. | Mch. 31, 1884. | June 30, 1884. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 853,300 | 863,900 | 912,600 | 837,700 | 3,467,500 |
| 2 cents | 1,679,100 | 2,032,100 | 2,204,000 | 1,990,400 | 7,905,600 |
| 3 cents | 662,050 | 50,500 | 11,700 | ..... | 724,250 |
| 5 cents | 100,190 | 76,500 | 158,060 | 119,800 | 454,550 |
| 10 cents | 220,300 | 147,370 | 402,380 | 251,220 | 1,021,270 |
| 30 cents | 6,930 | 2,210 | 16,050 | 1,170 | 26,360 |
| 50 cents | 5,810 | 1,848 | 5,010 | ..... | 12,668 |

Whole number of stamps, 13,612,198. Value, \$353,611.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1884 | Dec. 31, 1884. | Mch. 31, 1885. | June 30, 1885. | Total. |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 604,600 | 758,300 | 811,200 | 880,250 | 3,054,350 |
| 2 cents | 1,843,550 | 2,281,800 | 2,246,250 | 1,880,900 | 8,252,500 |
| 3 cents | ..... | 10,500 | 55,500 | 6,700 | 72,700 |
| 5 cents | 71,220 | 86,920 | 194,540 | 130,480 | 483,160 |
| 10 cents | 195,240 | 175,300 | 211,570 | 202,315 | 784,425 |
| 30 cents | 5,350 | 1,400 | 6,540 | 5,140 | 18,430 |
| 50 cents | 5,000 | ..... | 70 | 106 | 5,176 |

Whole number of stamps, 12,670,741. Value, \$308,492.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1885. | Dec. 31, 1885. | Mch. 31, 1886. | June 30, 1886. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 473,800 | 614,100 | 712,800 | 591,800 | 2,392,500 |
| 2 cents | 534,250 | 411,400 | 400,100 | 545,350 | 1,881,100 |
| 3 cents | 700 | 50,000 | 5,600 | 5,000 | 61,300 |
| 5 cents | 54,120 | 73,780 | 134,780 | 96,600 | 359,280 |
| 10 cents | 124,900 | 261,200 | 234,340 | 150,670 | 771,110 |
| 30 cents | 300 | 310 | 2,130 | 520 | 3,260 |
| 50 cents | ..... | 100 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,100 |

Whole number of stamps, 5,469,650. Value \$159,989.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1886. | Dec. 31, 1886. | Mch. 31, 1887. | June 30, 1887. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 817,200 | 952,800 | 843,000 | 823,200 | 3,436,200 |
| 2 cents | 652,300 | 907,350 | 909,250 | 725,700 | 3,194,600 |
| 3 cents | 50,000 | 5,000 | 12,700 | 200 | 67,900 |
| 5 cents | 182,160 | 101,460 | 135,000 | 97,580 | 516,200 |
| 10 cents | 188,850 | 273,440 | 328,210 | 219,840 | 1,010,340 |
| 30 cents | 1,020 | 5,000 | 5,150 | 2,060 | 13,230 |
| 50 cents | 1,000 | 5,020 | 1,000 | 1,044 | 8,064 |

Whole number of stamps, 8,246,534 Value, \$235,136 00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1887. | Dec. 31, 1887. | Mch. 31, 1888. | June 30, 1888. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 936,600 | 1,403,900 | 1,868,600 | 1,312,500 | 5,521,600 |
| 2 cents | 705,950 | 992,500 | 970,800 | 661,650 | 3,330,900 |
| 3 cents | 60,000 | 12,500 | 60,200 | 4,400 | 137,100 |
| 5 cents | 83,800 | 160,440 | 215,440 | 120,780 | 580,460 |
| 10 cents | 212,300 | 320,740 | 435,160 | 246,340 | 1,214,540 |
| 30 cents | ..... | 3,300 | 10,900 | 580 | 14,780 |
| 50 cents | ..... | 24 | 5,350 | 818 | 6,192 |

Whole number of stamps, 10,805,572. Value, \$283,954.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1888. | Dec. 31, 1888. | Mch. 31, 1889. | June 30, 1889. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 1,513,500 | 1,774,700 | 1,515,200 | 1,517,200 | 6,320,600 |
| 2 cents | 1,035,850 | 851,350 | 880,850 | 792,150 | 3,560,200 |
| 3 cents | 55,200 | 11,100 | 70,200 | 12,400 | 148,900 |
| 5 cents | 183,360 | 102,260 | 130,260 | 103,340 | 519,220 |
| 10 cents | 297,020 | 380,120 | 328,960 | 334,100 | 1,340,200 |
| 30 cents | 50 | 220 | 640 | ..... | 910 |
| 50 cents | 30 | 100 | 10 | ..... | 140 |

Whole number of stamps, 11,890,170. Value, \$299,201.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1889. | Dec. 31, 1889. | Mch. 31, 1890. | June 30, 1890. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 1,980,200 | 1,540,900 | 1,711,800 | 1,839,300 | 7,072,200 |
| 2 cents | 1,261,200 | 1,059,100 | 1,051,100 | 1,253,000 | 4,624,400 |
| 3 cents | 23,200 | 77,500 | 25,250 | 13,000 | 138,950 |
| 5 cents | 133,160 | 100,060 | 140,370 | 131,300 | 504,890 |
| 10 cents | 300,390 | 282,260 | 383,020 | 320,840 | 1,286,510 |
| 30 cents | 5,450 | 1,050 | 1,310 | 3,100 | 10,910 |
| 50 cents | 100 | ..... | 130 | 100 | 330 |

Whole number of stamps, 13,638,190. Value, \$324,712.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1890. | Dec. 31, 1890. | Mch. 31, 1891. | June 30, 1891. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 1,915,600 | 1,887,700 | 1,992,500 | 1,877,500 | 7,673,300 |
| 2 cents | 1,286,700 | 1,146,600 | 1,263,900 | 1,359,650 | 5,056,850 |
| 3 cents | 73,300 | 24,700 | 25,600 | 70,200 | 193,800 |
| 5 cents | 116,060 | 137,640 | 157,800 | 143,860 | 555,400 |
| 10 cents | 340,060 | 340,820 | 420,940 | 391,340 | 1,493,160 |
| 30 cents | 320 | 40 | 310 | 1,000 | 1,670 |
| 50 cents | 100 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 600 |

Whole number of stamps, 14,974,820. Value, \$361,573.00.

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 | 2,012,000 | 2,048,100 | 2,458,900 | 2,270,800 | 8,789,800 |
| 2 cents | 1,293,300 | 1,482,600 | 1,748,400 | 1,613,100 | 6,137,400 |
| 3 cents | 26,500 | 38,700 | 80,300 | 31,800 | 177,300 |
| 5 cents | 189,100 | 132,500 | 251,800 | 167,600 | 741,000 |
| 10 cents | 301,990 | 456,600 | 507,400 | 431,200 | 1,697,190 |
| 30 cents | 2,420 | 1,700 | 1,200 | 300 | 5,620 |
| 50 cents | 200 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 100 | 3,100 |

Whole number of stamps, 17,551,410. Value, \$425,970.00.

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 | 2,048,950 | 2,050,000 | 2,211,500 | 2,657,000 | 8,967,450 |
| 2 cents | 1,619,550 | 1,435,600 | 1,698,000 | 1,845,350 | 6,598,500 |
| 3 cents | 74,350 | 26,900 | 50,400 | 41,300 | 192,950 |
| 5 cents | 173,750 | 168,700 | 213,200 | 252,860 | 808,510 |
| 10 cents | 364,550 | 418,500 | 352,700 | 389,800 | 1,525,550 |
| 30 cents | 1,050 | 2,200 | 1,400 | 2,000 | 6,650 |
| 50 cents | 850 | 1,200 | 200 | 100 | 2,350 |

Whole number of stamps, 18,101,960. Value, \$423,583.50.

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 | 1,866,200 | 2,286,300 | 3,068,000 | 2,221,400 | 8,441,900 |
| 2 cents | 1,391,750 | 1,889,900 | 1,646,750 | 2,203,300 | 7,131,700 |
| 3 cents | 69,000 | 18,800 | 125,500 | 29,600 | 242,900 |
| 5 cents | 167,840 | 121,380 | 180,460 | 134,100 | 603,780 |
| 10 cents | 366,330 | 394,940 | 485,920 | 361,280 | 1,608,470 |
| 30 cents | 1,180 | 2,880 | 1,160 | 1,070 | 6,290 |
| 50 cents | 300 | 1,132 | 574 | 1,100 | 3,106 |

Whole number of stamps, 18,038,146. Value, \$428,816.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

| | QUARTER ENDING : | | | | Total. |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Sept. 30, 1894. | Dec. 31, 1894. | Mch. 31, 1895. | June 30, 1895. | |
| 1 cent | 1,350,369 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,350,369 |
| 2 cents | 50,164 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,164 |
| 3 cents | 29,500 | 92,600 | 54,200 | 14,000 | 190,300 |
| 5 cents | 147,160 | 197,980 | 211,240 | 47,940 | 604,320 |
| 10 cents | 277,780 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 277,780 |
| 30 cents | 2,370 | 14,470 | 6,100 | 490 | 23,430 |
| 50 cents | 1,156 | 10,800 | 2,604 | 470 | 15,030 |

Whole number of stamps, 2,511,393. Value, \$92,753.97.

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. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)



The Destruction of the Reminders of the old Newfoundland Issues.

We have received a copy of the *Evening Herald* of St. John's, Newfoundland, dated January 10th, in which we find the report of the committee appointed to destroy the remainders of old issues of stamps in the hands of the post office authorities. As the values are not divided into the different classes of stamps which were on hand, we are as yet unable to judge of the success or failure of the attempt to sell off the old remainders at private sale before the beginning of the new year.

"We hereby certify that we were present on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the 'Royal Gazette' Office, and on Thursday, the 4th inst., at the General Post Office, and did see the following obsolete stamps first defaced by the printing press, and afterwards destroyed by fire:—

| No. | Denom. | Face Val. |
|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 49,717, | 2 cent | \$ 994.34 |
| 40,638, | 3 " | 1,219.14 |
| 104,569, | 5 " | 5,228.45 |
| 34,422, | 6 " | 2,065.32 |
| 92,966, | 10 " | 9,296.60 |
| 27,162, | 24 " | 6,518.88 |
| 69,653, | 12 " | 8,358.36 |
| 2,658 (C.I.) | 3 " | 79.74 |
| 11,342 " | 5 " | 566.10 |

Total, \$34,327.93

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.
GEORGE COEN,
Deputy Minister Finance.
GEO. W. LEMESSURIER,
Acct. General Post Office.
E. DEVEREUX,
Post Office Inspector.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Stamp Clerk, G. P. Office.

We hereby certify that we were present at intervals on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the 'Royal Gazette' Office, during the defacing of the Postage Stamps enumerated in above certificate; and that on Thursday, the 4th inst., we were present and did see the aforesaid stamps destroyed by fire at the General Post Office.

J. ALEX. ROBINSON,
Colonial Secretary.
J. A. MCLEOD,
Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.
J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.
F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

New Publications.

CATALOGUE OF YVERT & TELLIER, 1900 EDITION.

We have received from Messrs. Yvert & Tellier a copy of their catalogue for 1900, which, in general appearance and make-up, resembles the previous edition. The list of the stamps of France is extremely complete, containing full descriptions of all minor varieties, as well as journal stamps, postal packet stamps, essays, etc. The prices appear to be about on the same basis as the other catalogues which have appeared during the past year, although the entire work displays a tendency to place quotations somewhat above the present market rates.

CATALOGUE OF STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, PART 4.

We have received Part 4 of this catalogue, which contains the portion devoted to the envelopes, post cards and wrappers. The entire work displays a great deal of labor and care expended in its production, but we confess that we have not had the time to give it careful examination. Prices are given for entire and cut square envelopes, so that the work is bound to be of great use to those interested in this special line.

The Market.

149TH SALE OF THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., LIMITED,

January 10 to 18, 1900.

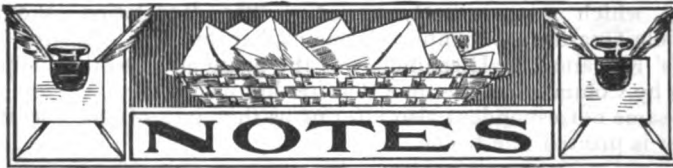
THE HUNTER COLLECTION.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Baltimore : 1846 : 5c black on white, on original letter, cancelled, | \$255.00 |
| Brattleboro : 1846 : 5c black on buff, No. 5 on plate, has small red pen-mark, cancelled, | 350.00 |
| New Haven : 1845 : 5c red, original, a little rubbed at one side, otherwise fine, unused, | 315.00 |
| New York : 1845 : bluish paper, 5c, signed by Robert H. Morris, signature reading downward, cancelled, | 24.00 |
| — — — — the same signature, reading upward, cancelled, | 19.00 |
| — — blue paper : 5c, unsigned, has writing on back, otherwise fine, unused, | 31.00 |
| Providence : 1846 ; 5c black, on original cover, pen cancelled, | 30.00 |
| United States: 1857: 5c brick red, brilliant copy, o. g., | 78.00 |
| — — 1869 : 24c green and purple, medallion inverted, horizontal pair, cancelled, | 242.00 |
| — — 30c blue and carmine. flags inverted, cancelled, | 380.00 |
| — 1873 : State : \$5, o. g., | 92.00 |
| — Carriers : 1851 : Franklin : on original cover, cancelled, | 21 50 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| United States: Carriers: very fine copy, on original cover, cancelled, | 30.50 |
| — — New York: 1842-46: City Despatch Post, used provisionally by U. S. City Despatch Post, on original cover, cancelled, | 50.00 |
| — — — 2c on 3c, on original cover, the only copy known of this rarity, creased at left, otherwise fine, cancelled, | 261.00 |
| — Entire Envelopes: 1860: 6c red on white (N. No. 43), unused, | 29.50 |
| — — — 6c red on buff (N. No. 44), unused, | 45.00 |
| — Locals: Adams & Co's Express: type L4: black on pink paper, cancelled, | 37.00 |
| — — D. F. B. City Express, 1c blue, unique, creased across corner and thin spot on face, unused, | 52.00 |
| — — D. O. Blood & Co.: 1841: type L22: 3c red on white, on original cover, cancelled, | 40.00 |
| — — Bouton's Franklin City Despatch Post: black on green glazed paper, slightly cut into at bottom, on original cover, cancelled, | 40.00 |
| — — Bouton's 1847: type L42: 2c pink, a little stained by gum, unused, | 40.00 |
| — — Moody's Penny Dispatch: black on vermilion glazed paper, on original cover, cancelled, | 40.00 |
| — — Overton & Co's Express: type L218: black on greenish, cancelled, | 28.50 |
| — — Priest's Paid Despatch, type L228, gold on bluish; on original cover, lightly pen cancelled, | \$30.50 |
| Confederate States: Greenwood: 10c black on bluish, on original cover, but unused, | 220.00 |
| — Nashville: type A2: 10c green, tear at side, but nothing gone, cancelled, | 105.00 |
| — Pleasant Shade: 5c blue, unused, | 65.00 |
| — Tellico Plains: 5c red, no margins on two sides, unused, | 60.00 |
| British Columbia and Vancouver Island: 1865: imperf.: 5c rose, small margin at bottom and speck gone from lower left corner, cancelled, | 62.00 |
| British Guiana: 1850: type A1: 2c black on pink, cut round, with fair margins outside the circle, neatly mounted, cancelled, | 1,710.00 |
| — — type A2: 1c magenta, block of four showing both types, lightly cancelled, | 140.00 |
| — 1856: 4c blue, paper colored through, wide margins, the two lower corners have been torn off and restored, but the design is untouched, on original cover, cancelled, | 435.00 |
| — 1862: provisional issue: 1c pink, entire unsigned sheet, 12 stamps of type A6, 8 of type A7 and 4 of type A8; unused, | 210.00 |
| Great Britain: 1840: 1p black, "V. R." in upper corners, Maltese cross cancellation, | 59.00 |
| Grenada: 1882: 1p orange and green, No. 18, manuscript surcharge in black ink, cancelled, | 37.00 |
| — — 1p orange and green, No. 18, manuscript surcharge in red ink, cancelled, | 53.00 |
| Mauritius: 1848: bluish paper: 1p red (No. 9 on plate), early state, lightly cancelled, | 61.00 |
| New Brunswick: 1851: 1sh bright red violet, fine margins on two sides, cut close on other two, very small thin spot on back, lightly cancelled, | 80.00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Roumania: 1858: 54pa blue on green, on original cover, lightly cancelled, | 90.00 |
| — — 108pa blue on rose, on large piece of original cover, lightly cancelled, | 165.00 |
| Spain: 1853: Madrid: 3c bronze, cut close at bottom, o. g., | 90.00 |
| Switzerland: Basle: 1845: 2½r, o. g., | 32.00 |
| — Geneva: 1843: 10c yellow green, both halves unsevered, on original cover, one has small tear in margin, but design untouched, cancelled, | 85.00 |
| — Federal Administration: 1849-50: type A7: 4c, large margins, on original cover, cancelled, | 100.00 |
| Turks Islands: 1873-79: 1sh violet, perfs. touch design on two sides, unused, | 95.00 |
| — 1881: 2½p on 1sh slate, type I, horizontal pair, blank margin at left, o. g., | 82.00 |
| — — 2½p on 1p vermilion, type I, o. g., | 21.00 |
| — — 2½p on 1p vermilion, type M, perfs. touch design on two sides, unused, | 25.50 |
| — — 2½p on 1sh violet, type M, o. g., | 26.00 |
| — — 2½p on 1sh violet, type M, perfs. clipped at bottom, o. g., | 35.00 |
| — — 4p on 1p vermilion, type O, inverted surcharge, unused, | 41.00 |
| — — 4p on 1p vermilion, type Q, inverted surcharge, cancelled, | 41.00 |
| — — 4p on 1sh violet, type O, perfs. touch design on two sides, o. g., | 25.00 |
| Tuscany: 1852: 60c brown red, cancelled, | 51.00 |
| Western Australia: 1865-69: Crown and CC: perf. 12½: 2p pale lilac error, cancelled, | 51.00 |





BOSNIA.—The *Monthly Circular* is informed by Mr. Scheuch that a new issue was slated to appear on January 1. We presume that the values will be in heller and kronen to conform to the new Austrian currency.



BULGARIA.—One of our correspondents has sent us a pair of the 5s stamps of the current issue imperforate vertically between.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We illustrate the 1 and 2 centavos stamps chronicled by us last month. The illustrations show the type of all the stamps except the 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th and 60th on the sheet, which, as will be seen from our chronicle, were made from the 10c stamp.



COREA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received from the Minister of the Interior a proof of the design adopted for the new issue, which is to make its appearance early this year, to mark the entry of Corea into the Postal Union. The set is to consist of fourteen values.



CRETE.—The *Revue Philatelique Française* has received the following information :

“A local post is to be opened on January 1, 1900. The stamps are to be manufactured in London and will be of the following values :—1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 lepta, 1, 2 and 5 drachmae. The nine values are to show six different types,—the 10 lepta is red, the 25 lepta blue. These two bear the portrait of Prince George and are perforated, resembling to a certain extent the current stamps of the Argentine Republic. The stamp of 2 drachmae is violet, with a representation of Minos, and is rectangular in shape. The other stamps bear representations of Tallos, Hermes, Juno and St. George. Until the admission of Crete to the Postal Union these stamps are to bear a surcharge in French : “Provisoire,” or some similar word.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—One of our correspondents informs us that we made an error in translating the inscription on the 10c stamp of Santo Domingo, which was recently issued. The translation should read "Hispaniola Guarding Columbus' Remains," instead of "Spain Guarding Columbus' Remains," as Hispaniola was the name given to the island of San Domingo by Columbus at the time that he discovered it.

The same correspondent also informs us that one of the 10c stamps in each sheet is printed tête bêche.



NETHERLANDS.—Mr. J. B. Robert supplies us with some interesting information in regard to the stamps of Netherlands and Colonies.

First: On October 1st the one gulden Coronation stamp was printed in sheets of fifty and it would appear that a new plate was made, producing a second type. The differences are apparent in the figures in the corners, which are a little thinner and higher, and in the lettering which is slightly heavier.

Second: The Colonial stamps have not yet been received by the respective colonies. Those which were sent to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* emanated from one of the lots which was sent for information to the Imperial Postal Museum in Berlin, and are to be considered as specimens without the surcharge "Specimen."



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. Colman informs us that the following postal cards have been ordered surcharged for the Philippines:

| | | |
|---------|----|--------------------|
| 100,000 | 1c | regular card |
| 20,000 | 2c | international card |
| 5,000 | 2c | “ reply card |





UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10 revenue stamps have been printed in aniline ink in new colors, on account of the tremendous loss to the revenue caused by the cleaning of used specimens of the stamps which have, until now, been in use. The authorities believe that by printing the stamps in aniline colors such frauds on the revenue will be avoided in the future, as the new aniline inks will not stand acids to any extent.

Mr. Edward F. Carter has submitted to us a Perry Davis & Son 2c slate on silk paper, a variety not catalogued by us. It is not surprising that this stamp should be found, as the slate stamp is merely a variety of color of the purple which may have occurred in several of the printings, including that which was made on paper with silk fibre.

Revenue stamps.

Rouletted.

- \$1 red
- \$3 reddish brown
- \$5 blue
- \$10 purple

Medicine stamp.

Perry Davis & Son.

Silk paper.

2c slate

ten years, the stamps of this country remain about as ugly and unattractive as for some time past. We illustrate the four types adopted, the first one being used on all values from 1 to 6 heller, the second on the values from 10 to 25 heller, the third for the 50 heller alone, and the fourth for the kronen stamps.

We have also received specimens of the Unpaid Letter and Newspaper stamps, which we shall illustrate later on.

We have also received two postal cards of the new series, the stamps being the same as those on the previous issue.

Adhesive stamps.



AUSTRIA.—We have now received the entire set of the new issue, with the exception of the 30 and 60 heller, and as most of the designs remain the same as those which have been current for

Perforated.

- 1 heller violet
- 2 “ dark gray
- 3 “ bistre brown
- 5 “ blue green

| |
|----------------------|
| 6 heller orange |
| 10 " rose |
| 20 " brown |
| 25 " ultramarine |
| 30 " red violet |
| 50 " gray blue |
| 60 " brown |
| 1 krone carmine rose |
| 2 kronen gray lilac |
| 4 " gray green |

Unpaid Letter stamps.

| |
|----------------|
| 1 heller brown |
| 2 " " |
| 4 " " |
| 6 " " |
| 10 " " |
| 12 " " |
| 15 " " |
| 20 " " |
| 40 " " |
| 100 " " |

Newspaper stamps.

| |
|--------------------|
| 2 heller dark blue |
| 6 " orange |
| 10 " brown |
| 20 " red |

Postal cards.

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| 5 heller blue green |
| 5 " " (Deutsch.— Illir.—Ital.) |

Austrian Offices in the Levant.—A correspondent of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* sends that journal a wrapper which was recently issued.

Wrapper.

10pa on 3kr green, black surcharge

BAVARIA.—Notwithstanding what we stated last month, the new values of 2, 30, 40 and 80pf were issued on January 1, the design being the same as the stamps which have been current for a number of years.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked horizontal wavy lines close together.

| |
|-----------------|
| Perforated 14½. |
| 2pf gray |
| 30pf olive |
| 40pf yellow |
| 80pf lilac |

BRAZIL.—One of our correspondents has sent us the 50, 100 and 200 reis stamps in the old type, but printed in new colors to conform to the rules of the Postal Union.

We have received from Brazil four pictorial stamps of rather poor workmanship, but handsome design. The 100 reis bears a picture emblematic of the discovery of Brazil; the 200 reis typifies "Independence or Death;" the 500 reis bears a picture representing Emancipation, and the 700 reis the statue of the Republic.

Adhesive stamps.

| |
|-----------------------|
| Perforated 11½. |
| 50r green |
| 100r rose |
| 200r dark blue |
| Perforated 12½. |
| 100r red |
| 200r green and yellow |
| 500r blue |
| 700r emerald green |

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces a new ½d postal card and a 1d wrapper, both in the current type.

Wrapper.

Size 124x300 mm.
1p carmine

Postal card.

½p dull green on white

BULGARIA.—Mr. Witt has shown us two values of the current series printed on a somewhat thicker paper, in shades decidedly different from those previously in use.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
2s slate gray
15s yellow

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—It appears that in making up the sheets of the 1c brown on buff and 2c black on buff, which were chronicled by us last month, that the clichés of both the 5 and the 10 centavos were used. The sheets are made up in blocks of ten repeated, and the tenth, twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth and sixtieth stamp of each sheet varies materially from the other stamps, being made by changing the 10 centavos stamp into the 1 or 2c, as the case may be.

Adhesive stamps.

Pin perf.
1c brown on buff
2c black on buff

French Offices in China.—We have now received the 5c value in yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated $14 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$.
5c yellow green, red surcharge

GERMANY.—We have received most of the pfennig values of the stamps announced by us some time ago. They are as follows :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
3pf bistre brown
5pf green
10pf carmine
20pf ultramarine

25pf black and carmine on yellow
30pf black and orange on salmon
40pf black and lake on white
50pf black and purple on salmon
80pf black and lake on rose

German Offices in Morocco.—The surcharged stamps for these offices have now been issued, and we are able to chronicle the entire set.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$.

Black surcharge.

| | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|
| 3 | centimos on | 3pf brown |
| 5 | " " | 5pf green |
| 10 | " " | 10pf carmine |
| 25 | " " | 20pf blue |
| 30 | " " | 25pf orange |
| 60 | " " | 50pf red brown |

HUNGARY.—The new set, heralded with a flourish of trumpets, has finally delighted our eyes, and we are free to confess that they are about as ugly a production as we have ever had the pleasure of seeing. We originally saw a specimen of the low values and thought that the design adopted for these was about as ugly as could be imagined, but it is left completely in the shade by the remarkable picture of an animal which appears on the kronen values. From the shape of the animal and the crown on its head we should judge that it is supposed to be a picture of the venerable Emperor, Francis Joseph, but it can be intended only as a caricature or as an expression of the disloyalty of the Hungarian people. Our illustration will speak for itself, so that detailed description of the monstrosity is unnecessary.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

- 1 heller gray
- 2 " bistre
- 3 " orange
- 4 " purple
- 5 " emerald green
- 6 " claret
- 10 " carmine
- 25 " blue
- 30 " orange brown
- 50 " maroon
- 60 " light olive
- 1 krone red brown
- 3 kronen blue green

Newspaper stamp.

(2h) red

Duttla.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna red perforated, like some of the other values, at top and bottom.

Adhesive stamp.

- Perforated.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ anna red

MOROCCO.—In addition to the values of the set for Alcazar-Ouazzan, we have received a 50c and 1fr in the same type.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated.
- 50c yellow
- 1fr violet brown

Tangier-Arzila.—To our list of Morocco Local stamps we have to add a series for the post between these two cities :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

- 5c purple
- 10c orange red
- 15c yellow
- 25c blue
- 50c brown
- 1 peseta yellow brown
- 2 " slate
- 3 " emerald green

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Arthur Sinnemann has sent us specimens of a few values of the new Unpaid Letter stamps, the lowest value of which we illustrate.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d green, numeral in red
- 1d " " "
- 2d " " "
- 4d " " "
- 5d " " "

6d green, numeral in red
 10d " " "
 1sh " " "
 2sh " " "

NICARAGUA.—Mr. C. L. Moreau has shown us specimens of four new sets of stamps for this country. Each set, namely, one for regular postage, one for postage due, one for official use and one for telegraphs, has a separate design and all of the values of each set are of the same design. They are very handsome specimens of the engraver's art and are made by the American Bank Note Co.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
 1c red violet
 2c scarlet
 3c green
 4c dark olive
 5c dark blue
 6c carmine rose
 10c purple
 15c ultramarine
 20c brown
 50c lake
 1p yellow
 2p salmon
 5p black

Postage Due stamps.

1c red violet
 2c scarlet
 5c dark blue
 10c purple
 20c orange brown
 30c dark green
 50c lake

Official stamps.

1c red violet
 2c scarlet
 4c dark olive
 5c dark blue
 10c purple
 20c bistre brown
 50c lake
 1p ultramarine
 2p brown orange
 5p black

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—In our September number we announced the preparation of certain Postage Due Stamps as well as an envelope and wrapper for this colony, but it appears that we have failed to chronicle these varieties in our catalogue. We therefore now list them.

Postage Due stamps.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.
 Perforated 12.
 Surcharged in black PHILIPPINES
 1c claret
 2c "
 5c "
 10c "
 50c "

Envelope.

Surcharged in red "PHILIPPINES."
 2c red on white paper

Wrapper.

Surcharged "PHILIPPINES."
 1c yellow green on manila paper

QUEENSLAND.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has received a ½d wrapper of the old type with the inscriptions differently arranged, as well as a ½d wrapper of the new type with the inscriptions in amended form.

Wrappers.

½p green, old type, inscriptions altered
 ½p green, new type

RHODESIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received two postal cards with stamp of the new type.

Postal cards.

1p red on white
 1x1p red on white

ROUMANIA.—The *Timbre Poste* announces, on the authority of the *Monthly Circular*, that the 1½ bani

stamp has been surcharged "1 bani" in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated.

1b on 1½b black, red surcharge

SALVADOR.—Mr. A. H. Greebaum sends us the 1c brown official of 1899 with the wheel surcharge. We suppose that the entire set exists in this style, although for the present we shall chronicle only the value actually submitted.

Official stamp.

Perforated.

Surcharged wheel and

1c bistre brown, black surcharge

SARAWAK.—We have received the following stamps in new colors, the type remaining the same as that which has been in use since 1889.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

2c gray green

8c yellow, value in black

12c violet

16c yellow brown, value in green

25c brown, value in blue

50c olive, value in carmine

\$1 carmine, value in green

SIAM.—The *Monthly Circular* has received several values of a new set of stamps, the designs remaining the same as before. The full set is to be as follows :

Adhesive stamps.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14.

1a dull green

2a grass green

3a red and blue

4a carmine

8a green and yellow

10a indigo

12a lilac and carmine

24a lilac and blue

64a lilac and brown

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have received two additional values of the new series, the ½d stamp being in an entirely new design and the 2½d in the old type with a change in color.

The *Monthly Journal* has also received a reply card, similar to the single card of 1893.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 13.

½p emerald green

2½p Prussian blue

Postal card.

1x1p rose

TASMANIA.—Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle have sent us the 1d and 2d stamps of the new pictorial series, but they give no date of issue. The designs shows pictures of Mount Wellington, the highest peak in the island, and a view of Hobart.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked "T A S."
 Perforated 14.
 1p carmine
 2p violet

Postal cards.
 1p carmine
 1½p carmine brown on green

VICTORIA—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has received two new postal cards, the stamps being in the same color as the adhesives which recently made their appearance.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Mr. W. J. Wurtele has shown us the 1sh revenue stamp used for postage, on Crown and W. A. paper.
Revenue stamp used for postage.
 Watermarked Crown and W. A.
 Perforated.
 1sh lilac

The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 49th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on January 8, 1900.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, O'Donohue, Perrin and Scott.

President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a number of communications.

Mr. Scott read the Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$539.17 exclusive of U. S. bonds, which was approved.

Mr. Luff tendered the report of the House Committee which was read and accepted.

The names of Messrs. Hyatt, Funke, Capen and Serfling having been posted the required time the Governors proceeded to vote upon them, and Messrs. Hyatt, Funke, Capen and Serfling were declared to have been duly elected subscribing members of the Club.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board :

Col. H. O'Donoghue, 5 East 69th Street.

Subscribing member.

Proposed by P. F. Bruner.

Seconded by J. J. O'Donohue, Jr.

P. Elbert Nostrand.

Subscribing member.

Proposed by P. F. Bruner.

Seconded by Alex. Holland.

The Special Committee appointed to try and procure new quarters for the Club reported having examined a number of buildings but found nothing suitable and asked to be discharged.

Moved, seconded and carried, committee be discharged with thanks.

Moved by Mr. O'Donohue that a new committee be appointed by the President to find a suitable building for the Club, seconded and carried.

The President appointed as the committee, Messrs. O'Donohue, Luff and Scott,

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

National Philatelic Society.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1900.

President, P. F. BRUNER,
27 West 58th Street.
Vice-President, JOHN N. LUFF.
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Secretary, J. W. GEORGE,
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T. J. O'KEEFE.
Membership { JOS. S. RICH,
A. PERRIN,
P. G. DOANE.

The 379th meeting of the Society was held, January 23d. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of President Bruner, Vice-President Luff officiated. Members present: Messrs. Andreini, Blake, Eberhardt, George, W. F. Gregory, Hyatt, Krassa, Luff, O'Keefe, Rich, Tuttle. Mr. Alex. Holland was present as visitor.

Trustees reported resignations of Messrs. E. R. Ackerman and Joseph B. Leavy, which were accepted with regret.

Communications were received from Samuel Alman, H. T. Buck, and O. H. Williams which were referred to the Secretary for replies.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the Secretary of the Section on Philately, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, that the National Philatelic Society is ready and willing to cooperate with the Section, in relation to the Philatelic Exhibition to be held in March, and we should like to have our name included as one of the Patron Societies.

Secretary read a letter from Great Barrier Island, Pigeongram Agency, Auckland, New Zealand giving information regarding their service and stamps, which was duly acknowledged with thanks.

Secretary also read a communication from the Manhattan Philatelic Society, asking a reduction in rent of Room for 1900 to \$40.00 per year. After discussion this was acceded to and the Secretary instructed to notify them to that effect.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.
Next meeting will be held February 13th. 8 P. M.

J. W. GEORGE, *Sec'y.*

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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. Foreign Countries, 75c.] MARCH 1, 1900. [Single Copies, 5cts

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.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Currency: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING. 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND—\$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

December 1st, 1866.

Lithographed on white or yellowish wove paper. Size: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



- I. White wove paper. Perforated 12.
- 1 1p yellow green
- 2 1p green
- 3 1p deep green
- 4 6p rose
- 5 6p carmine rose

Variety: Imperforate.

- 6 1p green
- II. Yellowish wove paper. Perforated 12.
- 1p green

- 8 1p deep green
- 9 6p rose

July, 1867.

Lithographed on various papers. On the 1 shilling stamps the central figure is typographed in black; there are three varieties of the 1 shilling.

Variety A has the outer frame composed of two thin lines.

Variety B has these two lines joined, this is probably due to a defective transfer or wear of the die.

Variety C has the outer border of the stamp printed in red. Sizes: 4 pence, $20\frac{1}{4} \times 27$ mm.; 1 shilling, A and B, $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm., C, 24×30 mm.



I. White wove paper.

- Perforated 15.
 10 ish carmine and black, variety A
 11 ish carmine and black " B
 12 ish carmine and black " C

II. Bluish white wove paper.

- Perforated 15.
 13 ish carmine and black, variety A
 14 ish carmine and black, " C

III. Yellowish wove paper

- Perforated 15.
 15 ish carmine and black, variety B
 16 ish carmine and black " C

Variety: Central figure omitted.

- 17 ish carmine, variety C



IV. Pale rose wove paper.

- Perforated 15.
 18 4p lake red

V. Flesh colored wove paper.

- Perforated 15.
 19 4p lake red
 20 4p lake brown

1868.

Same types, paper and impression as issue of December, 1866.

I. White wove paper.

- 1° Perforated 15.
 21 1p blue green
 22 1p yellow green
 23 6p rose
 2° Perforated 12x15.
 24 1p blue green

II. Yellowish wove paper.

- Perforated 15.
 25 1p yellow green
 26 6p rose

The stamps of the preceding issues were lithographed by Messrs Nissen & Park of London, while those of the subsequent issues were printed by Messrs De la Rue & Co., of London.

1879.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

- Perforated 14.
 27 1p green
 28 1p pale green
 29 1p deep green

This stamp is found quite often with the watermark placed sideways.

1880.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. Size: 18½x22½mm.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

- Perforated 14.
 30 1p green
 31 2½p red brown
 1883.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

- Perforated 14.
 32 ½p yellow

1883-84.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
 33 ½p green Nov. 1883.
 34 ½p dark green
 35 1p rose Sept. 15th, 1883.
 36 1p carmine rose
 37 2½p ultramarine Sept., 1884.
 38 2½p deep ultramarine

End 1887.

Same types as corresponding values of the issues of December 1866 and July 1867, typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
 39 4p orange red
 40 4p brown red
 41 4p pale brown red
 42 6p lilac
 43 6p deep lilac

Variety: Imperforate.

- 44 4p orange red

July 1888.

Provisional issue.

One shilling stamps, variety C, of the issue of July 1867, hand stamped in violet with new value.



Yellowish wove paper.

Perforated 15.

45 4p on 1sh carmine and black, violet surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

46 4p on 1sh carmine and black, violet surcharge

1889.

Same type as corresponding values of the issues of December 1866 and July 1867, typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

47 1p rose

48 1p rose red

49 1p carmine

50 1sh brown

51 1sh pale brown

52 1sh black brown

January 23rd, 1899.

Typographed on white wove paper Size: 18x22½mm.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

53 ½p yellow green

54 ½p pale yellow green

55 1p brick red

56 1p red

57 2½p ultramarine

58 2½p deep ultramarine

59 4p chocolate

60 4p red brown

61 6p dark violet

62 7p dark green

63 1sh ochre yellow

64 5sh slate blue

65 5sh Prussian blue

Varieties:

a. PFNNY instead of PENNY.

66 ½p yellow green

67 ½p pale yellow green

b. HALF instead of HALF.

68 ½p yellow green

69 ½p pale yellow green

c. PENCE instead of PENCE.

70 4p chocolate

These varieties are due to broken letters.

COUNTERFEITS.

To our knowledge there are no good forgeries of any of the stamps of the Virgin Islands, none of those that we have seen were good enough to deceive even a tyro.



Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 20 January, 1900.

This week Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have been selling off the Hilckes stock, by order of the Official Receiver. I was not present, but I am told that the auction room was packed and overflowing, several being unable to get inside the door. It was a field night in more ways than one. Bargains, bargains galore they say. But I am a little dubious, for I saw a great deal of the stuff and, though there was a lot of it, the average condition was anything but first-class. Hilckes filled his stock books with all sorts and conditions of stamps, and priced them accordingly. A mint specimen got a mint price, but others were priced according to the amount of stamp left. A pretty big corner off would mean the remnant of a grand stamp at a grand reduction, and it is a fact that there are buyers for such specimens, despite all the talk about mint condition being a *sine qua non* of present day collecting.

Apropos of damaged stamps, I know a firm that carefully puts aside all the damaged stuff and, about once a year, one of the members takes the lot over to a certain continental town and makes enough off the deal to pay for a nice little holiday trip. So that somebody must buy it of the dealers.

The Capetown correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wires that the new Cape stamps are issued. I have not seen them yet.

The sensation of the day in philatelic journalism is the receipt of *Senf's Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* with over a hundred stamp blocks printed in the natural colors of the stamps. And the question is being asked will he keep it up, for the expense, despite the cheapening processes of color printing, must be very heavy. Pemberton tried printing illustrations of stamps in their natural colors in his *Philatelic Journal* in 1873, but abandoned it because of the expense. Others have tried it since and none have continued it for many months. Hence the Senf experiment will be watched with no little curiosity. Any way, we are precluded from following on the same lines in this country, for our arrangement with the Inland Revenue and Postal authorities restricts us to reproductions in black.

Transvaals and Orange Free State stamps are still to the front as most in demand, indeed, were it not for the demand raised for these issues and the novelties that are coming along, there would be a much greater slackness of trade than there is. That there is a decided lull in the stamp trade is admitted all around. Very, very quiet is the general report. And it will remain so till this war is over. Then no doubt there will be unusual activity, in South Africans especially. But the fear is that the recovery will not come in time to be included in the winter season.

The much talked of English 1/4d and 1s in new colors have not yet been issued, and it seems very uncertain when they will be, possibly not for some months. One thing is growingly apparent and that is that the 1d stamp will not be altered. The authorities regard the ink in which the 1d value is printed as the most perfect protection against cleaning yet devised. Hence its retention.

LONDON, 10 February, 1900.

A very strong feeling is growing up against the British North Borneo Company because of its curious issues of postage stamps, or so-called postage stamps. The most serious charges of manipulating its stamps for stamp dealing purposes have been openly made against the Company. I have written the Secretary for a refutation of these charges, but up to this time I have not succeeded in drawing him. So strong is the feeling of disgust at North Borneo issues, that one prominent dealer-publisher recently assured me that he was seriously considering the desirability of omitting such rubbish from his next Catalogue. The Catalogue is one of our foremost.

Some collectors think that with such countries they are safe if they confine themselves to used copies. But, alas, the obliging Company will let a well-known agent have them cancelled by the sheet. Here, however, I can offer a wrinkle as to distinguishing between "cancelled to order," and genuinely used copies of North Borneos. The "cancelled to order" obliteration is a barred stamp, whereas the genuine should be taken only with a postmark cancellation. But for my part I should say shoot such countries' stamps into your philatelic dustbin. As an editor I feel very much inclined never again to chronicle any North Borneo issues of any sort or kind.

There have been rumors that the Company intended to prosecute the editor of the *London Philatelist* for his strong condemnation of the Company's postal methods. If a prosecution were instituted I am certain that English philatelists, almost to a man, would joyfully and liberally subscribe to a defence fund, and I am very much inclined to believe that every philatelic society in the country would vote money from its funds for the same purpose. Personally, I am prepared to go round with the hat for Mr. Castle, the moment any proceedings are instituted, and my own dollars shall be added to the full extent of my ability.

There must be philatelists among the shareholders. If there are, I wonder they don't bring up the matter at the annual meeting of the Company, and publicly expose the business. I am very much tempted to become a shareholder myself for the purpose of doing so.

I have just received the catalogue of the sale of the late Mr. Westoby's philatelic library. I am somewhat disappointed at its lack of comprehensiveness. One naturally expected such an old and learned philatelic writer to have possessed an exceptionally fine philatelic library. But it is far from

complete in even well-known and easily obtainable works. The leading English journals are fairly complete but the foreign are rarely so. The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY is represented only by vols. 5 to 12, the *Philatelic Journal of America* by vols. 3 to 9. Evidently Westoby was not a collector of philatelic literature, for none of the less important periodicals are included. He seems to have given room only to the best, with solid matter, in reality, only to those which could be considered works of reference. It was probably a wise limitation.

Talking about books I have just received the prospectus of an imposing work on the Stamps of Switzerland, dealing with the issues from 1843 to 1862. It will contain ten plates printed in the colors of the stamps, and 35 other plates in black. The subscription price is 150 francs. There are to be about 200 pages, and the pages measure 14¾ inches by 11 inches. Just a nice size for the waistcoat pocket! It will be in French, and the authors are M. Paul Mirabaud and Baron de Reuterskiold.

The promised new edition of the Gibbons' Catalogue for 1900 is not out yet. It is further promised for next week.

I have heard nothing further about the projected new competitor catalogue. Of course, it may be in the press. Bright's catalogue had three years' work put into it before it was published. To me it is a puzzle what dealer there is left who can stand the racket of the enormous initial expense of publishing another stamp catalogue.

There will be a new edition of Whitfield King's catalogue shortly. This time Mr. King is himself carefully going through every line.

Bright's ABC presumably will not be far behind. Its third and last edition is somewhat old now. And when we have all these catalogues before us, what a fluster there will be over prices. Lots of Colonials are absolutely unobtainable at anything near present catalogue prices. Some have doubled, others have trebled in their market prices. Still, against any overweening desire to price high there is an unquestionably unresponsive and somewhat disturbed market to consider. The South African war is unsettling matters a great deal more than we had ever anticipated, and the stamp trade is certain to feel its influence for sometime to come. The boom that it is believed will follow the settlement of the South African unrest will scarcely counterbalance the burden of the cost of the war in life and treasure for another twelve months at the earliest, unless matters pan out a great deal better than at present is anticipated.

Never in the history of philately has there been such a rush of new journals in this country as there has been of late. I have already told you of the resuscitation of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and of the new series of the

Philatelic Record, now we have another new monthly from Mr. Morley for fiscal collectors, entitled *Morley's Philatelic Journal*; another for post card collectors from Mr. Walter T. Wilson, entitled *Postal Cards and Covers*. This latter is a quarterly. Both these new comers are neatly gotten up. On the other side of the account, we have the death rate. The *Stamp Collectors' Guardian* has merged itself into the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. How many of these will survive the year remains to be seen.

To the list of new philatelic journals I should add one for, and entitled, *The Young Collector*. It is projected by a vigorous society of young collectors, started here in the metropolis by a very energetic young collector, who has conceived the idea of a Junior London Philatelic Society. He is pushing it on quite novel lines. He gets up lectures on stamp collecting, invites all the schools near, makes the lectures interesting with lantern displays, and works up the stamp collecting fever, and he caps the evening with a present of a packet of stamps, by way of a start, to every one attending. He writes me that his first lecture was to a crowded hall. Such an energetic worker is worth a dozen croakers of the specialist class of the "wet blanket" order of notabilities.

An enterprising inventor of my acquaintance has been working for some twelve months past on what he believes will be accepted as a really permanent album for all stamp collectors, whether they be beginners, general collectors or specialists. I am not at liberty to disclose his plan yet, as he wishes to secure his patents, both here and in America first. But I shall soon be able to discuss it in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. We have spent many evenings here in my den elaborating his work. How far it will take the philatelic public by storm, I cannot say. It has many very tempting advantages, and, of course, its disadvantages. It certainly will enable a man to collect without gaps, and confine himself to any country or any issue. But I must leave it here for the present.

There is a good deal of talk about changes in Niger stamps, but nothing of a very definite character yet. Months ago, I heard of the preparation of "something new," but that something new has not made its appearance. The latest news is that the current Niger stamps are to be suitably overprinted for use in the new colony or protectorate. This of course will only be a provisional at most. Any way, the territory has already been formally taken over by the Government authorities and the formal proceedings of the occasion are reported in the daily papers here this week. So the issue of some sort of stamp for the new régime cannot be long delayed. I suspect that the stock has already been sent out, and that the first we shall hear of the new stamps will be used specimens from the country of issue.

The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF,

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(Continued from page 70.)

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.—Continued.

ISSUES OF 1894-95.

On July 1st, 1894 the contract of the American Bank Note Company for the manufacture of postage stamps expired. Such reserve stock of stamps as was in the vaults of the Company was transferred to Washington and issued as required. Concerning this stock the annual report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated October 31st, 1894, says: "Of the postage-due stamps, the transferred stock of the 1 cent denomination was exhausted August 14th, 1894; the 2-cent, July 20th, 1894; and the 10-cent, September 24th 1894." The other values were not exhausted until April, 1895."

It has been reported, on supposedly good authority, that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made printings of the postage-due stamps from the plates of the American Bank Note Co. This statement has, until recently, been generally accepted. But it is now officially denied that any such printings were made and the records of the Bureau confirm this denial. Doubtless this series will be omitted from future catalogues. The stamps which, heretofore, have been assigned to these supposed printings, and which were distinguished by the transparency of the paper and the whiteness of the gum, we must conclude are merely a late product of the American Bank Note Co.

In the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for 1894 (page 476) we read:

CHANGE OF POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS.

It was also decided, upon the suggestion of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to make a change in the designs of the postage-due stamps—the change consisting of a reduction in the size of the stamps and some immaterial changes in the general design. The denominations of the stamps are those of the old series, and the color was intended to be the same, but owing to some difference in the character of the engraved plates the former color has not been exactly preserved: The new color is somewhat deeper than the old, and some of the earlier issues of the stamps have even been printed a bright red.

The following is a description of the new stamps:

The shape of the whole engraving is oblong, the size being seven-eighths by very nearly three-fourths of an inch. In the center is the indication of denomination—large white Arabic numerals being used—surrounded by fine lathework, forming an equilateral device with thin white edges, rounded corners, and curving sides—the four corners of the outline pointing to the top and bottom and the two sides of the stamp. Above this is a semi-circular panel bearing in white capitals the words "POSTAGE DUE", with a small cross at each end, and above this still, in the two upper corners, are the letters "U" and "S", over which, and descending some distance on the two sides, is a line of ribbed ruling. At the bottom of the stamp, in a curved panel, are the words of the denomination in white capitals, above which, coming from each of the lower corners, is a large original scroll ornament somewhat resembling a cornucopia.

The stamps measure $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.

They were at first printed on a thin white wove paper, usually semi-transparent. Afterwards, in common with other issues of the same period,

they appeared on paper watermarked with the letters "U. S. P. S." They have been reported, as have the stamps of the regular issue, on paper which, in addition to the watermark, showed laid lines, and also on paper which was apparently double. It is claimed, by those who should speak with authority on the subject, that neither of these varieties of paper was intentionally made or used and that they must be due to some accident of manufacture. Such varieties appear to be of only trifling interest.

The gum varies from smooth to rough and from white to brownish. The perforation is 12.

The colors are :

White Wove Paper.

| | | |
|------------------|----------|--|
| Aug. 14th, 1894 | 1 cent | pale vermilion, vermilion, violet-rose, pale claret, claret, deep claret, lake |
| July 20th, 1894 | 2 cents | vermilion, dark vermilion, claret, bright claret, deep claret, lake |
| Apl. 27th, 1895 | 3 cents | deep claret, lake |
| " " " | 5 cents | claret, bright claret, deep claret, lake |
| Sept. 24th, 1894 | 10 cents | lake, brownish lake |
| Apl. 27th, 1895 | 30 cents | lilac-rose, violet-rose, rose, claret, lake |
| " " " | 50 cents | lilac-rose, violet-rose, brownish claret, lake. |

Paper Watermarked "U. S. P. S."

| | | |
|------------------|----------|--|
| Aug. 1st, 1895 | 1 cent | dark carmine, violet-rose, claret, bright claret, deep claret, brownish claret, lake |
| Sept. 14th, 1895 | 2 cents | violet-rose, claret, bright claret, brownish claret, deep claret, lake |
| Oct. 30th, 1895 | 3 cents | crimson, deep claret, lake |
| Oct. 15th, 1895 | 5 cents | claret, bright claret, deep claret, brownish claret, lake |
| Sept. 14th, 1895 | 10 cents | claret, deep claret, lake |
| Aug. 21st, 1897 | 30 cents | lake |
| Mch. 17th, 1896 | 50 cents | brownish claret, lake |

The plates for these stamps are made up of two panes, placed side by side. Each pane contains one hundred stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten. The impressions are divided vertically between the panes at the time of perforating, thus leaving one edge of each sheet blank.

A line is drawn across the plate between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows. This line terminates in arrow heads in each side margin. There are two varieties of the imprint. The first is "Bureau, Engraving & Printing," in small lower-case letters and initial capitals, on a small rectangular panel, surrounded by a thin colored line. The second variety is made by adding a rosette and a three-pointed ornament at each end of the panel. The imprint is placed above the two stamps in the middle of the top row of each pane and below the corresponding stamps of the bottom row. The plate number is placed at the inner side of each imprint. The plate numbers are :

Without Watermark.

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1 cent | No. 57, 147 |
| 2 cents | No. 34, 60, 159 |
| 3 cents | No. 70 |
| 5 cents | No. 71 |

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 10 cents | No. 72 |
| 30 cents | No. 73 |
| 50 cents | No. 74 |

With Watermark.

| | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 cent | No. 57, 147, 246, 267 |
| 2 cents | No. 60, 159, 247, 268 |
| 3 cents | No. 70, 254 |
| 5 cents | No. 71, 255 |
| 10 cents | No. 72, 256 |
| 30 cents | No. 73, 260 |
| 50 cents | No. 74, 261 |

From the annual reports of the Postmaster General and other sources we obtain the following statistics of quantities of these stamps issued to deputy postmasters :

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1894. | Dec. 31, 1894. | Mch. 31, 1895. | June 30, 1895. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 883,531 | 2,233,600 | 2,391,100 | 1,939,850 | 7,448,081 |
| 2 cents | 1,825,036 | 2,016,250 | 2,436,400 | 1,864,450 | 8,142,136 |
| 3 cents | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,100 | 39,100 |
| 5 cents | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88,200 | 88,200 |
| 10 cents | 62,600 | 337,790 | 351,870 | 339,110 | 1,091,370 |
| 30 cents | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | 700 |
| 50 cents | ..... | ..... | ..... | 890 | 890 |

Whole number of stamps, 16,810,477. Value, \$352,698.53.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1895. | Dec. 31, 1895. | Mch. 31, 1896. | June 30, 1896. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 1,822,900 | 2,366,800 | 2,439,400 | 1,953,700 | 8,582,800 |
| 2 cents | 1,578,400 | 2,405,550 | 2,236,450 | 2,029,450 | 8,249,850 |
| 3 cents | 95,550 | 98,100 | 92,500 | 96,900 | 383,050 |
| 5 cents | 128,550 | 127,960 | 180,860 | 175,540 | 612,910 |
| 10 cents | 325,950 | 400,320 | 419,150 | 359,190 | 1,504,610 |
| 30 cents | 2,220 | 2,040 | 4,040 | 1,760 | 10,060 |
| 50 cents | 1,390 | 2,634 | 3,350 | 1,060 | 8,434 |

Whole number of stamps, 19,351,714. Value, \$450,658.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897.

QUARTER ENDING :

| | Sept. 30, 1896. | Dec. 31, 1896. | Mch. 31, 1897. | June 30, 1897. | Total. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 cent | 2,259,600 | 2,106,000 | 2,062,900 | 2,285,000 | 8,713,500 |
| 2 cents | 1,937,900 | 2,130,650 | 2,072,800 | 2,315,400 | 8,456,750 |
| 3 cents | 39,400 | 108,500 | 49,600 | 103,100 | 300,600 |
| 5 cents | 133,880 | 237,440 | 181,600 | 153,740 | 706,660 |
| 10 cents | 277,590 | 344,790 | 394,410 | 366,450 | 1,383,240 |
| 30 cents | 2,790 | 2,060 | 1,180 | 1,120 | 7,150 |
| 50 cents | 2,160 | 1,520 | 1,010 | 570 | 5,260 |

Whole number of stamps, 19,573,160. Value, \$443,720.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898.

| QUARTER ENDING : | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | Sept. 30, 1897. | Dec. 31, 1897. | Mch. 31, 1898. | June 30, 1898. | Total. |
| 1 cent | 2,186,800 | 2,506,400 | 2,637,600 | 2,487,600 | 9,818,400 |
| 2 cents | 2,339,350 | 2,511,800 | 2,666,250 | 2,771,500 | 10,288,900 |
| 3 cents | 58,000 | 119,200 | 114,100 | 186,000 | 477,300 |
| 5 cents | 123,820 | 149,400 | 262,360 | 246,740 | 782,320 |
| 10 cents | 245,650 | 338,730 | 408,060 | 492,990 | 1,485,430 |
| 30 cents | 740 | 1,420 | 1,650 | 1,310 | 5,120 |
| 50 cents | 1,610 | 1,650 | 6,470 | 1,030 | 10,760 |

Whole number of stamps, 22,868,230. Value, \$512,856.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899.

| QUARTER ENDING : | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Sept. 30, 1898. | Dec. 31, 1898. | Mch. 31, 1899. | June 30, 1899. | Total. |
| 1 cent | 2,020,300 | 1,113,400 | 949,000 | 918,700 | 5,001,400 |
| 2 cents | 2,405,500 | 2,147,400 | 2,450,400 | 2,151,350 | 9,154,650 |
| 3 cents | 96,300 | 85,500 | 97,600 | 39,550 | 318,950 |
| 5 cents | 119,500 | 184,200 | 232,600 | 135,750 | 672,050 |
| 10 cents | 243,120 | 374,600 | 414,950 | 276,500 | 1,309,170 |
| 30 cents | 2,310 | 550 | 330 | 7,210 | 10,400 |
| 50 cents | 160 | 200 | 20 | 1,070 | 1,470 |

Whole number of stamps, *16,468,090. Value, *\$411,050.00.

*4,500 specimens, value, \$750 included.

In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895, there were delivered to the Universal Postal Union at Berne 750 copies each of the 1, 2 and 10 cent stamps. In the succeeding year a like quantity of the other values of the series were supplied to the Union. In the reports of the Postmaster General for those years, these stamps are included in the tables of deliveries to postmasters.

In the year 1898, 200 stamps of each denomination of this series were delivered "for the Post Office album", and 125 sets were overprinted in blue "Universal Postal Congress" and presented to the delegates attending that congress. These two lots are not included in the statistics quoted from the reports of the Postmaster General.

The 4,500 "specimens" referred to at the foot of the table of deliveries to postmasters in the fiscal year 1899, consisted of 750 copies of each value of the series except the one cent. It is understood that these are all surcharged "specimen" in small Gothic type, in magenta ink, by means of a handstamp.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

From time to time, and in different parts of the country, postmasters have resorted to a variety of makeshifts to supply a temporary shortage of certain values of the postage due stamps. Such provisional issues have usually emanated from small post offices and the majority of them seem to be of entirely honest intent and free from any suspicion of having been made for philatelic purposes. While these issues were not authorized by the Post

Office Department, the fact that they were made by postmasters gives them some standing. They are certainly interesting to a specialist.

The following varieties have come under my notice :

In the collection of Mr. F. O. Conant is a cover which was received in Berlin Falls, N. H., on April 30th, 1880. The cover is stamped "Due 3" and a three cent stamp of the Post Office Department has been affixed to represent the short postage and has been duly cancelled.

In the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for August, 1895, I find a communication wherein it is stated that provisional postage-due stamps were in use in Detroit, Michigan, from June 21st to 27th of that year. I have not seen these stamps but infer from the description that they were made by surcharging (probably with a hand stamp) the one and two cent stamps of the regular issue "Due 1" and "Due 2" and also by a similar surcharge in manuscript.

In the same year in Winside, Nebraska, one cent stamps of the 1890 issue were surcharged "DUE 1" in a circle and used as postage-due stamps. The circle is 19 mm. in diameter. The word "DUE" is in large capitals, 6 mm. high, and is placed above the "1". The surcharge is in magenta ink and appears to have been made with a rubber hand stamp. I have seen copies used on parts of the wrappers of newspapers and cancelled July 20th and August 6th, 1895.

In North Branch, N. J., two cent postage-due stamps were bisected diagonally and use as one cent stamps. The only copy at hand is on a piece of the cover of a magazine which is dated June, 1895.

Mr. W. F. Goerner has shown me a similar provisional which was used in Warwick, R. I., in 1897. In this case two cent stamps were divided vertically. Mr. Goerner writes me :

"In September, 1897, while in Bayside one evening I called upon Mr. O., who stopped there during the summer. Looking over some of the periodicals of the day I was quite surprised to find one or two of them bearing the enclosed provisionals. Further search, then and some days later, revealed eight copies. Bayside, at that time, had no post office—the mail coming through Warwick. Not knowing whether the stamp was affixed at Providence (whence the mail was originally sent) or Warwick, I went to the latter office to inquire. I found a young woman, the assistant, in charge and asked her if the split stamps had been used at that office. She said: yes, that they were out of one cent ones and that the postmaster had cut them before and so she supposed it all right to do so and she hoped they had done nothing wrong and that no harm would come from it.

I did not understand what she meant but she soon told me that she thought I might be a post-office inspector and that she meant to tell the truth.

If I asked her how long they had been using the stamps in this way, I have forgotten what she told me. But it is my impression that she said it was not very long and that not many were so used. The earliest copy that I saw was on the *Literary Digest* of August 7th and the latest on the same paper of September 11th."

I have two covers, used in Jersey City, N. J., in 1897. One is a large envelope, cancelled November 20th and marked "Due 6". In payment of this shortage three 2 cent stamps of the regular issue were affixed and hand-stamped in purple "Due 2cts." The surcharge was applied after the stamps were placed on the cover. The other envelope bears a one cent stamp, similarly surcharged in magenta ink. The date of use of the latter is not legible.

A more ambitious provisional was issued in Jefferson, Iowa, in October, 1895. On this occasion two cent postage-due stamps were overprinted on each side "Due 1 cent" and subsequently divided vertically and each half used as a one cent stamp. The surcharge is in black and on my copy reads

upward. The following brief history of this provisional is taken from the *Philatelic Era* for May 7th, 1898:

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.

JEFFERSON, IOWA, February 12, 1898.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that about the 6th day of October, 1895, my supply of one cent postage due stamps was exhausted. I had made requisition for a new supply and expected them daily, and pending their arrival had a local printer print "Postage Due 1 Cent" on a few half two cent due stamps and these half stamps I used on matter requiring one cent stamps until arrival of one cent due stamps. Not more than than twenty of these one half stamps were used, as I only had thirty printed and had about a dozen left when the new supply arrived, after which the half stamps were not used. I am not a stamp dealer or collector; know nothing about it and am not in any way interested in it.

Yours,

(Signed) F. R. McCARTHY,
Postmaster, Jefferson, Ia.

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. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)



The Recent Destruction of Newfoundland Remainders.

We publish herewith two articles from the *Daily News* of St. John's, of December 29 and 30, both relating to the recent *auto da fé*, a notice of which has previously appeared in our Journal.

We think it but just to the Newfoundland postal authorities to express our opinion that these two articles, which we publish, are ridiculous, and that the practice of destroying remainders is neither extraordinary nor unwarranted. The postal officials of Newfoundland will certainly come nearer maintaining the integrity of the postal service by destroying stamps which are no longer fitted for postal use, than would be the case if the interests were entrusted to the writer of the article, who looks upon postage stamps as a species of merchandise for speculation and not as tokens issued by the government for the purpose of performing a certain specified service. No one will believe that the Colonial Secretary or the Postmaster-General had any such object in view as the facilitation of speculation, but we think that almost every one will agree that they have adopted the best means of disposing of something that was useless and annoying. The fact that the stamps would have realized considerable money would certainly not justify their being on sale for a number of years, and it cannot be calculated that they would have produced any particular income as the post office department, in disposing of stamps, must reckon upon their use for postal purposes, in which case there would remain no profit or at best but a very small one.

THOSE STAMPS.

The *Herald* has been supplied by the Colonial Secretary with the reasons for destroying stamps of obsolete issues unsold by the Post Office on the first of January next. It has not been supplied, however, with the reason for selling certain denominations of Cabot stamps in a different manner than all other stamps, and in a way calculated to favor speculators. The reasons given for the ante-date intended for Tuesday next and for the whole treatment of the question, are most unsatisfactory, and merely result in involving the Auditor General in responsibility for the sacrifice. Briefly, they are as follows:—There was a large quantity of stamps of various issues, in stock at the Post Office, and therefore (1) An audit of those stamps was difficult, and (2) there was room for dishonesty on the part of the Postal Officials. To these reasons of the Auditor General, another is added by the Colonial Secretary himself apparently, of an equally futile character,—namely, that the reputation of our Postal service has suffered abroad through questionable methods adopted in the past. The latter reason is as insulting as it is puerile; it strikes a dastarly blow at the reputation of every postal official, for it makes no distinction as to blame worthiness for such methods. What proof of it exists, and in whose opinion has the Colony suffered. The proof consists of the assertions of philatelic dealers and journals which mean that speculators have not found it as profitable to handle our stamps as they would if we destroyed the surplus from time to time. But why should the Colony consult them rather than

ITS OWN ADVANTAGE

and well being, what does the Colony care for a good reputation with such people, bought with a price? As to the difficulty of audit—that is mere moon shine. What is the Auditor General for except to audit under difficulties? but if his method be to burn either the money or the stamps he has to audit, the expense of his keep will be great. Then as to difficulty with postal officials the reason is absurd. All the stamps could be removed from the Post Office, audited and sold by tender and contract. Now that many stamps have been sold, and but few comparatively remain, there can be no such difficulty of audit or control as warrants destruction of stamps by fire. Those that remain on hand should be put up to sale by tender. If all cannot now be sold, the remainder should be placed for a season in safe keeping and sold at a convenient time. Any other course will be solely in the interest of stamp collectors, the value of whose stock will be greatly increased by the destruction of the remainder. The *Herald* however, announces that on Tuesday next all unsold obsolete stamps will be burned in the presence of our local Nero and of witnesses and representatives of the press. The speculators and local stamp collectors should also be invited, as they will most keenly enjoy the spectacle and to them it will be a very valuable New Year's gift. A medal should be struck off or a new stamp printed—to celebrate the occasion. A fitting design would be an asses head with the motto "money to burn." In the meantime it is said by those who know, that this destruction and waste of money is to gratify the fad of the Colonial Secretary, as against the advice of the responsible Postmaster-General, and is contrary to the convictions of members of the executive, who dare not assert themselves apparently.—*St. John's (N. F.) Daily News*, December 29, 1899.

 "ALL ABOUT STAMPS."

We are informed that the *Herald's* statement of alleged "facts," published under the above title, is very erroneous and misleading. The truth about the matter referred to is as follows:—All obsolete stamps were offered for sale, by advertisement dated November 7th last, and immediately upon the publication of the first copy of the *Gazette*, Mr. E. W. Pilot applied for \$200 worth of 1, 2 and 3 of the "Cabot" issue, only to find that Mr J. H. Montgomery had applied twenty minutes earlier for \$1,200 worth, more than the entire stock of those particular kinds. The question is, how did Mr. Montgomery know they were to be put up for sale? Discussion arose, and thereupon a second advertisement was published, dated November 8th last, offering the Cabot stamps for sale in "sets" only, until the 26th of December when their sale was to be unrestrained up to the 2nd day of January next, when the surplus is to be destroyed by fire, thereby increasing the value of all stamps held by collectors. Consequently on Tuesday morning last, there was a run upon obsolete stamps, especially of the "Cabot" issue, and the result was, that the demand for the latter was very much greater the supply. Then arose the question, how should these stamps be sold, to first comers until exhausted, or pro rata among all applicants. It was then announced that the application of Mr. Montgomery, made before the publication of the advertisement dated November 8th, would be regarded as ranking before applications made on Tuesday last, and consequently that Mr Montgomery would get all the ones and twos of the Cabot issue. Mr. Pilot thereupon took legal steps to protect his right to the stamps applied for by him in regular manner, and in due

course on Tuesday. He was acting for himself alone, not for any other person. The matter has not yet been settled, and may not be without trouble. It smacks of an attempt to give one man a monopoly. One other error of the *Herald* requires correction. That Journal says: "All

THE CABOT STAMPS

to be destroyed have been applied for five times over." Those applied for will be sold to speculators, while these unapplied for will be burned, thereby increasing the value of the stock held by speculators, and destroying thousands of dollars worth of stamps that the colony might otherwise sell. The whole scheme is an outrage,—a job in the interest of collectors, though put up probably without any such intention on the part of the Government, but with that result nevertheless. It must also be remembered that beside the Cabot stamps, there are thousands of dollars worth of other issues to be destroyed. It may not be amiss to say that the stamps to be burned would net ten thousand dollars, if sold by the Post Office, and that this vast sum is to be sacrificed to the folly and obstinacy of the Colonial Secretary, for the Postmaster-General has been ignored and over-ruled in the whole matter, and treated without respect for his age, experience or service. The members of the Executive Council do not agree with the course proposed, if their outside talk can be relied on, but inside the Council are as mute as mice and meek as Moses in the presence of their master the Colonial Secretary. The greater the consideration given to the reasons afforded on behalf of the Government for the intended destruction of stamps, the more absurd and insufficient they seem. To say, "we cannot audit them, therefore burn them," or "somebody will make profit by them, therefore destroy them," is worse than childish folly. There are reasons for exercising care and vigilance but not warranting destruction, and we say again, the proposed burning can only benefit speculators and can only be for that purpose. If the course now proposed be adopted, several acute dealers, friends of the Government and otherwise, will make their "pile," and a number of private collections of stamps will be doubled in value, but the public treasury will lose thousands of dollars. The whole matter demands investigation in the Assembly when it meets, and will doubtless receive it.—*Ibid*, December 30, 1899.



New Stamps for Venezuela.

Cipriano Castro, General-in-Chief of the Army of Venezuela and Supreme Chief of the Republic, decrees :

Art. 1. The Minister of the Treasury shall order a new issue of postage and Escuelas stamps, in accordance with the following regulations :

Art. 2 The postage stamps intended for interior and exterior correspondence shall have the form, dimensions, values and colors as is expressed hereinafter: 25 mm high and 21 mm wide. They shall bear in the center the bust of the Liberator in an ellipse. The upper part shall bear the inscription "Correos de Venezuela", and in the lower part there shall be inscribed the value in numerals, with the word "Centimes", "Bolivar" or "Bolivares" in the intermediate space. They shall be as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 5 centimos de bolivar | yellow |
| 10 " " " | bright green |
| 25 " " " | red |
| 50 " " " | dark blue |
| 1 bolivar | gray |
| 2 bolivares | dark green |

Art. 3. For official correspondence directed to foreign countries there shall be issued a special stamp, 28 mm high and 24 mm broad which shall bear in the center the national arms, above "Venezuela", below "Union Postal Universal", and at each side, in numerals, the value. Above the arms there shall appear the word "Oficial" in black ink. The issue of these stamps shall be divided into five values, as follows :

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 5 centimos | violet |
| 10 " " | yellow |
| 25 " " | red |
| 50 " " | dark green |
| 1 bolivar | blue |

Art. 4. There shall also be a stamp 28 mm high by 24 mm wide, similar in form to those described in Art. 3, except that the upper and lower parts shall bear the words "Certificado". The stamp shall be of the value of 25 centimes de bolivar, in dark green color, and it is intended only for registered articles in accordance with the law which has provided for such service.

Art. 5. The Escuelas stamps shall have the form, dimensions, values and colors as hereinafter described:—25 mm high x 21 mm broad, inscribed "Instruccion" above and the value below. The stamps shall bear the bust of the Liberator and their values and colors shall be as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 5 centimes de bolivar | yellow |
| 10 " " " | dark blue |
| 25 " " " | brown |
| 50 " " " | bright green |
| 1 bolivar | gray |
| 3 bolivares | sienna |
| 10 " " | red |
| 20 " " | violet |

Art. 6. The printing of these stamps shall be done by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, in the best style.

Art. 7. As soon as the Government shall place in circulation the new stamps, those which have hitherto been in use shall remain without value, whether surcharged or not surcharged.

Art. 8. The Minister of the Treasury and the Minister of Public Instruction shall be entrusted with the execution of this decree.

Given, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the National Executive and countersigned by the Ministers of the Treasury and of Public Instruction, in Caracas, on January 15, 1900, eighty-ninth year of the Independence and forty-first of the Federation.

(Signed) CIPRIANO CASTRO,
(Countersigned)
Minister of the Treasury,
G. T. VILLEGAS PULIDO,
Minister of Public Instruction,
MANUEL CLEMENTE URBANEIA.

Victoria: Full-Length 2d.

The Victorian stamps are but a few years younger than those of the cantons of Switzerland referred to herein, but *their* chapter of disclosures and discoveries has never yet been finished, and we have still another noteworthy verse to add. The 2d, full-length portrait of the Queen, issued in 1852, as is well-known, was first engraved and then reproduced by several lithographic transfers, some of which contain variations from the normal design that are mentioned in the catalogues, and will be found carefully described, as far as the former knowledge hereon permitted, in the London Philatelic Society's work *Oceania*. The most notable varieties are the variations of the corner lettering, occurring through the replacement of parts of the transfer, and that generally known as "broken steps to the throne." We have now received from Mr. E. Stock, of Berlin, another variety somewhat akin to that last mentioned. The stamp in question is of the earliest or second stage of transfer, in a brownish gray, fairly distinct impression, and with the background innocent of the white patches that are found on the later, and more worn, impressions. The outer frame-line to the lower right is broken and has been thickly redrawn, but is inside the upper and normal portion thereof. The bottom line under "s" is broken and is higher than the normal portion. The "s" is broken to the left, and, with the base of the "column" to right, is higher than that opposite. There is no dividing line to the left hand of the "s." This is evidently the result of a slip of the transfer paper, the thick outer line being added to patch up blank space.—*The London Philatelist*.

The Postage Stamps of Kishengarh.

(FROM NOTES SUPPLIED BY G. BARTON GROVES).

Kishengarh is a State in Rajputana to the east of the British district of Ajmere. Its capital city of the same name is situated on the railway line between Ajmere and Jeypore. So far, the date of introduction of postage stamps is unknown. The earliest date seen so far is 19-9-99. We hope to give more definite information soon.

The first stamp used appears to have been an impression of the current lithographed 1 anna fiscal stamp in green on an envelope. Unfortunately we have been unable to get a copy of this stamp, which is plain enough, for reproduction. It is 22 millimetres square and contains the arms of the State in the centre, surmounted by the words *Tikat Raj Kishengarh* in Hindi letters, while the top label contains the word *Kishengarh* in English and the lower label *ek anna* in Hindi, preceded by *One* and succeeded by *Anna*, both in English. The envelope is of laid paper, size 78x136 millimetres, with an embossed tress on the flap representing a rose.

This *appears* to have been succeeded by two stamps of new design.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp is a rough imitation of the British Indian postage stamp of the same value.

The stamps are found both imperforate and roughly pin-perforated. They are also used for stamping envelopes of the same kind as those already described. The adhesives are all on white wove, but are apparently produced in any color that comes handy. So far we have seen :

Adhesives.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | anna imperf. | yellow-green |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | ultramarine |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | carmine |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " perf. | yellow-green |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | ultramarine |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " imperf. | dull purple |

Envelopes.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | anna ultramarine |
| 1 | " purple |

We have also seen a Re 1/- stamp with a design almost precisely the same as the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. It was blue-green and perforated. We do not, however, suppose that this is actually used for postal purposes. The State has only two offices, one at Arain and the other at Kishengarh. The only post-mark used is a double circle with the words *Arain (or Kishengarh) Raj P. O.* The date is inserted in the center in red ink.

—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

Types of the 5c Geneva of 1847.

It might well have been thought that the last word had been written about an old timer like this stamp, but, according to an interesting note in the January number of the *Timbre Poste*, there is still something to be recorded. The first issued stamp of this canton is, of course, the well-known double Geneva of October 1st, 1843, followed on April 1st, 1845, by the 5c of the first type, in which the wing of the eagle is away from the edge of the shield, and the stamp printed with only a spacing of about 1-3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. Early in 1847 the latter was superseded by the stamp of which we are treating, which has the eagle's wing touching the outside of the shield, and is indeed from an entirely redrawn design. The differences which constitutes the three types, according to M. Moens, are to be found in the scroll in which occurs the word "TENEBRAS", which he thus defines: In Type I. a thin line starts from the left frame of the shield, and is prolonged to the upper part of the "T" in "TENEBRAS". Type II. resembles the latter, but the prolonged stroke only goes to the foot of the "T", and does not practically pass beyond the edge of the scroll. In Type III. this stroke is absent, a blank space in the scroll being thereby revealed. Attention is also called to the letters "I. H. S." in the glory above the scroll, in which the letters are in some instances seen partially repeated, this feature being absent in Type III. Our contemporary further states that the design at first appeared with the letters doubled, that they were found to be too large and were effaced, but imperfectly, as portions of the letters "I" and "S" can distinctly be traced. Smaller letters were then substituted. From an examination of our available specimens we can carry the discovery yet a little further, as we find that the 5c blue-green, issued in December, 1848, also has the same varieties, which M. Moens does not mention, and we are inclined to favor a fourth type. The varieties also occur on the same sheet; e. g. we have

se tenant

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1847. | Types 2—2, | horizontal |
| " | " 3—2 | " |
| " | " 3—3 | " |
| 1848 (dark green) | " { 1—2 } " { 2—2 } | block of four |
| " | " 1—2, | vertical |

This clearly shows that these several lithographic reproductions were simultaneous and continuous to the end of the issue. The easiest method of finding the types is, in our view, by the examination of the letters "I. H. S." These differences may be thus described, and they will, be found quite easy to follow:

Type I. Complete vertical strokes both before and after "I".

Type II. A broken vertical stroke (varying in its dimensions, probably according to wear of the stone) before the "I", and short strokes over the "H" and "S".

Type III. "I. H. S" clear except minute stroke after the last letter.

Whichever system is followed, there should be little difficulty in placing these three types, which are quite distinct and form a most interesting phila-

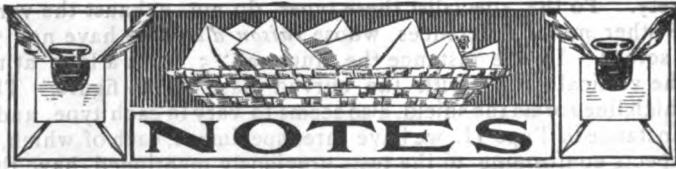
celic variety. To the specialist these types do not exhaust the varieties, as there are other minor differences whose *raison d'être* we have not yet satisfactorily solved. In one instance the numeral "5" has a loop at the junction of the vertical stroke with the curved base of the figure. The thick black, which line forms the shield, also seems to vary in each type, and beyond this, for instance in Type II., we have three specimens, each of which, while in other respects conforming to the tests previously mentioned, have this frame distinctly different from others of the so-called type. Type II. also has the "L" of "CANTONAL" with a second faint head to the letter, as if the letter had been lengthened, which the above three variants have not. This may be therefore a fourth type, and we shall endeavor to examine other specimens with a view to deciding the still doubtful points.—*The London Philatelist*.

Auction Sales.

We have three more important auctions slated for this season, all of which contain very fine lots of material. Our next sale will be held on March 28th, 29th and 30th, and will include two general collections, the first of which, while lacking a great many of the commoner stamps, is extremely rich in the medium and very rare stamps. Following this we shall sell the Herrick collection which is extremely rich in many lines, being a specialist's collection in some countries in which collectors will find it difficult to complete their sets, except by means of such an opportunity as will be presented at this sale. Our final sale of this season will contain the magnificent collection of United States revenues, formed by Mr. H. E. Deats, and which has for years been recognized as one of the finest specialist's collections in that line in the world.

The catalogues of the March sale are now ready and will be sent on application. Collectors desiring to have their names entered on the list will kindly inform us and they will receive catalogues of all our future sales.





UNITED STATES.—Several of our American contemporaries have reported the intention of our Post Office Department to surcharge all the stamps, to be distributed hereafter, with the names of the offices to which such distribution is to be made. It is said that the reason for this intended surcharging is a fraud of some kind which has been practiced upon the Post Office Department, and to which an end is to be made by this means.

We doubt very much the correctness of such reported intention on the part of our Post Office Department, and we hope that they will not lead us the merry dance in which Mexico has furnished so shining an example.

In the January 20th number of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, the publishers claimed to have seen stamps thus surcharged, for Minneapolis and Milwaukee, but we prefer to believe that someone has played a joke upon our contemporary. It certainly would be surprising if the first information of such a *fait accompli* should be reported to us Americans by a European source.



AUSTRIA.—The Unpaid Letter and Newspaper stamps chronicled by us last month are herewith illustrated



BRAZIL.—We illustrate the four new stamps chronicled in our February number

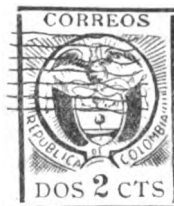


CANADA.—We have been shown a specimen of the 2c on 3c numeral with inverted surcharge. We believe that this variety has not as yet been reported.

CHINA.—Messrs. Bright & Son have shown the London Philatelist a used pair of the 1c (small surcharge) on 1c vermilion, with the surcharge inverted.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—In the February number of this journal we chronicle the 10th, 20th, 30th, etc. stamps on the sheets of the provisional 1 and 2c of this country. We give illustrations of this variety.



The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the Director-General of Posts in Cuba has recommended the preparation of stamps of 15 and 50c.



HONDURAS.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 1c official stamp of 1891 with the surcharge printed without color.



JAPAN.—A valued correspondent at Kobe, Japan, writes us as follows :
 “There will be a new issue at the time of the wedding of the Crown Prince, some time in April. There will be but one stamp of this special issue, of the denomination 3 sen.”



MARIANNA ISLAND.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has received a letter dated October 28, prepaid with a 5c stamp of the Philippines of the 1898 type, surcharged “MARIANAS ESPAÑOLAS” in an oblong octagon.

It appears that, by the agreement entered into between Spain and Germany, the island was ceded to Germany on October 12, but possession was not to be given until the early days of November. In the meantime the stamps of the Philippine Islands were used, with the surcharge above referred to.

We shall await confirmatory advices before recognizing the variety as a legitimate one.



MAURITIUS.—We show the “Labourdonnais” stamp which was chronicled by us last December.



Mr. S. C. Marcuse has sent us a specimen of another Morocco Local stamp, purporting to have been issued between Mazagan-Azemour and Marakech. We find, however, that this is one of a set which is supposed to have no regular existence, and that the stamps were issued merely for specu-



lation. We illustrate the specimen herewith, but until we can obtain further advices we cannot recognize the stamps as legitimate.



PUERTO RICO.—The Washington correspondent of the *Weekly Philatelic Era* informs his paper that the following stamps have been ordered, with the surcharge "Puerto Rico:"

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 500,000 | 1c |
| 1,000,000 | 2c |
| 100,000 | 2c envelopes, No. 5 |
| 10,000 | 5c " " |
| 25,000 | 1c postal cards |

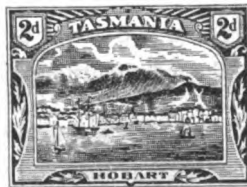


SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—A number of our contemporaries have announced the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as other South African stamps, with a surcharge "S. A. R.", these being represented as provisional issues made by the Boers in the portions of British Africa temporarily occupied by them. It will, of course, be necessary to await more definite advices before giving recognition to these varieties, but it certainly appears improbable that the surcharge referred to can be a genuine one, as the initials of the name of the South African Republic in the language of the Boers are "Z. A. R.", and not "S. A. R."

Mr. Sonn, of Johannesburg sends information to *Das Postwertzeichen* of certain other surcharges on Cape of Good Hope stamps. These are said to read "Z. A. R." and to exist on the following values:— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.



TASMANIA.—We illustrate the 2p stamp of our February chronicle.



TRINIDAD.—In our January number we chronicled, on the authority of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, a 3d surcharged on 5d lilac and violet. We immediately wrote to our correspondent in the islands, inquiring about the reported surcharge, and are now informed that no such stamp has been issued. Our chronicle must therefore be considered null and void until full confirmation of the issue is received.



AUSTRIA.—In our chronicle of last month we omitted the 40 heller adhesive and neglected to mention the newspaper wrapper, which is of the same design as formerly in use, with the value changed to heller.

Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us specimens of the 1 and 2 heller unpaid letter stamps, imperforate.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

40 heller green

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Imperforate.

1 heller bistre

2 " "

Wrapper.

2 heller gray green

BELGIUM.—Although our latest advices contradicted the report of the intended issue of the current 10 centimes stamp in red, we have just received a shipment of the stamp in the new color.

Contrary to expectation, it continues to show the ridiculous Sunday label.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

10c carmine rose

BRAZIL.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has received the 10c stamp of the current issue surcharged "50 REIS" in black.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken*

Journal reports the 20 reis unpaid letter stamp in the latest type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

50r on 10r rose and blue

Unpaid Letter stamp.

Perforated.

20r green

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Dr. W. J. Gascoyne has sent us for examination a pair of 3 anna British East Africa stamps of the first issue, surcharged "1 anna" and the initials of the postmaster, in manuscript.

This stamp was catalogued by us some years ago, but was afterwards omitted on the authority of English experts. The pair in question was sold at a recent London auction and appears to be genuine beyond question. It should, therefore, be added to the list of these stamps surcharged in manuscript.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1 anna on 3 annas black on vermilion, black surcharge

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received a one penny stamp in an entirely new design, as will be noticed by the illustration presented herewith. We presume that this is only one value of a complete set in the same drawing, but we have received no

definite advices from our correspondents to that effect. The picture represents Table Bay and Table Mountain in the background.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14.
1p carmine rose

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Another new provisional has appeared which, as will be seen by our illustration, is about as handsome as its predecessors. The stamps are printed in sheets of one hundred in ten horizontal rows, each containing ten minor varieties. As before, the stamps, as sold by the post office, bear a cancellation in violet ink, consisting of seven horizontal undulating lines.

Adhesive stamp.



Imperforate.
5c red, violet surcharge

COREA.—Our correspondent in Corea sends us specimens of the 2 and 3 cents of the new issue. They are upright rectangles, measuring $23\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm. They bear the usual Korean device, surrounded by a circular or oval garter bearing a

Corean inscription and the English legend "Imperial Korean Post."

Our correspondent states that the stamps were issued on the 20th of January.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
2 cheun blue
3 " red

DANISH WEST INDIES.—We are informed by Messrs. J. C. Mørgenthau & Co., that the 3c stamp has now appeared in the new perforation.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
3c blue and lake

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—One of our correspondents now sends us the 1c Jubilee stamp in a new color, the change having been made on account of the regulations of the International Postal Union.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
1c gray green

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Walter Wilson sends us a new postal card, which differs from the old in that the inscription below "Post Card" reads "The address to be written on this side," the word "only" having been omitted.

Postal card.

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

GUATEMALA.—We have seen the 10 centavos red, surcharged in three lines: 1900—1—CENTAVO in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
Surcharged "1900—1—CENTAVO"
1c on 10c black and red

HUNGARY.—We have received from Mr. Witt the 5 heller postal card, the central design consisting of a crown with the numerals underneath. We shall illustrate the card later on.

Postal card.

5h emerald green

Bundl.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a 2 annas stamp printed from a new stone. It has the simplified ornaments in the Crown, which have previously been noted in the 1 anna.

Adhesive stamp.

White laid paper
2a pale green, redrawn

Duttia.—The same contemporary has received the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp of this state printed on yellow green tissue paper, with so-called roulettes in color.

Adhesive stamp.

Tissue paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow green

Kishengarh.—In this number we publish an article on the stamps of this state, which we copy from the *Philatelic Journal of India*. We presume that the information imparted is authentic, and therefore we chronicle the set.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna yellow green
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ultramarine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " carmine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dull purple

Perf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna yellow green
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ultramarine

Envelopes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna ultramarine
1 " purple

JAPAN.—**Offices in Corea.**—One of our correspondents in Corea sends us specimens of Japanese stamps for use at Japanese post offices established at Korean treaty ports.

He writes: "It comprises the entire new Japanese issue up to 1 yen, surcharged in red or black with the Chinese characters used in Japan to designate "Corea".

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5r gray
1s light red brown
2s light green
3s brown violet
4s carmine
5s yellow
8s olive bistre
10s deep blue
15s purple
20s orange
25s green
50s red brown
1 yen carmine

Japanese Post Offices in China.—As was announced some time ago, special stamps have been issued for the Japanese post offices in the Chinese Empire, the regular issue of Japan being used, with a surcharge in two Japanese characters, which are said to read "China".

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

5r gray
1s light red brown
2s light green
3s brown violet
4s carmine

5s yellow
 8s olive bistre
 10s deep blue
 15s purple
 20s orange
 25s green
 50s red brown
 1 yen carmine

MARSHALL ISLANDS.—It appears that the spelling of the surcharge on the stamps intended for this colony does not conform with the German reading, and several values of the old set have appeared without the "c" in "MARSCHALL".

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14.

Surcharge **Marshall-Inseln**

3pf brown
 5pf green
 25pf orange
 50pf red brown

MEXICO.—We have now received the 5 pesos stamp of the old type without watermark, which completes the set of the unwatermarked issue. We are informed by Mr. Chapman that this variety was printed in October of last year, at about the same time that the new issue was placed on the market.

Adhesive stamp.

Unwatermarked.

5p rose

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—One of our contemporaries announces the receipt of the surcharged 50c stamp on unwatermarked paper. The supply which we received was watermarked, and hence collectors will have to look for two varieties of this value.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

50c vermilion, black surcharge

SALVADOR.—A correspondent writes that he has seen the 1c of 1898 surcharged "1900" in figures.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Surcharged "1900"

1c orange vermilion

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current wrapper, $\frac{1}{2}$ d purple on buff, has had the word "SOUTH" added above and "AUSTRALIA" below the stamp.

Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p purple on buff, (?) surcharge

URUGUAY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen the 10c stamp of the current issue surcharged for official use.

Official stamp.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

10c red lilac

VENEZUELA.—Owing to the recent revolution, the stock of stamps in the hands of the post office has been surcharged as per the accompanying design. We publish in this number the decree ordering a new issue, so that the surcharged stamps will not be in use for any great length of time.

Adhesive stamps.

Surcharged



Perforated.
 5c green
 10c red
 25c blue
 50c gray black

1b yellow green
 2b orange
Registration stamp.
 25c yellow brown

The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 50th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House February 12, 1900.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Luff, Perrin, Scott and Stebbins.

President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Section of Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences regarding the Club's proposed donation of a gold medal to be awarded at the Second Philatelic Exhibition.

Moved, seconded and carried that an appropriation of twenty-five dollars (\$25) be voted for the striking of a gold medal as suggested, and that the Treasurer mail a check forthwith for that amount. A number of other communications were read and the Secretary was requested to answer them as per instructions. The committee appointed having been unable to procure suitable quarters for the Club, the President and Treasurer were authorized to renew the lease of present building for another year. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$523.53 exclusive of U. S. bonds, was read and approved.

Mr. Luff read the report of the House Committee, which was accepted.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. was tendered a vote of thanks for their kind donation of a bound volume of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1899.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was voted that the pool table be re-covered.

The names of five of the applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and Messrs.

Black, Braine, Nostrand, O'Donoghue and Robinson were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board :

A. E. Bitar, 202 Broadway, New York, subscribing member. Proposed by P. F. Bruner, seconded by Alex. Holland.

T. N. Catrevas, 55 East 86th Street, New York, subscribing member. Proposed by Alex. Holland, seconded by P. F. Bruner.

Robert Belden Smith, 44 Broad Street, New York, subscribing member. Proposed by Gilbert E. Jones, seconded by James H. Stebbins, Jr.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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, 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts]
Foreign Countries, 75c.

De La Rue **I**N the January number of the *Monthly Journal* we find a comprehensive history of the discovery of the remainders of unused English Colonial stamps, by Charles J. Phillips and, although we doubt the accuracy of some of the figures given, the article forms one of the most valuable contributions, that has been made, in some time, to contemporaneous stamp history. A part of the stamps covered by the article are the Perkins Bacon & Co. printings, which have been dribbling on the market for eight or nine years, whereas another part concerns itself with the De La Rue printings, which have recently appeared in more or less large quantities. Mr. Phillips concludes that a large part of these remainders consists of stamps which were prepared for sale but never placed in use and, while we agree with his classification, we cannot agree with the policy which he has adopted in compiling the last edition of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire. In view of the fact that some of the varieties referred to were never, as far as known, placed in use, he has excluded them entirely from the catalogue and has simply mentioned them in footnotes referring to the fact that specimens are known. While this proceeding may be fully justified in the case of such stamps as Barbados, 1859, 6d rose imperf., Ceylon, Star watermark, perf., 1sh 9d green and a few others of this class, we do not consider it proper to exclude from the catalogues such stamps as British Columbia and various others which have been known for twenty-five or thirty years, and specimens of which have been obtained from other sources than those which have been recently opened. In fact there is no proof that some of the stamps were never in use, and we notice that one of our contemporaries refers to the fact that in a previous edition of Gibbons' Catalogue prices were given for the British Columbia 10c and \$1, in used condition, which, in consideration of Gibbons' general policy, would tend to prove that they have had these stamps in stock in used condition; this would dispose of the theory of their being unissued varieties. It has frequently been admitted that in our pursuit we cannot always be strictly logical, and unless there is a good and sufficient reason for such action, we do not consider it advisable to bar from its regular place in the catalogue a stamp which has been recognized for a great many years and which collectors have treasured as a valuable and desirable possession.

We do not pretend to defend this position on scientific grounds, but we think the majority of collectors will agree with us in this view and will deprecate the policy which has been adopted by our English friends.



Auction Sales. The auction sale held on March 28, 29 and 30, under our auspices, which included a magnificent collection of a New York amateur and which was especially rich in great rarities, has again demonstrated that good material in fine condition will, at present, realize far more than would have been the case at any time within the last two or three years. In the short extract of prices realized, which is furnished in another portion of this journal, it will be seen that the rare stamps were sold at extremely satisfactory figures, and that, where their condition was immaculate, the prices were well up to the maximum retail figures. This sale has again demonstrated that collectors are, at present, far more ready to invest their money in choice material than was the case for some time past, and that the market for stamps in general has broadened to a considerable extent. While the younger collector has not been in evidence to as great an extent as last season, there has been a considerable increase in the collectors of a higher grade, who are ready to invest their money in the articles of paper which form the subject of our hobby.



Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 31, March, 1900.

Business, which has been exceptionally dull in the stamp trade, has, during the last week or so, been a little more active with a few dealers; but the majority have to plod along in sure and certain hope of the coming boom after the war is all over. There was every promise of a good winter trade till the war absorbed attention, and stamp collecting had then to take a back seat. I question whether stamp dealers in this country have ever had so much to complain of, in the slackness of business, even in the period which followed the West Indian slump, or in any of the great years of general depression of trade, as they have just now.

Still, there is a buoyant spirit abroad, for, what with the turn of the tide for the British arms in South Africa, and the certainty that the two states will be incorporated into the British Empire at the no distant close of the war, coupled with the filip that will be given to South Africans by the issue of such epoch-making novelties as the new stamps for the new colonies, there is a firm belief in an exceptionally lively revival of stamp collecting.

So far as they are able, dealers are replenishing their stocks of both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but the stocks are very low. Gibbons has, I believe, scoured the continent for stock, and he has certainly been able to make up a splendid book of Transvaals, though, I am told, he has had to pay big prices for what he got. Great rarities, such as wide roulettes and inverted surcharges are few and very far between in the new stock. Most stamps have been considerably increased in price; some unused have been doubled and even trebled.

Talking about Continental gathering grounds, I am reminded that prices on the continent are very much stiffer than they are with us. A London dealer assured me a few days ago that he found it impossible to buy from a leading German dealer (who had called on him), and sell at London prices. And the German dealer would not abate his figures, for the very good reason that he could get those prices at home. So that it would seem our price level is now ranging considerably below that of the continent. This sort of thing, however, rectifies itself in good time.

Still, there is a great deal of heart burning over the question of prices. The new Gibbons catalogue for 1900 is anathematised right and left. All

ound, prices have been chopped about in the most extraordinary way. Some things, for which stamp collectors in the past few years have paid Gibbons fortunes, are even pithforked ruthlessly out of the catalogue as no longer worthy of being considered postage stamps. Hence, there is a mighty howl of execration. All this sort of thing works incalculable harm to the interests of stamp collecting. It is, however, the natural result of the stupid inflation of prices that took place some years since, and must be allowed its own time to settle down.

Meanwhile, the catalogue question is becoming the question of the hour. Since the day that I read a paper, harmlessly advocating a collector's unpriced catalogue, at the London Philatelic Society, it has not slept. I was attacked right and left for the absurdity of my proposal. Dealers and collectors alike are beginning to realize that they are the shuttlecocks of one catalogue publisher; that they want not only a collector's catalogue, but a collector's priced catalogue. They say Gibbons does this, and Gibbons does that, and where are we? But Gibbons does nothing but put a price upon his own goods, and surely every man has a perfect right to do that.

The whole question is now focussing itself into a choice between a general priced catalogue, issued by the combined trade, or a collector's guide to values. Mr. Oldfield, a prominent member of the council of the premier society, in this month's *Philatelic Record*, goes deeply into the matter, examines the *pros* and *cons*, and strongly advocates a collector's catalogue guide to values. He brushes aside the objections as to pricing other people's goods, and the fact that no collector's catalogue can have the necessary basis of stock to be sold at the prices quoted. He demands prices merely as a guide to values for collectors. And this catalogue, he contends, would eventually dominate prices and be more acceptable all round than the uncertain prices of any catalogue priced on one stock out of hundreds in the market. He believes collectors would at once accept it as their standard of value for exchange purposes and selling amongst themselves. And, eventually, its authority, if it were compiled by the leading philatelists of the country, would restore confidence, by giving more stability to values and to trade generally.

After discussing the matter with him at considerable length, I am inclined to believe that I shall have to yield my prejudice to collectors pricing, in favor of the growing importance of a more stable and more trustworthy guide to values than the present catalogues supply. The execration that one hears on all hands at the way in which things are now unsettled, without rhyme or reason, from year to year, is driving good men out of collecting, and seriously imperiling the investment of money in our hobby. Collectors do not complain of natural fluctuations, but they do curse at the way in which dealers are playing ducks and drakes with their investments, simply and solely for the diabolical purpose of cutting each other's throats. They say, if this kind of thing is to continue, the real value of stamps will disappear, and in its place we shall have utterly illusive prices. A gets a stock of one particular country of which a rival dealer B has also a decent stock, and from which he is making income. But A undersold B in a good deal, consequently B undersells A by sacrificing his stock of A's special line.

It is getting to be an old story. Of course the present upset had its origin in the absurd inflation of a few years ago, which sent prices up so high that the small dealer, with small expenses, found it delightfully easy to sell at 50 and even 75 per cent. below catalogue. And now the publishers of catalogues have taken to the diversion of cutting each others throats. Between them the collector says my investment is being seriously humbugged and jeopardised. Ergo, they are deliberately killing the goose that has been laying the golden eggs. Hence, the conviction is growing in strength that collectors will have to protect their own interests by stepping in between the angry belligerents with the publication of a "Guide to Values" that shall be a substantial and reliable *Vade Mecum* for collectors and dealers alike.

Our Postmaster General is off to the front to fight the foe. He is an officer in one of the yeomanry regiments going out. It is a strange event for the Postmaster General to be off on a fighting expedition; and the Duke of Norfolk is by no means a very flighty young man who might be forgiven for succumbing to the temptation of the khaki uniform. It is said there will be no resignation but simply a devolution of postal matters upon Mr. Hanbury, in the House of Commons, until the Postmaster General returns—or intercepts a bullet. I doubt such an absurd arrangement of such an important post being either acceptable or possible.

Possibly His Grace of Norfolk is going to help the postal organisation of the new territory—when we get it, which wont be long now. Here's a clue for the imaginative to peg away at. What interesting new issues a lively young man, fresh from the nursery, could evolve out of such a grain of fact.

De la Rue's contract for printing English stamps has been renewed for ten years from January last. The Government has secured a revision of prices, under which they report considerable reductions. It will be a question of interest for philatelists how far the new contract will affect the stamps, if at all.

Up to date the only change of which we are cognisant is that the new contract has given us the larger size commercial postcard.

We had our War Fund Auction Sale on the 28th. It was a splendid success. The authorities lent us the council chamber of the St. Martin's Town Hall free for the occasion, and we filled it to overflowing. The crowd included almost everybody who is anybody in the stamp world of the metropolis and a great many from the country towns. Major Evans, Messrs. Castle, Bacon, Ehrenbach, Oldfield, Tilleard, Hausberg, and many other well known members of the London Philatelic Society were there. All the leading dealers were present, except Mr. C. J. Phillips, who is in Italy. The prices were here, there, and everywhere. Sometimes a lot would fall at bargain rates, then there would be a call to bid up, and lots were bid up in a lively, chaffing style. All helped to run the show. Some things fetched

absurd prices, run up for the fun of the business. Those who were landed were reminded of the fact by a round of applause. Banter, and chaff, and good humor, and a wholehearted desire to subscribe the estimated result of £1000. were the dominating characteristics of the afternoon. But there were many bargains to console those who were now and then landed with a record price. For instance the fine unused copy of the 3 lire Tuscany was knocked down for £93. It cost the owner, who presented it to the Philatelists War Fund £200. It was the one real disappointment of the occasion.

The souvenir lots went well, some exceedingly well. The set of the current Trinidad stamps, surcharged "9d" (?) in commemoration of the visit of the Duke of York to the island in 1891 fetched no less than £30. Of course there was a round of applause at the price, especially as the last bid was made by the Vice President of the Philatelic Society. Who shall say after such a record that West Indies are under a cloud. The copies of the Society's works signed by the Duke of York were sold at the following prices: British Isles, £7 each, all three copies. India and Ceylon, £5. each, three copies. But the exciting time was towards the end when it was a very open question whether we should reach the £1000. When the £900 was signalled and applauded by a round of cheers, there remained nothing like sufficient to make up the four figures. But as the end of the sale drew near one after another of the prominent philatelist present added other lots, and the sale closed with ringing cheers some few pounds above the £1000.

There were many pleasing little incidents during the sale. One gentleman recited Kipling's "Absent Minded Beggar," and of course the hat was sent around and there was gathered in from the company no less than £6. One party dropped a 20 pfennig piece into the hat. It was not a very liberal contribution, but it probably saved the giver from the odium of refraining from contributing, or it may have been dropped in for fun. Anyway, when the auctioneer caught sight of it he fished it out and held it up. There was general merriment, and, to the question what was to be done with it, some one suggested that it should be sold as a souvenir. It was immediately put up and after much chaff it was knocked down for 5s 6d.

Another amusing incident was the sale of a sackfull of stamps of unknown character. It was lifted on to the table, and a lively competition started, Mr. Ehrnbach leading and being the eventual purchaser, amidst a storm of congratulations. The price was 25s. When friend Ehrenbach has sorted that lot we shall all be very anxious to know what treasures he has found. Possibly he may be able to turn the laugh by the discovery of some good stamp that will make others wish they had gone in more seriously for that sack. But "I hae me doots," as the Scotchman said.

Part II of the London Philatelic Society's work on South Africa is promised in a month's time. I have not yet heard what the price is to be, but I should advise those who have secured Part I to lose no time in arranging for a copy of Part II, for three copies of Part I sold at the War Fund Auction

fetched 3s. 3s and 4s each. Part II is being edited by Mr. Bacon, for the Society, and will be a very important work, as it will include Mauritius and finish with Natal. It will be more than double the size of Part I in pages. But it will not complete the African Colonies, as there will be a third part. This is fortunate, for by the time Part III will be due we shall be able to round off the British possessions by the incorporation of the two Republics. It is a little curious that there should have been considerable discussion as to whether the Society should include the Transvaal in a work dealing with British Colonies but, the view that it would be impossible to omit all mention of the period of the British occupation, decided the matter in favor of the inclusion of the Transvaal, Republics and all; for it would be a very one horse sort of show to include only the period of the British occupation, thus splitting a country into parts, which would be resented by collectors. Events have since taken matters a step further, and decided that probably the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will both have to be included in Part III.

The editor of the *London Philatelist* has cleared out his waste of unsold back numbers in a very clever way. He has "presented" sets to various philatelic societies, at home and abroad. And the fact has been duly advertised by each Society. So that the *London Philatelist* has, by the judicious distribution of its waste, arranged a very satisfactory series of free advertisements. And the Societies have undoubtedly benefited by the transaction in a fine addition to their libraries.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, who, in an unofficial capacity, looks after our Post Office, has an article in the *Universal*, a new monthly periodical, on an "Ideal Post Office." He suggests that, as the postal surplus is some four millions sterling per annum and is being further increased by some £300,000 per year, we should draw the line of surplus at four millions, and spend the further surplus in improvements and concessions. As it is, the Post Office is being treated as a gigantic revenue producing machine, with public convenience as a very secondary concern. He wants to establish an agricultural post, telegraph addresses free, abolish fines for insufficient postage, reduce the registration fee to a penny, and make a beginning with several other sorely needed reforms. He would like to see here the distribution of periodicals at a nominal rate, as in the United States.

This last suggestion of his will be opposed by many strong trade interests. Booksellers and news agents would immediately be up in arms, for it would seriously interfere with their business as supplying agents throughout the country. With us the distribution of books, periodicals and newspapers is in the hands of trade organizations, and for the government to practically undertake the work of distribution at a nominal rate would ruin thousands in every part of the country. Therefore, it is not likely to be adopted.

A difference of paper has been noted in the latest printings of the New South Wales stamps. Instead of the ordinary wove, unsurfaced, paper the postal authorities seem now to be trying a chalky-surfaced paper, very

often used by printers for getting clearer impressions. But I question whether the difference will be sufficiently marked to lead to a philatelic distinction, even by specialists, between the two sorts of paper. The surest test is not so much a comparison of surface or texture, as the marking of a clean margin with a silver coin. On the ordinary paper the silver makes scarcely any mark; but on the surfaced paper it will leave a clear, distinct pencil line.

But probably a distinction between the papers will be sufficiently marked by the difference of shade apparent in the printings on the two papers. I have only seen the 2d. and 6d. so far. The 2d. is a much paler and brighter shade, and the 6d. a deeper orange.

Talking about New South Wales, I may throw out the hint that unused copies of Die I. of the 1d. current type, are worth looking for. It exists perf. 12., 12 compounded with 11½., and perf. 12 compounded with 11. Under none of these perfs. does Gibbons price Die I. of the 1d. value *unused*. Die I. may be easily distinguished by the misshapen character of the first pearl on the crown. The circle of the pearl is incomplete and open at the bottom. The difference will be noted at once by comparing the pearl to the extreme left and the pearl to the extreme right of the crown. On the right, the pearl is a complete circle; on the left, in the misshapen pearl of Die I, the circle is barely half completed, and is quite open at the bottom. I have no idea what is being asked for an unused copy, but probably shall be able to say later.

The local printings of the New Zealand are coming out very slowly. They seem to be in no particular hurry to print from the picture series of plates. Report says they are waiting for watermarked paper. If that be so, then the present printings on unwatermarked paper will be worth preserving, especially unused. So far, I have seen local printings of the 2½d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 2s and 5s. They are all perf. 11; a perf. that does not exist in the Waterlow printings. Meanwhile, the old types, all perf. 11, are being used plentifully, but the shades vary from former printings.

Strange to say, the London printings of the picture series are getting somewhat scarce. Why they should be so it is difficult to explain, except on one basis, viz., that they are being snapped up and hoarded by speculators. They were surely printed in too large numbers to be ever scarce, either used or unused. I am of the opinion that there are plentiful supplies—somewhere, and that they will come out—some day.



The Postage Stamps of Switzerland.

By P. MIRABAUD and A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

This work, the most expensive that has ever been published on the subject of postage stamps, appears to have now been placed on the market, although we have not, as yet, received the copies ordered by us. We are therefore prevented, for the present, from drawing our own conclusions as to its merits, and are dependent upon reviews of it published by our European contemporaries. The *Monthly Journal* has an exhaustive criticism of the work, and we have no fear of tiring our readers by publishing it *in extenso* as follows :

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.*

We have before us the most beautiful book that has ever yet been produced on the subject of the stamps of any country, a veritable *édition de luxe*, printed upon thick hand-made vellum paper, with wide margins and the deckle edges intact, such as any book-lover would delight in, even if he were not a Philatelist, and illustrated with absolute fac-similes, both in type and *also in color*, of all the cantonal issues and of the early stamps of the Federal Administration of Switzerland. Such a thing has never been attempted before, and from what we have learnt of the enormous cost of the present work (we believe that some £2,000 was expended in producing the illustrations), we fear that it will be a long time before anything of the kind will be attempted again. Colored illustrations of stamps we have met with, of course, printed from the blocks ordinarily used for illustrating our magazines and catalogues, but in this case we have, we might almost say, the stamps themselves, so exact are the imitations given in this book; in fact, if it were not that they are printed upon paper that will at once distinguish them from the originals, these illustrations would be very dangerous forgeries, and it is with a feeling of relief that we learn that the plates have been destroyed, and that there is therefore no chance of their ever falling into dishonest hands.

This is not a book to be criticised, but rather to be thankful for. We will endeavor to give our readers some idea of its contents, and if in so doing we indicate one or two little points which seem to us to require further elucidation, we do so in no carping spirit, but more to show its authors that we have read their book, and not merely looked at the pictures. The preface deals first, very briefly, with the origin of postage stamps and of stamp collecting, and the advantages to be derived from the latter, and goes on to give us some very interesting details relating to the organization of the Swiss Cantons and of the Federal Administration which finally took over the postal service throughout the Republic. The varieties of coinage in use in different Cantons presented some obstacle to the adoption of uniform postal rates. In Geneva, we are told, the French system of *francs* and *centimes* was employed, but the copper coins were 1, 4, 10, and 25 centimes respectively. At Zurich a *florin*, equal to *zfr.* 29c., was the unit, and was divided into 40 *shillings*, each of the value of 4 *rappen*; the 4rp. stamp was thus worth about 5¾

* *The Samps of Switserland*, 1843-1862. By P. MIRABAUD and A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD
Paris: Librairies-Imprimeries Réunies, Motteroz, Directeur, 2, rue Mignon.

centimes, and the 6rp. about $8\frac{1}{2}$ *centimes*. Basle again had a *franc*, but this was a Swiss *franc*, equivalent to 1fr. 43c. French; it was divided into 10 *batzen*, or 100 *rappen*. The smallest coin appears to have been of the same value as that of Zurich, but for all that it is evident that business transactions between different Cantons must have involved a good deal of very complicated arithmetic. In 1850 the French system was extended by law to the whole of Switzerland, but the law did not actually come into force until January 1st, 1852; and the authorities then retained the use of the word *rappen*, but as an equivalent to *centime*, so that from the issue of 1852 the *rappen* expressed quite a different value from that which it had before.

The body of the work is divided into four parts, treating of (1) The Cantonal Stamps; (2) The "Transitional Stamps," issued after the Confederation assumed the control of the Post Office, and before the Federal stamps were ready; (3) The Federal Stamps themselves; (4) The obliterations to be found upon all the above stamps. Part I. is headed by a beautiful plate, giving illustrations of the five types of each value of Zurich, the various types of Geneva, the Basle stamp, and those formerly known as the issues of Vaud, Winterthur, and Neuchâtel which come under Part II. The Cantons are then dealt with in the order in which their stamps first appeared, and in each case, as also in Parts II. and III., not only are all the varieties fully described, but the history of their issue is also given, so far as it could be ascertained, accompanied by translations of the official documents upon which it is founded, and postal notices as to rates, distances, etc., which show the object of the different values and of the various changes which took place. Full references are given to, we believe, every book or article of any importance that has been published on the stamps of Switzerland, and a very complete bibliography of these books and articles is given at the end of the work. But in this connection we have a little criticism to offer; in such a work as that before us considerable quotation would have been admissible, so as to render it complete in itself. References should be given of course, but it should not be necessary to refer elsewhere for any important details. We have an instance under Zurich, where the retouching, or touching up, of one of the transfers on the stone is very briefly alluded to, and reference is made to Mr. Castle's paper on the subject in *The London Philatelist*, January, 1897. The retouched type, in its different varieties, should, we think, have been described in full, and we would gladly have seen enlarged illustrations of it, like the admirable ones given of a variety of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ rp. "POSTE LOCALE."

With Geneva is given a most wonderful plate, showing part of a sheet of the 5c. "Large Eagle," with the marginal inscription at the top. The reproduction is so exact in every way that one can hardly believe that it is not really a portion of a sheet of stamps mounted on thick paper. In connection with this stamp there was published, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, a short article, of which Mr. Duerst has sent us a translation that will be found on another page, describing some varieties of type which have been recently discovered. The variation appears to be minute, consisting of a kind of a "slip of the pen," or accidental line in the design, which gradually disappeared—probably by wear of the stone. This defect is not alluded to by the authors of the book, neither do they note in their description of this stamp a curious fact, viz. that the letters "I. H. S." in the Large Eagle design were evidently first drawn of comparatively large size, and that these large letters were very incompletely erased from the original stone or drawing, and smaller letters inserted. Traces of the large letters are, we believe, always

visible, though they probably varied in distinctness in different transfers, and partially disappeared in the latest impressions.

In 1849 the Federal Administration superseded the Cantonal, as far as the Post Office was concerned, but as no Federal stamps were issued before April, 1850, the so-called "Transitional Stamps" came into use, issued by the Cantons of Geneva and Zurich, but bearing the Federal Arms. A uniform tariff for the whole country was established, with rates determined by weight and distance; thus for single rate letters within the following radii (Rayons):—(i.) 10 leagues; (ii.) 10 to 25 leagues; (iii.) 25 to 40 leagues; (iv.) beyond 40 leagues—the charges were to be 5, 10, 15, and 20 Swiss rappen respectively. There was also to be in *populous centres* a "Local Post," with a single rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen, and it was by these local posts that the transitional stamps were employed.

The oblong 4c. and 5c. "stamps were issued by the first Postal District, comprising the Canton of Geneva and the Vaudois District of Nyon." Hence no doubt, the old idea that these stamps belonged to Vaud. We gather that 4 *centimes* was first adopted as the equivalent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen, but that the rate was shortly raised to 5 *centimes*. As our readers are no doubt aware, the same stone produced both values. As originally prepared, it printed a hundred 4c stamps, all identically alike, but for the higher value the figures "4" were erased and figures "5" inserted by hand, and the figures "5" consequently differ from one another slightly in shape and position, and thus form a hundred varieties of type of that value. A beautiful illustration of these varieties is given in the book, on two plates, each showing half of the sheet of the stamps. We understand that this was reproduced from a reconstructed sheet, made up in a great part of an unused block of over *seventy* stamps in the collection of Baron de Reuterskiöld! There are also four plates, each showing a quarter of the sheet with the special points of difference between the varieties of type enlarged to double the actual size, by means of which single specimens can be identified by those desirous of "plating" 5c. "Vaud." This 5c. stamp and its successor the 5c. "Neuchâtel" (as it used to be called), appear to have continued in use at Geneva after the $2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen "Poste Locale" of the Federal issue came into use in the other districts.

The other transitional stamp is the oblong $2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen, formerly assigned to Winterthur, which was employed for locale postage in the populous places of the Cantons of Zurich, Zug, Schaffhausen, and Thurgau.

In connection with the first series of real Federal stamps, those of upright rectangular shape and similar design, there are some points of special interest which are, as might be supposed, very fully dealt with. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen, "POSTE LOCALE" and ORTS-POST," both for local use, were issued on April 5th, 1850, and the 5 rappen, "RAYON I," and 10 rappen, "RAYON II," whose use is also denoted by their inscriptions, on the first of the following October. These four stamps are alike in design and also in the fact that each exists in forty varieties of type, and that all those varieties may be found with and without a frame to the white cross in the centre. The object of this frame, and the period at which it was introduced into the design, have long been subjects of discussion. The authors of the book give an opinion upon each point, and their opinions appear to us to be very well grounded. The frame was incorrect heraldically, and therefore was not likely to have been ordered to be added to the design; at the same time, it is not so conspicuous as to have been likely to attract the attention of the Swiss authorities. M.M. Mirabaud and

de Reuterskiöld find no mention whatever of this detail in the Federal archives and are therefore of opinion that it was inserted by the lithographer on account of the *red* ink used for the ground of the shield not giving the cross a sufficiently sharp outline, and that it was afterwards erased by him, either because it did not produce the desired effect except when the *red* impression was exactly in register (which was very frequently not the case), or because he became aware that it was not correct. On the other point the authors contend that the frame was not part of the original design, first, because it is not found in any of the proof impressions preserved in the archives; and, secondly, because the 5 rappen in *black* upon *blue* is always found either with no frame to the cross or with the frame practically complete; it is never found with fragments of the frame such as are seen on the 5 rappen in *blue* on white. This shows that the 5 rappen was first printed without the frame, that the frame was added while the stamps were still being printed in *black* on *blue*, and that the frame was erased more or less completely after the printing in *blue* on white commenced—very shortly after, judging from the rarity of these stamps with the frame complete, and very shortly before the last printing of the "Poste Locale" and "Orts-Post" stamps took place, as these are found, though rarely, with fragments of the frames. The great rarity of the 10 rappen with frame to the cross indicates that only a very small supply of that value was printed after the frame was added. It is presumed that the frame was drawn on all the stones at about the same time, and also removed from all of them at once, and this would no doubt have been the case. The mystery of the framed cross appears to us to have at last received a satisfactory solution.

On January 1st, 1852, a very curious change took place in the postal tariff. Up to that time French francs had been in use in some of the Cantons, and Swiss francs (=1fr. 43c. French) in the others; 5 *rappen* were equal to 7 15 *centimes*, and 10 *rappen* to 14.3 *centimes*, the two stamps were sold in Geneva at 8 and 15 *centimes* respectively. The currency difficulty was no doubt the reason for the 5c. stamps being retained in use at Geneva for local postage instead of the 2½ *rappen*. From the commencement of 1852 the local posts appear to have been done away with, and three "Rayons" established, with rates for single letters of 5, 10, and 15 *centimes*, the *French franc* being made the unit of currency of the whole Republic. At the same time a new issue of stamps was to have been put in circulation but as these stamps were not ready the 5 and 10 *rappen* were continued in use, and were ordered to be sold at 5 and 10 *centimes*, or about two-thirds of their former values, and a 15 *rappen* (or *centimes*) stamp was prepared. The new value being intended for temporary use only, it was evidently thought unnecessary to make a fresh drawing for it; a transfer was therefore taken from the stone of the 2½rp. "Orts-Post" and two vertical rows (the second and third) had the inscription altered to "RAYON III.," the figures "15" inserted in place of "2½," and the cross with a background of vertical lines drawn in the shield. It is not stated whether the same identical stone which printed the 15 rp. was then altered to print the 15cts., or whether a transfer was made from the first stone and "Cts." substituted for "Rp." upon a fresh stone, but the varieties of type (except in the letters of the value) are identically the same in both. Evidently the stone was not preserved after the first printing had taken place, for when a fresh supply of this value was wanted, owing to further delay in the manufacture of the permanent issue, a fresh stone was made, this time by a transfer from the fourth and fifth vertical rows of the

"Orts-Post," and the figures inserted being drawn larger than before we thus get the second type of 15rp.

It was not until September, 1854, the new and regular issue of Federal stamps made its appearance; the new stamps were supplied to postmasters from the middle of that month, and the old stamps could not be used after October 1st. The new stamps were those with a figure of Helvetia, printed on paper with a silk thread running through each stamp, the same nature of paper that was being employed at that time for the stamps of Bavaria; and we learn that the paper and the plates for this issue were manufactured at Munich, and that the first supplies of the stamps were printed there. The varieties in the color of the silk threads that may be found in stamps of the same value have given rise to a good deal of discussion, but the authors of this book are able to tell us that what really happened was this:—The earliest printings, first at Munich and afterwards at Bern, of the values up to 40c. were all on paper with *emerald-green* threads in it; then, from 1855 to 1859, a different color of thread was employed for each value—*yellow* first and *black* later for the 5c.; *carmine* for the 10c.; *blue* for the 15c.; *green* for 20c.; *garnet* for the 40c.; *black* first and *yellow* later for the 1 franc; lastly, from 1859 to 1862, paper with *bright green* threads was employed for all the values, except the highest, which continued to have the *yellow* thread. Errors are known, of course; papers with *blue* and *green* threads might easily get mixed if any printing was done by artificial light, or *green* thread may in some cases have changed to *blue* by this time, and we should suppose that the *white*, *yellowish*, *greenish*, and *pinkish white* threads are in all cases varieties that have lost their original color, and some of the *yellow* threads may have once been *green*.

With this issue, of which by the way no illustration appears to be given, MM. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld bring their history of the Swiss stamps to a close—for the present at all events. When so bountiful and so luxurious a banquet is set before us it seems ungrateful to ask for more; but we hope that its providers will take it as a testimony to the excellence of their fare when we say that we should welcome, by way of a light dessert, a supplementary volume (it need not be a very large or expensive one) bringing the history down to the end of the nineteenth century, and including an account of the envelopes, wrappers, and post cards.

We have left ourselves no space to deal with Part IV. of the book, which treats of the obliterations employed under both the Cantonal and the Federal Administrations; it must suffice to state that this, by no means the least interesting part of the subject, has evidently received the same careful and minute attention as the other portions. No less than *seven hundred and one* facsimiles of obliterating marks are given, with full lists of places and dates at which those which do not contain a name were employed.

Collectors owe a debt of gratitude to the joint authors of this magnificent book which they can hardly repay. The work bestowed upon it has been, we do not doubt, "a labor of love," but it is certain that the great expense of production will not nearly be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the limited edition that has been printed, and purchasers may rest assured that a considerable proportion of the cost has been a free gift to them.

Second Exhibition held under the Auspices
of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn
Institute of Arts and Sciences, March
3rd—10th, 1900.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES TO THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

We have, in judging the exhibits presented for competition, followed the Rules and Regulations laid down by the Exhibition Committee, particularly the following :

“ No exhibitor may be awarded more than one medal, in the same class (exclusive of Special Awards).

The Judges are to consider Condition, Rarity, Completeness and Philatelic Arrangement of Exhibits, each to count twenty-five per cent.

The Judges shall be at liberty to withhold any medal or special award if from insufficiency of competition, or for any other reason they shall think that same should not be awarded.”

The general principle of our awards was that nothing should be given without an adequate reason for so doing. It was the desire of the judges that the awards should be made in such a manner that the excellency of exhibits should be commended by them; therefore, medals were not given in cases where there was not sufficient competition, nor was an award made unless the quality of an exhibit was sufficient to entitle the owner to a gold, silver or bronze medal as offered. The desire of the judges also was, by the awards, to bring especially to the notice of exhibiting collectors the necessity of attention to the four matters of Rarity, Condition, Completeness and Philatelic Arrangement, which formed the basis of judgment, according to the regulations of the Exhibition Committee.

There were several exhibits which would have secured awards had the same attention been paid to the condition of ordinary varieties that was given to that of rarities. There were some instances in which stamps, that were of small value and which could easily be secured, appeared in the frames in very poor condition.

We also judged it to be for the best interests of the present as well as of future exhibitions that no awards whatever should be made in cases where exhibits were not worthy of gold, silver or bronze medals, or honorable mention. There were several instances in which medals might have been awarded on the merits of the exhibits, but the judges were prevented from making them by the rule that “ no exhibitor may be awarded more than one medal in the same class (exclusive of Special Awards).”

The future exhibitions, we believed, would be safe-guarded by great discrimination and care in the making of awards at this one, and we have, therefore, tried to do our work in the most careful manner.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. REYNOLDS,
HENRY L. CALMAN,
CRAWFORD CAPEN.

AWARDS MADE BY THE JUDGES, MESSRS. HENRY L. CALMAN, CRAWFORD CAPEN AND FRANCIS C. REYNOLDS, AT THE SECOND PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OF THE SECTION ON PHILATELY OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, MARCH 3RD—10TH, 1900.

Class I, Group A, one silver medal (donated by the American Philatelic Association), awarded to M. C. Berlepsch, of Kingsbridge, N. Y., for General Issues, Dues, Special Delivery, Department and Periodical Stamps of the United States.

Class I, Group B, honorable mention awarded to Geo. H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J., for the best exhibit of proprietary stamps, showing the various printed cancellations adopted by the different manufacturers.

Class I, Group C, one silver medal awarded to H. E. Deates of Flemington, N. J., for best exhibit of stamps of the Confederate States.

Class I, Group D, one silver medal awarded to J. M. Fiske of Manhattan Borough, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Class II, Group A, honorable mention awarded to Dr. W. J. Gascoyne of Baltimore, Md., for best exhibit of the stamps of Great Britain, Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

Class II, Group C, honorable mention awarded to Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, for best exhibit of the stamps of Antigua, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Nevis and Virgin Islands.

Class II, Group D, one silver medal awarded to Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, for best exhibit of stamps of British Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Zululand, Niger Coast, Seychelles, British Central Africa, British East Africa and British South Africa.

Class II, Group D, honorable mention awarded to J. M. Fiske, for exhibit of stamps of British Central Africa, British East Africa and British South Africa.

Class III, honorable mention awarded to Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, for exhibit of stamps of Uruguay, Curacao and Danish West Indies.

Class IV, Group C, one bronze medal awarded to E. R. Ackerman of Plainfield, N. J., for best exhibit of the stamps of Norway and Sweden.

Class IV, Group E, one silver medal awarded to M. H. Lombard of Boston, Mass., for best exhibit of the stamps of France and Colonies.

Class VIII (Dealers' Exhibit), honorable mention awarded to the Columbian Stamp Co., of East 23rd Street, New York, for best exhibit of the stamps of South African Republic (Transvaal).

SPECIAL AWARDS.

One Gold Medal awarded to J. M. Fiske, for the best Special Collection of any one country in the Western Hemisphere, other than the United States.

One silver medal (donated by the Staten Island Philatelic Society) awarded to A. Krassa of Manhattan Borough, for the best stamp album exhibited.

One silver medal (donated by R. R. Bogert), awarded to P. F. Bruner of Manhattan Borough, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Switzerland.

One silver medal (donated by two members of the Section on Philately),

awarded to E. R. Ackerman of Plainfield, N. J., for the best exhibit of the stamps of Norway and Sweden.

One bronze medal (donated by Alexander Holland), awarded to Mrs. Frederick A. Hoyt of the Borough of Brooklyn, for the best general collection, in album, exhibited by a lady.

One silver medal (donated by Wm. Moser), awarded to P. F. Bruner, for the best exhibit of fifty stamps, none to catalogue over \$10.

One silver medal (donated by Wm. Moser), awarded to M. H. Lombard, for best exhibit of fifty stamps, none to catalogue over \$5.

One gold medal (donated by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd.) awarded to M. H. Lombard of Boston, for the best exhibit of adhesive postage stamps irrespective of Class or Group.

One silver medal (donated by the American Collectors Co.) awarded to M. H. Lombard of Boston, for the best exhibit by a collector residing outside of Greater New York.

One silver medal (donated by Geo. J. Carter), awarded to Joseph Holland of Brooklyn Borough, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Hayti.

One "Ne Plus Ultra Album," sunk mounts (donated by A. Krassa), awarded to M. C. Berlepsch of Kingsbridge, N. Y., for best exhibit in United States Postage Stamps.

One silver medal (donated by the Bogert & Durbin Co.) awarded to John D. Miner, Jr., for best exhibit of unused stamps, illustrating varieties in shades in British Colonies. Countries exhibited being:—Lagos, Gold Coast, Natal, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, British Bechuanaland, Seychelles, Niger Coast, Gambia, Zululand, British South Africa, British East Africa and British Central Africa.

One silver medal (donated by E. T. Parker), awarded to David S. Wells of Brooklyn Borough, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Spain and Colonies.

One silver medal (donated by J. W. Scott), awarded to J. M. Fiske, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Denmark, Iceland and the Danish West Indies.



Remainders of Tobago and Trinidad Stamps.

In the February number of the *London Philatelist* we find an advertisement of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, offering for sale a large quantity of remainders of obsolete Tobago adhesives and envelopes and Tobago and Trinidad postal cards. The list is as follows :

TOBAGO POSTAGE STAMPS AND REVENUE STAMPS.

Watermarked C. A. and Crown.

| | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|
| ½d | 10,927 | Postage | Green | £22.15. 3½ |
| 1d | 2,833 | " | Rose | 11.16. 1 |
| 2½d | 6,989 | " | Blue | 72.16. 0½ |
| 4d | 4,775 | " | Grey | 79.11. 8 |
| 6d | 3,941 | " | Orange | 98.10. 6 |
| 1sh | 7,553 | " | Ochre | 377.13. 0 |
| 1d | 1,924 | Revenue | Purple | 8. 0. 4 |
| 3d | 7,184 | " | " and black duty tablet | 89.16. 0 |
| 4d | 7,800 | " | " " red " " | 130. 0. 0 |
| 6d | 847 | " | " " blue " " | 21. 3. 6 |
| 1sh | 4,073 | " | Green | 203.13. 0 |
| 5sh | 6,400 | " | Grey | 1,600. 0. 0 |
| £1 | 5,434 | " | Violet | 5,434. 0. 0 |

TOBAGO POST CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|----------------------|----------|
| ½d | 1,082 | Single Post Cards | 2. 5. 1 |
| ½d | 2,902 | Reply " " | 12. 1.10 |
| 1d | 1,128 | Single " " | 4.14. 0 |
| 1d | 3,247 | Reply " " | 27. 1. 2 |
| 1½d | 3,880 | Single " " | 24. 5. 0 |
| 2d | 9,489 | Registered Envelopes | 79. 1. 6 |

TRINIDAD POST CARDS.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------------------|----------|
| 1½d | 9,144 | Single Post Cards | 57. 3. 0 |
| 2d | 5,088 | " " " | 42. 8. 0 |
| 1½d | 6,144 | Reply " " | 76.16. 0 |
| 2d | 2,430 | " " " | 40.10. 0 |

We have no doubt that the Crown Agents will be successful in disposing of the stamps of low values, but it will be a long time before they will dispose of the quantities on hand of the high values and of the revenue stamps.

The Market.

150th SALE OF THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'T'D.,

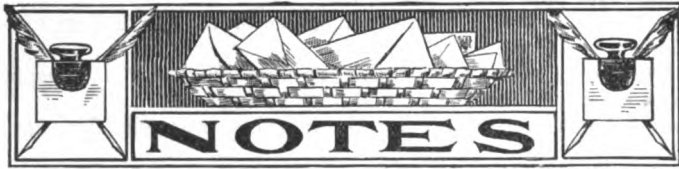
March 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

PRICES REALIZED FOR SOME OF THE LOTS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Providence: entire sheet, eleven 5c and one 10c, o. g. | \$48 00 |
| St. Louis: gray lilac paper, 10c black, type III, cut close at top and only small margins on other sides, unused, | 105 00 |
| — pelure paper: 10c black, type I, on original cover, has slight crease from folding, otherwise fine, pen cancelled, | 590 00 |
| — pelure paper, 10c black, type II, on original cover, outer line at right partly cut away, fine margins on other sides, very lightly pen cancelled, | 610 00 |
| — pelure paper, 10c black, type III, on original cover, has crease from folding, otherwise fine, pen cancelled, | 610 00 |
| — pelure, 10c black, type III, small piece of outer line missing at one corner, otherwise good, cancelled, | 380 00 |
| United States: 1861: 3c scarlet, no perfs. at right and a few clipped at bottom, otherwise fine, unused, | 40 00 |
| — 1869: 15c brown and blue, with inverted medallion, strong color, very fine, cancelled, | 112 50 |
| — 1869: 24c green and purple, with inverted medallion, not very well centered, but fine, lightly cancelled, | 130 00 |
| — 1869: 30c blue and carmine, flags inverted, has lost a perf. from right margin, rather light color, otherwise fine, cancelled, | 325 00 |
| — Navy: 2c green, error, three perfs. broken, otherwise very fine, unused, | 28 00 |
| Barbados: 1878: ½p on halves of 5sh, unsevered pair, reading downward, the figures "1" have slanting serif, one has a slight tear at the edge, but it does not injure the appearance of the stamp, otherwise fine, cancelled, | 92 00 |
| Brazil: 1844-46: 600r black, very fine copy with extra wide margins on two sides, cancelled, | 28 25 |
| British Guiana: 1850: 12c black on thick dark blue paper, a trifle cut in to at bottom, otherwise brilliant copy, lightly cancelled, | 77 00 |
| — 1856: 4c light magenta, has been torn in two and very neatly rejoined, fine margins, lightly cancelled, | 51 00 |
| — 1856: 4c dark magenta, has good margins on three sides, has slight crease, but otherwise in fine condition, lightly cancelled, | 102 50 |
| — 1862: provisional issue: 1c black on rose, unsevered imperf. strip of four, two of type 6, one of type 7, one of type 8; unsigned, part o g., | 64 00 |
| — 1862: provisional issue: 2c yellow, type 6, very fine copy, showing roulettes on three sides, cancelled, | 22 50 |
| — 1862: provisional issue: 4c blue, type 10, small margins, but fine, cancelled, | 61 00 |
| British Honduras: 1888: perf. 14: small surcharge: 2c on 6p, uncatalogued variety, "2" with curved tail, very fine, o. g., | 22 00 |
| Bulgaria: 1884-85: 5s on 30s fawn and blue, black surcharge, used on original cover with 1881 10s, very fine, cancelled, | 62 00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Canada: 1851: laid paper: 12p black, has two pin holes and two tears, but nothing gone except small piece of the frame line, cancelled, | 172 50 |
| Cape of Good Hope: 1861: wood block: 1p blue, error, no margins, so lightly cancelled as to appear almost unused, | 245 00 |
| — 1861: wood block: 4p red, error, no margins, otherwise fine, cancelled, | 285 00 |
| Colombian Republic: 1863: 20c and 50c red, vertical strip of three, the middle stamp being the error 50c, probably unique in this condition, fine, o. g. | 228 00 |
| Gold Coast: 1884-91: Crown and C. A.: 1p blue, very small thin spot, otherwise very fine, o. g., | 31 50 |
| Guadeloupe: unpaid letter stamp: 1878-79: 40c blue, on very small piece of original cover, very fine, cancelled, | 96 00 |
| Labuan: \$1 on 16c blue, manuscript surcharge in red, very fine, o.g., | 53 50 |
| — 1883: 2c on 16c (type A5), very fine, cancelled, | 37 00 |
| Mauritius: 1848: bluish paper: 1p red, early state of plate, very fine, lightly cancelled, | 38 00 |
| — 1858: 1p scarlet, vertical pair, with enormous margins, very fine, cancelled, | 53 00 |
| — 1858: 1p scarlet, pair and single copy, on original cover, bright color, fine, cancelled, | 49 50 |
| — 1876: red surcharge: ½p on 9p lilac, wide margin at left and perfs. touch design at bottom, otherwise very fine, o.g., | 38 00 |
| — envelope: 1890: 50c on 8c blue, the rare variety, very fine, unused, | 32 00 |
| Natal: 1857: 6p green, extra wide margins, has small crease and two thin spots, otherwise very fine, lightly cancelled, | 29 00 |
| Nevis: 1879: lithographed: 4p yellow (No. 3 in plate), fine, unused, | 36 00 |
| — 1879: lithographed: 6p olive grey (No. 2 in plate), very fine, part o. g., | 31 50 |
| New South Wales: 1850: 3p myrtle green, on yellowish wove paper, very fine, cancelled, | 37 00 |
| Prince Edward Island: 1861: 2p rose, rouletted, small ink spot on face and three small tears, but nothing gone, cancelled, | 53 50 |
| Reunion: 1852: 15c black on gray blue, slightly soiled near lower edge, but apparently unused, | 210 00 |
| — 1852: 30c black on gray blue, small piece restored near the upper left corner, stained by gum, but apparently unused, fine, | 177 50 |
| Roumania: 1858: 27pa rose, small piece torn from one corner before the stamp was used, otherwise very fine, extra wide margins, cancelled, | 185 00 |
| — 1858: 108 pa blue on rose, wide margins at sides, but thin on back, which does not affect the appearance of the stamp, otherwise very fine, cancelled, | 145 00 |
| Saxony: 1851: ½ng pale blue, error, has slight crack resulting from the heavy gum; otherwise extremely fine, | 212 50 |
| Two Sicilies: Naples: 1860: ½t blue (arms), brilliant copy, lightly cancelled, | 75 00 |

The 539 lots offered on the first night sold for the sum of \$8,847.19, thus establishing a record of the largest amount ever realized at a single night's sale.



UNITED STATES.—In our March number, we referred to certain surcharges on United States stamps reported by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*. We have since discovered that our contemporary has been led astray by specimens of the regular postage stamps, canceled in sheets in advance for the benefit of publishers and business houses who mail large quantities of pamphlets.



Dr. W. C. Bowers has shown us a new Local stamp, on a piece of the original letter, which was presented to him by a personal friend. The appearance of the stamp is in its favor, but we shall withhold our recognition until we are able to obtain some further information.

Only a few letters of the post mark are visible on the piece of the letter which has been preserved, but at some later date we may be able to supply the missing link. The stamp is in an oblong rectangle, with a star at each corner and the following inscription in an ellipse:—"Kellogg's—Penny Post —&—City Despatch."



AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—One of our contemporaries announces the appearance of the new set surcharged for use in the Levant. We shall withhold our chronicle until we have seen a complete list of the values.



COREA.—We illustrate the two stamps which we chronicled in our March number.



CRETE.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

"We are indebted to Dr. Socolis for a translation of some official notices relating to the Retymno stamps, about which various contradictory statements have been made. These notices were published in a book (or Gazette ?) entitled *Daily Orders of the Department of Retymno*, and the extracts sent us are as follows:

' Daily Order No. 166, Town of Retymno, June 30, 1899.

' §2. On the date of the installation of the provisional Post Office for the interior of the Department of Retymno (1-13 May 1899), there being no lithographer in Retymno, we had three dies made for the manufacture by hand of the postage stamps required.

' According to the official report of the military officer in charge of the Post Office, the following stamps were thus made :

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------|
| 1 | metallik, green, | 10,440 |
| 1 | " blue, | 4,800 |
| 2 | " rose, | 1,200 |
| 2 | " black, | 12,965 |

' There were sold to the public :

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------|
| 1 | metallik, green, | 9,222 |
| 1 | " blue, | 4,800 |
| 2 | " rose, | 1,200 |
| 2 | " black, | 11,675 |

' The value of these stamps amounts to 39,772 metallik. The remainders are to be destroyed, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|------------------|-------|
| 1 | metallik, green, | 1,218 |
| 2 | " black, | 2,290 |

' As the manufacture of these stamps by hand was very inconvient, new stamps were issued, of the values of 1, 2, and 4 metallik (4 metallik=1 grossion). These stamps were lithographed in Athens, in six (6) different colors—red, blue, green, violet, orange and yellow. The whole quantity of these stamps was sold for 41,160 metallik, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | metallik, 6 colors, 980 of each= | 5,880 met. |
| 2 | " " " " = | 11,760 " |
| 4 | " " " " = | 23,520 " |

' As all the stamps of this issue were sold out, we ordered a fresh issue from Athens, which is now in use.

(The book does not contain a description of this new issue.)

' §3. For the purpose of destroying the 1,218 green stamps of 1 metallik, and the 1,290 black of 2 metallik, and also the three (?) dies with which these stamps were struck by hand, and the dies from which were lithographed' (from which the lithographic stones were prepared?) ' in Athens the second and third issue (this is still in use), I appoint a Committee, composed of Lieutenant Selichoff, Director of the provisional Post Office, and Messrs. Nicolas Koronakis, Antonio Trifillis, and Themistocles Pappadakis, with Captain Theophilus Schoiesky as President, to destroy to-morrow, Thursday, 1-13 July, 1899, all these stamps, and they are to furnish me with a report accordingly.

'(Signed) TH. VON CHIOSTAK,
Governor.'

" All this seems to show that the stamps were manufactured under regularly constituted authority, and that the remainders and dies were destroyed with due ceremony. It was, however, plainly unnecessary to print each of the three values of the second issue (this is the Trident type without Stars at the sides) in six different colors, and this is sufficient, in our opinion, to throw some doubt upon the legitimacy of the whole affair.

" We are shown some very nice, clean specimens on original envelopes, including a 2 metallik, of the eagle type with inscriptions in Greek, in dull

rose, which is new to us. Also some obliterated copies without incumbrance, and with full gum on the back—but still, postmarking to order does not prove that similar labels may not have been used for legitimate purposes, and it is possible that the Retymno Post Office may have done some work for the many thousand *metalliks* that it appears to have collected."



CURACAO.—Mr. F. Gregory has shown us a 50c stamp of the king's head type on distinctly ribbed paper.



FIJI ISLANDS.—Mr. Hagen has shown the *Australian Philatelist* a 6d of the current issue printed on both sides, and a 2d in a lighter shade of green.



FRANCE.—Mr. J. Bernichon informs the *London Philatelist* that the 5c stamp may be found in blocks containing types I and II. This peculiarity has previously been noted in the 10c stamp, and it has also been reported in the 15c although Mr. Bernichon denies the existence of the last named.



FRENCH CONGO.—Mr. A. Lebrou informs us that the new issue is to be placed on sale in a few weeks. The designs are by Paul Merwart and the engravings by Benjamin Damman. The work is in the finest *taille douce* style, and the set should indeed be an attractive one.

It will be as follows :

Panther at bay.

Watermarked Thistle.

- 1c violet on pale violet
- 2c bistre on yellow
- 4c chestnut on blue
- 5c green on bright green
- 10c red on bright red
- 15c violet on green

Female of the tribe of Bakalois.

Watermarked branch of rose tree.

- 20c green on orange
- 25c blue on pale blue
- 30c red on yellow
- 40c bistre on green
- 50c violet on pale violet
- 75c lilac on orange

Alley of cocoanut trees in Libreville.

Watermarked branch of olive.

- 1fr mauve on green
- 2fr bistre on carmine
- 5fr yellow on blue



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 50c and 5fr stamps surcharged "CHINE" in red. Our contemporary is informed that only three sheets of the lower value and one of the higher were thus overprinted in error.

GREAT BRITAIN—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp is to be issued on Tuesday, April 17. The new 1sh, in two colors, is to follow in midsummer.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

GUATEMALA.—*Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles another provisional for 1900, of the appearance of which, however, we have received no direct confirmation. Our contemporary states that the 5c purple has been surcharged "1 centavo 1900" in red.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

INDIA—The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces the intended issue of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps for Nabha and Jhind. We presume that the new stamps will consist of the 3 pies red of India with the proper surcharges.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

KISHENGARH.—We illustrate the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna stamps chronicled by us last month and also the 1 anna fiscal which was impressed on envelopes.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

JAPAN—OFFICES IN COREA,—OFFICES IN CHINA.—In order to show clearly the difference between the surcharge on the stamps of Japan for these two sets of offices we show enlarged reproductions.

那支

CHINA.

鮮朝

COREA.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LABUAN.—The *London Philatelist* has seen a copy of the 4c on 18c with double surcharge of the word "CENTS."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MALTA.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* furnishes the information that farthing stamps are expected shortly to be placed in use, for the prepayment of the local postage rate on newspapers.

It is also stated that the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1d, and possibly some of the other values, are to have the inscription "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" added.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. J. B. Robert sends us the following information in regard to the stamps of the Dutch Colonies:

NETHERLANDS.—The 5c Unpaid Letter stamp of 1870 on yellowish paper, to which reference has already been made, is printed on the paper of the 10c unpaid of Netherland Indies and not on that of the 5c.

DURCH INDIES.—The surcharged stamps were received in Batavia on December 24th, and the respective values will be placed on sale as soon as the stock of the corresponding values of the old type has become exhausted. It is presumed that the values of 25c and 50c will be placed in circulation between the 15th and 20th of January and the 10c some three or four months later, as the supply on hand is estimated at over two millions. The 12½, 20c and 2½ gulden will probably not be issued until 1901. It is possible that these latter values will never be placed in circulation, as a new type may be provided by that time or else they may again be surcharged with lower values. The 30c, of the Queen type, will remain in circulation.

SURINAM.—The stamps of the King's head type of 40c and 50c, with the surcharge 25c, and those of 1 florin and 2½ florins, with surcharge 50c, are to be placed on sale on March 7.

All those who desire any of these stamps must deliver their orders at the post office on March 7, between 8 a. m. and 12 m. If the supply on hand should be insufficient to cover all the requirements, the orders will be filled proportionately.



NICARAGUA.—We show herewith an illustration of the new adhesive stamps of this country, chronicled in our February number.



NIGERIA.—(Niger Coast Protectorate)

The *Philatelic Record* is informed that the current stamps of the Niger Coast Protectorate are being overprinted "NIGERIA", in order to mark the transfer of the territory to the control of the imperial government.



ROUMANIA.—In our February number we chronicled a new surcharge, on the authority of one of our European contemporaries. We are now informed, on the most reliable authority, that no such surcharge has been issued, and collectors will have one variety less to search for.



ROUMANIA.—Mr. C. Witt informs us on the authority of a correspondent in Bucarest that the 5 bani card is to be withdrawn, as postage on postal cards is to be increased to 10 bani. The remaining stock of 5 bani cards is to be treated to an additional 5 bani stamp at left, increasing the value of the card to 10 bani.



ST. VINCENT.—The *Virginia Philatelist* reports on the authority of its correspondent in St. Vincent that all the obsolete stamps of that island, with

the exception of the 4d yellow, 6d lilac and 5sh lake, were destroyed on February 12th of this year. The entire quantity thus disposed of is said to have consisted of 309,000 stamps.



SAMOS.—The *Timbre Poste* now states that postage stamps for this island will really be issued before long. Our readers may remember that a few years ago an attempt was made to foist certain fancy varieties, purporting to come from Samos, upon the innocent philatelic public, but the attempt miscarried, owing to the vigilance of some of our contemporaries. Mr. Moens appears to be convinced that the stamps now under consideration are a legitimate issue.

The values are to be as follows :

5 parades black on gray blue
10 paras black on gray blue
20 " black on white
1 grosian black on white

The inscriptions read as follows in translation:—"Administration" at right, "Postal" at top, "Interior" at left, "Of Samos" below.

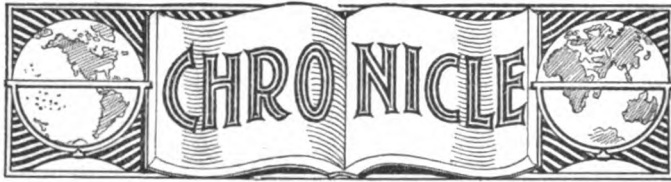


TRINIDAD.—We are informed by our correspondents in Port of Spain that the 5 pence and 10 shillings stamps of the current issue have been withdrawn from circulation.



URUGUAY.—We are informed that the Post Office Department has placed an order with Waterlow & Son for four million 5 milesimas stamps, to be printed in the same design as the one issued last year, but in a different color.





UNITED STATES.— Mr. Lewis Robie sends us specimens of two new Proprietary stamps which we list below.

Private die proprietary stamps.

- Rouletted.
- 1¼c rose, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
- 2½c carmine, Antikamnia Co.

AUSTRIA.— It appears that the entire set of unpaid letter stamps of the new issue was sold at certain offices in imperforate condition. It is stated by some people that the stamps were sold in this way in order not to delay their issue, and that they were soon replaced by the regular perforated stamps.

We have omitted to chronicle the 3 heller value of the new unpaid letter stamps.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.

- 3 heller brown
- Imperforate.
- 1 heller brown
- 2 " "
- 3 " "
- 4 " "
- 5 " "
- 6 " "
- 10 " "
- 12 " "
- 15 " "
- 20 " "
- 40 " "
- 100 " "

In addition to the postal cards of the new issue previously announced by us, the *Deutsche Briefmarken*

Zeitung has seen the following varieties:

Postal cards.

- 5 heller blue green (Deutsch.— Bohmisch.)
- 5 " " (Deutsch.— Italienisch.)
- 5 " " (Deutsch.— Rumanisch.)
- 5 " " (Deutsch.— Ruthenisch.)
- 5 " " (Deutsch.— Slovenisch.)
- 5 x 5 " " (Deutsch.— Illirisch.— Italienisch.)
- 5 x 5 " " (Deutsch.— Rumanisch.)
- 5 x 5 " " (Deutsch.— Polnisch.— Ruthenisch.)

Letter cards.

- 6 heller gray on blue, perf. I
- 10 " rose on gray, " I

BOSNIA.— Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 5 heller postal card with the new stamp.

Postal card.

- 5 heller gray green

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.— The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports the issue of a 2sh of the current set, whereas in some of our European contemporaries we find the announcement of a 1osh value in the same tints. We presume that Mr. Bartels has made an error, and we chronicle provisionally the 1osh instead of the 2sh.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces the issue of a new wrapper and a new postal card, with stamp of the current design.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated.
Dish olive and black

Wrapper.

1p carmine, *manila paper*

Postal card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green, *white*

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* announces a change in color of the 2c value, from lilac and orange to lilac and rose.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
2c lilac and rose

CAROLINE ISLANDS.—We have seen specimens of German stamps surcharged for use in this colony.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

Black surcharge.

3pf brown

5pf green

20pf ultramarine

25pf orange

50pf red brown

Postal cards.

5pf green

10pf carmine

10 x 10pf carmine

CHINA.—One of our correspondents sends us specimens of the 5c stamp printed in orange, instead of salmon. This is not an error, but an intentional change in color.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Shell.

Perforated 14 to 15.

5c orange

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have just received a new provisional, issued in Cucuta by the provisional or revolutionary government.

Adhesive stamp.

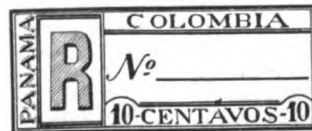
Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5c black on pink

Panama.—A new registration stamp of the value of ten centavos has just appeared, and from the crudity of the design we should judge that the issue can only be intended as a provisional one.

Registration stamp.



Perforated 12.

10c black on light blue

COREA.—The *Timbre Poste* has been informed by Mr. Gainsborg that the current issue of stamps has received a surcharge in Korean characters, signifying Empire of Corea. This is to correct the inscription on the stamps, which reads "Kingdom of Corea."

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Red surcharge.

5p yellow green

10p deep blue

25p brown carmine

50p red purple

CRETE.—The new issue, the appearance of which was heralded in our February number, has just reached our hands. The stamps are handsome specimens of engraving, and the

set shows six different designs. All values have been issued except the 5 drachme, which is to appear somewhat later. The values from 25 lepta up are surcharged with the Greek equivalent of the word PROVISIONAL.

Adhesive stamps.

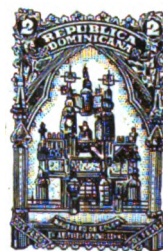


Perforated 14.

- 1 l violet brown (Hermes)
- 5 l green (Juno)
- 10 l red (Prince George)
- 20 l carmine rose (Juno)
- 25 l blue, red surcharge (Prince George)
- 50 l violet, red surcharge (Hermes)
- 1 dr gray violet " (Tallos)
- 2 dr yellow brown " (Minos)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the four higher values of the Commemorative issue, as follows:—The 20 centavos, representing Toscanelli replying to Columbus; 50 centavos, Las Casas defending the Indians; 1 peso, Columbus in the Junta of Salamanca; and 2 pesos, Mausoleum of Columbus in the Cathedral of San Domingo.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated.**
- 20c purple brown
 - 50c yellow green
 - 1p black on lavender
 - 2p bistre brown

EQUADOR.—A number of our contemporaries announce the completion of the set of official stamps, all values being printed in orange.

Official stamps.

- Perforated.**
- Black surcharge.
 - 1c orange
 - 5c "
 - 1 sucre orange
 - 5 sucres "

French Offices in Alexandria.—In addition to the adhesives chronicled by us, the *Monthly Journal* has received an envelope, a postal card and a letter card.

Envelope.

5c yellow green, *white laid* paper, red surcharge

Postal card.

10c black, *greenish*, red surcharge

Letter card.

25c black, *rose*, red surcharge

GERMANY.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has received specimens of the high values of the new series. From the illustrations shown by our contemporary, we should judge that the stamps present a handsome appearance. The designs are the following: 1 mark, Imperial Post Office at Berlin; the 2 marks stamp appears to represent two representatives of old German tribes swearing eternal friendship, the inscription reading: "Be United, United, United;" the 3 marks stamp shows the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Emperor William I., at Berlin; the 5 marks stamp appears to represent the coronation of William II., with inscription below, "One Empire, One People, One God."

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a pneumatic envelope of 30 pfennig, with stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

1m carmine rose

2m blue

3m violet black

5m carmine, frame black

Pneumatic envelope.

Size 125x82mm.

30pf dark blue on pink

German Offices in Morocco.—In addition to the surcharged German adhesive stamps chronicled in our February number, the *London Philatelist* has received specimens of four

German postal cards bearing similar surcharges.

Postal cards.

5c on 5pf green

5 x 5c " 5 x 5pf green

10c " 10pf carmine

10 x 10c " 10 x 10pf carmine

GOLD COAST.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports a change in color of the 5 and 10sh stamps. He does not mention the character of the design, and we presume that the new stamps are in the latest type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5sh green and mauve

10sh green and brown

HONG KONG.—According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* a 2c wrapper has been issued here, this being the first wrapper to appear in this colony.

Wrapper.

2c green

HUNGARY.—In addition to the new values chronicled in the earlier numbers of this JOURNAL, the *Monthly Journal* has received several other postal cards and letter cards bearing stamps of the new design.

Postal cards.

4 x 4h rose, *green*

10h brown, *buff*

Letter cards.

6f yellow green, *gray*

10f orange, *gray*

IOELAND.—The current series has been increased by the addition of a 4 aur stamp, in the current design.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12½.

Watermarked Crown.

4a rose and gray

Bussahir.—We have received the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp from this State, with the new perforation, concerning which we have a note in the JOURNAL of last November, and also the 1 anna red, imperforate.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a red, blue surcharge
 Imperforate.
 1a red, blue surcharge

Dhar.—We have just received a new stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Imperforate.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a orange red

Kishengarh.—In or chronicle in the March number of this Journal we mention the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna dull purple. This is as it appears in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. An examination of the stamp shows it to be 1 anna and we therefore chronicle this value.

Adhesive stamp.

Imperf.
 1 anna dull purple

JAPAN.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* announces the appearance of a 3 sen envelope, with stamp of the current type.

Envelope.

3s violet

LABUAN.—The 2 and 5c stamps have appeared in new colors, the design remaining the same as before.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
 2c yellow green
 5c light blue

LIBERIA.—Several of our contemporaries announce alterations in the colors of the lowest three values of the stamps of this country, both in the regular and official issues.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
 1c dull green
 2c black and vermilion
 5c black and blue

Official stamps.

Perforated.
 1c dull green, red surcharge
 2c black and vermilion, black surcharge
 5c black and blue, red surcharge

MARIANNA ISLANDS.— We have received the German stamps of old design with surcharge for the Marianna Islands, which were recently acquired from Spain.

Adhesive stamps.



Black surcharge.
 3pf brown
 5pf green
 10pf carmine
 20pf ultramarine
 25pf orange
 50pf red brown

MOROCCO.—Another new post is announced by the *Timbre Poste*, namely, one operating between Mogador and Agadir. The central design consists of a lion and flag, enclosed in an upright oval containing the inscriptions; stars in upper corners.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.
 5c yellow green and red
 10c ultramarine and red
 20c claret and red
 25c violet and red
 40c yellow brown and red
 50c brown and red
 1 peseta greenish gray and red

NEW CALEDONIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* has received from Mr. Hagen specimens of the two new surcharges, viz:—4c surcharged "15c" and the 30c surcharged "15c". The surcharges are as follows:—"N. C. E." in ornamental type and large figure "5" in black, on the 4c; "N. C. E." in Roman capitals and "15" in a single-line circle in black, on the 30c.

As usual, both varieties appear with normal and inverted surcharge.

We have received the 5c stamp of this Colony in the new shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Perf. 14 x 13½.
 5c yellow green
 Perforated 14x13½.
 15c on 4c claret, *lavender*
 15c on 30c brown, *bistre*

NORTH BORNEO.—As in Labuan, the 2 and 5c stamps have changed in hue.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
 2c yellow green
 5c light blue

PUERTO RICO.—We have just discovered in our stock a 20c stamp of the issue of 1882, printed in the color of the 80c. This is a variety which has not been chronicled in any work on the stamps of the Spanish Colonies, and if any of our readers can give any further information in regard to it we would greatly appreciate it.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
 20c olive, 1882 issue, error

SALVADOR.—We have just received the 1c stamp of 1898 surcharged "1900" in *sans serif* numerals.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
 1c orange vermilion, black surcharge

SAMOA.—Mr. Hagen informs the *Australian Philatelist* that the 2sh 6d has also been surcharged "2½d" in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
 Watermarked Star.
 Perforated.
 Black surcharge.
 2½p on 2sh 6p mauve

SEYCHELLES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen four new values in the current type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 6c rose
 75c yellow and violet
 1r 50c gray and red
 2r 25c green and brown red

SOMALI COAST.—The 40c value has appeared in new colors.

Adhesive stamp.

Imperf.
 Quadrille paper.
 40c orange, center blue

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Federated Malay States).—It was announced some time ago that it was the intention of the Post Office authorities to withdraw the stamps of the separate states, and to issue in their stead one series which would serve all the purposes hitherto served by the stamps issued for account of the various independent states. The first step in that direction appears to have been taken by surcharging certain values of Negri Sembilan with the words "Federated—Malay States" and a bar over "Negri Sembilan."

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated.

Black surcharge.

On Negri Sembilan.

1c lilac and green
2c lilac and brown
3c lilac and carmine
10c lilac and orange
25c lilac and carmine

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* adds a number of surcharged varieties to those reported by our other contemporary.

On Negri Sembilan.

5c lilac and ochre
20c green and olive
50c green and black

On Perak.

\$1 green and yellow green
\$2 green and carmine
\$5 green and ultramarine
\$25 green and ochre

SURINAM.—We have just been informed that early in March a number of provisional stamps were placed on the market, the varieties consisting of old stamps with the King's head surcharged with new values. None of those advised to us agree with the surcharges announced in Europe, sample specimens of which had been sent out in advance by the Colonial Office in The Hague to the Postal Union.

The quantities issued as reported to us are as follows:

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|
| 50c on 2g | 50c | 3,261 |
| 50c " | 1g | 9,459 |
| 25c " | 50c | 86,795 |
| 25c " | 40c | 57,163 |

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
Perforated.

25c on 40c lilac

25c on 50c orange

50c " 1g gray and brown

50c " 2g 50c green and orange

TRINIDAD.—The *Monthly Journal* announces a 3 pence unpaid letter stamp, made by surcharging the 3d fiscal stamp with the words "Surcharge Postage" in black.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports a change in color of the current 5sh stamp from green and orange to mauve.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
5sh mauve

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated.

3p lilac revenue stamp, black surcharge

VENEZUELA.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us a 5c Escuelas stamp of the 1893 issue, bearing the same surcharge as was used on the postage stamps, and which we chronicled a few months ago. We presume that the entire set has been issued in this way and we give the list below:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c gray
10c green
25c blue
50c orange
1b violet
3b red
10b violet
20b red brown

WURTEMBERG.—According to the *Timbre Poste*, two new values have appeared in the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

30pf orange and black
40pf claret and black

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Menstell's Hotel, 86 Canal Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. President, J. W. SITTIG; Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.
For information, address the Secretary, No. 341 East 80th Street, New York City. Communications relating to exchange matters, address to EUGENE ANGELL, 149 East 15th Street, New York City. Communications relating to examination of stamps, address to HENRY CLOTZ, Box 999, New York City.

The 200th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday evening Feb, 20th, 1900 at 8:30 p. m.

Members present at roll call: Messrs. J. W. Sittig, O. Dejonge, A. R. Richter, E. Angell, H. Kessler, E. R. Carter. President Sittig in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed as Secretary, *pro tem*

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The resignation of Mr. A. Lohmeyer was accepted with regrets.

The society having learned with deep sorrow of the death of our late member Mr. C. P. Krauth, a committee of two was appointed by the chair (Messrs. R. S. Lehman and O. Dejonge) to draft resolutions and report same at next meeting.

Mr. P. G. Tessier presented the Society with a 5c Newfoundland current issue; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences presents the 11th Year Book, also, the prospectus of the next exhibition of stamps; all of which were accepted with thanks.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

After the meeting Mr. O. Dejonge exhibited his fine collection of Holland and colonies. The exchange manager submitted to the members a choice lot of circuits.

E. R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

January 4th, 1900.

Messrs. Preston Lumb and E. Rizzo were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. Pimm displayed his collection of British North America, and gave an amusing commentary on the varieties which needed any such explanation.

February 1.

Messrs. J. Thackrah, A. Saadjian and A. de Meester were unanimously elected members.

Mr. G. Johnson then gave his paper on the Stamps of Egypt, illustrating it by his collection.

The two types of each value of the first issue were explained and illustrated; imperfs. of this issue and imperfs. between vertically and horizontally of the 1867 issue were shown. The 1872-75 issue was arranged so as to show the varieties of perf., simple and compound, certain values being unknown in some of the perfs. The arrangement of the sheet in the case of the so-called "5 paras with inverted center," was shown by means of a small chart.

Mr. W. T. Wilson also showed an exceptionally fine lot, including such

desirable stamps as the high values of the first issue used; the various inverted surcharges; a block of 9 of the 2½ piastres of the 1872 issue with the center stamp inverted.

A subsequent discussion on the 5 piastres 1886 (no watermark), which is being offered from certain foreign sources at high prices, brought out the general idea that it was a proof with faked perforations.

The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 51st meeting of the Board of Governors, was held at the Club House on Monday, March 12, 1900.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Calman, Luff, O'Donohue, Perrin, Scott and Stebbins.

President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.20 P. M.

The Secretary read a number of communications and reported having replied to all, and also reported having mailed a copy of the printed Annual Report to each member.

The monthly report of the Treasurer showing a cash balance of \$605.01, exclusive of U. S. bonds was read and approved

Mr. Luff's report of the House Committee was accepted.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary notify all members in arrears, calling their attention to Section 4. of the By-Laws.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. John N. Luff for his generous donation to the Club of seven volumes of "Filatelic Facts and Fallacies."

The names of six applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon, and Messrs. Bitar, Catrevas, Bronson, Herzog, M'Lellan and Smith were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board:

Wm. J. Battin, West Troy, N. Y.

Subscribing member. Proposed by P. F. Bruner. Seconded by John N. Luff.

Percy G. Doane, 342 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Subscribing member. Proposed by P. F. Bruner. Seconded by Alex. Holland.

W. E. Hawkins, 243 Canal Street, City.

Subscribing member. Proposed by John W. Scott. Seconded by W. S. Scott.

Z. G. Stebbins, Chicago, Ill.

Subscribing member. Proposed by W. F. Gregory. Seconded by John N. Luff.

Adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

MAY 1, 1900

[Single Copies, 5cts

Branding Counterfeits.

WHEN a greenback or government note is presented to the experts of the United States Government for examination as to its genuineness, it is well understood that it will be branded a counterfeit if found to be of that character, in order to prevent its ever again being used for the purpose of deception. It has frequently occurred to us that it would be advisable for all experts to unite in the determination to adopt a similar process when a counterfeit stamp passes through their hands. The only objection that can be raised against this procedure is, that it may occur that a stamp is declared counterfeit which afterwards proves to be genuine, and, in assuming to brand a specimen as a counterfeit, the expert must be prepared to indemnify the owner in case his opinion should be erroneous. Stamp dealers and collectors, who have made a practice of examining specimens submitted to them, have hesitated for many years about adopting the method suggested, but the necessity for such action has never appealed to us more strongly than at present, as the result of a concrete example which has just come under our notice.

A prominent dealer in Berlin, Germany, has submitted to Mr. John N. Luff, for his opinion, an unsevered pair of Colombian Republic, 1863 issue, 20c and 50c red, on the original letter. The dealer states that this specimen attracted great attention at the Manchester Exhibition, and that thereafter an English expert authority declared that the 20c of the so-called error had been altered to read "50c." A second authority in Germany declared both the stamps to be counterfeit, and a third authority, a leading Russian collector, holds that the stamps are genuine. The dealer who submits the stamps also believes that the stamps are genuine. When submitted to us we immediately recognized the stamps as counterfeit, and on referring to our files, we find that in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for October 15th, 1891, we described this very specimen which, at the time, was offered for sale by a New York dealer and shown to our Mr. Calman at a dinner of the Staten Island Philatelic Society. In order to recall the circumstance more clearly, we reproduce herewith the article published by us, now nearly nine years ago, and which apparently has escaped the attention of the numerous experts who have been consulted :

"A GREAT COLOMBIAN DISCOVERY."

"For some weeks New York has been alive with talk about a wonderful rarity in the possession of one of its numerous dealers, namely an unsevered pair of Colombians, 1863, 20c red and 50c red, on part of a letter addressed from Bogotá to some other place, the name of which was unfortunately torn from the envelope. We understand that as much as \$200 has been offered and refused for this *rara avis*, and we were indeed curious to have a look at the article. At the Convivial meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held on the evening of October 14th, we were fortunate enough to obtain a glance at the stamp in question, and we found that besides the pair there was also a single specimen of the 50c red on a piece of entire letter. The moment that we glanced at the stamps they appeared suspicious to us, and we requested the privilege of making a careful examination. We told the possessor of the rarity of our suspicions and showed him a great many points on which we based them. In particular we were struck by the dull color of the stamps and also with the exactness with which the stars before and after the value were drawn. They were as perfect as the North star on a clear winter's night, and in our experience all the stars in question of the Colombian issue of 1863 look very much as though they had been on a prolonged spree. However, to be serious, on a careful examination we found that our original suspicions were well founded, and we detected the following differences between the genuine stamps of 1863 and those thus submitted to us: The color is much duller, as in all genuine specimens the 20c is in a very bright red; the size of the stamp is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. smaller than the genuine; the right hand lower twig is perfectly formed, whereas it is roughly broken off in the genuine; the lower right hand leaf ends in 3 ragged lines, whereas in the genuine the lines formed a perfect leaf; the second leaf from the bottom, on the left, is cut off by the frame, whereas in the genuine it is a perfect leaf and barely touches the frame.

The 20c which accompanied the 50c is of the same type and the same description will answer for it.

The holder of the stamp has had a lucky escape from selling a counterfeit, and in justice to him we must state that he heartily thanked us for our information. The stamps were sent to him for sale on commission and had we not discovered the fraud he would have been compelled, at some future day, to repay out of his own pocket the amount he would have received for the stamps."

We must confess that we are rather surprised that anyone claiming to be expert in the stamps of Colombia should have hesitated for a moment as to the character of the specimens submitted, as the deviations from the recognized type are so marked as to be easily apparent upon the slightest comparison.

Had we, at that time, pursued the policy of stamping all counterfeits as such, it would not have occurred that the same specimen appears on the market nine years later.



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.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Currency: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING. 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND—\$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1st, 1854.

A. Engraved on white wove paper, sometimes tinted yellowish by the action of the gum. Size: $22\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ mm.



Watermarked



- 1 1p black
2 1p gray black

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted 8 to 14 single and compound.
3 1p black
b. Pin perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 19.
4 1p black

B. Lithographed on white wove paper, sometimes tinted yellowish by the action of the gum. Sizes: 4 pence $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{4}$ mm., 1 shilling $22 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Watermarked a Swan.

- 5 4p blue
6 4p pale blue



- 7 4p deep blue
8 4p slate blue
9 4p blue black
10 1sh brown
11 1sh red brown
12 1sh pale brown
13 1sh gray brown

Varieties:

- a. Frame inverted.
14 4p blue
b. Rouletted 8 to 14 single and compound.
15 4p blue
16 4p pale blue
17 4p deep blue
18 4p blue black
19 1sh brown
c. Pin perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 19.
20 4p blue
d. Rouletted horizontally, imperforate vertically.
21 4p blue
e. "PE" of "PENCE" are close together.
22 4p blue
f. "CE" of "PENCE" are close together.
23 4p blue
g. "U" of "FOUR" is badly formed.
24 4p blue
25 4p dark blue
h. "N" of "PENCE" is narrow.
26 4p blue
i. Small "s" in "POSTAGE".
27 4p blue
28 4p dark blue
k. "WESTERN" measures $13 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 13×2 mm.
29 4p blue
l. "WESTERN" measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
30 4p blue
m. "WEST" measures $7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., "ERN" measures 5×2 mm.
31 4p blue

32^{*} 4p dark blue
n. "AUST" measures $6 \times 1 \frac{3}{4}$ mm., "RALIA" measures $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$.

33 4p blue

o. Upper label inscribed "POSTAGE" is narrow, the letters "A", "G" and "E" touching the edge.

34 4p blue

Varieties "e" to "o" are caused by defective transfers. The 1 penny stamps were engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co., the 4 pence and 1 shilling stamps were lithographed in the colony.

1857.

Lithographed on various papers. Sizes: 2 pence $24 \frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., 6 pence $24 \times 20 \frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Watermarked a Swan.

A. White wove paper, sometimes tinted yellowish.

35 6p golden bronze

36 6p black bronze

Varieties:

a. Rouletted 9 to 14 single and compound.

37 6p black bronze

b. Pin perforated.

38 6p black bronze

B. White wove paper, colored on the surface.

39 2p brown on red

40 2p brown on Indian red

41 2p brown on orange

Varieties:

a. Printed on both sides.

42 2p brown on red

b. Rouletted 9 to 14, single and compound.

43 2p brown on red

c. Pin perforated.

44 2p brown on red

July, 1860.

Engraved on white wove paper, generally discolored by the gum. The type is the same as that of the one penny stamps of the issue of August 1st, 1854.

Watermarked a Swan.

45 2p pale orange

46 2p orange vermilion

47 2p deep orange

48 4p blue

49 4p deep blue

50 6p green

51 6p yellow green

Varieties:

a. Rouletted $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 14.

52 2p pale orange

53 2p orange vermilion

54 4p deep blue

55 6p green

b. Double roulette at bottom.

56 2p pale orange

c. Rouletted horizontally, imperforate vertically.

57 2p pale orange

d. Very thin, almost pelure paper.

58 2p pale orange

This issue was printed in the colony from plates supplied by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

1861.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper varying in texture.

Watermarked a Swan,

I. Rough perforation 14 to 16, simple and compound.

59 1p pale red

60 1p rose

61 1p carmine

62 2p blue

63 4p vermilion

64 6p purple brown

65 1sh yellow green

66 1sh deep green

Varieties:

a. Bluish paper.

67 6p purple brown

b. Imperforate.

68 6p purple brown on bluish

69 1sh deep green

II. Clear cut perforation 14.

70 1p rose

71 2p blue

72 4p vermilion

Variety: Imperforate.

73 4p vermilion

III. Clear cut perforation 14 to 16, simple and compound.

74 1p pale red

75 1p rose

76 1p carmine

77 2p blue

78 6p purple brown

79 1sh bright green

80 1sh yellow green

Varieties: Imperforate.

81 1p rose

82 2p blue

83 6p purple brown

84 1sh yellow green

1864.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on thick white wove paper, unwatermarked.

Perforated 13.

- 85 1p lake
86 1p rose
87 4p carmine
88 6p lilac
89 6p mauve

1865.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on ordinary white wove paper, water-

marked



Perforated 12½.

- 90 1p yellow bistre
91 1p bistre
92 2p yellow
93 2p chrome yellow
94 4p carmine
95 4p deep carmine
96 6p mauve
97 6p lilac
98 6p red violet
99 6p purple
100 1sh bright green
101 1sh sage green

Varieties:

a. Errors of color.

- 102 1p chrome yellow
103 2p bistre
104 2p mauve
105 1sh bistre

According to some authorities the first two are only color changelings.

b. Imperforate.

- 106 1p bistre
107 2p yellow
108 6p deep purple
109 1sh green

These appear to be only proofs.

February, 1872.

Typographed on white wove paper, glazed.
Size 22½x19 mm.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 110 3p brown
111 3p red brown

March, 1875.

Provisional issue.

Two penny stamps of the 1865 issue surcharged in green with new value.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

- 112 1p on 2p yellow, green surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 113 1p on 2p yellow, green surcharge

1878.

Same type, paper and impression as 1865 issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 114 1p bistre
115 1p yellow ochre
116 2p yellow
117 4p carmine
118 6p lilac
119 6p violet

Varieties:

a. Imperforate horizontally.

- 120 1p bistre

b. Perforated 12½x14.

- 121 1p yellow ochre

1882-90.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue; the 3 pence is of the same type as the corresponding value of the issue of February, 1872.

Watermarked



1° Perforated 12.

- 122 1p yellow ochre
123 1p bistre
124 2p yellow
125 4p carmine
126 6p violet

2° Perforated 14.

- 127 1p yellow ochre
128 1p bistre
129 2p yellow
130 3p brown
131 3p red brown
132 4p carmine
133 4p lake
134 6p violet
135 6p pale violet

3° Perforated 12x14.

- 136 1p bistre

January 25th, 1884.

Provisional issue.

One penny stamps of preceding issue surcharged in red with new value.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1° Perforated 12.

137 ½p on 1p yellow ochre, red surcharge

Variety: Dash between "1" and "2" of ½ is very thin.

138 ½p on 1p yellow ochre, red surcharge

This variety occurs on one stamp of the bottom row.

2° Perforated 14.

139 ½p on 1p bistre, red surcharge

Variety: Dash between "1" and "2" of ½ is very thin.

140 ½p on 1p bistre, red surcharge

May, 1885.

A. Provisional issue.

Three penny stamps of the issue of February, 1872, surcharged in green with new value. There are two types of the surcharge. In type I the "1" has a slanting top and in type II it has a straight top.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

141 1p on 3p brown, green surcharge, type I

142 1p on 3p red brown, green surcharge, type I

143 1p on 3p brown, green surcharge, type II

144 1p on 3p red brown, green surcharge, type II

The stamps of the upper five rows of each pane are of type I, and those of the bottom row are of type II.

B. Regular issue.

Same type, paper and impression as three penny stamp of the issue of February, 1872.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

145 ½p green

146 ½p pale green

April, 1889.

Same type, paper and impression as corresponding values of the issue of 1882.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

147 1p rose

148 2p gray

149 4p red brown

1890-93.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are three different designs, the first for the stamps of 1 penny, the second for those of 2 pence and the third for the higher values. Size 22½x18½ mm.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

150 1p carmine (1890)

151 2p gray "

152 2p bluish gray "

153 2½p blue (May, 1892)

154 2½p deep blue "

155 4p orange brown (1890)

156 5p ochre (May, 1892)

157 6p violet (Jan., 1893)

158 1sh olive green (April, 1891)

159 1sh pale green "

January, 1893.

Provisional issue.

Three penny stamps of the issues of February, 1872 and 1882 surcharged with new value in green



I. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

160 1p on 3p brown, green surcharge

161 1p on 3p red brown "

II. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

162 1p on 3p brown, green surcharge

November 21st, 1895.

Provisional issue.

Three penny stamps of the issues of February, 1872 and 1882, surcharged with new value in green.



I. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

163 ½p on 3p brown, green surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge, the second one in red.

164 ½p on 3p brown, green and red surcharge

II. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

165 ½p on 3p brown, green surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge, the second one in red.

166 ½p on 3p brown, green and red surcharge

It is claimed that the last two are of a speculative nature.

1899.

Same type, paper and impression as corresponding values of the issue of 1890-93.

Watermarked



Perforated 14.

167 1p carmine

168 2p yellow orange

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1882.

Stamps of the issues of 1875, 1878 and 1882 surcharged "I R" in green and the word "POSTAGE" obliterated by a green line.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1° Perforated 12½.

500 1p bistre, green surcharge

2° Perforated 14.

501 1p yellow ochre, green surcharge

502 2p yellow "

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

503 1p bistre, green surcharge

1899 ?

Stamps of the same type as the postage stamps of the 1882-90 issue printed in lilac and surcharged "I R" and new value in black.

I. R.

TWO PENCE

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

504 1p on 3p lilac, black surcharge

505 2p on 3p " "

506 3p on 3p " "

507 6p on 3p " "

508 1sh on 3p " "

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

509 1p lilac

510 2p "

511 3p "

512 6p "

513 1sh "

514 2sh 6p lilac

1899.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and W. A.

Perforated 14.

515 1p lilac

516 3p "

517 6p "

518 1sh "

TELEGRAPH STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1886.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
 601 1p bistre yellow
 2° Perforated 14.
 602 1p bistre yellow
 603 6p lilac

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular adhesives of the various issues with a large hole punched through them. There are two varieties of this hole, the first (A), being 3 mm. and the second (B), 4 mm. in diameter. The use of these stamps was discontinued in 1886. The following is a list of the stamps known in this condition.

August 1st, 1884.

Watermarked a Swan.

- 801 1p black, variety A
 802 4p blue " A
 803 4p blue " B
 804 1sh brown " A
 805 1sh brown " B

Varieties:

a. Rouletted.

- 806 4p blue, variety A
 807 4p blue " B
 808 1sh brown " A

b. Two holes.

- 809 4p blue, variety A

1857.

Watermarked a Swan.

- 810 2p brown on red, variety A
 811 6p black brown " A
 812 6p black brown " B

July, 1860.

Watermarked a Swan.

- 813 2p orange vermilion, variety A
 814 2p orange vermilion " B
 815 6p green " A
 816 6p green " B

1861.

Watermarked a Swan.

Perforated 14 to 16.

- 817 1p rose, variety A
 818 1p rose " B
 819 2p blue " A
 820 2p blue " B
 821 4p vermilion " A
 822 4p vermilion " B
 823 6p purple brown " A
 824 1sh green " A
 826 1sh green " B

Variety: Bluish paper.

- 827 6p purple brown, variety A

1864.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 13.

- 828 1p lake, variety A
 829 1p lake " B

- 830 6p lilac, variety A
 831 6p lilac " B

1865.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 12½.

- 832 1p bistre, variety A
 833 1p bistre " B
 834 1p yellow ochre " A
 835 2p yellow " A
 836 2p yellow " B
 837 4p carmine " A
 838 4p carmine " B
 839 6p purple " A
 840 6p purple " B
 841 6p lilac " A
 842 6p lilac " B
 843 1sh bright green " A
 844 1sh bright green " B
 845 1sh sage green " A
 846 1sh sage green " B

Variety: Two holes.

- 847 2p yellow, variety B

March, 1875.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

- 848 1p on 2p yellow, green surcharge,
variety A
 849 1p on 2p yellow, green surcharge,
variety B

Variety: Surcharged three times "ONE PENNY".

- 850 1p on 2p yellow, green surcharge,
variety A

1878.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 851 1p bistre, variety A
 852 1p yellow ochre " B
 853 2p yellow " A
 854 2p yellow " B
 855 3p brown " B
 856 6p violet " B

1882-90.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1° Perforated 12.

- 857 1p bistre, variety B
 858 4p carmine " B
 859 6p violet " B

2° Perforated 14.

- 860 1p bistre, variety B
 861 2p yellow " B
 862 3p brown " B
 863 4p carmine " B

May, 1885.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 864 1p on 3p brown, green surcharge,
variety B

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know any dangerous counterfeits of the stamps of the regular issues of this colony. Besides, with the exception of the stamps of the 1864 issue, all genuine Western Australia stamps are watermarked. There are, however, several dangerous counterfeits of the provisional issue of March, 1875, 1p on 2p. The genuine surcharge is always printed in dark green, on stamps watermarked Crown and C C and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. The counterfeit surcharges are frequently found on stamps with other watermarks and perforations. The genuine surcharge is 21 mm. long, measured at the tops of the small letters; the initial capitals are 3 mm. high

and the small letters $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm.; the word "PENNY" is $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long, measured at the bottom; and the distance between "ONE" and "PENNY" is 3 mm. In the most dangerous of the counterfeits many of the measurements are correct but the space between the words is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. too wide and "PENNY" is correspondingly compressed, the letters being less spaced and narrower, notably the second "N". The commonest of the counterfeit surcharges can be detected by the height of the small letters, which is 2 mm., instead of $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm. The vertical stroke of the middle arm of the letters "E" is too long as are also the slanting branches of the "Y".



History of the Postage Stamps and Entires of Belgium.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

THE STAMPS OF THE SECOND ISSUE.

A postal convention, concluded on January 2d, 1850, between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the execution of which was fixed for April 1st, 1850, and another convention, concluded between Belgium and Switzerland, which was put into effect on July 1st, 1850, resulted in such an increase in the prepayment of postal shipments by means of stamps that the Administration arrived at the following decisions, in order to simplify the manufacture of the three values in use.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF A UNIFORM DESIGN.

BRUSSELS, August 10th, 1850.

"THE DIRECTOR :—I have the honor to inform you that in future the postage stamps of 10 and 20 centimes shall be of the same design as the postage stamps of 40 centimes (a portrait of the King in medallion and bearing in letters the word "Postes" and the indication of value, which will also be reproduced in figures in the upper corners of the stamps).

This modification will give the stamps a perfect uniformity, so that they may be produced from the same original die and so that there can be no difference, except in the indication of value which may be added to the dies for each denomination.

The colors—bistre, blue and carmine—are to be maintained.

You are requested to convey this information to the employees under your direction, requesting them to dispose of the stamps of the old type before the new stamps which may be sent to them are placed in circulation.

(Signed) Minister of Public Works,

H. ROLIN.

About the end of August, 1850, the three values previously referred to appeared, printed on thin paper, with the watermark "L L" in a frame, similar, as to engraving, to the types of the 10 and 20c stamps of the second issue. As to the colors, they actually appeared as follows : 10c bistre black, 20c dark blue, and the 40c carmine rose instead of bright brick red, the color which distinguished the previous issue

This third issue, of August 10th, 1850, was sufficiently large to furnish a full supply for all the offices in the kingdom ; nevertheless, and contrary to what has generally been supposed, the stamps of this printing were not all on paper with the watermark in frame, because not a sufficient quantity of this paper was on hand at the time that the printing operations began.

The quantities issued at this printing may be divided as follows, according to values, shades, and the character of the paper:

1.—Thick gray-white paper with watermark in frame.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 10c black brown | 1,000 sheets | 200,000 stamps |
| 20c dark blue | 625 " | 125,000 " |
| 40c carmine | 50 " | 10,000 " |

2.—Thin gray white paper with watermark in frame.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 10c brown | 1,375 sheets | 275,000 stamps |
| 20c blue | 1,225 " | 245,000 " |
| 40c carmine rose | 150 " | 3,000 " |

3.—Thick white paper with watermark unframed.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 10c bistre brown | 22,500 sheets | 4,500,000 stamps |
| 20c dark blue | 20,000 " | 4,000,000 " |
| 40c vermilion | 1,500 " | 300,000 " |

4.—Thick yellowish paper with watermark unframed.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 10c bistre brown | 61 sheets | 12,200 stamps |
| 40c brick red | 21 " | 4,200 " |

5.—Thick rough paper with watermark unframed.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 10c brown on cream | 39 sheets | 7,800 stamps |
| 20c dark blue on bluish | 125 " | 25,000 " |

6.—Thick paper with watermark unframed.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 10c bright brown on rose tinted paper | 25 sheets | 5,000 stamps |
| 40c rose on rose tinted paper | 24 " | 4,800 " |

7.—Ribbed paper with watermark unframed.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 10c dark brown | 5,000 sheets | 1,000,000 stamps |
| 20c dark blue | 3,000 " | 600,000 " |
| 40c carmine red | 500 " | 100,000 " |

As will be seen the stamps of 10c brown, 20c blue and 40c carmine on paper with watermark framed, and the same values on ribbed paper, are the rarest. As to the other stamps on tinted paper, they exist in only small quantities as their production was the result of an accident. They resulted, in fact, from an imperfect wiping of the plates, or from changing the inks used for the printing of the different values. Among the minor varieties which at times it would prove difficult to distinguish, on account of greater or less deterioration, the most interesting are those of 10c bright brown and 40c rose on rose tinted paper, of which only 25 and 24 sheets respectively were printed.

Toward the end of 1851 the supply of the three values was practically exhausted at the principal offices, and the fourth printing took place on the 15th of November, 1851, in order to cover the requirements for the year 1852. It was composed of the following :

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 10c brown | 30,000 sheets | 6,000,000 stamps. |
| 20c blue | 25,000 " | 5,000,000 " |
| 40c green | 2,500 " | 500,000 " |

This printing was uniformly on white paper, with the watermark "LL" unframed. Dark and light shades of this printing may be found, but without any varying tints in the paper. Another peculiarity of this printing is that, at times, only two-thirds of "LL" of the watermark is to be found on a stamp, it being at times the upper portion and at other times the lower portion. These variations are due entirely to the irregular placing of the sheets on the plates at the time of printing. We may add that this last peculiarity is found but very rarely, and that it is not possible to determine even approximately the number of sheets improperly placed.

On the 10th of February, 1853, the fifth printing of the same values took place, the paper being thin white and the watermark "LL" unframed. The quantities issued are as follows :

| | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|
| 10c | 350,000 sheets | 70,000,000 stamps. |
| 20c | 250,000 " | 50,000,000 " |
| 40c | 40,000 " | 8,000,000 " |

As in the previous printings, there may be found the following shades: Light and dark brown in the 10c, light blue and dark blue in the 20c, vermilion and carmine in the 40c. Certain values exist with the watermark reversed and a still smaller number with the watermark inverted. There may also be found in this printing stamps of yellowish and bluish tints, but only in small quantities.

Finally, in addition to the "LL" interlaced, each stamp of the bottom row in each sheet contained a double lined capital letter. These letters are similar to those which have been mentioned in the description of the stamps of the first issue.

The printing of the 10th of February, 1853, was the largest one of this issue, and it sufficed for the requirements of all the offices until May, 1861, when it was determined to issue a stamp of 1 centime for the special prepayment of printed matter.

The issue of this new stamp of 1 centime, the use of which was to become so very general before long, impressed upon the Administration of Posts of Belgium the necessity of regulating its manufacture of postage stamps. We give below the principal points of the first general circular, which was put into effect on January 3rd, 1860, as we think it useful as bearing directly upon the history of the postage stamps of Belgium, and because it will refute many erroneous statements which have been made in different articles appearing on the subject.

"EXTRACT FROM THE RULES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BELGIAN
POSTAGE STAMPS.

January 3, 1860.

Art. 1. The Bureau which has charge of the manufacture of postage stamps, established at the building of the General Administration of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs, is placed under the control of the Bureau of Supply.

Art. 2. The plates for the printing of stamps are to bear an engraved inscription, indicating the manufacture and year of their being placed in use.

Art. 4. The dies and the rolls for the manufacture of the plates intended for printing the stamps, as well as the plates no longer in use, are to be deposited in a vault, with three keys, which are to be entrusted, respectively, to the President of the Commission, the Inspector of Postage Stamps and the Custodian of Stamps.

The openings and closings of the vaults are to be registered by written reports, supplied with the signatures of the three depositaries of the keys.

As soon as they are rendered useless for service, the plates are to be scratched with a graver in order to prevent their again being used for the printing of stamps.

The sheets intended for the printing of stamps are to bear at the right, in the upper corner, the printed inscription "Timbres Poste", followed by the indication of the series and the numerical order of the sheet.

The sheets printed in 1860 are to form the series "A", and all following series are to be indicated in alphabetical order.

A new series number is to be begun on the 1st of January of each year.

Art. 6. The paper intended for the printing of stamps, after having been numbered, is delivered to the Custodian of Stamps, duly invoiced and against receipts, these latter indicating the number of the order and, fully written out, the number of sheets. The rejected white sheets are to be returned under the same formalities.

Art. 7. Every foreman of the Bureau is to be supplied with two small books, indicating day by day the number of white sheets delivered to the workmen and the number of sheets returned to the Custodian of Stamps. These books are to be used alternately, being changed at the end of each month.

Art. 10. Immediately after the printing, the Supervisor will apply at the bottom of each printed sheet, at the left, a hand stamp bearing the inscription "Atelier de Timbres Poste (Contrôle)".

Art. 34. At the end of the day the sheets for the printing of stamps are removed from the press and placed under the key of the Custodian of Stamps.

Art. 35. On the day of the printing the rejected impressions are to be placed in a chemical solution, in order to render improper use impossible.

Art. 36. Once in each quarter the rejected sheets are to be burned in the presence of the three officials designated in Art. 4. A written detailed report, in duplicate, supplied with the signatures of the three officials, shall confirm the destruction of these refused sheets.

Art. 37. After having been gummed, the good impressions are to be placed in packages of 25 sheets of the same value, under a crossed band, in order to permit of the verification of the number without a breaking of the seals. The packages are to be closed with wax and sealed with a stamp bearing the words "Atelier de Timbre Poste (Contrôle)". A cord, the two ends of which are to be tied together and sealed, is to run through the upper margins of the sheets of postage stamps as well as the two bands. On one of the bands is to be indicated the number, the numerical order, and the value of the sheets enclosed in the package.

Art. 39 and last. The present regulations are to be executory after the 1st of April following.

(Signed) The Minister of Public Works,
Jules Van der Stichelen.

The first decree which followed the appearance of the postal regulations of January 3d, 1860, governing the manufacture of Belgian postage stamps, was that decreeing that the stamps should thereafter be printed in sheets of three hundred. This decision was published as follows:

February 11th, 1861.

After March 1st next, the postage stamps are to be printed from plates containing 300 stamps, instead of 200, as made up at present. In consequence, in every shipment that may be made after April 1st next, the price of the sheets shall be as follows:

| | | | | |
|-----|--------|-----------------------------|----|-----------|
| Fr. | 30.00 | for each sheet of stamps of | 10 | centimes. |
| | 60.00 | " | " | " 20 " |
| | 120.00 | " | " | " 40 " |

For the Director General,

The Director delegated,

Fassiaux.

A rather remarkable peculiarity, and one which it is well to note

here, is that the change in the size of the plates necessitated the employment of a new paper, which resulted in the selection of a white wove paper without watermark. The first printing, which was made to supply the requirements of the second quarter of 1861, consisted of the three values in use:

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 10c bistre | 10,000 sheets | 3,000,000 stamps. |
| 20c blue | 7,000 " | 2,100,000 " |
| 40c carmine | 1,000 " | 300,000 " |

The small quantity of stamps of 40c in this printing may be explained by the statistical information furnished to the Central Administration, by the Post Office, at the end of the year 1860, which showed that there still remained in stock for sale to the public more than a million stamps of this value, showing that the sale for the entire year, 1860, consisted of only 1,293,435 stamps. Nevertheless, the annual sale soon began to increase, and this increase became more strongly marked after the Postal Convention concluded on February 20th, 1861, between Belgium and Spain, and it became even more apparent when, on June 2nd, 1861, the Postal Convention between Belgium and Portugal was published.

The first Convention fixed the postage to be collected in Belgium on prepaid letters for Spain, at 60 centimes for each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes or fraction thereof.

The second increased the tax on the same articles to 80 centimes per $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, for letters sent by land, and to 50 centimes for each 15 grammes for those sent by Belgian or Portuguese commercial steamers.

The postage was to be indicated either by hand-stamped numerals, or by the postage stamps used in the country of origin.

In the first months after these conventions went into effect, 55 per cent. of the letters sent from Belgium to the countries named were prepaid with postage stamps which resulted, towards the end of 1862, in an increase of about 60 per cent. in the sales of the 40c value.

We cannot pass in silence another peculiarity. The printing of the stamps in sheets of 300 produced an appreciable difference in the composition of the plates.

We know that for the reproduction of plates intended for the printing of postage stamps original dies are used, from which the clichés for the electrotyper are produced. These clichés, after being produced, are cleaned, built up, adjusted and leveled, and then arranged for the composition of the plate which is to serve for printing. In the manufacture of the stamps, from the plates of 200 clichés, the clichés were so arranged that they invariably showed a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the stamps vertically and 1mm. horizontally, while in the plates bearing 300 stamps the space varied, both vertically and horizontally, between 6-10 and 13-10mm.

Besides, we find in the sheets of 300 stamps various marked defects in certain of the clichés, which had not previously been noticed. These were remedied later on by the replacing of a part of the plates, that is to say, as soon as the want of clearness and regularity in the engravings was observed.

Among these defects we cite the following, which are considerably sought after and which can be found chiefly in the sheets of the 10c brown and 20c blue, which were placed on sale in April and May, 1861. These are, without doubt, the first sheets which were run off the presses after the preparation of the new plates :

1.—The close lines of shading, which in the medallions from the ground-

work, are irregular and incomplete, so that only the vertical lines are to be seen in the impression.

2.—The period forming the ball of the eye is not visible, and is lost in the line forming the iris.

3.—The oval of the medallion is cut near the right, on a plane with the eye, by the close lines which form the shadows.

4.—The same peculiarity as indicated under No. 3 is found at the bottom of the medallion, under the letters "C" and "T" of the word "VINGT", and under the letter "X" of the word "DIX", as well as at the top under the letter "E" of the word "POSTES".

5.—The interior frame of the stamp is broken.

- a. 4 mm. from the upper left corner.
- b. 6 mm. from the lower left corner.
- c. 3 mm. from the upper right corner.
- d. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the lower right corner.

6.—The letter "T" of the word "VINGT" and the letter "E" of the word "CENT", placed under the medallion, touch the thread forming the second frame line of the stamp.

7.—The small letter "s" after the letter "T" of "CENTS" is indistinct. The head of the "s" disappears entirely in certain specimens, and leaves a hook; in others, the line under the "s" is absent.

8. The numerals 10 and 20, placed in the upper corners of the stamps, are to be found in varying positions, and the same applies to the circles which surround them. Under this head we may distinguish the following peculiarities:

- a. The numerals are inclined toward the right.
- b. The numerals are inclined toward the left.
- c. The numerals are placed horizontally.
- d. The little circle surrounding the two figures in the upper right corner cuts the angle formed by the frame.
- e. The same peculiarity as in d., in the upper left corner.
- f. The two sides of each upper angle of the stamp are tangent to the circle surrounding the two figures.
- g. The little circles are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. distant from the circles.

We may add that, among the different varieties of errors described above, those indicated under Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 8 have also been observed, though not so frequently, on the 40c carmine.

At the end of 1860 the Administration of Posts found, by a tabulation of the statistics obtained from each Bureau, on the subject of the amount of newspapers and printed matter mailed annually, that 26 millions of newspapers and 6 millions of printed matter had circulated in the kingdom, the prepayment of which necessitated a considerable amount of accounting as it was uniformly paid in cash. This situation, due principally to the constant increase in the public wealth, as well as in the financial condition of the population, also to the increase in business and to the introduction of numerous improvements in the service, resulted in a decree requiring the prepayment of such matter by means of postage stamps. The decision was shown by the Royal decree published below:

Leopold, King of the Belgians,

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

In view of Art. 8 of the law for the reformation of the postal service, dated April 22d, 1849:

Independently of the stamps of 10 and 20 centimes, created by Art. 4 of the law of December 24, 1847, the Government may introduce other stamps for the prepayment of heavy letters, for those intended for foreign countries, and for all other objects the transportation of which is intrusted to the mails:

On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works.

We have decreed and do decree:

Art. 1.—There shall be created postage stamps of 1 centime, for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter specified in Art. 6 of the law of December 24th, 1847.

Art. 2.—These stamps shall bear our portrait and also the word "Postes", and the indication of their value in letters as well as in figures.

Art. 3.—They shall be distributed among all the postal bureaus of the kingdom.

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

Given at Laeken, March 23d, 1861.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

For the King,

The Minister of Public Works.

(Signed) JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

This new stamp, the fourth of the series, was printed in green and delivered to the public on June 1st, 1861. At the same time as the Royal decree quoted above, there appeared in the *Moniteur Belge*, the official journal, the following notice, bringing to the knowledge of the public the regulations covering the creation of the stamps of 1 centime, as well as the manner of their being affixed to newspapers and printed matter:

1. On and after the 1st of June following, printed matter of all classes intended for the interior may be prepaid by means of postage stamps or in cash.

2. The placing of the postage stamps on the objects referred to above shall be incumbent upon the senders.

3. No delivery shall be made of the following :

a. Printed matter insufficiently prepaid by means of postage stamps.
b. Printed matter sufficiently prepaid by postage stamps, but whose circulation is forbidden.

c. Printed matter sufficiently prepaid by postage stamps, but which does not answer the conditions required for their admission to the benefits of the postal reduction.

4. Prepayment by postage stamps renders the application of the hand-stamp "P. P." unnecessary.

5. The cancelling of postage stamps placed on printed matter shall be done by the application, over the figures, of the dated hand-stamp of the forwarding bureau. As to the postage stamps attached to printed matter collected and distributed by the local carriers, within the circle of their routes, they shall be cancelled by the special hand-stamp, formed of lines, of which the agents are at present making use.

6. The carriers and distributors shall be supplied with the new stamps, under the same conditions as have prevailed in the supplying of postage stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes.

7. The sale of the stamps of 1 centime shall be obligatory on the part of all postmasters and distributors, as well as the carriers, after June 1st, 1861.

Although the Administration does not explicitly authorize the depositing

of printed matter, prepaid by postage stamps, in the letter boxes, all liberty of action is left to the public under these regulations, the Administration reserving to itself the right to take such other measures as may become necessary in the interests of the service. Until other dispositions shall have been made, printed matter of any kind, which may be placed in boxes, will when sufficiently prepaid, receive distribution.

May 17th, 1861.

J. B. Moens.

One of the most important events in recent stamp history has been the liquidation of the old established firm of J. B. Moens. For six months past this liquidation has been in progress, Mr. Moens disposing of his stock at a small discount from his retail prices. No doubt the best material has been absorbed by wideawake dealers, and now the announcement is made that the entire remainder of the stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., has been sold to Mr. Edward M. Ruben, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

The final dispersion of this important stock removes from the field of philately one of its most prominent, as well as one of its most interesting figures. Mr. Moens has been known as a dealer and expert for over forty years and, although he has at times been obstinate when he had formed an opinion, there can be no doubt that in the majority of cases his verdict could be accepted as law and it was regarded in that light by the majority of collectors and dealers throughout the world.



Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 7 April, 1900.

As announced, our Postmaster-General has carried out his determination to go to South Africa with his regiment of yeomanry. And it is now said that this decision was taken without consulting his colleagues in the Ministry as to the conduct of post office work in his absence, the consequence being a little friction, which eventually led to his resignation. However, whether this story be true or otherwise, the Duke of Norfolk has resigned his Postmaster-Generalship, has gone off to South Africa, and Lord Londonderry has been appointed as his successor. Lord Londonderry is an ex-Viceroy of Ireland. He has done nothing that leads to the opinion that he will be other than a very ordinary Postmaster-General. With Mr. Henniker Heaton as unofficial Postmaster-General, all things are possible, even to a lethargic peer.

I hear there is to be more throat cutting amongst our dealers in the matter of new issues. Gibbons has already cut things so fine that there is very little, if any, profit left. Consequently, what is left is not thought by some dealers to be worth preserving, so there is to be war to the knife, as there is a determination not to let Gibbons spoil the market without also being made to feel the effects of the cutting. To my mind it is a thousand pities that this utterly unnecessary cutting of prices should be so rampant, for it cannot fail to leave bad effects behind. The natural and first result will be that the sale of new issues will be rendered so unprofitable that no dealer will trouble to stock them, and collectors will thus be cut off from one of the chief stimulants to all-around collecting, and this cannot fail to react upon dealers. Collectors as a body do not ask for ruinously low prices. They do not care to pay double face, except for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d values, but they are willing to pay fair profit-yielding prices for higher values.

Another dealer has hung out his notice board in the city of London. Mr. J. W. Jones, formerly shop manager at Stanley Gibbons, has started on his own account. He is an excellent philatelist, and a splendid judge of forgeries and reprints. I have seen a good deal of his stock; it is very fine. He will be a decided acquisition to the ranks of leading London dealers. The position which he has chosen, in the very center of Cheapside, is one of the very best.

Our postmasters have received notice that a new halfpenny stamp (green in color), will be ready for issue about the middle of this month. The new stamps are not to be sold to any persons before the 17th. On and after that day they may be sold, when specially asked for, at all offices where they happen to be in stock. A new one shilling bi colored postage and revenue stamp will also be issued about midsummer next, when the stock of the

present single colored green stamp will be exhausted. Our postmasters are having their attention officially called to the fact that the current shilling value and the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp will be very much alike, and are requested to be careful to prevent mistakes.

We are very much exercised over the care and development of the Tapling collection, which your readers will remember was bequeathed to the British Museum for the Nation as a national collection of postage stamps. Well, it has been scientifically arranged for public exhibition, and may now be said to be ready for that purpose. Philatelists have been cherishing the hope that the authorities would see their way to keeping the collection up to date with new issues, especially as good offers of help have been made from time to time.

Now, to our astonishment, we learn that the authorities have not only no intention of keeping the collection up to date, but have even returned stamps sent by generous donors, rather than be bothered with the matter further.

It is much to be regretted that the late Mr. Tapling ever left the collection to such authorities as those of the British Museum. What is to be done it is difficult to say. The London Society ought to move in the matter, but collectors have long lost faith in the energy of the London Society. It is quite as lethargic as the fossils of the British Museum.

There is enough energy and philatelic enthusiasm amongst English collectors and dealers to practically complete the Tapling collection up to date if it could be assured of proper care, and made available for ready, general reference. But when a lot of old fossils, such as those of the British Museum, get hold of it, there is no hope this side of hades.

LONDON, 28, April, 1900.

The novelty of the hour is the receipt of the stamps of the Orange Free State surcharged with the initials "V. R. I." by the British authorities. The stamps are also surcharged with the value in figures, apparently because the value is expressed on the design in Dutch. Speculation is rife as to what will be the developments of the provisional issues thus commenced. The stamps received by the dealers here were brought over by returning officers. They say all the stock has been surcharged which was found in Bloemfontein, but that President Steyn took a lot with him. Of the 6d. value it is said only 2000 were surcharged, that being all that was left. For this value the dealers here get 10s. But some dealers who have received small supplies refuse to part with any of their catch, believing they are worth holding. So far I have seen the following values: $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d and 6d.

Whether the small supplies received here by our dealers will be worth their holding remains to be seen. It must not be forgotten that our English printers were the stamp printers for the Orange Free State, and that they consequently hold the plates, which can be printed from to the order of the British authorities, and if a fresh supply is ordered and surcharged the stamps now on sale may be largely duplicated. On the other hand the probabilities are perhaps stronger in favor of the possible rarity of the first surcharge. Should a fresh printing even in the old colors be ordered the surcharging would be done by De la Rue and the chances are that the setting and type would materially differ. Again, in any reprinting from the old plates the original colors are scarcely likely to be retained. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d should be changed from yellow to the Postal Union green and the 1d from mauve to red as the Postal Union color. There is no $2\frac{1}{2}$ d plate. That value is made by surcharging the 3d value " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Should no new plate be made for this value the British surcharge is certain to be " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d," and not simply " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " without the "d". Again the 3d and 4d values are scarcely likely to be both reprinted in the same color as in the previous issues of the Orange Free State stamps. So that altogether the chances may be reckoned to be in favor of the scarcity, and even rarity of the first surcharge.

By the way, the probabilities still seem to point to the great scarcity of the 1s brown issued by the Orange Free State just before the war broke out. Very few have been received in this country, and I doubt if any of our dealers can produce a single copy unused. Gibbons had a small supply which, to their regret, they sold out at 1s 4d each. It is of course the current stamp, but there are no signs of any available supply. 'Tis a case of the chances of war. Should Steyn leave a supply, all will be well with those who have failed to secure a copy but, if he should fail, all will be well with those who have been fortunate enough to get copies at 1s 4d.

New Zealand local printings of the picture series continue to arrive. I have just received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and 2d. They are all three on thick, unwater-marked paper, as before. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d is in a cheerful green, the penny stamp is the 4d, changed into a 1d. It is printed in the red color of the 4d, slightly darker in shade. But the design has been redrawn. It follows the design of the 4d very closely, but the redrawing will be at once detected by comparing the little ornament between the words "postage" and "revenue". In the 1d it is much smaller than in the 4d. The 2d is simply a change of color from lake to mauve. I am still inclined to think that collectors will do well to pick up these local printings while they are current. They can, of course, be always distinguished by the perforation, which is 11, a perforation which is never found in the London printings.

The only stamps of the picture series of New Zealand that have not yet been locally printed are the 3d, 4d and 1s. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d seems to be already scarce in the local printing, why, I cannot understand. Any way Gibbons charges 2s 6d for an unused copy. All the others are to be had at ordinary new issue rates.

Apropos of this New Zealand issue there remains the question of the varieties of perforation on the London printings. Are they to be regarded as varieties for the average collector and, therefore, to be catalogued, or are they to be left severely to the exclusive use of the specialist? I find our cataloguers are going strong against cataloguing the various perforations. They say they are mostly from one machine and, therefore, irregular and not worth cataloguing.

I should like to see this question thoroughly thrashed out, *pro* and *con*, for there are several countries in the same boat, in fact, all that are printed by Messrs. Waterlow. Some dealers make a great deal of the various perforations, whereas others decline to bother about them. Gibbons will not recognize them, but another dealer that I know of thinks so much of them as to price some stamps with the rather scarce perforation 13 no less than £20 each. After that I am sure your readers will want to take a long breath. Of course, it's all right if he can get any gullible flat to pay the price.

At last we have had the change in the English $\frac{1}{2}$ d to the Postal Union green. It is, as announced, the old design printed in the new color. The new color is anything but pleasing. It is a sickly emerald green. Much amusement has been caused among philatelists by the strange guesses which the ignorant on some of our daily newspapers have been making as to the reason for the change of color. Even such a leading paper as the *Leeds Mercury* comes a cropper. It regards the change as an intended compliment to the Irish people, and adds, "We may be sure that the change in the color of the stamp is not due to a mere whim on the part of the Post Office authorities. Beyond the official announcement it is easy to see much more than it makes known. Owing to what we must regard as a new proof of Her Majesty's desire to gratify the Irish people, the new green stamp will be a daily reminder of the new and happier relations which it is hoped the royal visit may create." Was ever such ignorant twaddle about a postage stamp doled out for public delectation.

Moral: Journalists should take to stamp collecting or avoid writing about stamps, if they would save themselves from being general laughing stocks.

The new stamp is not yet on general sale. It was to be had at very few offices on the day of issue. Presumably, those offices that had just run out of stock of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d value got supplies, but no others, so far as I can learn.

It is matter for speculation as to how long our postal authorities will hold out in their determination to make no change in the color of the 1d value. All the other countries in the Postal Union are now falling into line, and it looks as if the English 1d stamp will, before long, be the only one out of harmony with the arrangement. As I have before explained, it is not the Post Office which stands out, but the Inland Revenue authorities, for they regard the fugitive color of the present 1d as the best that they have ever had as a preventative against cleaning.

We are expecting almost daily Part II of the London Society's work on Africa. Mr. Bacon has been very busy on it for some time. From his hands it will be a valuable addition to our philatelic libraries. But it is a pity that it should be published at the dead end of an exceptionally dull season.

When Part II comes out there will be fresh inquiries for Part I. but that part is hopelessly out of print, and has been sold out for many months past I know however of a few small stocks held for the rise. They will be available at an advanced rate. Those who did not take the advice given in this letter at the time of the issue of the part will probably have to pay from 30s to £2 for a copy now. The copies sold at the War Fund Auction all fetched over 30s and one realized £2. I have not yet heard what the price of Part II is to be. Probably somewhere near 20s, for it will be more bulky than part I.

In some official statistics concerning the overprinted stamps for Zululand we are informed that the 5s, 10s and £1 catalogued by Gibbons were never issued. I am informed on good authority that the explanation of the presence of those values in the catalogue is due to the fact that a party in Zululand had one day some very heavy parcels to post and, wanting very high values, it was suggested by him that the revenue high values might save the bother of a crowd of other stamps in small values. The local postmaster thought it a good way out of a difficulty and saw no objection to the use of the revenue stamps, for once, in this way. So the high value revenues were stuck on the parcel. Neither postmaster nor customer knew or thought anything of philatelic interests. Still, it seems to me a bit thick to chronicle revenues as postage stamps if this is all the authority that exists for their inclusion. Obviously, such stamps have no right whatever to be accepted as postage stamps.

'Tis an ill wind that blows good to no one, they say. So must the good people of St. Helena be saying just now. A few months ago they were bemoaning their lack of revenue, and were suggesting a new issue of stamps to raise the wind, and even remainders were being sold to help the scanty revenue. Now the war has crowded their island with customers for postage stamps, and they must be doing a fine trade. Possibly they may discover that the stock of some value has unexpectedly run short, owing to the sudden demand, and they may be sorely tempted to serve up a memento surcharge for the use of the prisoners.

Poor little St. Helena. It was at one time a favorite colony with the specialist, who gloried in its varieties of surcharge. He was gladdened with varieties in the length of the surcharge, in the length of the bar, and in the watermark, and the perforation. Of late, however, we have heard precious little of the interesting varieties in the issues of St. Helena. They are now somewhat neglected, and prices have dropped accordingly. The rush of remainders killed the goose that was laying the golden eggs for the postal authorities of St. Helena.

Moral : If a country wants to reap a certain and enduring revenue from stamp collectors it must be straight and honest and conservative in its postal issues. Every unnecessary stamp it issues is a nail driven hard into the coffin of its chances of retaining a favorite place in the affections of philatelists. Once confidence is broken, it is not often the stamp collector receives the sinner back into the fold of the chosen. Some day stamp issuing countries, that issue stamps for the purpose of milking stamp flats, will learn by hard experience, as other rascals do, that it pays in the long run to be honest.

But there are some things that you may curse till you are blue in the face that sell all the same. For instance, no emergency issues have been so much exposed as the many colored surcharges on Oil Rivers of 1893-94. "Half-Penny" in various types, and in violet, blue, green, red, or carmine, on 2d and 2½d English stamps. Those stamps have been ruthlessly condemned, and the total absence of surcharges under the new management proves the absurdity of the statement that the climate was so cussedly moist that it was impossible to keep a stock of stamps sufficient to avoid surcharges.

Those condemned surcharges sell like hot cakes, to-day, at long prices.



The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 97.)

OFFICIAL SEALS.

Beginning in the year 1872, there have been used in the postal service various adhesive labels, commonly termed official seals. They do not bear any expression of value, have no franking power, and are in no sense postage stamps. Consequently they have no claim to a place in a work devoted to that subject. But—probably because they are in the form of stamps and are affixed to letters—many collectors have thought them to be of interest and have admitted them to their albums. In deference to these collectors I shall briefly describe the several varieties of the seals.

SEALS FOR REGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKAGES.

The first seal issued was designed to secure registered letters from being tampered with while in transit. It was intended to be affixed over the juncture of the flaps of the large envelopes in which registered letters are enclosed. Its issue was announced in a circular of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated February 14th, 1872, but it does not appear to have attracted the attention of philatelists until some months latter. It was first described in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for June, 1872.

A communication to the *American Philatelist* for December, 10th, 1889, claims that these seals were intended to be used for a variety of purposes. But Mr. Duncan S. Walker refutes this, in the number dated January, 10th, 1890. He says:

“Now a word as to the green registered seals. They were never ‘issued’, as stated by your correspondent in the article mentioned, ‘to postmasters, to seal letters opened by mistake, to be returned to the Dead-letter Office and to prevent their contents from falling out’. They were never used for any other purpose than to seal the registered packages, in which were carried registered letters. The Post Office Department especially prohibited their use for any other purpose. When the registered package envelope of the design of February, 1872, was adopted for use, these green seals were adopted currently with it. They were issued to postmasters in like quantities with the registered packages, *i. e.* where 1,000 registered packages were sent to a postmaster, he was supplied at the same time with 1,000 registered seals. Although these registered packages were gummed and fastened securely at the top and flap, it was thought the seal, heavily gummed and *intended* to be made, according to the intention of the designer, of brittle paper, would be an additional security. Their use was discontinued when a later style of registered package was adopted”.

This seal is engraved on steel and printed typographically. In the middle is a circle, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter, filled with ruled lines which diverge like rays from a central point. Around the circle is a broad white band, inscribed in colored sans-serif capitals “STAMP HERE—DATE AND PLACE OF MAILING”. The two parts of the inscription are separated by small Maltese crosses. At the left, in three curved lines of large white Roman capitals, is “POST-OFFICE-DEPARTMENT”, and at the right, similarly arranged, “UNITED-STATES-OF AMERICA”. The background is filled with horizontally ruled lines. The word “REGISTERED,” in very large shaded capitals, extends entirely across the circle and inscriptions. In the corners are small tablets, surrounded by a triangular device of involved lines. The tablets in the upper corners bear the letters “U. S.” in monogram. Those in the lower corners have the letters

"P. O. D." interlaced. The entire design is surrounded by a single thin colored line and forms a rectangle 72x40 mm.

This seal is found on a variety of papers. The gum is yellowish or brownish and the perforation is of the same gauge as that of the postage stamps of that date. Copies which are imperforate at either top or bottom are very common. From these and from fragments of sheets which I have seen, I conclude that many of the sheets were not perforated along those two edges. I have never seen any evidence that they were imperforate at the sides.

Perforated 12.

White Wove Paper.

Feb. 14, 1872. No value, pale yellow-green, yellow-green, pale gray-green, gray-green, light green, green, dark green

Varieties:

No value, deep green. Imperforate
No value, gray green. Impression on the reverse

Pelure Paper.

No value, light yellow-green

Horizontally Laid Paper.

No value, green, deep green

The plates for this issue were made by the National Bank Note Co. At least two are known to have existed. The first had thirty seals, arranged in six rows of five. The second had only nine seals, in three rows of three. The smaller plate had neither imprint nor plate number. I have never seen a full sheet from the larger plate and so cannot say whether it had an imprint or not, but the records show that it had no number. The stamps with imperforate margins, mentioned in a previous paragraph, came from the larger plate.

The use of this seal was abandoned at some time in the year 1875. It was reprinted about 1880. The reprint was probably sent to the Post Office Department in company with the special printing of the 1870-79 issue which was placed on sale July 16th, 1880. It was made by the American Bank Note Co. on the soft porous paper which they always used for postage stamps. The gum is yellowish-white and rather streaked. The reprint has a very fresh and new appearance and may be readily distinguished by the whiteness of the paper and the bluish tint of the ink.

Soft Porus Wove Paper.

Perforated 12.

July 16, 1880(?) No value, bluish green, deep bluish green

Another form of seal was employed for many years—it may still be in use for any knowledge that I have to the contrary—upon packages of stamps sent to postmasters from the United States Postage Stamp Agency. Mr. Tiffany places the date of its issue at the end of the year 1875. I have not seen this seal mentioned by any other writer.

The design forms a large rectangle, 102x52 mm. In the centre is the monogram "U. S." in large white ornamental capitals. The letters are dis-

played on a mat of geometric lathework of irregular outline. A broad band of ruled lines frames the design. This band is broken at the bottom by a tablet of lathework, at each side by an ornamental device, and at the top by a tablet of solid color, inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE STAMP AGENCY", in white block capitals, 5 mm. high. At each corner is a trefoil of geometric lathework and the background is filled with a network of interlaced loops.

This seal is lithographed on white wove paper, of poor quality and varying slightly in thickness. The design is nearly covered by a large type-set inscription reading:

POSTMASTERS RECEIVING THIS PACKAGE
WILL PLEASE
NOTE ITS CONDITION

If showing signs of having been tampered with, report the same and return this package to 3d Asst. P. M. General, at Washington, D. C. This package *E. W. Barber* should be opened at the end.

3d Asst. P. M. G.

The first line is in a double curve. The signature reproduces the autograph of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The name of E. W. Barber was subsequently replaced by that of A. D. Hazen, which has, doubtless, in its turn given way to that of his successors in office.

At first the seals were printed in brown and the overprint in black. At a later date the colors were changed to rose (often very pale and indistinct) for the lithographed portion, and red for the overprint.

These seals are imperforate and usually have a margin of about 4 mm. all around. There is nothing to indicate by whom they were made and we have no printed information on this subject or in regard to the number in a sheet. I list such varieties as I have seen.

White Wove Paper.

Black surcharge. Signature of E. W. Barber,
No value, yellow-brown.

Black surcharge. Signature of A. D. Hazen,
No value, yellow-brown, pale yellow-brown, bistre-brown.

Red surcharge. Signature of A. D. Hazen,
No value, rose, pink, pale-pink, salmon-pink.

SEALS FOR LETTERS OPENED IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE, OR THROUGH MISTAKE, OR DAMAGED IN TRANSIT.

In the early part of 1877—the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1888, gives the date as January, 1877—a seal was issued which was designed to be used in re-sealing letters opened in the Dead Letter Office. It is said to have also been used to seal letters opened by mistake and those damaged in transit. I have not been able to confirm this statement in regard to this particular seal.

It was engraved in *taille douce* on steel. In a small oval medallion in the center is a head of Liberty, full-faced. On solid tablets, at left and right

respectively, "OFFICIALLY" and "SEALED," in white sans-serif capitals. Above these is curved "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT," in shaded block letters, and in a double curve below is "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in "Old English" type. In each corner are the letters "U. S." in monogram. The background is filled with the words "POST OBITUM" in minute Roman capitals, many times repeated. The entire design is surrounded by a broad rectangular frame with rounded corners. This frame is composed of closely ruled vertical lines and is so shaded as to appear to be raised above the rest of the design. The lower side of the frame bears the inscription "NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK."

There were one hundred stamps on the plate, arranged in ten rows of ten. There was no plate number. I do not know whether there was an imprint or not. The work was done by the National Bank Note Co., though the contract for the manufacture of postage stamps was, at that time, held by the Continental Bank Note Co.

This seal was printed on thin hard paper, perforated and had brownish gum.

White Wove Paper.

Perforated 12.

Jan., 1877.

No value, dark brown, dark red-brown.

It is said that the words "post obitum" were placed on the foregoing seal as a joke. Either the joke ceased to be amusing or it was decided to be in poor taste. Consequently a new design was prepared, differing from that of the first seal only in the background, the small letters being replaced by a pattern of loops in cycloidal ruling. At the same time the vertical lines on the face of the frame and many of its outlines were recut and strengthened. The size remained the same as before.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for July, 1888, gives the date of issue of this second seal as May, 1879.

There were at least two plates made for it. The first contained one hundred impressions, arranged in ten rows of ten. It had no plate number, at least none was assigned to it at the time it was made. I do not know if it had an imprint or not but I suspect that it bore that of the American Bank Note Co. The second plate contained fifty seals, arranged in ten rows of five. At the middle of each of the four sides was placed the imprint "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK," in very small Roman capitals, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high and $33\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. This is an exact duplicate of the imprint placed on the plate of the one cent newspaper stamp, issued June 3rd, 1885. This style of imprint is not known to have been used on any other plates, which would tend to confirm the theory that they were both prepared at about the same date. On this second plate, at the right of the imprint in the upper margin, is a figure "2", reversed, and apparently inserted with a punch.

These seals are usually printed on a thin hard semi-transparent paper, not at all like that generally used by the American Bank Note Co. Copies on soft porous paper are scarce. The gum varies from yellowish to pure white.

White Wove Paper.

Perforated 12.

May, 1879.

No value, brown, dark brown, yellow-brown, red-brown, dark red-brown

Mr. M. C. Berlepsch has a sheet of these seals from plate 2 which he claims was printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I think he is mistaken in this conclusion, which is largely based upon the date at which he obtained the sheet. As will be shown shortly, this work is done by the Government Printing Office and not by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The character of the work and the paper are not those of the former establishment. My conclusion is that the sheet belongs to one of the older printings.

In 1888 a further change took place in the official seal. This was first announced in the *American Philatelist*, dated July 10th, 1888. But copies had been obtained by dealers in the early part of June of that year. This new seal differed from its predecessor in the absence of the inscription on the lower side of the frame and in its generally rough and blurred appearance. It was, at first announced as being lithographed. Subsequently it was said to be "printed from relief plates taken from a wood cut." I am informed by an expert in engraving and printing that neither statement is correct but that the seal is photo-engraved and typographically printed. Concerning this issue, we find in the *American Philatelist* for January 10th, 1890, the following :

"The two previous issues were finely engraved and comparatively costly. Being without an appropriation sufficient for their manufacture, the department had the present wretched transfers made and printed at the Government printing office. They were first issued imperforate and were sent in that condition to the Dead-Letter Office and to a few postmasters, but the bulk of them were sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be perforated".

The first lot of these seals could not have been a source of pride to their makers. They were coarsely engraved, over inked and illegibly printed. The central medallion was often little better than a blot. The first printings were in a chocolate colored ink and the perforation was rough and blind, much of the paper that should have been punched out remaining in the holes. The color will serve to distinguish the stamps of the first printing which were *issued* imperforate from those of later printings which were left in the same condition, either by accident or favor. Subsequently much clearer impressions were produced in lighter shades of brown. The perforation was also improved. Many, if not all, of the sheets were not perforated around the outside rows, thus leaving certain of the seals imperforate on one or two sides. About 1891, the seals were rouletted, for a time, but perforating was soon resumed. The paper is always thick, usually soft and porous, but sometimes hard and with little or no grain. The gum ranges from brown to pure white. Size : 44x27 ½mm.

White Wove Paper.

Imperforate.

June, 1888.

No value, chocolate, dark chocolate.

Perforated 12.

No value, chocolate, dark chocolate, brown, dark brown, pale brown, rose-brown, bistre-brown, gray-brown.

Varieties:

No value, bistre-brown. Imperforate vertically.

No value, pale brown, gray-brown. Imperforate.

Rouletted 5½

1891. No value, gray-brown.

From 1888 until the present time the Government Printing Office has made all the official seals, with the exception of certain type-set varieties I have not been able to learn much about the plates that have been used. Such sheets and parts of sheets as I have seen did not bear any imprint or plate number. Of the first printing I have seen a sheet of nine rows of eight stamps each, with margins at the sides and bottom but cut close at the top, apparently indicating that part of the sheet had been cut off. In the later gray-brown shade I have seen a sheet with full margins all around, but having only six rows of seven stamps each.

TYPE-SET SEALS.

The type-set seals have always been something of a puzzle to philatelists. Nothing very definite appears to be known about them. So far as can be learned, they are the result of an attempt at governmental economy. The Post Office Department appears, at one time, to have compelled postmasters to provide stationery and many office fixtures at their own expense. This was probably due to insufficient appropriations by Congress. In many volumes of the *Postal Guide* will be found the advertisements of firms who dealt in cancelling stamps, pads, inks, blank-books, etc., etc. I am told that, in at least one number of this publication, official seals, such as are about to be described, were offered for sale. Most of them are said to have been made by a firm of printers "up in New York State," and the advertisement referred to was probably theirs. This should have appeared about 1889 or 1890, for which years I have not been able to obtain the *Postal Guide*.

The first of the type-set seals was announced in the *American Philatelist* dated February 11th, 1889. It was described as being on flesh-colored paper, but it was probably that which has since been termed pink or rose.

This seal may be briefly described as follows: A rectangle, 47x29mm., formed of border type, in a pattern of small scallops. Across the seal, slightly above the middle, are two heavy rules, between which is "OFFICIALLY SEALED", in large sans-serif capitals, followed by a square period. Above this is "U. S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT", in block type; and below "Opened through mistake by". At the bottom is a dotted line for the signature.

The paper is soft and of medium thickness. They are imperforate.

Colored Wove Paper.

Imperforate.

Feb., 1889 No value, black on rose

A second variety of this seal differs only in the border, which is of the style known as Greek or "key pattern". The size is 50½x29 mm. The paper is white and the gum yellowish. I do not know at what date it appeared.

White Wove Paper.

Imperforate.

No value, black

A third variety of the type-set seals is chronicled in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for August 15th, 1890. The color is described as "blue" but that is evidently a misprint and should have been "black."

This seal has also a Greek border but it is less open than that on the preceding one. Across the centre is "OFFICIALLY SEALED" in fancy capitals, between two dotted lines. Above this is "U. S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT" in "Old English" letters, set in a curve, with an ornamental dash below "OFFICE". In the lower part are "*Opened through mistake by*" and a dotted line, as on the preceding seal. Size: $50\frac{1}{2} \times 29$ mm.

They are usually rouletted in color on one or two sides and imperforate on the others. There are two principal varieties, consisting in the presence or absence of a large round period between "OFFICIALLY" and "SEALED". There are also several varieties of arrangement and rouletting. The variety with the period is usually found in vertical pairs, separated by a line of rouletting but otherwise imperforate. I have such pairs rouletted $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $16\frac{1}{2}$. The seals without the period are generally arranged in groups of four, two being placed tête bêche to the other two, and rouletted horizontally and vertically between. I have such groups rouletted $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$. I have also a group, similarly arranged, but with one of the seals having the period. This is rouletted $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The paper varies from thin to medium and the gum is yellowish white.

White Wove Paper.

Aug, 1890.

Rouletted $16\frac{1}{2}$ on one side.
No value, black. With period.

Rouletted $11\frac{1}{2}$ on one side.
No value, black. With period.

Rouletted $11\frac{1}{2}$ on two sides.
No value, black. With period.
No value, black. Without period.

Varieties, tête bêche:

No value, black. With period.
No value, black. With and without period.

Rouletted $11\frac{1}{2}$ on two sides.
No value, black. Without period.

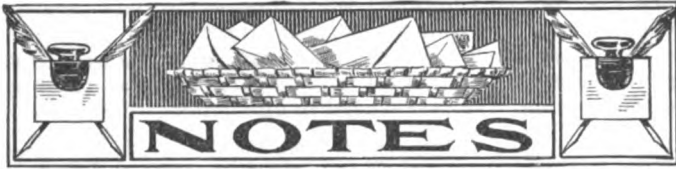
Variety: tête bêche.

No value, black. Without period

CONCLUDING NOTE.

I have now reached the end of this work. I thank my readers for their patience and many friends for kind assistance. I am about to revise the work for publication in book form, and will appreciate any suggestions concerning corrections or additions.

THE END.



BOLIVIA.—Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us a horizontal pair of 5c stamps of the 1894 issue imperforate between



BRAZIL.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a specimen of the 20 reis wrapper of the current issue, with the head inverted.



BRAZIL.—*La Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that stamps of the values of 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 reis are soon to make their appearance.



BRITISH HONDURAS—Mr. Charles H. Adams calls our attention to varieties in the surcharge "REVENUE" which was recently applied to some of the postage stamps. He submits to us two specimens, on one of which the word measures 11 mm. and on the other 12 mm. We find we have omitted to mention the varieties with "B" instead of "R" and with a small "v". We should not be surprised if other varieties exist.



BULGARIA.—Mr. C. Witt has now shown us the 3os Unpaid letter stamp printed on thinner paper and in a brighter color of emerald green.



CONGO.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the current stamps of the values of 5, 10, 25 and 50c are to be changed in color, in order to conform to the regulations of the Postal Union.



CRETE.—We illustrate the 10l stamp of our April chronicle.



CUBA.—For a number of years past various parties in Havana have of-

ferred specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ rpf stamp of 1862, bearing not only the regular surcharge "1866" but an additional surcharge of the date in small letters. We have consistently refused to recognize the variety as a genuine one, and now our position is definitely confirmed by an article in *El Curioso Americano*, in which it is distinctly stated that this double surcharge was never authorized and that no such stamp was ever placed in circulation.



ECUADOR.—Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us a number of stamps of the 1894 issue surcharged "1897-98", in a type somewhat different from the two varieties in our catalogue. The size of the type is somewhat similar to the second variety catalogued by us, but the spacing is slightly different. The values shown to us with this third variety of surcharge are as follows:—5, 10c and 1 sucre.

Mr. Perrin has also shown us a 2c of 1895 with the surcharge "1897 y 98", similar to our first type but with a letter "y" between the two dates.



FIJI ISLANDS.—Several of our contemporaries announce a new $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp, some claiming that it has been issued in a new color, whereas, from other descriptions, we should judge it was only a modification in shade. For the present, therefore, we shall omit the chronicling of it as a new issue.



FRANCE.—The *Revue Philatlique* states that a new stamp of the value of 2 francs was to have been issued on April 15, the authority for the statement being the semi-monthly bulletin of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

It seems rather extraordinary that new values of the old type should make their appearance, while an entirely new set is in contemplation.



GERMANY.—We illustrate the 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks stamps, chronicled in our last number.



HONG KONG.—We read in *Das Postwertzeichen* of the appearance of a new surcharge, viz.: the 10c on 30c gray green. We can see no difference between the illustration of the so-called new surcharge and the same provisional which appeared in 1897.



CHAGAI.—The *Philatelic Journal of India*, in its January number, describes a hand stamp employed on some letters originating in this district of India, and we notice that several of our contemporaries have accepted the stamp as a collectible variety. From the history of the specimen described by our Indian contemporary, it is evident that the stamp was never placed on sale, but was only applied to letters after they were delivered at the post office for transmission. It is therefore in no sense to be considered a postage stamp and we shall not include it in our chronicle.



MARTINIQUE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen a specimen of the 1 centime stamp of the current issue, with the surcharge in blue instead of in rose.



MEXICO.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us a vertical pair of the 4c of 1878 on thick paper, imperforate horizontally between. The variety is surcharged with the number 380.



NETHERLANDS.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a specimen of the 1 cent stamp of the current issue with a distinct dot between "1" and "CENT". We presume that this is a plate variety.



NEW ZEALAND.—We have received, from one of our correspondents the following clipping from a New Zealand newspaper :

"WELLINGTON, March 8."

"The following changes have been made in the postage stamps of this colony:—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp is now printed in green; the 1d stamp has been re-engraved in the design of the 4d (White Terrace), and is printed in red; the 2d stamp will be printed in violet; the 4d stamp is now of the same design as the former 1d (Lake Taupo), and is printed in blue and brown; the 6d stamp will in future be printed in pink. In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 2d stamps, although the design has been retained, several slight changes have been made by the engraver. The new $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and 4d stamps are now on sale, and the 2d and 6d will be ready in a few days."



PUERTO RICO.—In addition to the varieties listed in our chronicle with the new surcharge "Puerto Rico," the *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen specimens of the 5, 8 and 10c postage, and 1, 2, and 10c postage due, with the same surcharge. We shall withhold our chronicle of these values until they have actually been placed in use.

RHODESIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* a short paragraph, which may be of interest to our readers:

"A correspondent at Bulawayo informs us that, during the siege of Mafeking, the postmaster of which place is distributor of stamps for the British Bechuanaland Protectorate, one of the offices in the latter territory ran out of stamps, and was supplied with stamps of the B. S. A. Company. These stamps were not surcharged in any way, but it is reported that some ingenious person has overprinted certain B. S. A. stamps with the words "Bechuanaland Protectorate," and as these are being offered for sale as provisionals, it is well to warn our readers that this surcharge is a fraud."

A French journal announces several surcharges of which, however, we have received no confirmation from any of our English contemporaries. It seems to us unlikely that new issues in the British portions of Central Africa should escape the attention of our English contemporaries. We shall await definite news before giving recognition to the newly mentioned varieties.



TONGA.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen an error in the Marriage stamp surcharge, one stamp in each block of thirty bearing the date "1889," instead of "1899."



URUGUAY.—Quite a good counterfeit of the 5 milésimos purple of Uruguay has found its way into the market. The color is deep purple instead of reddish purple, the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the stamp measures 21×26 mm. instead of $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm. There are also various differences in the engraving, but the points mentioned above will suffice for purposes of comparison.



ZULULAND.—*Morley's Philatelic Journal* supplies a list, obtained from an official source, of the actual numbers of the various surcharged stamps sold throughout this country. Our contemporary states, at the same time, that these stamps were used for fiscal as well as for postal purposes, and that, in the case of the surcharges on the 6d Natal and 5 shillings Great Britan, the greater part of the supply was used for fiscal purposes.

We quote the list as given by our contemporary:

| Overprinted Natal stamps. | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d green | 11,245 |
| 1d lilac | 120,224 |
| 6d lilac | 6,325 |
| Overprinted British stamps. | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d vermilion | 268,224 |
| 1d lilac | 459,776 |
| 2d green and carmine | 31,987 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d purple on blue | 28,544 |
| 3d brown on yellow | 11,949 |
| 4d green and brown | 20,250 |
| 5d lilac and blue | 6,428 |
| 6d purple on red | 11,405 |
| 9d purple and blue | 3,701 |
| 1s green | 4,564 |
| 5s carmine | 998 |



AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* gives a list of the new stamps, envelopes, etc. issued for the post offices in the Levant.

The wrapper announced recently appears to have been only a provisional affair, as the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* now chronicles another, surcharged on the new Austrian wrapper in heller currency.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

- 10pa on 5h blue green
- 20pa " 10h rose
- 1pi " 25h ultramarine
- 2pi " 50h gray blue
- 5pi " 1kr carmine rose

Wrapper.

- 10pa on 5h green, black surcharge

Postal cards.

- 20pa on 10h rose
- 20x20pa " 10x10h rose

Letter card.

- 1pi on 25h dark blue on gray, inside white

BAVARIA.—*Das Postwerthzeichen* announces the appearance of 3 and 5 marks stamps in the current type, as well as single and reply cards with the new 2 pfennig stamp.

Adhesive stamps

- Perforated 14x13½.
- 3m greenish brown
- 5m light green

Postal cards.

- 2pf gray
- 2x2pf gray

BOSNIA.—We have received the entire set of the new issue of adhesives, and the *Timbre Poste* has seen some of the new stationery.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 1h gray black
- 2h gray
- 3h yellow
- 5h green
- 6h brown
- 10h red
- 20h rose
- 25h blue
- 30h bistre
- 50h red lilac

Envelope.

- 10h red, white paper

Postal cards.

- 10h red
- 5x5 heller green

Letter cards.

- 6h brown
- 10 " red

BULGARIA.—Mr. C. Witt has now shown us some additional values of the current series, printed in the new shades and on the thin grayish paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

- 1s dull lilac

5s yellow green
 10s salmon
 15s yellow
 25s dull blue

CHILE.—The new stamps ordered from Waterlow have been placed in circulation, and we hope before long to chronicle the entire series. Thus far we have seen only the 1, 2 and 5 values, which we illustrate.

Adhesive stamps.



Rouletted.

1c yellow green
 2c brown red
 5c blue

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—In addition to the 5c stamp issued in Cucuta, to which we referred in our April number, we have been shown the 10c in the same design and printed in the same color.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
 Perforated.
 10c black on pink

CRETE.—We have now received the 5 drachmae stamp, of which two varieties are already on the market. As will be seen by the illustration, the design represents the combat between

St. George and the dragon, and the stamp is really an artistic production. The first lot was surcharged in red, with the Greek word representing "Provisional" and thereafter the surcharge was applied in black. We are informed that only a very small quantity of the red surcharge were issued and that there is already a considerable demand for the variety. The 1 and 2 drachmae have also been issued with black surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

1dr gray violet, black surcharge
 2dr yellow brown " "
 5dr green and black, red, surcharge
 5dr " " " black "

CUBA.—We have received several specimens of the 1c current envelope on blue paper, a variety which we have not listed hitherto.

Envelope.

Blue paper.
 1c green

DAHOMY.—*Der Philatelist* has now been shown the full series of stamps issued for this colony, of which we announced the 25 centimes some time ago.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
 1c brown on blue
 2c brown on buff
 4c claret on lavender
 5c green on greenish

10c black on lavender
 15c blue
 20c red on green
 30c brown on bistre
 40c red on straw
 50c carmine on rose
 75c black on orange
 1fr bronze green on straw
 5fr lilac on pale lilac

DANISH WEST INDIES.—We have been shown the 1c and 5c stamps in the new perforation.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13x12½.
 1c red lilac and green
 5c gray and green

EQUADOR.—Mr. Perrin has shown us the 1 and 2c Jubilee stamps with the surcharge "1897-98" in the smaller type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
 Black surcharge.
 1c carmine
 2c blue

FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT. — VATHY. — *Das Postmertzzeichen* announces the appearance of the 5 centimes stamp in yellow green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
 5c yellow green

GERMANY.—We have at last received the 2 pfennig stamp in the old type, the appearance of which was heralded some time ago.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us single and double cards with the new stamp of 2 pfennig.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
 2pf slate

Postal cards.

2pf slate, blue
 2x2pf slate, blue, T3

GREAT BRITAIN.—The ½ penny stamp has now appeared in the Postal Union color, and we are informed that the 1 shilling stamp, in a new tint, will soon make its appearance.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
 Perforated 14.
 ½p green

INDIA.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that a new 6 anna stamp is soon to make its appearance. The design is very much like the 3 anna of the current issue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Star.
 Perf. 14.
 6a bistre

Bussahr.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a number of new varieties, and we copy the notice given by our contemporary which will explain all details:

"We are sorry to say that we have already been shown two varieties to be added to the list that we published recently:—

4a violet, monogram in mauve; imperf.
 1r ultramarine " " " perf.

"*Le Timbre-Poste* publishes an illustration of the ¼a stamp, but our confrere is in error in supposing that it has not been previously known; we chronicled it in November, 1895.

"From a letter just received from Mr. Stewart-Wilson, we learn that this State Post Office is still in existence. He sends us ¼a and 1a stamps, of similar designs to the earlier ones, but with the English inscriptions on the lower value, and all the inscriptions on the higher, in color on white instead of the reverse. The 1a are printed in little blocks of four, differing slightly, owing to defects in the casts or electrotypes. Our publishers have also received some of these, together with the ½a of the second type in a new color. The ¼a and ½a are in sheets of 24, six horizontal

rows of four. All exist imperforate, as well as perforated with a tracing wheel, producing oblong punctures.

Adhesives.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a violet; imperf. and pin perf.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine " " "
- 1a greenish grey " " "
- 1a dull olive " " "
- 1a greyish buff " " "

"The 1a exists in several distinct shades; we have not seen them all both imperf. and perf."

Ohamba.—The *Monthly Journal* states that this State has been supplied with some official stationery. The envelopes have type II of the surcharge and Sun, with "Service" added above, all in black, and the "Service" postal card of India has received a similar surcharge, but without the word "Service".

Official envelopes.

- Laid paper.
- Size 120x94 mm.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green
- Wove paper.
- Size 120x94 mm.
- 1 anna brown

Official postal card.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ anna ultramarine

Kishengarh.—In addition to the varieties of this new stamp issuing state, which have been chronicled by us, the *Monthly Journal* has received a number of new varieties, and it would also appear that both the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, which we chronicled in March, and the 1 anna, which we gave as a correction in April, have really been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

- Pin perf.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ a green
- 1a lilac
- 1r green

Patiala.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* states that the new $\frac{1}{4}$ anna card has been surcharged for use in this State.

Postal card.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a red brown

JAMAICA.—We have just received some specimens of a new 1 penny stamp, which is either a new Commemorative issue or else a part of one. The picture represents Llandoverly Falls and is well executed.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated.

- 1p red

MEXICO.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has announced the receipt of several values of the current series, with the surcharge "Oficial" in black.

Official stamps.

- Perforated.
- Black surcharge.
- 1c green
- 2c red
- 15c lavender and red brown

MOROCCO.—The *Timbre Poste* chronicles another set for use between Mazagan and Marakech.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 5c brick red and black
- 10c blue and black
- 20c lilac and black
- 25c yellow and black
- 50c violet and black
- 75c pale green and black
- 1 peseta carmine and violet

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received from Mr. F. W. Bicknell specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1d stamps of the pictorial series in the local printing. The design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d remains the same as before, except that the plate shows a few retouches, whereas the 1d is from an entirely new plate. Its design is the same as that formerly used for the 4d, but considerably smaller in size.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p light green
 1p carmine rose

NIGER COAST.—Dr. W. J. Gascoyne informs us that he has received the 1 shilling black of the 1894 type on Crown and C. A. paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated.
 1sh black

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—*Der Philatelist* has been shown specimens of the stamps issued for this new colony, the design being of the stereotyped De la Rue type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and green
 1p " " red
 2p " " yellow
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p " " blue
 5p " " brown
 6p " " violet
 10p green and brown
 1sh " " black
 2sh 6p " " blue

NORTH BORNEO.—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the 4c surcharges on the higher values of the stamps of this set. The 4c on \$1 is very similar to the one issued in 1893, the only difference being in the spacing between the numerals and the word "Cents", which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the earlier issue, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm in the present one.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
 Perforated.

4c on 25c blue
 4c " 50c violet
 4c " 1d red
 4c " 2d sea green
 4c " 5d violet
 4c " 10d brown

ORANGE FREE STATE.—We have just received from a captain in the British Army, stationed at Bloemfontein, a small supply of Orange Free State stamps surcharged "V. R. I." and value. In view of the source of our supply, there can be no question of the stamps having been regularly issued by the English military authorities. Our correspondent informs us that the stamps were issued for use by the troops and civilians in Bloemfontein, but not at the army post offices.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
 Black surcharge.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p orange
 1p violet
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p blue
 4p blue
 6p carmine rose

PERU.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the 10c stamp of the current issue has been changed from yellow to black.

Die Post announces a new letter card bearing the bust of the President, embossed in the same style as on the postal cards which were issued last year.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.
 10c black

Letter card.

3c red, white

PUERTO RICO.—We are in a delightful state of uncertainty in regard to the proper name for this new possession of the United States. When first acquired, the Government evidently intended to use the Americanized form "Porto Rico".

This, however, did not seem to accord with the wishes of the inhabitants of the island and a change to the Spanish form, "Puerto Rico", was soon decided upon. The first issue of stamps, envelopes and postal cards shows the inscription in the Americanized form, and now some of the stamps as well as the stationery have appeared with the inscription in the Spanish form. In framing the laws for the government of the island of Porto Rico, which have recently received the sanction of both houses of Congress, the House of Representatives adopted the Spanish spelling, whereas, if our information is correct, the Senate decided upon a change, and the bill in its final form, as passed by Congress and signed by the President, calls the island "Porto Rico". We may therefore in the near future expect new surcharges with the Americanized spelling, or else a new issue of stamps for the island.

Mr. John Zug has sent us specimens of 1 and 2c envelopes on oriental buff and blue, with the surcharge underneath the stamp in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

1c yellow green, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in black

2c red, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in black

Envelopes.

2c rose, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in red

5c blue, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in blue

Black surcharge "Porto Rico".

1c green, *oriental buff paper*. Size 13

1c green, *blue paper* "

2c red, *oriental buff paper* "

2c red, *blue paper* "

Postal card.

1c black, surcharged "Puerto Rico" in black

ROUMANIA.—In our notes of last

month we stated that the 5 bani postal card was to be treated to an additional 5 bani stamp, in order to raise the value to 10 bani. Our note was in error, in so far as the card which it was intended to raise in price was the letter card and not the postal card. We have now received a specimen of this new variety, the original stamp being at the right and the second impression, in green, being printed at the left.

Letter card.

5x5b green, gray, perf.

SALVADOR.—Mr. Ross O'Shaughnessy has sent us another provisional, viz.: The 2c green of 1899 with the wheel surcharge: additionally surcharged "1900 1 centavo".

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1c on 2c gray green, black surcharge

SARAWAK.—It appears that we have omitted to chronicle a provisional postal card which appeared in November or December of last year.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

4c on 3c carmine

SEYCHELLES.—*Der Philatelist* has seen the new 2c stamp in the old type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2c brown and green

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* states, on authority of the *Australian Philatelist*, that the new 1d stamp has already appeared with the "O. S." surcharge, in tall thin letters.

Official stamp.

Black surcharge.

1p rose

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We announced some time ago that the 5c stamp had appeared in brown violet as a re-issue of the 5c stamp of 1883, on Crown and C. C. paper. We have now received some specimens of the so-called re-issue, and find that the color is entirely different from that of its predecessor.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
5c red violet

SURINAM.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* lists a large number of additional varieties of Netherland stamps surcharged for Surinam, as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
Perforated.
10c on 10c gray lilac
12 1/2c " 12 1/2c blue
15c " 15c yellow brown
20c " 20c yellow green
25c " 25c carmine and blue
1 1/2gl " 2 1/2gl brown lilac

TASMANIA.—Several correspondents of *Der Philatelist* have sent specimens of additional values of the pictorial series, and we presume that these specimens emanated from the Postal Union shipments.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked T A S.
Perforated 14.
1/2p dark green, Lake Marion
2 1/2p blue black, Tasman's Arch
3p dark brown, Spring River, Port Davey
4p dark orange, Russell Falls
5p ultramarine, Mount Gould and Lake St. Clair
6p dark carmine, Dilston Falls

TURKEY.—The 20 paras stamp of the current type, which was first placed in circulation in 1892, has since then appeared in rose, but some shipments which we have recently received show all shades of violet brown. It is evident that some change of color has taken place, although we are not able to determine the exact shade which is supposed to be the normal one.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
20pa violet brown

VICTORIA.—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* reports a change in the color of the current 4 penny stamp, from carmine to red brown.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked V and Crown.
Perforated 14.
4p red brown

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

The 202nd meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 17, 1900.

In the absence of the President, J. W. Sittig, our Vice-President, Mr. Oscar Dejonge, took the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. R. S. Lehman, Mr. A. Lienhardt, acted as such.

Meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. with the following members present: Henry Clotz, Eugene Angell, Oscar Dejonge, Hugo Kessler, Alfred Richter and A. Lienhardt. Mr. Alfred Wallstatter as guest.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Nominations for officers for the new year being in order, the following selection was agreed upon:

For President, Mr. J. W. Scott; for Vice-President, Oscar Dejonge; for Treasurer, Henry Clotz; for Secretary, E. R. Carter; for Librarian, A. Leinhardt; for Executive Committee, C. Witt, S. Richter and R. S. Lehman.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the same be accepted. The election will take place at our next meeting, May 15, 1900.

The Exchange Manager circulated some good books among the members. Meeting adjourned 10.30 P. M.

A. LEINHARDT, *Secretary pro tem.*

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 52d meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday, April 9, 1900. Present: Messrs. Calman, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

In the absence of both the President and the vice-President, Mr. Calman officiated and called the meeting to order at 8.30 p. m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Jos. S. Rich, presenting to the Club two frames of proofs of dangerous counterfeits of Baden, Luxemburg, Colombian Republic, Uruguay and Confederates, also a framed photograph of the late Herr von Stephan, Postmaster General of the German Empire.

Mr. Rich also loaned the Club three other interesting frames of book plates, etc.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Rich for his valuable donations and also his interesting loans,

Thanks were also tendered to Mr. Krassa for a gift of frames of coins, and loan of other frames as well as to Mr. Knudson for loan of various frames.

Mr. Nostrand having failed to qualify, his name was dropped from the roll.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$635.83 exclusive of U. S. bonds was read and approved

Mr. Luff's report of the House Committee received and accepted.

Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Luff be authorized to exchange the Club billiard table for a pool table at a cost not to exceed \$50.00 to the Club, also to purchase a set of pool balls.

The names of six of the applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were ballotted upon and Messrs. Battin, Carpenter, Doane, Hawkins Lombard and Stebbins were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board:

Jessie B Ehrich, 54 W. 75th street, City, subscribing member.

Proposed by P. F. Bruner, seconded by N. Dieschbourg.

L. W. Mott, Oswego, N. Y., subscribing member.

Proposed by Alex Holland, seconded by Jos. S. Rich.

Adjourned at 9 45 p. m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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. JUNE 1, 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts.]
Foreign Countries, 75c.

Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

As the natural result of the War in South Africa, and the anticipation of future developments, considerable attention is now being paid to the postal issues of the Transvaal.

During the first British occupation the stamps of the Transvaal were great favorites with leading specialists like Mr. Tapling, Mr. Castle, Mr. Douglas Garth, Mr. Bacon and others. But when the country passed out of British hands the interest in its issues declined, and has since been preserved by a few only. Now, however, that the country is likely to be, once more, and finally, included in the British Colonial Empire, the old interest is being re-awakened and collectors are buying hard and fast before the rise.

Historically, the stamps of the Transvaal hold a very unique position. First we have the crude and early issues of the First Republic, then the makeshifts and final Queen's Head issue of the British occupation, and then the restored issues of the Second Republic and its subsequent issues and new designs, and now we are on the eve of reversion to British authority and British colonial issues.

From a philatelic point of view the stamps are equally interesting. The early issues are full of those interesting varieties of paper, printing and perforation that mark crude local workmanship. They are free from dangerous forgeries, and there are only two reprints.

The stamps of the Transvaal have been neglected by many, because they have been considered difficult to understand and to arrange. But, thanks to the industry of Mr. Emil Tamsen, official records have been examined and published, and everything is now comparatively plain sailing for the philatelist.

With a view to making the collection and arrangement of the postal issues of the Transvaal as easy as possible, I have drawn up this reference

st, and appended to it, as a guide to values and rarity, my own personal opinion of the relative value of each stamp. I have arrived at my values as the result of some twenty years' experience in specializing those issues, during which time I have enjoyed the privilege of inspecting some, if not all, of the largest stocks of Transvaal stamps.

The least understood of all are the issues of the First Republic and, as a consequence, they are ridiculously under-valued. In most cases the printings were of a very limited character. The wise will do well to secure those early issues before the market awakens to their real rarity and value.

In all cases my prices are, in unused, for mint copies with good margins and in used, for fine copies with good margins and lightly cancelled.

There are a few minor varieties with which I have not thought it worth while to burden this list. They are of interest only to the advanced specialist.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC.

For years I have been endeavoring to identify and classify the various printings of the First Republic. In many cases I have succeeded, but much remains to be done by future students. So far as I am able I have, in the following list, classified the more important and interesting. The few words of description that I have added will, I trust, enable those who take up the study to classify with very little trouble all those of which we can speak with certainty. The production, later on, of stamps on original envelopes will probably enable us to complete the classification.

PRINTED BY OTTO, GERMANY.

1869. (Issue legalized 1870.) On thin wove paper; white, crinkled gum. Stamps of this issue are distinguished by their sharp, clear printing, crinkled gum, thin and superior paper; and the 1s. in particular, by its unmistakable emerald green. Imperforate and fine roulette. Imperforate copies are very rare.

Imperforate

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d vermillion, | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1d Indian red, | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d light blue | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1s emerald green, | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1d vermillion, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1d Indian red, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d light blue, | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1s emerald green, | 2 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Varieties: Tête bêche.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 6d light blue, | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1s emerald green, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 6d light blue, | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| 1s emerald green, | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 |

PRINTED BY VILJOEN AT PRETORIA.

1870. April 4. Printed on paper already gummed, sent from Germany. Impressions indistinct and blurred. Paper thin wove, as in first German printings. Imperforate and fine roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---------------|---------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1d Indian red | 1 10 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 6d blue | 3 0 0 | 2 0 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| 6d blue, | 2 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
|----------|--------|--------|

April 26 and May 10. On thick hard paper, yellow, streaky gum, fairly even printing. Imperforate and fine roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1d Indian red | 1 10 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 1s yellow green | 2 10 0 | 1 10 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|-------|
| 1d Indian red, | 3 10 0 | 5 0 0 |
| 6d blue, | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 1s yellow green, | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 |

Varieties : Tête bêche.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|------------------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1s yellow green, | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 6d blue, | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| 1s yellow green, | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |

July 4. On thickish paper, blotchy printing, and all fine roulette.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------------|---------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1d Indian red, | 2 10 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 6d blue, | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| 1d dark green, | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 |

Varieties: Tête bêche.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|----------------|---------|---|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 6d blue, | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1s dark green, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |

PRINTED IN GERMANY.

1871. June 30. The first 3d, printed on thick, hard, wove paper. Very clear printing. Imperforate and fine roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-----------|---------|----|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 3d lilac, | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 3d lilac, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|---|

PRINTED BY BORRIUS, POTCHEFSTROOM.

In all, Borrius made six printings of the 1d value, one of the 3d, thirteen of the 6d, and 3 of the 1s. The 1d black, the 3d, and all three shillings can be identified, but the other 1d and 6d printings cannot be separated from some of the printings of the subsequent Stamp Commission. Those that cannot be separated are listed together under the head of printings by Borrius and Stamp Commission.

1870. Sept. 28. By some misunderstanding Borrius began printing the 1d value in black. It was an error, but the 24,000 stamps so printed were accepted and issued. Imperforate and fine roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|----------|---------|---|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d black | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1d black | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|----------|---|----|---|---|---|---|

Variety: On thin translucent paper.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-----------|---------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d black, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

1872. Dec. 25. On thin, opaque paper; clear printing. Fine roulette. The opaque paper in the 3d of this printing marks the difference that distinguishes this Borrius 3d from the pelure, translucent paper of the 3d of the Stamp Commission, classified under "pelure."

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|------------------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 3d lilac, | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 1s yellow green, | 2 10 0 | 1 0 0 |

Variety : Tête bêche.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1s pale green, | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 |

1873. April 19 and 24. On thin wove paper, printed in a darker green than the last issue and sometimes blurred. Fine roulette.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1s dark green, | 2 10 0 | 1 0 0 |

Variety : Tête bêche.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1s dark green, | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 |

PRINTED IN GERMANY.

1874. A 6d value with the so-called improved eagle of the 3d type, on good quality thin wove paper, clearly printed by the German engraver. Fine roulette.

Fine roulette.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 6d ultramarine, | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 |

PRINTED BY DAVIS, AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

1874. Sept. On good wove paper, mostly well printed, but best known as being the only perforated issue of the First Republic. Perforated 12½.

Perforated 12½.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------|---------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1d red, | 2 0 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 6d blue, | 3 10 0 | 1 0 0 |

PRINTED BY BORRIUS OR STAMP COMMISSION.

1871-76. Various printings of the 1d and 6d values, not otherwise classified, and which it is almost impossible, as yet, to apportion between Borrius and the Stamp Commission. Personally, I am inclined to believe that all the

Borrius printings were fine rouletted, and that most of the Stamp Commission stamps were imperforate, very few being rouletted.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------|---------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 1d red, | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| 6d blue, | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 1d red, | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 |
| 6d blue, | 1 0 0 | 0 10 0 |

Wide roulette.

| | | |
|----------|--------|-------|
| 1d red, | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| 6d blue, | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 |

Variety : Tête bêche.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 6d blue, | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 6d blue, | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
|----------|-------|-------|

Wide roulette.

| | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| 6d blue, | 20 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
|----------|--------|--------|

PRINTED BY THE STAMP COMMISSION.

1875-76. Brown gum. On thick, hard paper, very dark brown gum. Imperforate, fine, and wide roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 6d blue, | 2 10 0 | 1 0 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 6d blue, | 5 0 0 | 2 10 0 |
|----------|-------|--------|

Wide roulette.

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 6d blue, | 8 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
|----------|-------|-------|

Variety : Tête bêche.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|----------|---------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| 6d blue, | 6 0 0 | 5 0 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|----------|--------|-------|
| 6d blue, | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
|----------|--------|-------|

Wide roulette.

| | | |
|----------|--------|--------|
| 6d blue, | 20 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
|----------|--------|--------|

1875-6. Pelure paper, mostly clear printing. Imperforate, fine, and wide roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-----------|---------|----|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d red, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3d lilac, | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 6d blue, | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----|---|---|----|---|
| 1d red, | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 3d lilac, | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d blue, | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----|---|---|----|---|
| 1d red, | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d lilac, | 7 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d blue, | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |

Variety: Tête bêche.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|----------|---------|----|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 6d blue, | 7 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|---|---|----|---|
| 6d blue, | 10 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
|----------|----|----|---|---|----|---|

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| 6d blue, | 20 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
|----------|----|---|---|----|----|---|

1875-76. Printings on hard, surfaced paper, easily distinguished as being one of the first lot subsequently surcharged V. R. TRANSVAAL. Imperforate, fine, and wide roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|---------------|---------|----|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d vermilion, | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 1d vermilion, | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1d vermilion, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
|---------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|

1875-76. Printings on coarse, soft paper, identified as being part of the printing subsequently overprinted V. R. TRANSVAAL. Imperforate, fine, and wide roulette.

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|------------------|---------|----|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d red, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 6d blue, | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green, | 6 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|---|---|----|---|
| 1d red, | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d blue, | 5 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green, | 7 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|---|---|----|---|
| 1d red, | 7 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |

(To be continued.)

Historical Note on Thurn and Taxis and its Postage Stamps.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

On the first of March, 1900, occurred the four hundredth anniversary of the appointment at Ghent (capital of Eastern Flanders, province of Belgium), of the first Postmaster General of Belgium, Francois of Taxis. This event, which did not receive the publicity or eclat which is generally accorded to other anniversaries in the postal domain, has a strong bearing on the modern conditions of existence, one of whose principal factors is the rapidity acquired in the exchange of correspondence. A short notice on the house of Taxis, its origin and the postage stamps which it issued, will therefore not be without interest to Philatelists.

It was due to Francois of Taxis that Belgium was, among all the states of Europe, one of the first to benefit by a stable and regular postal organization.

The family of Thurn and Taxis descends directly from Eriprand de la Tour, a French cavalier, descended directly in the masculine line from Charlemagne.

Eight members of this family of de la Tour were Lords of Milan from 1259 to 1312. At this last date it was expelled and replaced by the Visconti. In the following year Lamoral I. established himself on the territory of Bergamo, and took the name of Tasso, from a neighboring mountain, which name somewhat later was changed to Tassis or Taxis.

However, in the central archives of the Italian house of Thurn and Taxis, which are at Ratisbon, the name of the family of Taxis may be found inscribed in the following variations: Tasso, Tassi, Tassus, Tassis, Tasis, Thassis, Tässis, Tarsis, Targis, Targes, Taxus, Taxius, Taxis, and finally, Taxis.

Roger I. of Thurn and Taxis, grandson of Lamoral I., who went to Germany and was created Chevalier by Frederick III., in 1450, and then Master of the Hounds, became the founder of the greatness of his house, by the introduction of a postal system in the Tyrol.

Charles V., in recompense of the services of the family (called in Germany "Thurn and Taxis"), appointed Jean Baptiste, oldest son of Roger, Postmaster-General of the Empire, of Spain and the Low Countries. From him descend the four branches of the family which are found in Spain, Italy, Tyrol and the Low Countries. The Italian line counts the poet Torquato Tasso among its most illustrious members.

Gabriel of Taxis, son of Roger and brother of Simon of Taxis, was the root of the Tyrolean branch of the family of Taxis, a branch which is still flourishing and installed at Innsbruck. He was elevated to an Imperial Barony on October 20, 1642, and acquired the dignity of Count on September 19th, 1680. This family draws its origin from the neighborhood of Bergamo.

Gabriel, of Taxis, under the Emperor Maximilian I., the Emperor Charles V., and his brother, King Ferdinand I., filled the office of Postmaster at Innsbruck, the seat of the central authority of Tyrol, and of lower Austria,

from 1504 until March 31st, 1529, the date of his death. He came to the aid of his cousins, the Grand Masters of Posts, Francois and Jean Baptiste of Taxis, by the creation of a General Direction of Posts of the Spanish-Austrian Empire, at Hapsburg.

Gabriel of Taxis was, after his death, replaced in the administration of the post office at Innsbruck by his son, Joseph, who during the lifetime of his father had worked in the Postal Direction of Tyrol and Austria.

Joseph of Taxis died at Innsbruck on October 21st, 1555. After his death the descendants administered, as a sort of legacy, with the right of primogeniture, the office of Postmaster at Innsbruck, bearing, until our century and beginning with December 14th, 1701, the title of Hereditary and General Grand Master of Posts of upper and lower Austria.

As we have indicated at the beginning of this notice, it was on March 1st, 1500 that, by letters patent, Philip I., King of Spain, concluded with Francois of Taxis, his Captain and Postmaster, an arrangement by which Taxis engaged to establish a postal system between the Low Countries, the court of the German Emperor, Maximilian I., the residence of the King of France and the court of Spain. Five years later, on January 8th, 1505, Philip the Handsome concluded with Francois of Taxis a convention by which the latter agreed, in consideration of an annual sum of 12,000 livres, to establish further postal interchanges, which were to go through the cities of Brussels, Malines, and other places in Germany.

In 1516 Charles I., son of Philip I., who had just ascended the throne of Spain, reunited under his sceptre the Low Countries, Naples, Sicily and Sardinia, in addition to Spain. He soon appreciated that, for the proper administration of territories so widely distant from one another, the postal district of the house of Taxis had to be extended. He therefore concluded on November 12th, 1516, that is to say in the first year of his reign, with his Captains and Postmasters, who at that time were Francois of Taxis and the oldest of his nephews, Jean Baptiste of Taxis, a formal convention, by which the latter agreed to extend their postal service as far as Rome and Naples, to reduce their rates and to accelerate the transportation.

Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries the illustrious family of Taxis continued its interest in the postal service of the various civilized European countries. In the Low Countries, in Burgundy, and in the territory of the Empire of Germany, Leonard I., of Taxis, who had received the title of Baron of the Empire on January 16th, 1608, attended to the functions of General Grand Master of Posts. His son, Lamoral, was at the head of the Imperial Post at the court of Prague. Charles of Taxis, the issue of a collateral branch, administered the important Bureau of Posts at Antwerp, and Octavius of Taxis that of Augsburg. The latter had at the same time the general supervision of the German Post Office.

Paul of Taxis, Ferdinand of Taxis and Lorenzo Bordogna of Taxis united in the administration of the postal service of Tyrol. The Grand Masters of Posts of Spain and its dependent Italian Posts was Don Juan I. of Taxis, who was succeeded in his functions, in 1607, by his son, Don Juan II. of Taxis, Count of Villamediana. Finally, the business of the *Correiro Maggiore Espagnol* at Rome was entrusted to Antonio of Taxis.

With the exception of France and Portugal, the members of the family of Taxis supervised everywhere the direction of the postal service, and a century after the creation of the first postal system, the descendants of Francois of Taxis, thanks to their activity, had succeeded in acquiring a preponderant influence in the international postal exchanges. In Belgium, as

well as in parts of Germany, the feudal administration of the house of Thurn and Taxis was replaced, during the Republic and the Empire, by the French administration, but as the result of the success of the coalition against Napoleon, the allied powers, on January 16th, 1814, framed at Frankfurt, a convention with Prince Charles Alexander of Taxis which granted to him the provisional administration of the postal service on the left bank of the Rhine. The Prince of Thurn and Taxis was confirmed on February 28th, 1814, in the dignity and privileges of Hereditary General of Posts of Belgium. This condition existed for about a year, as, on March 15th, 1815, the Sovereign of Belgium, William of Nassau, took possession of all the Belgian posts and put into effect the general regulations of April 28th, 1808. As has been seen, until the reunion of Belgium and Holland, the house of Thurn and Taxis had possessed, as a heritage, the privilege of conducting the posts in the old province of Belgium. Belgium may thus justly claim credit for some of the greatest improvements introduced in the postal service, as they originated on its soil and as the result of the labors of the Lords of Thurn and Taxis.

Under the postal administration of the house of Taxis, the first marks applied to correspondence were extremely crude. They consisted of heavy figures in red-brown color, indicating the tax to be collected; which was expressed in sous or in patards, the money of the period. Later on, about 1735, there appeared for the first time, by means of hand stamps, inscriptions on letters indicating the name of the forwarding bureau, independently of the figures representing the tax to be collected from the addressee. We have at hand a specimen of one of these letters, forwarded by the post office of Thurn and Taxis on May 10th, 1737: Above the superscription and at the right of the address will be remarked the hand stamp of the bureau of origin, as well as the large numeral "3," indicating the tax or postage. Envelopes did not exist at this period and the address was written on the reverse of the sheet. The paper was folded in various styles, but usually in a square or rectangle, and always in such a manner as to admit of the sealing of the folds by means of wax. It was not until about a century later, that is to say in 1852, that the system of prepayment of letters by means of postage stamps was introduced in the postal district of Thurn and Taxis. At this time the privileges of Prince, the Hereditary Grand Master of Feudal Posts of Germany, whose central administration was at Frankfort on the Main, extended to the following countries: The Grand Duchies of Hesse-Darmstadt, Electoral Hesse, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (including Allstädt), the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, the Principalities of Hohenzollern, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, Reuss, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, (excepting Frankenhausen and Schlotheim), the cities of Arnstadt, Gehren and Gross-Breitenbach (in the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen), the free cities of Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen.

The first stamps of Thurn and Taxis were issued as a result of the postal convention entered into on February 28th, 1852, between the post office of Belgium and that of Thurn and Taxis. The convention resulted in a considerable increase in the circulation of letters within the postal territory of Thurn and Taxis, as it secured a better regulation of communications between the offices, by means of speedier transportation, on a basis more favorable to the interests of the public. An important feature was the establishment of a daily and regular exchange of letters, as well as of samples of merchandise, newspapers and printed matter of all kinds, originating in Bel-

gium and the Hansiatic cities of Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen. The statistical information which follows in regard to the number of letters that circulated in the territory of Thurn and Taxis, before and after the execution of the convention referred to, will furnish interesting material under this heading.

Number of letters which circulated in the territory of Thurn and Taxis from 1850 to 1854.

| | Prepaid by Postage Stamps. | Unprepaid. | Total. |
|------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1850 | | 1,357,625 | 1,357,625 |
| 1851 | | 1,542,887 | 1,542,887 |
| 1852 | 1,318,615 | 944,564 | 2,263,179 |
| 1853 | 1,614,718 | 1,104,095 | 2,718,813 |
| 1854 | 2,073,104 | 1,041,811 | 3,114,915 |

There were two sets of stamps of Thurn and Taxis; the first in kreutzers, for the central countries of Germany, in which the florin was the standard of currency. These countries included the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Duchy of Nassau, the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, the Principalities of Hesse-Homburg, Hohenzollern and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and the free city of Frankfort. The second set, with values expressed in silber groschen, were used in the northerly countries of Germany, in which the thaler formed the currency basis. This included the Grand Duchies of Electoral Hesse, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha, the Principalities of Lippe, Reuss and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck.

(To be Continued.)



Schedule of Stamp Duties U. S. Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

From and after Aug. 1, 1866.

We have been shown by Mr. R. S. Nelson a small book, published in 1866, in which are tabulated the various documents which were subject to U. S. internal revenue taxes and the rates established for the same, at that date. As these items will, no doubt, be of interest to the numerous collectors of revenue stamps, we have obtained permission to reprint them for the benefit of our readers :

| | STAMP DUTY. |
|---|-------------|
| ACCIDENTAL INJURIES to persons, tickets or contracts for insurance against, are exempt from stamp duty. | |
| AFFIDAVITS in suits or legal proceedings are exempt from stamp duty. | |
| AGREEMENT or Contract, other than domestic or inland bills of lading. For every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written | 5 cts. |
| If more than one appraisalment, agreement or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, 5 cents for each and every additional appraisalment, agreement or contract. | |
| AGREEMENT, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument. | |
| APPRAISEMENT of value or damage, or for any other purpose, for each sheet of paper on which it is written | 5 cts. |
| ASSIGNMENT OF A LEASE, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on Deeds. (See Conveyance.) | |
| ASSIGNMENT OF POLICY, or policy of Insurance, same stamp as original instrument. | |
| ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE, same stamp as that required upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. (See Mortgage.) | |
| BANK CHECK, draft or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand | 2 cts. |
| When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, for any sum exceeding \$10, at sight or on demand | 2 cts. |
| BILL OF EXCHANGE, (Inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding \$100 | 5 cts. |
| And for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100 | 5 cts. |
| BILL OF EXCHANGE, (Foreign,) or letter of credit, drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, if drawn singly, same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes. | |

| | |
|---|---------|
| If drawn in sets of three or more—for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency | 2 cts. |
| And for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100 | 2 cts. |
| [The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty.] | |
| BILL OF LADING or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place | 10 cts. |
| BILL OF LADING to any port in British North America does not require a stamp. | |
| BILL OF LADING, domestic or inland, requires no stamp. | |
| BILL OF SALE by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed \$500 | 50 cts. |
| Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1000 | \$1 00 |
| Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional amount of \$500, or fractional part thereof | 50 cts. |
| BOND for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, when the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1000 or less | 50 cts. |
| When in excess of \$1000, for each \$1000 or fraction | 50 cts. |
| BOND, for due execution or performance of duties of office | \$1 00 |
| BOND personal, for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.) | |
| BOND of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule | 25 cts. |
| BOND or Note accompanying a mortgage requires no stamp if the mortgage is stamped. But one stamp is required on those papers, which may be placed on either, and must be the highest rate required upon either. | |
| BROKER'S NOTES. (See Contracts.) | |
| CERTIFICATES OF MEASUREMENT or weight of animals, wool, coal, or hay, exempt from stamp duty. | |
| CERTIFICATES OF MEASUREMENT of other articles | 5 cts. |
| CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in any incorporated company | 25 cts. |
| CERTIFICATE OF PROFITS or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50 | 10 cts. |
| Exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$1000 | 25 cts. |
| Exceeding \$1000, for every additional \$1000, or fractional part thereof | 25 cts. |
| CERTIFICATE. Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such | 25 cts. |
| CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such: | |
| If for a sum not exceeding \$100, | 2 cts. |
| For a sum exceeding \$100, | 5 cts. |

| | |
|--|---------|
| CERTIFICATE of any other description than those specified | 5 cts. |
| CHARTER, renewal of, same stamp as an original instrument. | |
| CHARTER PARTY for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing relating to the charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 150 tons | \$1 00 |
| Exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons | 3 00 |
| Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons | 5 00 |
| Exceeding 600 tons | 10 00 |
| CHECK. Bank check | 2 cts. |
| CONTRACT. Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale | 10 cts. |
| BILL OR MEMORANDUM of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes or other securities, made by brokers, banks, or bankers either for the benefit of others or on their own account, for each \$100, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of each sale or contract | 1 ct. |
| BILL OR MEMORANDUM of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes or other securities, not his or their own property, made by any person, firm or company not paying a special tax as broker, bank, or banker, for each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract | 5 cts. |
| CONTRACT. (See Agreement.) | |
| CONTRACT, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument. | |
| CONVEYANCE, deed, instrument, or writing whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed \$500 | 50 cts. |
| When the consideration exceed \$500 and does not exceed \$1000 | \$1 00 |
| And for every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1000 | 50 cts. |
| CONVEYANCE—the acknowledgment of a deed, or proof by a witness, needs no stamp. | |
| CONVEYANCE—certificate of record of a deed does not require a stamp. | |
| CREDIT, LETTER OF. Same as Foreign Bill of Exchange. | |
| CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY. (See Entry.) | |
| CUSTOM HOUSE WITHDRAWALS. (See Entry.) | |
| DEED. (See Trust Deed.) | |
| DRAFT. Same as Inland Bill of Exchange. | |
| ENDORSEMENT of any negotiable instrument | exempt. |
| ENTRY of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value | 25 cts. |
| Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 | 50 cts. |
| Exceeding \$500 in value | \$1 00 |
| ENTRY for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse | exempt. |
| GAUGER'S RETURNS | exempt. |
| INDORSEMENT of any negotiable instrument | exempt. |

| | |
|---|---------|
| INDORSEMENT upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfillment | exempt. |
| INSURANCE (Life) Policy, when the amount insured shall not exceed \$1000 | 25 cts. |
| Exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$5000 | 50 cts. |
| Exceeding \$5000 | \$1 00 |
| INSURANCE (Marine, Inland and Fire) Policies, or renewals of the same, if the premium does not exceed \$10 | 10 cts. |
| Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50 | 25 cts. |
| Exceeding \$50 | 50 cts. |
| Assignments of policy of insurance, same stamp as original instrument. | |
| INSURANCE, contracts, or tickets against accidental injuries to persons, do not require stamps. | |
| LEASE, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is \$300 per annum or less | 50 cts. |
| Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of \$300 per annum, for each additional \$200, or fractional part thereof in excess of 300 | 50 cts. |
| Assignment of lease, same stamp as original instrument, and the value or consideration of the transfer at the same rate as a deed. (See Conveyance) | |
| LEGAL DOCUMENTS: Writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity | 50 cts. |
| When the amount claimed in a writ issued by a court not of record, is \$100 or over | 50 cts. |
| Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for \$100 or over (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid) | 50 cts. |
| Writ or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record | 50 cts. |
| Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100 | 25 cts. |
| When the amount claimed exceeds \$100 | 50 cts. |
| LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. (See Probate of Will.) | |
| LETTER OF CREDIT. Same as Bill of Exchange (Foreign.) | |
| MANIFEST for custom house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port: If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons | \$1 00 |
| Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons | 3 00 |
| Exceeding 600 tons | 5 00 |
| (These provisions do not apply to vessels or steamboats plying between ports of the United States and British North America.) | |
| MEASURER'S RETURNS | exempt. |
| MEMORANDUM OF SALE, or Broker's note. (See Contract.) | |
| MORTGAGE OF LANDS, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or moveable, whatsoever; a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 | 50 cts. |
| Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1000 | \$1 00 |
| And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1000 | 50 cts. |

Upon each assignment or transfer of a mortgage, a stamp duty shall be paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

| | |
|--|---------|
| *Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government | exempt. |
| *Official instruments, documents and papers issued by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal authority | exempt. |
| ORDER for the payment of money, if the amount is \$10 or over | 2 cts. |
| PASSAGE TICKET on any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding \$35 | 50 cts. |
| Exceeding \$35. and not exceeding \$50 | \$1 00 |
| And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50 | \$1 00 |
| (Passage tickets to ports in British North America do not require stamps) | |
| PAWNER'S CHECKS | 5 cts. |
| POWER OF ATTORNEY, for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for collection of any dividends or interest thereon | 25 cts. |
| POWER OF ATTORNEY or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries | 10 cts. |
| POWER OF ATTORNEY to receive or collect rents | 25 cts. |
| POWER OF ATTORNEY to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same | \$1 00 |
| POWER OF ATTORNEY for any other purpose | 50 cts. |
| [Power of Attorney or other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or receipts therefor, require no stamp. [See, also, Warrant of Attorney.] | |
| PROBATE OF WILL, or letters of administration, where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$2000 | \$1 00 |
| Exceeding \$2000, for every additional \$1000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$2000 | 50 cts. |
| PROMISSORY NOTE. (See Bill of Exchange, Inland.) | |
| Deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty | exempt. |
| Renewal of a note subject to same duty as an original note. | |
| PROTEST of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest | 25 cts. |
| QUIT CLAIM DEED to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants, MAY be subject as an agreement or contract. | |
| RECEIPT for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court | exempt. |
| SHERIFF'S RETURN on writ, or other process | exempt. |
| TRUST DEED, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage. | |
| RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument. | |
| RECEIPTS for the payment of any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money exceed- | |

| | |
|---|---------|
| ing \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court. (See Indorsement.) | 2 cts. |
| RECEIPTS for the delivery of property | exempt. |
| WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS | exempt. |
| WARRANT OF ATTORNEY accompanying a bond or note requires no stamp if the bond or note is stamped. | |
| WEIGHT'S RETURNS | exempt. |
| WRITS and other process in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any State | exempt. |
| Official documents, instruments, and papers issued or used by officers by the United States Government | exempt. |

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps can not be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix the stamp thereto and to cancel the same in the manner required by law. Proper cancellation essential.

Under the provisions of section 158, an instrument subject to stamp duty, but issued without a stamp or with an insufficient one, may be so stamped by the Collector as to be as valid to all intents and purposes (except as against rights required in good faith before such stamping and the recording of the instruments, if a record is required,) as if properly stamped when made or issued. Such an instrument issued at a time when and in a place where no collection district was established, may be stamped by the party who issued it, or by any party having an interest therein at any time prior to January 1, 1867, and the legal effect of the stamps thus affixed will be the same as though affixed by the Collector. When originals are lost the necessary stamps may be affixed to copies.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz : summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of Loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamps duty as "Promissory Notes."

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and cancelled by either of them; and "when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto, representing the whole amount of the stamp required for such signatures."

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp

affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

*Particular attention is called to the change in section 154, by striking out the words "or used;" the exception thereunder is thus restricted to documents, etc., ISSUED by the officers therein named. Also to the changes in section 152 and 158, by inserting the words "and cancelled in the manner prescribed by law."

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 5. May, 1900.

More values of Orange Free State stamps surcharged "V. R. I." have come to hand since my last letter. I have now before me a 6d value surcharged on the Zes Pence, printed in blue instead of red, and the 1s on Een Shilling, brown. And I am told that there is also a printing of the "1s" surcharge on the 1s orange. In addition to these there is a "2d" on Twee Pence, and a "5s" on Vyf Shillings. The surcharge on the shilling has a stop after the "d." In the other values chronicled there is no stop. I see Major Evans, in the *Monthly Journal*, notes the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, with no stop after "V" of V. R. I., and the 1d with the "I" missing. These I have not seen.

For some time these emergency issues will probably be well worth close watching for varieties, and collectors will, I think, do well to secure them early if they can get them at reasonable prices. The printing of the Zes Pence stamp in blue seems to indicate that the Orange Free State postal authorities were rearranging the colors of their stamps, probably with the intention of conforming to the Postal Union requirements. I should not be at all surprised to hear that stocks have been ordered, and perhaps even received, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d in green, 1d in red, and a new plate for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ in blue, for which no plate existed. It is curious to note that, just at present, we have the following current stamps all printed in blue, and even in the same shade: $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d and now the 6d. A dealer tells me he has seen the 6d in blue, unsurcharged.

There is much speculation as to what this unsurcharged 6d may be worth. The question is, has all the stock in that printing fallen into British hands, and been surcharged, excepting a few stray copies, or have only a few been left behind by Steyn? If Steyn has the stock with him, it may yet be common. If otherwise, it may turn out to be a great rarity. No one can say at present. Meanwhile, we must possess our souls in patience, and pick up copies at face—if we can.

Mr. Bacon tells me this morning that Part II. of the London Society's work on South Africa will be published next week. My advise gratis is, secure a copy early, at the published price.

The growling and grumbling and swearing at the ups and downs, and downs and ups in the Gibbons' catalogue continue unabated. I have never heard such wholesale grumbling as there is on this matter. On every hand one hears of trade being paralysed by the uncertainty that is generated by violent and unexpected fluctuations. If Phillips were to run for President in

this country just now, he would not stand a shadow of a chance of election. No man is more roundly abused at present than he. But he contends, that all he has done is to price his own wares at the price at which he is willing to sell them. It is a poser. Let those who swear trot out the evidence that he has played ducks and drakes with prices that he has no right to alter, and then we shall go more clearly into the rights and wrongs of the question.

Personally, I believe that all this grumbling at the fluctuations and at the cutting of prices will disappear, like a bad dream, before a revival of good trade. That revival will assuredly come as soon as the present war is over, but not before. Till then, we shall probably go on swearing at each other, simply because some can find no more satisfying employment for their time and energy.

As a matter of fact, I suspect that prices have not yet settled themselves in relation to the disturbing influence of auctions. Auctions have unsettled the basis of the stamp trade very materially. Collections, instead of being sold to dealers, now find their way into the auction room. Some dealers, recognising this, have almost given up buying for stock, and content themselves with filling orders for rarities by attending auctions. This sort of business means, mostly, smaller profits but quicker returns, but, above all, it relieves the dealer of the very heavy burden of carrying such large stocks at the cost of so much dead capital.

I wonder how many collectors have given a moment's thought to the enormous burden of stock that even an ordinary stamp dealer has to carry, compared with almost any other trader. A dealer who has only £5,000 or even £10,000 of stock can make but a very poor show of even medium stamps nowadays. The interest per day on £10,000 of capital is an appreciable item, and will want charging to some body or some thing, unless the dealer is qualifying for the Bankruptcy Court.

"All of which," says a dealer at my elbow, "is the more reason why we should each of us avoid unnecessary fluctuations in our catalogues. "And," he adds, with vehemence that almost makes me feel as if I were the sinner aimed at, "do you mean to tell me that I am justified in tampering with the market price of a stamp because I happen to get hold of a temporary stock?" I humbly suggest that, as he has dropped on an unexpected stock, he would be a kind soul to let us poor collectors share in his good fortune. "And if I do", says he, "and my generosity is accentuated by the catalogue being priced accordingly, another of you collectors comes around, flings down a cheque for the balance of his account with me, and tells me, in a huff, that he has done with stamps, for, if prices are going to chop up and down, his expenditure can no longer be regarded as an investment, and he slams the door, and walks off, and I have lost one of my best customers. I tell you," says he, "this dependence of the stamp trade upon the chance stock of any one dealer who happens to be the publisher of the best recognised philatelic catalogue is ruinous to the trade, ruinous, absolutely ruinous, and the sooner there is a change the sooner shall we all feel a safer distance from bankruptcy."

I retail the conversation. For the present, I offer no opinion, for I feel that there are two sides to the question, and I do not see clearly through it—yet.

Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; their Stamps and Franks.

BY JOSEPH S. RICH.

It is a matter of history, but still of some interest at this moment, that the telegraph came into existence in 1844. I shall not trouble you with details of the trials, experiments, failures, etc., of the beginning of this great revolution in communication. It is well known that Morse spent every cent he had in the world experimenting and completing his instruments for sending messages by electricity over a wire. After his return from Europe, on April 15, 1839, he was still working at his idea, and in the following year, 1840, the first patent was issued to him. In 1841, Morse wrote a letter to his friend, Alfred Vail, in which these words appear:—"I have not a cent in the world." To his partner, Smith, after still another year of poverty and anxiety, he wrote of his trials and in that letter we find the following:—"While, so far as my invention is concerned, everything is favorable, I find myself without sympathy or help from any who are associated with me, whose interest one would think would impel them, at least, to inquire if they could render any assistance. For nearly two years I have devoted all my time and scanty means, living on a mere pittance and denying myself all pleasures, even necessary food, that I might have a sum to put my telegraph in such a position before Congress as to insure success to the common enterprise. I am crushed for want of means, and means of so trifling a character, too, that they who know how to ask (which I do not) could obtain in a few hours. One more year has gone for want of these means." In February, 1843, a bill was passed by Congress, giving Morse \$30,000 to build an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. Morse was unaware of the vote in Congress. The daughter of his friend Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents (her name was Annie G. and I mention it because it is a name to be remembered), called on the Professor next morning and said to him, "Professor, I have come on purpose to congratulate you." "Congratulate me! for what, my dear friend, can you offer me congratulations?" "Why," she exclaimed gaily, as she enjoyed his wondering surprise, and he was at the time not in the fittest mood for pleasantries, "on the passage of your bill. The Senate last night voted you your money, \$30,000." The news was so unexpected that for some moments he could make no reply. At length he said, "Yes, Annie, you are the first to inform me. I was until now utterly unconscious of the fact, and now I am going to make you a promise. When the line is completed the first despatch sent upon it from Washington to Baltimore shall be yours." "Well she replied, "I will hold you to your promise." It was now arranged that Mr. Morse should be allowed a salary of \$2,500, during the construction of the line and the test. His assistants were Dr. L. D. Gale and Prof. J. C. Fisher. Mr. Alfred Vail took charge of the machinery, and the superintendent of construction was Mr. Ezra Cornell. The first message was sent over the wire on May 27, 1844, by Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, and it is said that the words of that first message were,

—“What hath God wrought!”. In this connection it may not be uninteresting for me to state that, in 1845, Prof. Morse wrote in Miss Ellsworth's album a couple of verses as follows :

To Miss A. G. E.

THE SUN-DIAL.

“Horas non numero nisi serenas.
I note not the hours except they be bright.

“The sun when it shines in a clear cloudless sky
Marks the time on my disk in figures of light.
If clouds gather o'er me, unheeded they fly.
I note not the hours except they be bright.”

“So when I review all the scenes that have past
Between me and thee, be they dark, be they light,
I forget what was dark, the light I hold fast.
I note not the hours except they be bright.”

Underneath this Morse wrote the following note :—“In traveling on the Rhine some years ago, I saw on a sun-dial at Worms the above motto. The beauty of its sentiment is well sustained in the euphony of its syllables, and I placed it in my own book, and have ventured to expand it in the stanzas which I now dedicate to my young friend A., sincerely praying that the dial of her life may ever show unclouded hours.”

On April 1, 1845, the line was opened for public business. The operators were Mr. Vail at Washington and Mr. Henry J. Rogers at Baltimore. The Postmaster General had fixed the tariff at one cent for every four characters. The receipts during the first four days amounted to the magnificent sum of ONE CENT. This was brought about by the use of the telegraph line by an office seeker, who said he had nothing but a \$20 bill and one cent; so he bought a cent's worth of telegraphy, the address not being charged for in either direction. Washington asked Baltimore,—“4”, which in the list signified “What time is it?”, and the answer came from Baltimore—“1”—which signified that it was one o'clock. This was one character each way and should have cost $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent. The man paid his cent and was satisfied to go away without his change. On the 5th of the same month the receipts were $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, on the 7th they ran up to 60 cents, on the 8th to \$1.32. In the year 1896 they were \$2,612,736. The immense value of the telegraph became apparent almost at once, and Prof. Morse offered to sell it to the Government for \$100,000. The Postmaster General decided that telegrams sent at the rate of postage could not produce sufficient revenue to maintain the line without loss, and the offer was refused. Mr. Reid in his book “The Telegraphy in America”, a book from which I shall quote very freely throughout these notes and to which I am indebted for much of the information which I possess on the subject, says :—“It was a fortunate fact for the inventor and for the country.” The American telegraph grew rapidly from this time on, and long before his death, Mr. Morse had the satisfaction of seeing his system in use in every portion of the civilized world.

Having thus introduced you to the telegraph in general, I will proceed to take up the companies in chronological order.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Upon the failure of Morse, in 1845, to sell his experimental, though successful, line to the Government, he endeavored to enlist private capital. In this he was successful, and Mr. Amos Kendall took steps to organize

a company to build a line from New York to Baltimore and Washington. It was estimated that a line from Fort Lee, opposite New York City, or rather opposite the residence of the naturalist, Mr. Audubon, to Philadelphia, would cost \$15,000. It was with great difficulty that sufficient money was raised in New York, but in Washington there was greater success. Among the names of the original subscribers to the \$15,000 we find the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, \$1,000; Amos Kendall, \$500; Ezra Cornell, \$500; John M. Broadhead, \$1,000; F. O. J. Smith, \$2,750. As has been the case very often since, two shares of stock were issued on payment of the money sufficient to buy one share, and therefore the \$15,000 represented \$30,000 of stock. The patentees received an additional \$30,000, and therefore the original watered stock was issued to the amount of \$60,000.

The Magnetic Telegraph Co. was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Maryland, and this was the first charter issued to a telegraph company in the United States. The incorporators were S. F. B. Morse, B. B. French, Geo. C. Penniman, Henry J. Rogers, John S. McKim, J. R. Trimble, W. M. Swain, John O. Sterns, A. Sydney Doane and Associates. The route was from Merchant's Exchange, Philadelphia, via the Columbia R. R. to Morgan's Corners, thence via Norristown, Boylestown and Somerville to Fort Lee by the ordinary wagon road. The reason that we find such a peculiar route taken is, that the railroad refused the right of way except on oppressive terms. By Jan. 20, 1846, the line had been completed to Fort Lee. Mr. Reid became director of the line with an office at Philadelphia. At this time, Mr. Smith of Washington, in the employ of this company, invented what is to-day known as the "climber," that peculiar instrument, which, attached to the feet of men, makes monkeys of them. Messages were sent across to New York by means of pigeons, until a lead pipe, enclosing a wire covered with cotton saturated with pitch, was laid across the North River, under the superintendence of Ezra Cornell, from Fort Lee to Audubon's. But this proved a failure, and boatmen were employed to carry the messages from Fort Lee to Audubon's, to be sent down to the City.

The first office for the reception of messages was opened at 10 Wall Street. The operating office was located in Jersey City, where it remained for more than a year, until a successful crossing of the Hudson River, 60 miles from New York City, was made. Not long after, the New York office was moved to Post's Buildings, behind the Merchants' Exchange. The original Post's Buildings no longer remain, but in their place to-day we find the magnificent office buildings, still behind the reconstructed Merchants' Exchange, now known as the New York Custom House. At that time the glass knobs which were used as insulators, glistened in the sun and made fine targets for boys and rifle shooters. Occasionally a rifleman would make an attempt to split the wire, and less occasionally the rifleman was successful. This, of course, caused much trouble. The great majority of people were entirely ignorant as to the use of the wire, and the question of splitting the wire or breaking the insulators did not concern them. The first calamity which occurred to the telegraph line was one which has been repeated many times since. There was a night rain and a cold atmosphere and the wires were laden with ice—in the morning no two poles were connected.

The line from Philadelphia to Baltimore was built in 1846, under a contract by which it was to cost \$12,000, but which was slightly increased later on. All the wires were directed to be covered with tar. I shall quote in this connection from Mr. Reid's book: "The originator of that sublime con-

ception is unknown. In conformity with the order, however, a newly landed Scotchman was engaged, who, with a tar bucket slung at his side and a monster sponge in his hand, tarred the wire as far as Wilmington, Del. There tar proved too much for him, — he went to sleep and never woke. We buried him there. When he was gone no one would take his place. Being then in charge of the men, I took the bucket and sponge and lathered the electric road to the Susquehanna. There O'Reil'y made a bonfire of my saturated garments. It was a sad business. All the tavern keepers on that road long remembered the man with the tar bucket. At the town of North East they would not give me a bed."

The stockholders met and organized on Jan. 14, 1846. The officers were:—President, Amos Kendall; Secretary, Thos. M. Clark; Treasurer, A. Sydney Doane. The force was as follows: Washington, one operator; Jersey City, three operators; Wall St., one clerk and four boys; Philadelphia, three operators, one clerk and three boys; Wilmington, one operator; Baltimore, two operators and one boy. In those days enormous rents were paid by telegraph companies for offices. The annual rent of the New York office was \$250, Philadelphia office \$150, Baltimore \$150, Washington \$50. On Feb. 1, 1875, the Western Union Telegraph Co., which is the successor of all early telegraph lines, moved into a modest little office at the corner of Dey St. and Broadway, measuring 75 x 150 ft. and 230 ft. from the pavement to the top, containing thirteen floors and built of iron, having three elevators and one special trunk elevator. This modest little office cost \$2,200,000.

Now, for the rates. The rates between Baltimore and Washington were 10-1. This means 10 cents for the first ten words and 1 cent for every extra word. New York to New Brunswick, 10-1; New York to Philadelphia, 25-2; New York to Washington, 50-5. This was considered at the time very exorbitant, and in connection with exorbitant rates for messages I will quote a little story from Tegg's "Posts and Telegraphs". Of course, these exorbitant rates led to the use of abbreviations and words meaning sentences, and this anecdote will fit the case. Mr. Tegg says:—"The despatches which pass over a line in the course of a year, if collected together, would present a very curious and interesting volume of correspondence. The price of transmission for a message depending upon the number of words which it contains, of course renders the construction of it necessarily as brief as possible. Most despatches are contained in less than ten words, *exclusive of address and signature which are not charged for*, and it is surprising how much matter is frequently contained in this small number. Among the best examples of brevity which we have met with, however, are the two following: A lady in a neighboring city desirous of ascertaining when her husband would return home, sent him a message making the inquiry, to which he responded that important business detained him and that he could not leave for some days. The lady immediately replied by sending him another despatch couched in the following laconic manner:—"To F. C. P. Despatch received. Deut. XXIV: 5. Kate." The gentleman to whom the despatch was addressed, upon referring to the passage of scripture quoted, obtained the following lengthy and suggestive epistle: "When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken." The second example is the reply sent to a person in a distant city, who, having committed some offense against the laws, was desirous of ascertaining whether it would be prudent for him to return. He therefore telegraphed in the following style:—"New York. To B. C. M.,

Philadelphia. Is everything O. K.? D. T. M. To which he obtained the following brief reply:—"Philadelphia. To D. T. M., New York. Prov. Chap. XXVII: 12., B. C. M.' Upon referring to the passage indicated, the inquiring individual obtained the following valuable advice, which it is presumed he followed:—"A prudent man forsoeth evil and hideth himself; but the simple pass on and are punished.'"



On the reverse of the envelopes, which enclosed telegrams in the early days, are found various seals. It does not appear just when the sealing labels were introduced, but they were probably brought into use during the administration of Mr. Wm. M. Swain, or possibly while he was one of the directors in the company. He was a man of great energy, and possibly the only one in the corporation, at that time, who had very clear ideas of business methods. Almost all telegraphic business management of the day was due to his energy. These seals cannot in any way be considered as telegraph stamps. An examination of the envelopes on which they appear shows plainly what they were used for. None of the envelopes have any gum on the upper flap, and the messages enclosed in these envelopes being usually of a private and confidential nature, some method was necessary to seal them, and the four flaps at their junction were covered by a circular seal 25 mm. in diameter, printed on a very deep blue glazed paper.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Clarence H. Eagle I have had the privilege of seeing one of these envelopes, enclosing a telegram, dated Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1849, which clearly fixes its date. The face of the envelope bears an inscription in six lines :

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

INVENTED BY

S. F. B. MORSE, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Office in Washington,

CONGRESS HALL,

Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite National Hotel.

In the lower left hand corner, in two lines :

If you desire an answer,
The bearer will wait.

In the lower right hand corner in two lines :

No charge for
Delivery.

The seal on the back reads, in circle :

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO.

In the center in four lines :

OFFICE
Cor. Louisiana
Avenue & Six St.
Washington.

NEW YORK & ERIE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO.

In August, 1847, the construction of this line was begun. The route was by the public roads from New York through Harlem. White Plains, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Newburgh, Goshen, Middletown, Honesdale, Montrose, Binghamton, Ithaca, Dansville, Nunda, and Pike, to Fredonia. The line was 440 miles long. A line from Ithaca to Binghamton was incorporated with this. The construction price was \$250 per mile for the first wire and \$100 per mile for each additional wire. The company was organized October 1, 1849, as the New York & Erie Telegraph Association. It was expected that this line would be a wonderful success, but, to use the words of a writer: "It was a great artery, but had no vitality for propelling blood. It soon became tributary to other companies." A seal was used by this company which is almost a perfect duplicate of that used by the Magnetic Telegraph Co. The only difference is in the words of the inscription. In this case there are, in a circle: "New York & Erie Telegraph Co."; inside of this circle, in four horizontal lines :

OFFICE
No. 5 Hanover
Cor. Beaver St.
NEW YORK.

(No. 5 Hanover St., by the way, was Post's buildings.)

The seal is printed on deep blue, surface-glazed paper, exactly like the other, and is placed on the envelope in the same manner as the previously described seal.

NEW YORK & BOSTON MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH ASS'N.

Organized under an Act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed in the session of 1845-46, with a capital of \$175,000. On February 21, 1846, the line between Boston and Lowell had been completed, and Miss Sarah G. Bagley was appointed operator at the Lowell depot. She is the first woman telegraph operator on record. By March 22d the line had been extended to Springfield, by the 26th to Hartford, by the 1st of May to New Haven. New York was reached on the 27th of June, 1846. The office in Boston was in the Merchants' Exchange Building; in Worcester in a building of the same name; in Springfield it was in Massasoit Row (probably that ugly row of buildings which to-day is known as the Massasoit House). The New York office was in Post's buildings. In the New York office a single messenger was able to do all the work of delivery. The line was subject to many delays, owing to poor construction, and this became very annoying to those who found it necessary, for business reasons, to use the telegraph. At this time Mr. Smith stepped in and spent \$25,000 on improvements on the line and in making it the best in those days. Just then another company was looking for the

business from Boston, and Mr. Smith threw down the gauntlet, in the form of a letter to the opposition company, which is of sufficient interest to quote in full :— "To-day I bring out an offer in Boston. I propose to deposit \$1,000 in the Merchants' Bank in Boston, against \$1,000, that my Durham bull, weighing over 2,500 lbs., will carry a message of 1000 words from Boston to New York, in less time than the House Patent can carry it; and I give the House instruments the Boston wires gratis to try on, and October and November to accept the offer in. If this offer don't get the public right, I don't know how big a bull they want to do that for them. Let this proposition have a good run through the United States, as it certainly will, if its mixture of the serious, ridiculous and sublime will make it take, and House and his Cincinnati coadjutors will run bull mad."

(Signed) F. O. J. Smith.

Much amusement was caused by this challenge. The rate between New York and Boston was 50 cents for each ten words, and no reduction to the press. Mr. Alexander Jones in his *Historical Sketch of the Electric Telegraph*, written and published in 1851, writes : "We early invented a kind of short-hand system, or cipher, intended greatly to abbreviate commercial news transmitted by telegraph, a notice of which appeared in the *Herald* in 1847. This was so arranged, that the receipts of produce and the sales and prices of all leading articles of breadstuffs, provisions, &c., could be sent from Buffalo and Albany daily, in twenty words, for both cities, which, when written out, would make one hundred or more words. This plan of abbreviation, or some modification of it is continued on the same route, besides others, to the present day. Copies of the cipher, either in manuscript or in print, were placed in the hands of correspondents who should either compose or translate messages for the press. Another party also contrived a cipher, but on an entirely different plan. Our first effort was found, in its daily use, to be imperfect, and we soon prepared a second edition. We commenced sending and receiving commercial reports by it early in 1847, between New York, Baltimore, Boston and Buffalo, and subsequently between New York and Cincinnati, New Orleans and St. Louis.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, the controller of the New York and Boston Morse line, established his charges at fifty cents for each ten words. We received a daily report from Boston of the markets over his line, of ten words in our cipher, which, when translated for the press, made at least from fifty to sixty, Mr. Smith, thinking we were getting more than our money's worth, decided that five letters constituted the average of English words, and directed that all the letters, in a message sent in cipher, should be counted, and the whole divided by five for the number of words, and charged accordingly. We then, thinking other lines might follow his example, set down and ransacked Walker's Dictionary for a collection of short words, and in no case, as far as practicable, did we select one with more than five to six letters. After much labor we had a new cipher ready for the press. When printed it made about 70 or 80 pages octavo, and altogether, the edition comprising only a few hundred copies for private use, cost us a considerable sum of money, on account of the large amount of figure work. Mr. Smith soon after decided that three letters made an English word, and we then abandoned receiving markets over his line from Boston, but supplied some of the papers in that city for some time with New York markets prepared by it, and also used it on lines leading to Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Buffalo."

This "kind of short-hand system, or cipher," invented by Mr. Jones in

1847, is probably the origin of all our modern elaborate telegraph and cable codes.

In July, 1852, this company absorbed its competitor, the New York & New England, and a single company, under the name of the New York & New England Union Telegraph Co., was formed. We find that the New York & Boston Magnetic Telegraph Association used, in 1850, a seal which is almost an exact duplicate of the two seals previously described, except that the words in the circle were changed to fit the name of this Association, and read as follows: "New York & Boston Magnetic Telegraph Association." This is printed on deep blue, surface-glazed paper.

(To be Continued.)

Victorian War Stamps.

The *Australian Philatelist* publishes an article, which we reprint, on the subject of the stamps to be issued in Victoria for the benefit of the patriotic funds, collected in the interest of the Victorian soldiers participating in the South African War. It is evident that these stamps are not intended to serve a postal purpose, but are to be considered only in the light of souvenirs. They are therefore of but little interest to stamp collectors.

"Mr. C. B. Donne sends us the following cuttings :

' THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S AWARD.

'The Postmaster General recently authorized the Government Printer to call for designs for special war stamps, which he desired to issue, in order to augment the Empire Patriotic or Bushmen's Corps Funds. Mr. Watt proposes to issue 20,000 two penny stamps, to be sold at 2s., and 40,000 one penny stamps, to be disposed of at 1s. each, and prizes of £5 5s. for the best competitive design for either denomination, and £2 2s. for the second best, were offered. The Government Printer, in response to his advertisement, received 120 designs, which were submitted to the Postmaster General, who adjudicated upon their merits yesterday. Mr. Watt has awarded the first prize for the two penny stamp to "Armis et fide," whose design bears evidence of an expert hand in its workmanship, and has the merit of simplicity. It depicts a picket on foot, and armed scouts scanning the horizon of the open veldt in the Transvaal, whilst in the distance are the faint outlines of the hills which the British have had to scale. The central figures are clad in the uniform of the Victorian contingents. The first prize for penny stamps goes to "Victoria Cross," whose motto denotes the design. At the top of it is the word "Victoria," and in a scroll centre is a Victoria Cross, with the ends of a sabre and rifle projecting in the spaces between the four divisions of the Maltese cross. On the face of the cross are the words, "Africa, for valour, 1900." The design, "Deo et Regina," which carries off the second prize for two penny stamps, shows on the left hand side the head of Her Majesty the Queen, with a background of national flags, and on the right is a spirited little sketch of Mounted Rifles in action, while surrounding it are the words, "Victorian Troops' first appearance on the battlefield, Boer War, 1900." The second prize in the penny division falls to "Carnclough,"

who devotes the central portion of his design, in horseshoe shape, to a file of mounted infantry, at attention on an open plain, fringed with cone shaped hills. On either side of the horseshoe are the figures of Australian soldiers. Special care will be taken by the Government Printer when engraving the stamps, and the colors in which they are to be printed will be decided at a later date. Orders for them will be taken at the General Post Office or through country offices from to-morrow, and, as it is anticipated that the whole of the stamps will be sold, the net amount for the Patriotic Fund should approximate £3,600.'

'WAR STAMPS,
'The Victorian Issue.
'Confined to the Colonies.

'An important inquiry has been made concerning the issue of war stamps by the Victorian Government. The question is: Will the issue be recognised as stamps, or will they be accepted to frank letters to South Africa?

'The Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Outtrim, was asked by the *Herald* to elucidate the matter. He explained that the issue was of 20,000 two penny stamps and 40,000 penny stamps, the use of which was limited to the colonies. This is done under the regulations of the International Postal Union, which lay down that any stamps of a 'commemorative' or similar character are not to be used for international services. The Deputy P. M. G. thinks this restriction was put in for the benefit of philatelists. 'At all events,' he said, 'the philatelists do not recognise this issue of ours, and it is hard to understand why they should oppose it unless for the reason that it will take £3000 from the public. Very few of the public charity issue were used, most people keeping the stamps as a souvenir, and I suppose it will be the same with the war stamps.'"

Auction Sales.

Our final sale for this season contained the celebrated Deats collection of revenues, and our most sanguine expectations were exceeded by the result. The success of this sale again proves that a specialist's collection, no matter in what line, consisting of rare stamps in fine condition, will realize magnificent prices, even though in certain other directions the stamp market may be somewhat depressed. Almost every stamp in perfect condition realized a very high figure, the general average of such specimens having been from 80 to 150 per cent. of catalogue prices.

We append a list of the most important lots, with the prices realized, which will be of considerable value to collectors in estimating, for the future, the value of their revenue stamps.

FIRST ISSUE.

Imperforate.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1c Playing Cards, fine margin, very fine | \$ 8.50 |
| — unsevered vertical pair, very fine | 22.50 |
| 1c Proprietary, unsevered vertical pair, fine | 24.00 |
| 3c Playing Cards, magnificent vertical pair | 86.00 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| \$1.30 Foreign Exchange, large margins, magnificent copy | 31.50 |
| — another beautiful copy, with large margins | 33.50 |
| \$1.90 Foreign Exchange, brilliant copy, strong color, large margins on three sides | 37.50 |
| \$2.00 Probate of Will, large margins, very fine | 37.00 |
| — another copy, slightly cut into along lower left margin, otherwise fine | 26.00 |
| \$2.50 Inland Exchange, good margins, strong color, very fine | 22.00 |
| \$3.50 Inland Exchange, cut close at right and has pin hole, good margins on other sides | 21.00 |
| \$20.00 Probate of Will, magnificent color, good margins on two sides, very fine | 32.00 |
| — magnificent vertical pair, enormous margins, strong color | 85.00 |
| \$200.00 U. S. I. R., large margins, magnificent copy | 21.00 |
| — another one, same condition | 20.50 |
| — unsevered horizontal pair, good margins | 41.50 |
| — unsevered vertical strip of 3 | 60.75 |

Perforated.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 6c Proprietary, not well centered, but very fine, full original gum, unused | \$23 00 |
| — another unused one, slightly dirty on face, otherwise fine | 23.10 |
| — another one, a few perforations missing in upper left corner, otherwise very fine, very well centered, lightly cancelled | 24.50 |
| \$20.00 Probate of Will, a brilliant copy | 22.00 |
| — another one, same condition | 19 00 |
| \$25.00 Mortgage, unsevered horizontal pair, imp. between, a tear about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long runs through the left hand stamp and into the margin between the two; otherwise fine | 30.00 |

SECOND ISSUE.

| | |
|--|---------|
| \$200.00 blue, black and red, magnificent, well centered copy, with herring bone cancellation | \$70.00 |
| — another one, equally fine, with ink cancellation | 75.50 |
| \$500.00 blue, black, green and red, very well centered, with light cancellation | 231.00 |
| — another one, even stronger in color and light cancellation, but has a pin hole and small thin spot near the top, otherwise brilliant | 170.00 |
| Inverted medallion, 1c blue and black, | 8.25 |
| — 10c blue and black, fine | 14.50 |
| — 25c blue and black, stamp has been creased, otherwise fine, | 25.50 |
| — 70c blue and black, brilliant copy, | 27.00 |
| — \$1.00 blue and black, very fine, | 46.00 |
| — \$5.00 blue and black, not perfectly centered, but fine, | 19.00 |
| — — another one, brilliant copy, | 32.00 |

THIRD to SIXTH ISSUES.

| | |
|--|-------|
| \$20.00 orange and black, very fine, | 9.00 |
| Inverted Medallion : 5c orange and black, not perfectly centered, still very fine, | 20.50 |
| — 15c brown and black, not perfectly centered, | 45 00 |
| — 30c orange and black, beautiful specimen, | 25.00 |
| — — another one, almost equally fine, | 24.00 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| — \$1.00 green and black, beautiful specimen, | 86.00 |
| Sixth issue : 2c ultramarine, imperf. block of 4, | 21.00 |

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1871 75: violet paper: 50c green and black, magnificent specimen, with full o. g, unused, | 20.00 |
| — — \$1.00 green and black, magnificent unused specimen, with full o. g., the perforations very slightly cut into the design at the top, | 65.00 |
| — — \$5.00 green and black, absolutely perfect, unused specimen, with full o. g. and imprint "Geo. T. Jones, Patented March 22, 1870" at bottom, | 325.00 |
| — — cancelled specimen, showing very small thin spot on back, otherwise perfect, | 205.00 |
| — inverted medallion: violet paper: 1c green and black, fine, | 19.00 |
| — — green paper: 2c green and black, fine, | 33.50 |
| — — — 4c green and black, slightly damaged in lower left corner, otherwise fine, | 44.00 |
| 1878: watermarked paper: 5c black, magnificent unused specimen, with full o. g., | 27.00 |

PRIVATE PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

MATCH STAMPS.

Old Paper.

| | |
|--|-------|
| American Match Co. (Rock Island): 3c green, at the upper left five or six perforations have been torn away, otherwise a good specimen of this stamp, | 44.00 |
| J. J. Macklin & Co.: 1c black, on thin tissue paper, very fine, | 75.00 |
| — 1c black, on ordinary white paper, stamp has been slightly damaged in several places, | 21.25 |

Silk Paper.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Alexander's: 1c blue, stamp has had a crease which has resulted in a thinning of the paper, and a pin hole near the left side, otherwise good, | 27.50 |
|--|-------|

MEDICINE STAMPS.

Old Paper.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor : 1c black, variety reading "\$100" instead of "\$1.00", a few very slight defects, otherwise desirable copy, | 42.00 |
| D. Jayne & Son : 1c blue, die cut, on ruled ledger paper, slightly damaged at the two ends, otherwise fine | \$35.00 |

Silk Paper.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Scheetz's Bitter Cordial : 4c black, imperforate, a few mm. of frame line cut away in upper right corner, otherwise very fine | 25.00 |
|---|-------|

Pink Paper.

| | |
|--|-------|
| F. Brown : 2c black, very fine | 30.00 |
| — — another one, very slight nick in upper margin, otherwise very fine | 27.00 |

Watermarked Paper.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Hiscox & Co.: 4c black, small thin spot where hinge has been removed, otherwise very fine, full o. g. | 33.00 |
| Seabury & Johnson: 1c lake, fine | 14.00 |
| — — another one, equally fine | 14 25 |

PERFUMERY STAMPS.

Old Paper.

| | |
|--|-------|
| X. Bazin: 2c blue (die cut), very slight nick in top margin, but stamp in fine condition | 25.50 |
|--|-------|

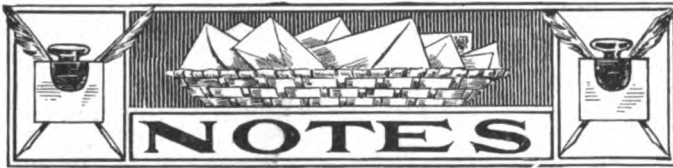
Pink Paper.

| | |
|--|-------|
| C. B. Woodworth & Son: 2c blue, lacks a few perforations in the corners and the paper is not strongly pink | 61.00 |
|--|-------|

PLAYING CARDS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Caterson, Brotz & Co.: 5c brown, no perforations on three sides, and perforations at bottom running through the figures "5" as well as the word "Philadelphia" | 152.50 |
|--|--------|





AUSTRIA—The London correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the corner ornaments in the unpaid letter stamps have been slightly altered, and that the inscription in the oval is now in white letters instead of in color.



BELGIUM.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the official journal announces changes in the 1 and 2 franc stamps, which are to become respectively orange and lilac. Several of our contemporaries have announced the appearance of the 1 franc stamp, but we should judge that this is a little bit premature.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received from several correspondents copies of a Decree authorizing the issue of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo stamps, in order to facilitate the prepayment of postage on printed matter.

We publish herewith a copy of the Decree in question :

ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

In view of the fact that the want of low values in the present issue of postage stamps renders the prepayment of printed matter and circulars impossible, and that the Government desires to facilitate the circulation of these within and without the territory of the Republic, it is resolved :

Art. 1. To issue the following quantities of postage stamps :

100,000 stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo
100,000 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Art. 2. The present resolution shall be sent to the Executive power.

Given in the Hall of the Sessions of the National Congress, on the 30th day of the month of March, 1900, the 57th of our independence and the 37th of the restoration.

| | | |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|
| The President, | (Signed) | M. UBALDO GOMEZ. |
| | (Signed) | ENRIQUE J. CASTRO. |
| The Secretaries, | (Signed) | L. I. ALVAREZ. |



GIBRALTAR.—Offices in Morocco.—The *London Philatelist* states that the 5c wrapper has now appeared with the London type of surcharge.



GREECE.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us a vertical pair of the 1 lepta of the current issue, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and imperf. horizontally between.



BUSSAHIR.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*, and simply add that the varieties are merely varieties in shade of the monogram

and in the perforation, which will scarcely make them worthy of special listing in our catalogue :

"Since writing what appeared last month we have examined some more impressions of the new stamps, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us the 2a and 12a of the earlier types with the new variety of perforation, or roulette. The impressions we saw last year of the second type of $\frac{1}{2}$ a are not only quite different in color from those now received, but they have all the appearance of being printed from a copper plate, whilst the recent ones are evidently lithographed. We omitted to state that all the new stamps we saw last month have the monogram in *rose* ; we now have several values with it in a kind of *brown-lake* tint.

" *Adhesives.*

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a., | violet and brown-lake; | pin-perf. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a., | ultramarine | " " |
| 1a., | dull olive | " " |
| 2a., | orange-yellow | " " |
| 4a., | dull violet | " " |
| 12a., | deep green | perf. |
| 12a., | " | and rose; pin-perf. |

"We have also found a copy of the 12a., perforated, which has escaped the surcharge."



MOROCCO.—We illustrate the 1 peseta stamp of the set for use between Mazagan and Marakech.



NEW SOUTH WALES.—We read in the *Monthly Journal* that a new 2p stamp has been issued. The design is said to be the work of A. B. Cousins, and represents the landing-place of Capt. Cook at Kurnell, Botany Bay.



PORTO RICO.—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that all surcharges on Puerto Rico stamps are to go out of use, and that United States stamps without surcharge are to be used in future. Orders are said to have been issued to all postmasters on the island to send in their entire stock to San Juan by May 1, to have it counted, in order that due credit can be given for what is still on hand. This stock is not to be destroyed, but will be used up before new supplies are issued.



RHODESIA.—We copy the following interesting information from the *London Philatelist* :

"Telegraphing from Mafeking under date of March 24th, Reuter's

correspondent states that 'siege postage stamps have been issued, and a regular system of despatch runners has been instituted. The four stamps are surcharged a higher value with the words "Mafeking besieged." Letters may now be posted in the town to the outposts or any other part of the defences.'

"The following interesting information is given in the *M. J.*:—

'A correspondent at Bulawayo informs us that during the siege of Mafeking, the Postmaster of which place is distributor of stamps for the British Bechuanaland Protectorate, one of the offices in the latter territory ran out of stamps, and was supplied with stamps of the B. S. A. Company. These stamps were not surcharged in any way, but it is reported that some ingenious person has overprinted certain B. S. A. stamps with the words "Bechuanaland Protectorate", and as these are being offered for sale as provisionals, it is well to warn our readers that this surcharge is a fraud.'

"The *Globe* is responsible for the statement that 3d stamps have been issued in Mafeking bearing the portrait of Baden-Powell. We presume the Orange (Free) State provisionals will bear the portrait of Lord Roberts!"



SPAIN.—The *Timbre Poste* chronicles and illustrates the 15 centimes value of a new set, which is rather handsome in appearance, bearing the portrait of the King as he looks at present. The work is said to be well executed. Our contemporary does not state definitely that this new stamp has been placed in circulation, and therefore we shall withhold our listing of it until we are definitely sure of its having been issued.

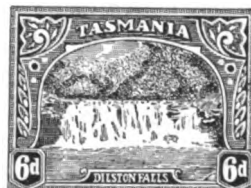


TONGA.—We have just received a specimen of the 7½ penny stamp of the current issue with the head inverted. The correspondent who sends us the stamp informs us that one sheet was found with this variety.

It is a rare occurrence for an error of this kind to appear in the printings of Waterlow & Sons, and we have no doubt that it will be in considerable demand.



TASMANIA.—We illustrate the ½, 5 and 6d stamps chronicled by us last month.





UNITED STATES.—We have been shown a Briggs' Despatch stamp, of the same type as our L73 but with the word "Paid" on the envelope which is to be found directly beneath the inscription "Briggs." As far as our knowledge goes, this is an entirely new discovery.

Local stamp.

Briggs' Despatch.
Black on buff.

AUSTRIA.—In addition to the various kinds of adhesives which have been chronicled in the earlier numbers of this year, the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* now lists a quantity of entires.

Envelopes.

Size 134x106mm.
10h rose on white
Size 157x129mm.
10h rose on brownish

Wrapper.

Size 150x300mm.
3h yellow brown on yellow

Pneumatic envelope.

Size 143x87mm.
30h carmine on rose

Postal cards.

10h rose
10x10h rose

Letter cards.

6h yellow on blue
10h rose on gray

Pneumatic postal cards.

20h brown on gray blue
20x20h brown on gray blue

Pneumatic letter cards.

30h carmine on rose

Austrian Post Offices in the Levant.—

In addition to the values which had been chronicled by us, Mr. C. Witt has now shown us the 2 and 4 kronen surcharged respectively 10 piastres and 20 piastres.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

10pi on 2kr gray lilac
20pi on 4kr gray green

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In various daily papers we have read of certain provisional stamps, said to have been issued by Major General Baden-Powell during the siege of Mafeking, but we have been rather skeptical of the truth of these reports. Our contemporary, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, seems to attach some weight to the evidence presented in favor of the stamp, and states that it was used on letters carried by runners through the Boer lines. Only one value appears to have been issued, namely, a 3 penny stamp surcharged 6 pence.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Anchor.

6p on 3p violet rose

OHILE.—We have now received the 10c value of the current series, which is printed in a handsome shade of lilac.

Adhesive stamp.

Rouletted.

10c lilac

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. W. F. Gregory informs us that a 20c value in the Cucuta type has appeared.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
Perforated.
20c yellow

CRETE.—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* has received a postal card with stamp of the new design.

Postal card.

101 dark carmine

FRANCE.—We have now received the 2 francs stamp in the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
2fr yellow brown on pale blue

French Offices in Egypt.—Port Said.—The *Philatelic Era* announces the issue of a 15c envelope, the regular envelope of France of that value being surcharged "PORT SAID" in the same type as was used for surcharging the postage stamps.

Our contemporary also refers to a previous chronicle of a 5c envelope in a similar style, which has apparently escaped our attention.

Envelopes.

Black surcharge.
5c green on pale green
15c blue on pale green

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a variety of entires with the stamp of the new type.

Postal card.

5pf green

Pneumatic card.

25pf yellow brown

Kishengarh.—This State appears to be rather prolific in the matter of its issues or else the chronicles of them,

as contained in our contemporaries, are not accurate. We have just received a small shipment containing two colors additional to those chronicled by us.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
¾a carmine
1r gray green

JAPAN.—In our March number we announced a stamp to be issued on the occasion of the wedding of the Crown Prince. This stamp has now been received by us.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.



3s carmine

New Zealand.—We have now received the 2 penny stamp of the local printing, the design being an almost exact copy of the original die except that it is smaller in size.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½
2p red violet

NICARAGUA.—Among some official correspondence from this country we find a 20c stamp of the official series of 1898. This stamp was not contained among the sample sets supplied to us by Mr. Seebeck about two years ago, but it was evidently in use and must be added to the remainder of the series,

Official stamp.

Perforated.
Blue surcharge.
20c carmine

ORANGE FREE STATE.—In addition to the values chronicled in our last number, with the surcharge "V. R. I.," we understand that the following have been issued. Several minor varieties have been noted, but we shall refrain from listing them until we are able to give a nearly complete list.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports a 6p stamp printed in blue and bearing the same surcharge.

We illustrate the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

6p blue, black surcharge

1sh on 1sh brown

5sh on 5sh green

URUGUAY.—We have just received the 5 milesimos and 7 and 20 centesimos stamps in new colors. The 5m is of the same design as that of its predecessor, and for the 7 and 20c stamps they have reverted to the types of 1889 go.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforate.

5m orange

7c carmine

20c light blue

WURTEMBERG.—Owing to a reduction in postal rates on various classes of matter, official stamps, postal cards and official postal cards of 2 pfennigs and its multiples have been issued.

Official stamp.

2pf dark gray, current type

Postal cards.

2pf dark gray

2x2pf dark gray

Official postal cards.

2pf dark gray, inscription "Porto-pflichtige Dienstsache."

2pf dark gray, inscription "Amtlicher Verkehr."

ZANZIBAR.—In addition to the values previously listed of the 1896 issue, with watermark of flowers 4mm apart, we have now received the $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas, which will complete the set up to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked flowers 4mm apart.

Perforated.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red

$4\frac{1}{2}$ a orange and red



The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 53d meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, May 14, 1900.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Luff, Perrin, Scott and Stebbins.

Meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., by President Bruner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary and acted upon. The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$719.22 exclusive of U. S. Bonds, was read and approved.

Mr. Luff's report of the House Committee was received and accepted.

Mr. Luff reported having made the alteration in the billiard room as authorized at last meeting.

Moved, seconded and carried that the names of Messrs. Albrecht, King, Mathews, Rice, Stelfox and Todd be dropped from the membership list for non-payment of dues, and that the names of Messrs. Bitar and Catrevas be stricken off the roll, they having failed to qualify as members.

An appropriation of \$20 was voted Mr. Luff, to be expended for frames for donations of autographs and other articles of interest which shall be hung around the club house.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, a committee consisting of Messrs. Leavy, Holland and Rich was appointed to publish a book on the stamps of Hayti under the auspices of the Club.

The names of five of the applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and Messrs. Chittenden, Ehrich, Libby, Mott and Stehlin were declared to have been un-animously elected subscribing members of the Club.

Adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

March 1, 1900.

Display.—British Guiana and West Indies. Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and D. T. Lacunza were unanimously elected members.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Philatelic Society of India and Wilmot Corfield, Esq., for Vols. I. and II. of the *P. J. of India*.

One guinea was voted to the London Society's Transvaal War Fund.

The English edition of "Swiss Stamps" was ordered to be purchased for the library.

Mr. Wilson then gave a splendid display of the stamps of British Guiana and the West Indies, fifteen of the circular stamps of British Guiana being shown on original covers, and other varieties in exceptional numbers and conditions.

April 5, 1900.

Philatelic discussion.

Mr. G. W. Martin was unanimously elected a member.

May 3, 1900.

Display, Mexico. Mr. R. Hollick.

Mrs. T. G. Dickson and Mr. J. G. Hawley were unanimously elected members.

A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for two stamp auctions during next session. All members will be allowed to contribute. Full particulars will most probably be given in the Annual Report, which will be published on October 4th, and which will contain the advertisements of dealers at same rates as in previous years if received by the honorable secretary on or before September 15.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave a display of his fine collection of Mexico, which includes a large number of extremely rare varieties, errors, etc.



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, 70c. JULY 1, 1900.

The International Postage Stamp Album, 1901 Edition.

IT is not too early for us to announce that the new edition of the International Postage Stamp Album is now under way, and that we expect to place it on the market on or before November 15th. Our experience with the 1899 edition has proven to us that the lines which we followed therein are popular and meet with the approval of the vast majority of collectors.

We realized a long time ago that albums were growing so bulky, that, in time, the younger collectors would become discouraged by the vast number of spaces which they should strive to fill with the appropriate specimens. In 1897 we attempted to meet this growing objection by issuing a special album, from which all varieties of color and watermark were eliminated, but we found that this radical step did not meet with favor, as collectors desired an album that was complete in every particular, while not waiving their objections to so cumbersome a volume.

Our last edition consisted of over 600 pages and, while preparing the earlier portion of the manuscript for the projected new edition, we found that, unless we made some change in our policy, the new book would consist of between 725 and 750 pages, and we feared that it would be the cause of great discouragement to the majority of those who collate their treasures in printed albums. We thought of various schemes for the simplification of the book, but not one of them was feasible, since the general character of the work, as our experience had proven, had to be maintained.

However, we had realized, for some time past, that the collection of cut-square envelopes and wrappers had been materially on the decrease, and hundreds upon hundreds of those who purchased albums from us had expressed a desire for a book with the spaces for these specimens eliminated. After ripe reflection and consideration, we decided that the only method by which the size of the book could be reduced, without depriving collectors of proper space for all stamps that properly belong in their albums, was by the elimination of these cut-square envelopes and wrappers, making it an album for adhesive stamps alone. In this way we are able to maintain the character of the work, in so far as all adhesives are concerned, and at some later period we shall probably issue a separate volume for envelopes and wrappers. This, however, is a question for future consideration, and we are unable at this moment to give any definite promise that we shall publish such a work.

It is, of course, impossible, in preparing a stamp album to meet the wants of the general collector, to be absolutely consistent in any particular, and in compiling the pages for the different countries we have used our best judgment as to the inclusion and exclusion of varieties. In some cases different types of surcharge will be given, whereas in others they will be omitted, and the same will apply to variations in color, our general rule, however, being to admit such variations only where there is a very striking or marked difference, or else where there is a great difference in the value. In response to the desires expressed by many purchasers of our albums, we have provided spaces for all the issues of Shanghai, as well as for all stamps of British India surcharged for use in the various States. The album will be printed from entirely new plates, so that, typographically, it will be superior to anything that we have published for a number of years past, and we feel certain that it will meet the wants of the majority of those who collect in that manner.

We consider it impossible to prepare a printed album for the advanced collector, as the tastes and fancies of no two individuals are alike. One will collect two or three marked shades of a stamp whereas another will go into the minutest variations, having at times as many as forty or fifty specimens of a single stamp, each one differing in some slight degree from its neighbor; others are content to collect only one perforation, or two or three showing marked differences in gauge, whereas the most advanced will collect every slight difference in perforation that can be discovered.

After eliminating the cut-square foreign envelopes and wrappers, the book, including the envelopes, telegraph stamps and revenue stamps of the United States, will contain between 620 and 640 pages, and the question of size will soon again arise. We have nearly reached the end of the present century and we may find it advisable, in the fall of 1901, to complete the present edition by adding all stamps issued up to the end of 1900, thus providing an album which contains spaces for all adhesive stamps issued in the 19th century. The 20th century could then be provided for by a supplement, which in a few years would grow to such a size as to form quite a ponderous volume. Even if this step be not taken at once, it will become an absolute necessity in three or four years, and it is likely that we shall definitely decide upon the policy which we have here indicated.



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.)

WURTEMBERG.

Currency : 16 KREUZERS—1 GULDEN—\$0.40 U. S. Currency.

100 PFENNIG—1 MARK—\$0.24 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 15th, 1851.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. The groundwork around the central numeral differs slightly in each value. Size: 22x22½ mm.



- 1 1kr black on buff paper
- 2 1kr black on pale buff paper
- 3 3kr black on yellow paper
- 4 3kr black on orange paper
- 5 6kr black on green paper
- 6 6kr black on yellow green paper
- 7 6kr black on blue green paper
- 8 9kr black on rose paper
- 9 9kr black on dark rose paper

Reprints :

September, 1864.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

- 10 1kr black on buff paper
- 11 3kr black on pale yellow paper.
- 12 6kr black on pale yellow green paper
- 13 6kr black on pale grayish green paper
- 14 9kr black on rose paper

These reprints, or rather imitations, were printed from a reset type; the principal differences are as follows: In the reprints the letters of "Württemberg" are smaller,

especially the first "e"; the right branch of the "r"s of "Württemberg" runs upward in the reprint and downward in the originals. In the reprints the "W" of "Württemberg" is 1½ mm. from the left side line of the label, while in the originals it is only 1 mm. away from the inner frame line.

April, 1852.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. Size: 22x22½ mm.



- 15 18kr black on violet paper

Reprint :

September, 1864.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

- 16 18k black on reddish lilac paper

What we have said in regard to the reprints of the 1851 issue applies also to those of this issue.

September 22d, 1857.

Typographed on thick white wove paper. The coat of arms is embossed; an orange silk thread runs horizontally across each stamp; the distance between the stamps is ¼ mm. Size: 22¼x22¼ mm.



- 17 1kr dark brown
- 18 1kr yellow brown
- 19 1kr deep bistre
- 20 1kr pale bistre
- 21 3kr yellow
- 22 3kr orange yellow
- 23 3kr orange
- 24 6kr green
- 25 6kr pale yellow green
- 26 6kr deep yellow green
- 27 9kr rose
- 28 9kr pale rose
- 29 9kr carmine
- 30 18kr blue
- 31 18kr dull blue

Reprints :

September, 1864.

Typographed on white wove paper. A red or yellow silk thread runs horizontally across each stamp; the distance between the stamps is about 2 mm.

1° Red silk thread.

- 32 1kr reddish brown
- 33 1kr brownish gray
- 34 3kr yellow
- 35 6kr yellow green
- 36 6kr dull grayish green
- 37 9kr rose
- 38 9kr carmine
- 39 18kr blue

2° Yellow silk thread.

- 40 6kr yellow green

The color of the silk thread and the distance between the stamps are sufficient to distinguish the reprints from the originals.

June, 1858.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick, white wove paper, without silk threads. The distance between the stamps is 1½ mm.

- 41 1kr brown
- 42 1kr yellow brown
- 43 1kr black brown
- 44 3kr yellow
- 45 3kr orange
- 46 6kr green
- 47 6kr yellow green
- 48 6kr blue green
- 49 9kr rose
- 50 9kr carmine
- 51 18kr blue
- 52 18kr deep blue

Reprints :

September, 1864.

Typographed on thin or thick white wove paper. The distance between the stamps is 1½ to 1¾ mm.

1° Thin white wove paper.

- 53 1kr bistre brown

2° Thick white wove paper.

- 54 3kr yellow
- 55 3kr orange yellow
- 56 6kr dull grayish green
- 57 6kr bluish green
- 58 6kr dark green
- 59 9kr deep rose
- 60 9kr carmine
- 61 18kr dull blue
- 62 18kr bright blue

November 9th, 1859.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick, white wove paper.

Perforated 13½.

- 63 1kr brown
- 64 1kr deep brown
- 65 1kr reddish brown
- 66 3kr yellow
- 67 3kr orange
- 68 6kr yellow green
- 69 6kr deep yellow green
- 70 9kr rose
- 71 9kr carmine
- 72 18kr blue

Nos. 64, 65 & 72 are given on the authority of M. Moens.

February, 1861.

Same as preceding issue, but printed on thin white wove paper.

Perforated 13½.

- 73 1kr brown
- 74 1kr deep brown
- 75 1kr black brown
- 76 3kr yellow
- 77 3kr orange
- 78 6kr yellow green
- 79 9kr rose
- 80 9kr carmine rose
- 81 9kr claret
- 82 18kr blue
- 83 18kr dark blue

Varieties : Imperforate.

- 84 1kr brown
- 85 1kr black brown
- 86 3kr yellow
- 87 6kr yellow green
- 88 9kr rose
- 89 18kr dark blue

These are probably only proofs.

1862.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 10.

- 90 1kr brown
- 91 1kr dark brown

- 92 3kr yellow
 93 3kr orange
 94 6kr yellow green
 95 6kr dark yellow green
 96 9kr claret

1863-64.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, but colors changed.

Perforated 10.

- 97 1kr green February, 1863
 98 1kr yellow green
 99 1kr blue green
 100 3kr rose June, 1863
 101 3kr carmine
 102 3kr claret
 103 6kr pale blue June, 1864
 104 6kr dark blue
 105 9kr bistre June, 1863
 106 9kr yellow brown
 107 9kr chestnut
 108 9kr black brown
 109 18kr orange June, 1864

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 110 6kr blue
 111 18kr orange

January, 1866.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Rouletted 10.

- 112 1kr green
 113 1kr yellow green
 114 1kr pale green
 115 3kr rose
 116 3kr dull rose
 117 3kr carmine rose
 118 6kr blue
 119 6kr pale blue
 120 6kr deep blue
 121 9kr bistre March, 1867
 122 9kr gray bistre
 123 9kr dark brown
 124 9kr yellow bistre
 125 9kr red brown
 126 18kr orange February, 1868

April 2d, 1868.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Rouletted 10.

- 127 7kr blue
 128 7kr slate blue

January 1st, 1869.

Typographed on whitewove paper. Size: 18x21½ mm.



Rouletted 10.

- 129 1kr green
 130 1kr yellow green
 131 3kr rose
 132 3kr dull rose
 133 3kr carmine rose
 134 7kr blue
 135 7kr pale blue
 136 7kr deep blue
 137 14kr yellow May 3d, 1869
 138 14kr orange

Variety: Imperforate.

- 139 14kr orange

1872-73.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Rouletted 10.

- 140 2kr orange December 1st, 1872
 141 2kr pale orange
 142 2kr red orange
 143 9kr bistre January 15th, 1873
 144 9kr stone

January 1st, 1873.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of September 22d, 1857. Each stamp is surrounded by a frame formed of small black dots.

Imperforate.

- 145 70kr violet
 146 70kr deep violet
 147 70kr mauve

November, 1874.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January 1st, 1869.

Perforated 11½x11.

- 148 1kr yellow green
 149 1kr pale yellow green

January 1st, 1875.

* Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 18½x21 mm.



Perforated 11½x11.

- 150 3pf green
 151 3pf blue green
 152 5pf violet
 153 5pf pale violet
 154 10pf rose
 155 10pf deep rose
 156 10pf carmine
 157 20pf blue
 158 20pf ultramarine
 159 25pf bistre

- 160 25pf stone
 161 50pf gray
 162 2M yellow
 163 2M yellow orange
 164 2M deep yellow orange

February, 1875.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, but color changed.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 165 50 pf gray green
 166 50 pf sage green

November, 1879.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on colored wove paper. The word "unverkäuflich" (unsalable) is printed in German characters on the reverse of each stamp, in black.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 167 2M vermilion on buff paper

November 1st, 1881.

Same type as preceding issue, but figures of value printed in black on a white ground.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 168 5M pale blue and black
Variety: Figure of value inverted.
 169 5M pale blue and black

January 1st, 1886.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 170 2M yellow and black
 171 2M orange and black
 172 2M deep orange and black

Variety: Imperforate.

- 173 2M orange and black

January and February, 1890.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January 1st, 1875, but colors changed.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 174 3pf brown
 175 3pf deep brown
 176 5pf green
 177 5pf yellow green
 178 5pf blue green
 179 25pf orange
 180 25pf deep orange
 181 50pf red brown
 182 50pf brown

1893.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 183 2pf dull blue

March, 1900.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January 1st, 1886.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 184 30pf orange and black
 185 40pf claret and black

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

A. Used on the official mail matter of the municipalities.

July 1st, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 501 5pf violet
 502 5pf mauve
 503 5pf lavender
 504 10pf rose
 505 10pf carmine

Variety: Imperforate.

- 506 5pf violet

1890.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 507 5pf yellow green
 508 5pf green
 509 5pf deep blue green

1896.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 510 3pf brown

May, 1900.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

- 511 2pf dark green

B. Used on the mail matter of the government.

April, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 11½x11.

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|
| 601 | 3pf yellow green | April 1st |
| 602 | 3pf blue green | " |
| 603 | 5pf violet | " |
| 604 | 5pf red lilac | " |
| 605 | 5pf purple | " |
| 606 | 10pf rose | " |
| 607 | 10pf carmine | " |
| 608 | 20pf dull blue | " |
| 609 | 20pf ultramarine | " |
| 610 | 25pf brown | April 20th |
| 611 | 25pf chestnut brown | " |
| 612 | 50pf gray green | April 1st |
| 613 | 1M yellow | January, 1882 |

July, 1890.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½x11.

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| 614 | 3pf brown |
| 615 | 5pf green |
| 616 | 5pf deep green |
| 617 | 25pf orange |
| 618 | 25pf deep orange |
| 619 | 1M violet |

May, 1900.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| 620 | 2pf dark green |
|-----|----------------|

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

March, 1857.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: 21x22½ mm.



| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 701 | no value, black |
| 702 | no value, slate |

1867.

Same type as preceding issue, but re-engraved. Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: 21x22½ mm.

Rouletted.

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 703 | no value, black |
|-----|-----------------|

January, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 21x18 mm.



Rouletted.

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 704 | no value, black |
|-----|-----------------|

1881.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

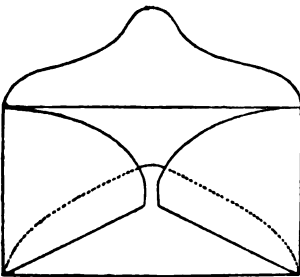
Perforated 11½x11.

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 705 | no value, black |
|-----|-----------------|

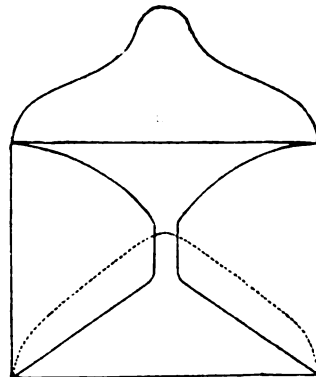
ENVELOPES.

A. Sold at the Post Office.

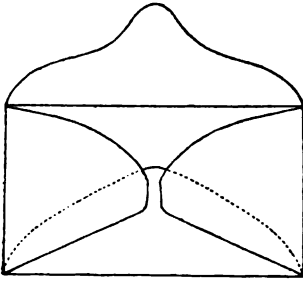
Shapes.



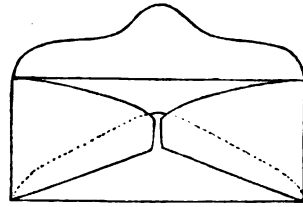
1



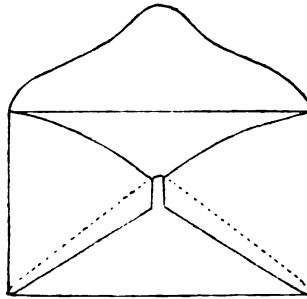
2



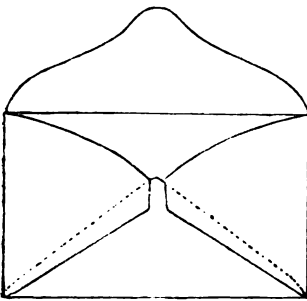
3



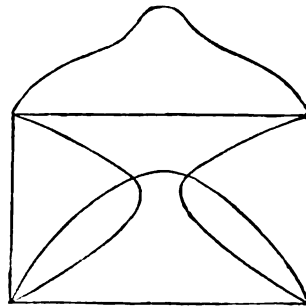
4



5



6

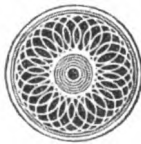


7

TRESSES:



BZ



CA



CB



CC

October 1st, 1862.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner. At the right of the stamp and across the upper flap there are two lines of inscription in diamond type in yellow green DREI (SECHS, NEUN) KREUZER POST COUVERT. White wove paper, glazed.



A. Tres BZ.

I. Short gum (about 3 cm.)

1° Size 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1001 | 3kr rose |
| 1002 | 3kr pale rose |
| 1003 | 3kr deep rose |
| 1004 | 6kr blue |
| 1005 | 6kr pale blue |
| 1006 | 6kr deep blue |
| 1007 | 9kr bistre brown |
| 1008 | 9kr reddish brown |
| 1009 | 9kr black brown |

Variety: Double impression of stamp. The second one without color, in the lower left corner.

1010 6kr blue

2° Size, 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 1011 | 3kr rose |
| 1012 | 3kr pale rose |
| 1013 | 3kr deep rose |
| 1014 | 6kr pale blue |
| 1015 | 6kr deep blue |
| 1016 | 9kr bistre brown |
| 1017 | 9kr red brown |
| 1018 | 9kr brown |

Variety: Inscription across envelope reads: DREI KREUZER.

1019 3kr rose

II. Long gum (about 6 cm).

Size, 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1020 | 3kr rose |
| 1021 | 6kr pale blue |
| 1022 | 6kr deep blue |
| 1023 | 9kr brown |
| 1024 | 9kr black brown |

Varieties: Inscription runs through stamp.

1025 6kr pale blue

1026 9kr black brown

B. Tress C A

I. Short gum.

1° Size, 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

1027 3kr rose

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1028 | 3kr pale rose |
| 1029 | 3kr deep rose |
| 1030 | 6kr blue |
| 1031 | 6kr pale blue |
| 1032 | 6kr deep blue |
| 1033 | 6kr slate |
| 1034 | 9kr red brown |
| 1035 | 9kr dark brown |
| 1036 | 9kr black brown |

Varieties:

a. Stamp is printed in the center of envelope.

1037 3kr rose

b. Triple impression of stamp, the second and third one without color.

1038 6kr blue

c. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

1039 3kr rose

1040 6kr blue

d. Stamp is impressed without color.

1041 6kr

e. Inscription across envelope is inverted.

1042 9kr brown

2° Size, 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1043 3kr rose

1044 3kr deep rose

1045 6kr blue

1046 6kr pale blue

1047 6kr deep blue

1048 9kr brown

1049 9kr red brown

Varieties:

a. Inscription across envelope reads: DREI DREI KREUZER.

1050 3kr rose

b. Inscription across envelope reads: SECHS, SECHS KREUZER.

1051 6kr blue

c. Inscription across envelope reads: NEUN NEUN KREUZER.

1052 9kr red brown

II. Long gum.

1° Size, 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

1053 3kr rose

1054 3kr deep rose

1055 6kr blue

1056 6kr pale blue

1057 6kr slate

1058 9kr bistre

1059 9kr dark brown

1060 9kr red brown

1061 9kr black brown

Varieties:

a. Inscription runs through stamp.

1062 3kr rose

1063 6kr pale blue

1064 6kr deep blue

1065 6kr slate

1066 9kr red brown

- b. Flap un gummed.
 1067 6kr deep blue
 1068 9kr red brown
- c. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color, in lower left corner.
 1069 3kr deep rose
- d. Inscription across envelope reads :
 "DREI KREUZER."
 1070 6kr deep blue
 1071 9kr bistre
- e. Inscription across envelope reads :
 "SECHS KREUZER."
 1072 3kr rose
 1073 9kr bistre
- f. Inscription across envelope reads :
 "DREI SECHS NEUN KREUZER."
 1074 9kr dark brown
- g. Inscription across envelope reads :
 "NEUN KREUZER."
 1075 6kr pale blue
 2° Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 1.
 1076 3kr deep rose
Variety : Flap un gummed.
 1077 3kr deep rose
 End of 1862.

Stamp same type as preceding issue. The letters of the inscription across the envelope are a trifle wider but spaced closer. On the 3 Kreuzer envelopes the inscription is in yellow green and on the other two values in blue green.

- A. White wove paper.
 Tress CA.
 Short gum (3 cm.)
 Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 1.
 1078 3kr rose
 1079 6kr deep blue
 1080 9kr chocolate
Variety : Inscription across envelope reads : "DREI KREUZER POST KREUZER."
 1081 3kr rose
- B. Bluish wove paper.
 Tress CA.
 Short gum (3 cm.)
 Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 1.
 1082 3kr deep rose
 1083 6kr blue
 1084 9kr brown
 February, 1863.
 Stamp same type as preceding issues. Inscription across envelope is formed of smaller type in blue green
 Tress CA.
 A. White wove paper.
 Short gum (5 cm.)
 Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 1.

- 1085 6kr deep blue
 1086 9kr dark brown
 B. Bluish wove paper.
 I. Short gum (3½ cm.)
 1° Size 148x61 mm.
 Shape 1.
 1087 3kr deep rose
 2° Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 1.
 1089 3kr deep rose
Variety : Double impression of tress on the flap.
 1090 3kr deep rose
 II. Short gum (5 or 5½ cm.)
 Size 148x61 mm.
 1091 6kr bright blue
 1092 6kr deep blue
 1093 9kr brown
 1094 9kr dark brown
Varieties :
 a. Double impression of tress on the flap.
 1095 9kr brown
 b. The inscription runs through the stamp.
 1096 9kr brown
 III. Medium gum (6½ cm.)
 Size, 148x61 mm.
 Shape 4.
 1097 3kr rose
 1098 3kr deep rose
 October, 1864.
 Stamp same type as preceding issue, but inscription printed in yellow green.
 Tress CA
 Bluish wove paper.
 Long gum (10 cm.)
 Size, 148x84 mm.
 Shape 1.
 1099 3kr bright rose
 1100 3kr deep rose
 1101 3kr claret
 1102 6kr pale blue
 1103 6kr bright blue
 1104 6kr deep blue
 1105 9kr bistre brown
 1106 9kr red brown
 1107 9kr deep brown
Varieties :
 a. Stamp embossed without color.
 1108 3kr
 1109 6kr
 1110 9kr
 b. Inscription runs through the stamp.
 1111 9kr bistre brown
 c. Tress BZ, inscription runs through the stamp.
 1112 3kr rose
 d. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.
 1113 3kr deep rose
 e. Double impression of tress.
 1114 6kr deep blue

Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

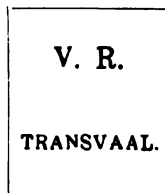
(Continued from page 198.)

In 1877 the British authorities took over the government of the Transvaal and converted it into a Crown Colony. The British flag was hoisted in Pretoria on the 12th April, 1877, but it was not till the July following that a distinctly British issue of postage stamps was made. Then the stamps of the South African Republic were overprinted "V. R. TRANSVAAL" in capital letters as in Type IV.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.

1877. July. Red surcharge.

Type IV. overprinted on the stamps of the South African Republic ; on the 3d of Type II. and on the 6d and 1s of Type I. It is surmised that the overprint was first tried in red, and that after a small quantity had been issued in that color it was abandoned in favor of the more distinct surcharge in black. Only the 3d, 6d, and 1s values were surcharged in red. All are known imperforate, with fine roulette and wide roulette, and some with the other varieties set forth in the following list.



TYPE IV.

| | Unused. | | | Used | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---|---|------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | | | | | |
| 3d lilac | — | — | — | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d blue | — | — | — | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green | — | — | — | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | | | | |
| 3d lilac | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6d blue | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1s yellow green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | | | | | |
| 3d lilac | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6d blue | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1s yellow green | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | Unused | Used |
|--|-----------------------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| Surcharge Inverted | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue | — | — |
| Tête bêche | | |
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | — | — |
| Wider spacing between "V. R." and TRANSVAAL. These are very scarce. Only one is found on each sheet of 80 stamps, but as it is not generally known, it may sometimes be picked up priced as the common surcharge. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 3d lilac | — | — |
| 6d blue | — | — |
| 1s yellow green | — | — |
| No stop after "R" of "V. R." | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue | — | — |
| Same : Surcharge Inverted. | | |
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | — | — |
| No Stop after "TRANSVAAL" | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 3d lilac | — | — |
| 1s yellow green | — | — |
| Double surcharge | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue | — | — |
| Double surcharge : one in red and one in black. Only two or three copies are known of this great rarity. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 3d lilac | — | — |
| Surcharge on back instead of face of stamp. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 3d lilac | — | — |
| Minor varieties :— | | |
| Defective "Zes" in the 6d | | |
| Defective corner, "6" barred out, in the 6d. | | |
| Misplaced "L" in TRANSVAAL in all values. | | |
| Compound roulettes? | | |

1877. Black surcharge. Pelure paper.

This is evidently an over-printing of a small remainder of the pelures of the Republic. In fine condition it is an exceedingly scarce stamp, and unused, mint, it is a rarity.

Imperforate.

| | Unused | | | Used | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d vermilion | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1d vermilion | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | |
| | — | | | — | | |

1877. Black surcharge.

The 1d on the hard surfaced paper and on the coarse soft paper; 3d, 6d, and 1s on coarse soft paper. All, apparently, remainders of the last printings made by the South African Republic. All imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, &c.

Imperforate.

| | Unused | | | Used | | |
|-----------------|--------|----|---|------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d vermilion | • | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3d lilac | 3 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d blue | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 1d vermilion | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d lilac | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6d blue | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green | — | | | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|----|---|
| 1d vermilion | — | | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d lilac | — | | | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 6d blue | — | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green | — | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |

Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 1d vermilion | — | | | — | | |
| 3d lilac | — | | | — | | |
| 6d blue | — | | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1s yellow green | — | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Tête béche.

Imperforate.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1s yellow green | — | | | — | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|

Wider spacing between "V. R." and "TRANSVAAL." Note remarks on this variety in foregoing chronicle of the red surcharge.

Imperforate.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1d vermilion | — | | | — | | |
| 3d lilac | — | | | — | | |
| 6d blue | — | | | — | | |
| 1s yellow green | — | | | — | | |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1s yellow green | — | | | — | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|

| | Unused. | Used |
|---|-----------------------|--------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| No stop after " R " of " V. R " | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 1d vermilion | --- | --- |
| 6d blue | --- | --- |
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | --- | --- |
| Same : Surcharge Inverted. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | --- | --- |
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | --- | --- |
| No stop after " TRANSVAAL " | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 1d vermilion | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac | --- | --- |
| 6d blue | --- | --- |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | --- | --- |
| Same : Surcharge Inverted. | | |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | |
| 1s yellow green | --- | --- |
| Minor varieties :— | | |
| Defective " Zes " in the 6d. | | |
| Defective corner, " 6 " barred out in the 6d. | | |
| Misplaced ' L ' in " TRANSVAAL," in all values. | | |
| Compound Roulettes. | | |
| Bisected stamps, 6d and 1s. | | |
| 1877. August 31st. Black surcharge. Rose colored paper. | | |
| The 6d value printed in blue on rose colored paper. A peculiarity of this issue is that the surcharge inverted is more common than the normal surcharge. Imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, &c. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | 2 0 0 | 0 15 0 |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | 1 10 0 |
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | --- |
| Same : Surcharge Inverted. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | 1 10 0 | 0 12 6 |
| | <i>Fine Roulette.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | 1 10 0 |

| | Unused. | Used. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | £ s d | £ s d |
| No stop after "R" of "V. R." | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | --- |
| Same : Surcharge Inverted. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | --- |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | --- |
| Surcharge omitted. | | |
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | |
| 6d blue on rose | --- | --- |

Minor varieties :—

Defective "Zes."

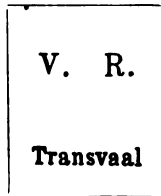
Defective corner, "6" barred out.

Bisected stamps.

1877-8. Colored papers. Surcharged in capitals and small letters.

Types V. and VI. overprinted on a fresh printing from the old plates of the Republic made on colored papers. In this issue the overprint is altered from all capitals to capitals and small letters. The two types—Roman and italic V. R.—were used on the same sheet. The Roman "V. R." is the commoner type. As before, the 1d and 6d value are of Type I., and the 3d of Type II. Paper, colored wove. Imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, etc.

Roman V. R., *i. e.*, overprinted with Type V.



TYPE V.

Imperforate.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 1d red on blue | 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 1d red on orange | 0 3 6 | 0 6 0 |
| 3d lilac on buff | 0 12 0 | 0 7 6 |
| 6d blue on green | 2 5 0 | 0 17 6 |
| 6d blue on blue | 1 10 0 | 0 15 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 1d red on blue | 3 10 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 1d red on orange | 1 10 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 3d lilac on buff | 3 0 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 6d blue on green | 2 10 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 6d blue on blue | 4 0 0 | 2 10 0 |

| | Unused. £ s d | Used. £ s d |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| <i>Wide roulette.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | --- | 3 5 0 |
| 3d lilac on buff | --- | 5 0 0 |
| 6d blue on green | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | 5 0 0 |
| | Unused. £ s d | Used. £ s d |
| Same : Surcharge Inverted. | | |
| <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 1d red on blue | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on buff | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on green | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- |
| <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | |
| 6d blue on green | --- | --- |
| Tête bêche :— | | |
| <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 6d blue on green | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- |
| No stop after " V " of " V R. " and the letters closer together. | | |
| <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 1d red on blue | --- | --- |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| No stop after " R " of " V. R " | | |
| <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 1d red on blue | --- | --- |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- |
| <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on buff | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on green | --- | --- |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- |
| No stop after " V " or " R " and the letters closer together. | | |
| <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| Both stops between the " V " and " R " and letters wider apart. | | |
| <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 6d blue on green | --- | --- |

| | Unused. | Used. | |
|--|---------|-------|--|
| | £ s d | £ s d | |

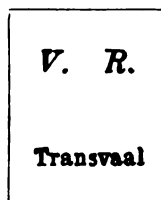
Error : "Transvral." This error occurs once in each sheet. It is one of the most popular rarities of the Transvaal.

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----|--|
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | --- | |
| 1d red on blue | --- | --- | |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | --- | |
| 1d red on blue | --- | --- | |

Error : Surcharge omitted. It is believed that but one sheet escaped being surcharged, as only a few copies are known.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----|--|
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | --- | |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- | |

Italic "V. R.", *i. e.* overprinted with Type VI.



TYPE VI.

In this Italic "V. R." series there is no 6d blue on green, and the varieties, which are so plentiful in the Roman "V. R.," do not occur in the Italic "V. R.," which is nearly three times as rare as the Roman "V. R."

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|--|
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | |
| 3d lilac on buff | 1 0 0 | 0 12 6 | |
| 6d blue on blue | 2 10 0 | 0 17 6 | |

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | --- | 3 10 0 | |
| 3d lilac on buff | --- | --- | |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- | |

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----|--|
| | <i>Wide roulette.</i> | | |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- | |
| 3d lilac on buff | --- | --- | |

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|--|
| | <i>Imperforate.</i> | | |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- | |
| | <i>Fine roulette.</i> | --- | |
| 6d blue on blue | --- | --- | |

(To be Continued)

History of the Belgian Postage Stamps and Entires.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued.)

The postage stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes of the first printing of 1861, and those of 1 centime green, with head, of the first issue, were printed in sheets of 300 and in different shades, and we are able to compile a list of the quantities issued, up to the time that the stamps appeared perforated :

1st printing, May 1, 1861, 1 centime yellow green, white paper, 20,000 sheets, 6,000,000 stamps.

2d printing, Feb. 1, 1862, 1 centime dark green, white paper, 15,000 sheets, 4,500,000 stamps.

3d printing, Sept. 1, 1862, 1 centime yellow green, white paper, 20,000 sheets, 6,000,000 stamps.

Besides these three varieties, the following variations in the shade of the paper may be found :

1. 1 centime green on yellow paper.
2. 1 " " " greenish "
3. 1 " " " grayish "
4. 1 " " " bluish "

These last four varieties are very rare and will probably appear in the proportion of about one to four or five thousand, which leads to the conclusion that these different variations in the paper were probably the result of insufficient wiping of the plates when each new printing was undertaken. This remark may be considered an accurate statement of the facts, and it will apply also to the varieties of shade which have been described in the other values.

When the stamp of 1 centime appeared the Department failed to inform the public that this stamp was specially intended for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter, which resulted in its frequent use on letters. This practice, which did not fail to cause serious inconvenience to the service and which increased unnecessarily the work of the employees especially entrusted with the obliteration of the postage stamps, resulted in the following decree, which was published a month and a half after the first issue of the stamp :

" July 16th, 1861.

" In order to set at rest all doubts which may have been raised, the Administration of Posts informs :

" First. That postage stamps of 10, 20 or 40 centimes may be used for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter.

" Second. That the stamp of 1 centime, being exclusively reserved for use on newspapers and printed matter, may not be employed for the prepayment of letters.

For the Director General,
the Director delegated,
(Signed) Fassiaux."

The failure to observe this inhibition, which did not provide any penalty for letters prepaid by 1 centime stamps, resulted in a continued use of the 1 centime value for the prepayment of letters, but to a much smaller extent than had previously been the case.

The first decree which followed the creation of the postage stamp of 1 centime was one relative to the perforation of the sheets. We reproduce it below :

" March 24, 1863.

Perforation of the sheets of postage stamps.

To carry out a decision of the Minister of Public Works, the sheets of postage stamps shall, in future, be perforated, in order to permit of the easy separation of stamps from one another. In order to delay as little as possible the convenience thus offered to the public, the post offices will receive, immediately after receipt of their orders for the month following, perforated sheets which they shall immediately place in distribution, after the exhaustion, however, of the sheets which have already been broken. At the same time, the postmasters are to send to the Custodian of Stamps, in order that they may be perforated, all unbroken sheets which they may still have in stock and which will be returned to them with as little delay as possible. These shipments are to be accompanied by an advice in writing.

The Director General,
(Signed) Fassiaux."

About six months before the appearance of the preceding decree, certain postoffices, desiring to facilitate their operations of sale, and in imitation of the system already in use elsewhere, provided themselves with rouletting machines, by which they secured in advance the advantages accruing from the perforating of sheets. These machines produced several varieties of rouletting, but this peculiarity was not generally remarked except in the stamps of 10 and 20 centimes. If it has not been observed in the other values, it may be attributed, in the case of the 1 centime, to the small stock of fractions of sheets, and in the case of the 40 centimes, to the limited use of this value in the interior Belgian service.

Below we give a list of the offices which, between October, 1862 and October 1, 1863, distributed stamps perforated by the roulette, the towns being identified by numbers shown in the hand stamped cancellations. Antwerp, No. 4 ; Arlon, No. 5 ; Buiche, No 18 ; Brussels, No. 24 ; Charleroi, No. 25 ; Chimay, No. 27 ; Dinau, No. 33 ; La Louviere, No. 68 ; Malines, No. 78 ; Namur, No. 85 ; St. Ghislain, No. 103 ; Stavelot, No. 112 ; Tournai, No. 120 ; Verviers, No. 123.

As a result of the decree of March, 1863, the following quantities of sheets were returned from the first to the fifth of April, to the Custodian of Stamps, in order that they might be perforated :

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| Stamps of 1 centime, | 170 sheets | 51,000 stamps. |
| " " 10 " | 221 " | 66,300 " |
| " " 20 " | 152 " | 45,600 " |
| " " 40 " | 29 " | 8,700 " |

With this and the previous information furnished, it is quite easy to establish the quantities of imperforate stamps of the second issue which were sold from 1849 to 1863. We also may remark that the figures found in our tabulation correspond with the statistics, published to the public by the Belgian Postal Administration.

List of the Belgian postage stamps sold from 1849 to 1863.

| | 1 centime | 10 centimes | 20 centimes | 40 centimes | Value |
|------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1849 | | 1,870,522 | 1,840,958 | 51,069 | Fr. 575,671.40 |
| 1850 | | 4,085,400 | 3,571,955 | 277,139 | 1,233,786.60 |
| 1851 | | 4,945,220 | 3,910,694 | 310,685 | 1,400,934.80 |
| 1852 | | 5,658,878 | 4,584,107 | 390,821 | 1,639,037.60 |
| 1853 | | 6,460,882 | 4,793,154 | 488,394 | 1,800,076.60 |
| 1854 | | 7,385,145 | 4,949,288 | 541,466 | 1,944,958.50 |
| 1855 | | 8,037,172 | 5,261,198 | 670,636 | 2,124,211.20 |
| 1856 | | 8,446,809 | 5,953,794 | 694,825 | 2,313,369.70 |
| 1857 | | 8,630,724 | 6,561,472 | 759,393 | 2,479,124.00 |
| 1858 | | 9,317,008 | 7,125,406 | 1,054,224 | 2,778,471.60 |
| 1859 | | 10,278,973 | 7,359,905 | 1,188,403 | 2,975,239.50 |
| 1860 | | 10,963,829 | 7,701,783 | 1,293,435 | 3,154,113.50 |
| 1861 | 4,927,223 | 11,687,260 | 8,184,992 | 1,488,820 | 3,430,524.63 |
| 1862 | 8,525,168 | 12,268,420 | 8,549,335 | 1,615,841 | 3,668,297.08 |
| 1863 | 10,168,329 | 13,241,095 | 9,098,170 | 1,759,015 | 3,949,032.79 |

(To be Continued.)

The 2 reales Blue of Spain of 1851.

We copy the following from the *Timbre Poste* :

" We have sought information in various places in regard to the pair of stamps, said to have been found by Mr. Vives, and consisting of a 2 and 6 reales blue of Spain, of the issue of 1851. We have now been informed by Mr. Mahe that he has fortunately had an opportunity of seeing the famous pair and that he considers it perfectly genuine. The following may therefore be taken as proven :—the 2 reales blue is an error, resulting from the insertion of a cliché of this value in the plate of the 6 reales, an error which must have been rectified at once. We recognize, therefore, that we must have been mistaken in declaring this 2 reales stamp in blue to be an essay, and in believing what was written to us by the Royal Stamp Printing Establishment of Spain : 'That this 2 reales was a special essay which Mr. Bartolomi Coromine, the engraver of the stamp, preserved in his collection, which he recently sold to his cousin, Mr. Estruch.' "

Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; their Stamps and Franks.

BY JOSEPH RICH.

(Continued from page 218.)

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



This company was organized in 1849. It established a line in opposition to the New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Ass'n, which used the Morse system of telegraphy. Under the influence of Genl. Lefferts, the capital, which was fixed at \$100,000, was subscribed. The route was along the Pawtucket pike road from Boston to Providence, thence it followed the railroad to Olneyville and southward, by the New London, Middletown, Norwich and New Haven pike, to Eighth Avenue, New York. It was built of a single line of No. 9 galvanized wire. A peculiar insulator, known as the Lefferts block insulator, was used. The system was a chemical one and was supposed to be the invention of a Mr. Bain, but the evidence is in favor of his having stolen whatever ideas he may have had on the subject from Mr. Morse's early instruments, because he was unable to obtain a patent in the United States for his invention.

The company established neat offices, well located and attractively fitted up. I will quote a few words as to the employees: "The receivers were selected for their politeness, were well dressed and silver tongued. A large business was offered and was promptly and skillfully handled. The receipts for the year ending March 30, 1851, were \$34,529 24, the second year they were \$41,521.-30." The company, that is this Merchants' Line—the name by which it is generally known—and the New York & Boston Magnetic were at continual warfare, and suits for infringement of patent were brought against the Merchants' Line. This resulted in the union of the two companies, under the title of the New York & New England Union Telegraph Co. The general director was Thos. M. Clark, whose business methods led to many economies. One was an order that "all Morse operators be instructed to copy their own messages as they receive them, and this led to what is known to day as 'sound reading', in order that they might save themselves the trouble of making two copies. I have a little story to record in connection with sound reading which I have stolen from Tegg, who stole it from the London Times. It is as follows:

"We are requested by the Reuter Telegraph Co. to correct an erroneous announcement, made in their Brisbane telegram of the 2d inst. (published on the 5th inst.), stating that "Lady Kennedy has given birth to twins, the eldest being a son." The company explained that the message they received contained the words 'Governor—Queensland—Twins—First Son.' Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried and

that there must be some mistake, a telegraphic repetition was at once demanded. It has been received to-day (11th inst.), and shows that the words really telegraphed by the Reuter agent were: 'Governor—Queensland—*Turns—First—Sod,*' alluding to the Maryborough Gympic R. R. in course of construction. The words in italics were mutilated by the telegraph in transmission from Australia, and reaching the company in the form mentioned, gave rise to the mistake."

It will be noticed from what I have stated just before, that the lines passed through certain cities. We know seals used by this company in New York, Providence and New Haven. There is every reason to believe that a seal will some day be found bearing the name of the Boston office. It is, of course, out of the question to consider the seals of this company as stamps. There is not the slightest evidence that they were ever used either to prepay a message or to pay for carrying a message from the telegraph office to the point of destination, or that they were used as franks. I have had the privilege of examining a number of these seals, some in the collections of Mr. Clarence H. Eagle and Mr. H. E. Deats, I have also three in my own collection, and have seen quite a number within the last ten years, in the hands of dealers. In no instance have I found the slightest trace of gum on the upper flap of any of the envelopes sealed with these Merchants' Line seals. They are no more telegraph stamps than the circular labels of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. The New York & Erie and the New York & Boston both have exactly the same status; nothing more, nothing less. The label of the Merchants' Line is a copper plate engraving, and consists of an eagle couchant with spread wings, on a double line shield. In the shield is a six-line inscription ornamentally arranged:

" Merchants'
Line
Telegraph
29
Wall St.,
N. York."

" 23—Canal St.—Providence. " 146—Chapel St.—New Haven." The whole design is surrounded by a single lined rectangle, having the corners broken by small quarter circles, and measuring 19x24 mm. in the New York stamp, 18½x25 mm. in the Providence stamp, and the same in the New Haven stamp. They are printed on a heavy, surface-glazed paper and are trimmed to measure about 20x25 mm. In the majority of cases the corners have been cut off diagonally, making an irregular octagon. They were used in 1850.

The labels of the Merchants' Line Telegraph are in bad repute, because of some of the things which are known about them. For many years the labels held an honored position in the catalogues and at one time were priced as high as \$5 per copy. But one day a firm of stamp dealers, of New York City, unearthed a lot with the Providence address on them, for which they charged the modest sum of \$20 each. Then some one discovered (I wonder how that discovery was made) that the long accepted stamp was only a label for sealing the envelopes, and the firm of stamp dealers were obliged to disgorge. My copy cost me \$20, and I know a man who paid \$50 for one not much better. There is an old Spanish proverb which applies to this case, "If fools went not to market, bad wares would not be sold." We must therefore, conclude that the long-listed first issue U. S. Telegraph stamp

is not a telegraph stamp at all. The list of varieties of this label, so far as known, is as follows :

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| New York, | black on red glazed paper |
| “ | “ “ yellow “ “ |
| Providence, | “ “ red “ “ |
| “ | “ “ green “ “ |
| (?) | “ “ yellow “ “ |
| New Haven, | “ “ red “ “ |

CITY & SUBURBAN.



The City and Suburban, as it is known to collectors of stamps, but properly, The New York City & Suburban Printing Telegraph Co., was the first telegraph company to do a purely local business. It was organized in 1855. It grew from the practice, originated in 1849 by Col. R. M. Hoe, of having the business office and factories of the same firm connected by a private wire. The company began business with a central office in a deep basement in Chambers St., near Broadway. Three wires radiated from there to Chatham Sq., East Broadway and Pike Slip,—to a basement opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,—to the Astor House and 21 Wall St. The tariff was 10 cents for 10 words. Messages were few and far between and the scheme was a failure. Henry Bentley had been general manager, constructor, repairer, batteryman and cashier. The company having failed, he leased the lines from the stockholders, agreeing to pay them 25 per cent. of all he made. He arranged for office rent free in a number of hotels and for board, without charge, for an operator. On these terms he opened offices at the Metropolitan, New York and St. Germain hotels. He also established offices at the Broadway Post Office, near Canal St., Broadway & 17th St., Fourth Ave. & 26th St., Crystal Palace, and at two other points on the east side of the city. Immediately a fine business sprang up. I now quote from Reid's book "The Telegraph in America":

"While thus carrying out his project of a City Telegraph, Bentley started a system of message depositories where messages might be left, called for and carried by messengers to the telegraph offices. For this purpose he had stamps of various denominations in the form of a small shield engraved, which could be purchased and affixed to a dispatch when deposited. Boxes for the reception of dispatches were left with druggists and others. Messengers called at stated hours and carried them to the telegraph stations. But, spirited as all this was, it would not work. Wrong tariffs were paid. Illegible messages were dropped in the boxes. Answers, also, were received with imperfect addresses, which made delivery impossible. All this soon raised a storm, and claims for damages became unpleasantly frequent. Under such circumstances the boxes were withdrawn, and the experiment has not been repeated except in two or three European cities where it is now being attempted.

In connection with these telegraphic arrangements, Bentley started the Madison Square Post Office, soon after known as "Bentley's Dispatch", for the delivery of letters in the city and for deposit at the General Post Office. There were, at that time, no auxiliary post offices. Letter carriers were rare and deliveries few. Letter writers had to go or send to the General Post Office to deposit their letters. Bentley offered to do this for a cent each.

The project was well received and thousands of letters were brought to him daily. This was maintained for several years with great success and profit. At last Bentley sold out at a large price. Ill health also induced him to dispose of his telegraphic arrangements and lines to the American Telegraph Company by whom they were, subsequently, greatly enlarged."

The stamps issued were of three values, 1, 2 and 3c, and were printed in sheets together. Just how many were in a sheet is unknown. The largest number ever seen together is three, the 1, 2 and 3c, in a horizontal strip. Probably they were printed in sheets of 100 stamps and, as the tariff is known to have been 10 cents for 10 words, two 3's and two 2's would answer that purpose. The extra cent was probably used in case the words ran over the ten. These stamps, for a long time, were supposed to have been Telegraph Delivery stamps, and were believed to have been used by the Western Union Telegraph Co., doing business under the name of the City & Suburban Telegraph Co., in Brooklyn; and it is also reported that these were checks given to messenger boys as a fee for the delivery of telegrams in various parts of the City of Brooklyn, and that, on Saturday nights, they were cashed. Hence, so few are to be seen. They may be described as follows:—Two concentric horizontal ovals, the outer being scalloped and measuring 30x20 mm. Between the two concentric circles the name, "The City & Suburban Telegraph"; in the center the value, "One Cent" (2 cents—3 cents), with ornamental dashes; printed on a thin white wove paper, imperforate.

The City & Suburban Telegraph Co.

1c black
2c "
3c "

A fairly well made counterfeit is in existence, also a poorer made counterfeit which is printed in blue.

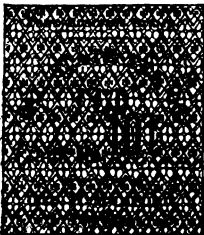
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH CO.

If there was any portion of the United States which, in the early '50's, felt the need of the telegraph more than another, it was California, and the first movement to establish a line was made by Messrs. Oliver C. Allen and Clark Burnham, of New York. In 1852, these gentlemen obtained from the Legislature of California the right to operate a line between San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, on condition that the line should be finished by Nov. 1, 1853. The California Telegraph Co. was organized in the fall of 1852, but the line was never completed on account of the price of money, which at that time was worth from 5 to 10 per cent. a month in California. Early in 1853 another unsuccessful attempt was made. In the meantime, however, J. E. Strong had obtained sufficient subscriptions from the mining towns of Nevada, Grass Valley and Auburn to erect a wire upon trees between these places. It went into operation in July 1853, and was the first line of telegraph erected upon the Pacific coast. In 1853 the California Telegraph Co. was re-organized and re-incorporated, the name this time being the California State Telegraph Co. The old franchise and the material of the old company were purchased. This new company meant business, and immediately they made arrangements to build a line of two wires to follow the stage line to Marysville via Sacramento. The two wires were, one for "up" and the other for "down" business. The duplex system was not then in use. The builders of this line had no perception of the value of their work, as the line was built of very indifferent material. The first section was from San Francisco to San Jose, and it was not then realized

that this was the beginning of a union of the East and the West by means of the telegraph wire. The line was completed to Marysville by Oct. 26, 1853. The tariff was high—\$2 for ten words between San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, and \$1 between San Francisco and San Jose. When it is remembered that San Jose is but a few miles from San Francisco, it will be understood how high this tariff was.

Another line was built in California not long after, known as the Alta Telegraph Co. This was, at first, in competition with the California State Telegraph Co. and was finally absorbed by it. In 1856 the Northern Telegraph Co. was organized to construct a line between Marysville and Yreka. This was also, after competition, absorbed by the California State Telegraph Co. In 1860 an agent of the Western Union Telegraph Co. arrived in San Francisco, with the intention of starting a movement for a telegraph line across the continent. A few weeks after his arrival the Northern Telegraph Co. had been absorbed. The Atlantic & Pacific, another line which had been built in California, also came under the influence of the Western Union, and the Placerville & Humboldt Telegraph Co. was also taken into this friendly family (all by means of union with the California State Telegraph Co.) with a united capital of \$1,250,000. It was in 1866 that the Western Union Telegraph Co. really absorbed the California State Telegraph Co. by purchasing the control of its stock. In January, 1867, the Western Union Co. decided to take direct control of the lines, and George Hart Mumford, who was afterwards Vice-President and Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was put in charge.

It would appear, therefore, that the franks of the California State Telegraph Co. were really issued by the Western Union Telegraph Co., as the Western Union was then in control of its lines. It would also appear to be safe to speculate upon the Western Union Telegraph franks having their origin in the telegraph franks issued by the California State Telegraph Co., as we find that this company was the first to issue a frank, which is dated "1870." It may be interesting, in this connection, to state that the Trans-Atlantic Cable might not have been necessary, had a scheme, which was proposed in California in 1861, gone through. The scheme was nothing less than to build a telegraph line from San Francisco along the coast to Alaska and Behring Strait, crossing that by a cable 39 miles long and sunk only to a depth of 160 feet, thence, by Asiatic Russia (known to us as Siberia), into Europe. It was estimated that this line would not cost very much. Russia had guaranteed to build from Moscow to the Pacific; the line from San Francisco to Vancouver had already been built; it lacked only 1800 miles to Behring Strait. At an estimated cost of \$100 per mile, the total would only have been \$180,000. To this amount must be added \$100,000 for a survey and other expenses.



In examining the franks of the California State Telegraph Co., we find that there are three types. The first was issued in 1870 and consists of a label 25x30 mm. It is type set. In the centre is "1870"; above this, in a curved line, in Roman capitals "CALIFORNIA STATE TEL. CO."; below it "Frank No." and dotted line; at the top "Free Business Stamp"; at the bottom, in two lines, "Geo. H. Mumford, Prest."; the whole surrounded by a single lined rectangular frame, measuring as above stated; all printed over a background of ornamental type set diamonds. The control number is printed in red

ink from steel dies. The highest control number seen is "101". They were printed in sheets of at least six stamps and perforated.

1870. No value; black and blue on white.



Second type, 1870, lithographed. The design consists of a central oval printed in red, and bearing, in colorless characters, "1870"; just above this, in an ornamental frame, the word "Frank"; in two curved labels, one above and the other below, the words "Cal. State" and "Telegraph"; in a colorless label, below the lower curved label, "G. H. Mumford, Pres't." The corners are occupied by ornamental scrolls. The design measures 22x26 mm. and is printed in black on wove paper, perforated.

1870. No value, black and red on white, perforated.



The third design is very similar to the second, and any description of it would coincide with that of the second type of 1870. The main difference is that the central oval lacks any color, and that the label above the central oval, bearing the word "Frank", is of a more ornamental design. The date is printed in salmon, vertically, and across this the control number; the highest number seen being 103.

The years following, namely, 1872, 1873, 1874 and finally, 1875, are all similar, though not the same, and vary in the color of the impression as well as in the color of the date printed in the central oval.

| | | | | |
|------|----------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1871 | no value | black and salmon | on white wove, | perforated |
| 1872 | " | green and red | " | " |
| 1873 | " | red and salmon | " | " |
| 1874 | " | blue and salmon | " | " |
| 1875 | " | brown and green | " | " |

In 1875 there was also issued a form of telegraph "pass", which, it seems, accompanied the book of stamps, if they were issued in book form. Of course, this cannot be considered in any sense a frank or a stamp. I merely refer to it because it has come under my notice.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. had its origin in two inventions, both rivals of the Morse system of telegraphy. Of these two the more important was the House Printing Telegraph. This instrument was patented in 1846 and at that time appeared to be the highest product of the human mind, as applied to telegraphic invention. This was owned by the American Telegraph Co. The other competitor was the Hughes instrument, also owned by the American Telegraph Co., and upon which its business career depended. In 1847 Hugh Downing, of Philadelphia thought that he saw a fortune in the House patent and bought a trifling interest in it, and in 1849 constructed a line from New York to Philadelphia, called the "New Jersey Magnetic Telegraph Co." The capital was \$100,000. The line was along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Fort Lee, and across the Delaware, Raritan and North Rivers by the use of masts. Mr. Downing was a very industrious and active man, but indiscreet and self-willed, and thereby lost a great deal of business. Henry J. Rogers was appointed superintendent, and the company built up a large and prosperous business. In fact, it became so prosperous that the greatest mass of business of the press was taken from the Magnetic

Telegraph Co. and given to the House Printing Co. In 1859, it became consolidated with the American Telegraph Co.

In 1849, there was organized in the state of New York a line known as the "New York State Telegraph Co.". The line ran from New York to Buffalo and was to cost about \$100,000.

On April 1, 1851, a number of gentlemen from New York and Rochester organized the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Co., with a capital of \$360,000. The route was to be through the state of New York, from Buffalo to Pennsylvania, and along the south side of Lake Erie, and thence to St. Louis. In April, 1854 these companies agreed to consolidate. On April 4, 1856, a charter was granted in New York state to the Western Union Telegraph Co., this being the name which Mr. Ezra Cornell, who was a large owner of the stocks of the corporations, insisted the new combination should bear. The headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Co. were at first located at Rochester, N. Y. Shortly afterwards it moved to New York and established itself at 145 Broadway. It will be unnecessary to go into its further history.

In 1871 this company began the practice of issuing franks to its stockholders, to members of the press, to politicians who might grant it favors, to railroad officials whom it desired to own. These franks may be described as follows: In the center are the words "FRANK" and "No." in solid letters; under it in red or other colors is the surcharged control number of the frank, and this number usually has in front of it a serial number or letter, all of which is in a square, the ground of which is made up of "Western Union Telegraph Co." repeated many times. Over this square is a double curved solid tablet, on which are the words "Telegraph Co." in white letters, and above this, in a solid arched tablet, "Western Union" in white letters. Directly over the word "Frank" is a white, geometric ornament. Below the square is an oblong tablet containing the name of the president in script, and the word "President" at the base of the tablet in solid letters. The groundwork of the tablet is "Western Union" many times repeated, in a series of geometric curves in color. The entire engraving is on a tablet of vertical parallel lines; at the base of the design is the word "Complimentary" in white letters on a solid ground. Engraved by the National Bank Note Co., and printed on white wove paper, perf. 12; size 25x30½ mm. The franks of 1870 were probably printed in blocks of eight, two of these blocks being enclosed in a cover bearing the title of the company and other information, including the conditions upon which the frank was issued. In 1872 they were bound in covers of a smaller size, in blocks of four, and this form has been retained up to the present day. The first four used did not bear any date, and are known only by their color.



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH FRANKS.

Printed by the National Bank Note Company.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|----------------|---------|
| 1871, | no value, | green, | William Orton, | Pres't. |
| 1872, | " | vermilion, | " | " |
| 1873, | " | blue, | " | " |
| 1874, | " | brown, | " | " |

Date at sides in solid color.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|----------------|---------|
| 1875, | no value, | green, | William Orton, | Pres't. |
| 1876, | " | vermilion, | " | " |
| 1877, | " | mauve, | " | " |
| 1878, | " | bistre, | " | " |
| 1879, | " | blue, | Norvin Green, | " |

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------|
| 1880, | no value, | rose, | Norvin Green, | Pres't. |
| 1881, | " | green, | " | " |
| 1882, | " | blue, | " | " |
| 1883, | " | brown, | " | " |
| 1884, | " | violet, | " | " |
| 1885, | " | green, | " | " |
| 1886, | " | purple, | " | " |
| 1887, | " | red brown, | " | " |
| 1888, | " | blue, | " | " |
| 1889, | " | olive, | " | " |
| 1890, | " | purple, | " | " |
| 1891, | " | brown, | " | " |
| 1892, | " | vermilion, | " | " |
| 1893, | " | blue, | " | " |
| 1894, | " | green, | Thos. T. Eckert, | " |

In 1895, the design was somewhat changed. The word "Frank" in the center is now in a more ornamental and shaded letter; the word "No." is in a white outline Roman letter; the lower label ceases to be ornamental and the background, instead of being made up of the words "Western Union" repeated, consists of ornamental figures. The size remains about the same, but the perforation is 14 instead of 12.



Printed by the International Bank Note Co.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1895, | no value, | brown, | Thos. T. Eckert, | Pres't. |
| 1896, | " | purple, | " | " |
| 1897, | " | red, | " | " |
| 1898, | " | green, | " | " |
| 1899, | " | olive, | " | " |

The control number was either written with a pen, stamped with a rubber hand stamp, or printed on a printing press. In the early numbers, the serial number which appears most frequently is "O". In 1875, we find A, B, C, D, E, and these appear to run through the entire series.



Four curious labels have come under my notice, which are worthy of description, because they may lead to the unearthing of a scheme for the prepayment of telegrams. They are printed on salmon colored paper and measure 28x31 mm. The design consists of an ordinary type set Grecian border, inside of which is the inscription "Good for 5 (10, 25, 50) cents at any W. U. Tel. Office in this city, when countersigned by . . . Manager"; with blank lines for the name of the manager. Whether these are merely essays, or whether they were in use by some of the offices under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Co., is not known. I shall be glad to receive any information upon the subject.

COLUSA, LAKE, AND MENDOCINO TELEGRAPH CO.

I cannot find anything about this company, except a mere statement that such a company did exist, and that it had 27 offices, 32 employees, owned 260 miles of poles and 260 miles of wire; therefore, it was a single line telegraph. What other information we have on the subject appeared in *Filatelie Facts and Fallacies*, some years ago. I quote it in full:

"During a conversation with an old time collector not long since, the subject of Locals and Franks was touched upon, and incidentally he mentioned that somewhere in his collections he had some stamps that he could find no mention of in the published catalogues.

With a collector's keen instinct of something new in sight, it was suggested they be hunted up, which was done, and some three or four sheets of the stamps illustrated herewith were the result of the search.

The owner could give but little information, further than he had had them for upward of fifteen years, and they were given him by a friend now dead.

With a sample in hand the next attempt was to authenticate the stamp, find its progenitors and dig up its history.

Mr. Finn of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has been a constructor of telegraph lines in all parts of this coast for 30 years past, was sought, as being most likely to be informed as to the existence of any and all lines in the State. The result was most satisfactory, Mr. Finn having personally superintended the construction of a portion of this line about 20 years ago.

The line was known when first built, as the "PRINCETON, COLUSA AND GRAND ISLAND TELEGRAPH CO.," and was situated in Colusa County, Calif. It was shortly afterward extended to Lake County, and the name changed to "COLUSA, LAKE AND MENDOCINO TELEGRAPH CO.," with Mr. P. L. Washburn as its Superintendent.

Stamps were issued for the prepayment of telegrams and sold in the form of coupon books.



This much by the way of history; as to the stamps themselves, they are type-set and printed in black on a white wove gummed paper, 10 stamps in a sheet, in two horizontal rows of five each, each sheet being a page in the coupon book, and measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches horizontally, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches vertically, perforated 12, the outside margins not perforated, thus leaving eight stamps in each sheet perforated on three sides, and two stamps on two sides only, while none are perforated on all four sides.

When sold, they were surcharged in blue with the initials of the superintendent, "P. L. W."

The fact that this was a country line, with no San Francisco terminal, probably explains why it had been overlooked by the collectors of its time.

This stamp should certainly take an equal place with the well-known California State Telegraph stamps in the estimation of all collectors."

Two values are known, the 5c and 10c.

5c black, blue surcharge.

10c black, " "

AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH CO.

This company was organized in February, 1879, under the laws of the state of New York, with a capital of \$3,000,000. It was a pretentious company. They proposed, by means of a machine which they owned, to revolutionize the telegraphy of the world. Mr. D. H. Craig had received, during the summer of 1878, permission to use the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co., to test a system of automatic telegraphic transmission, practically the same as that of Bain, which many years previously had proved a failure. Mr. Craig was very sanguine, and in a manual for the telegraph, speaking of his system, he writes:—"What the postal car is, as compared with the postal coach of fifty years ago, the new system of machine telegraphing is, as compared with the Morse or other hand key systems of the present day. Practically demonstrated results already justify the assertion that ordinary business letters can now be telegraphed at a speed of one thousand words per minute, between any two points within five hundred miles, for less than the postal charges on half-ounce letters, carried an equal distance, forty years ago. The circular of the company claimed the introduction of six new features,—

One: Impression messages at a uniform tariff of 25 cents for thirty words, with instant transmission and delivery.

Second: Mail messages: delivery of fifty words for 25 cents guaranteed within two hours.

Third: Night messages, fifty words for 15 cents, mailed before 9 A. M.

Fourth: Press reports, 500 miles, one hundred words for ten cents.

Fifth: The use of stamps.

Sixth: Street boxes with collections, every 15 minutes."

The circular goes on to show the difference in the capacity of the Morse system and the American Rapid system,—how the employment of girls, constituting cheap labor, would reduce the cost of telegraphing enormously; of the enormous power of transmission over a single wire, and how one thousand words will cost the company 19 cents the first year, 15 cents the second year, and, in the 13th year it would be reduced to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand words. Too bad the company never lived to be 13 years old!

Mr. Gerrit Smith, one of the ablest electricians, and with whom I was, at that time, acquainted, greatly improved the system. Under his guidance 480,000 words a day could be sent. This was in 1881. I trust you will pardon me for quoting from a memorandum journal which I kept in those days, when I had very little to do and visited everything that was worth visiting around New York. I find, under date of May 3rd, 1881, that I visited the office of the American Rapid Co., where I called on Mr. Smith, the chief engineer, who took me through the operating room to see the company's system. My notes read: "The messages are received from the general public at Cortlandt St. and Broadway, and sent through tubes, by means of compressed air, to the operating rooms on the fourth floor of the Benedict Building, opposite. However, before being sent up there they are stamped with a green stamp. When the message reaches the operating room, it is put into its proper bin, with reference to its destination, and from this it is again taken in hand by one of the operators (mostly girls), who proceeds to make a perforation of it by means of a machine, which seems to be a combination of a sewing machine, punching apparatus and typewriter. The operators are able to perforate about 35 words per minute. The perforated sheet is received on a reel automatically and is then taken to the transmitting table to await its turn to be sent to its destination. The transmitter consists of two metal disks, separated by one of vulcanite, and of two metal bands, which are attached to a spring and, when in use, rest on these two metal disks. The perforation is attached to these disks, the spring lowered and the crank turned, and the two metal bands make an electric circuit everytime they fall into one of these holes. The result at the receiving end is dot, double dot or dash, or quadruple dot or long dash. The perforations can be transmitted at the rate of 800 words a minute, and can be received at the other end at the same rate. The receiving machine consists of a revolving disk and a marker, which is worked somewhat like a Morse receiver. The operator is signalled, whereupon he turns the disk by means of the crank, and the prepared paper which is attached to it receives the message in Morse characters. The slip is given to girls who copy it on a typewriter, and the operation is complete."

The stamps called for in the circular were issued and were sold. They were printed by the American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 100, and were of three kinds: the first kind, labeled "Telegram" for the prepayment of messages; the second kind, "Duplicate"; and the third kind, "Collect". These "duplicate" and "collect" stamps were printed in alternate rows on the same sheet. The cancellation in use was either the word "Paid" in a rectangle, or the letters "O C" or some other letters, or the name of the receiving office.

The "Duplicate" stamps were used in the office of the company to indicate the amount paid, for what are known as, "repeated messages". It is well known that repeated messages are transmitted at a less price than the originals, and accounts for the denominations of these stamps differing somewhat from those marked "Telegram".

The "Collect" stamps, as their name indicates, were attached to telegrams which had not been prepaid, and indicated to the receiver the amount which the company desired to collect. The blanks of the company bear at the right hand side the following imprint:—"Please pay no charges on this message unless the amount is denoted hereon by the Company's stamp."



The design of the "Telegram" stamps consists of a central ornamental numeral or numerals on a background of lathe-work and surrounded by a twelve-scolloped circle. Above, in left corner, "AM"; immediately beneath it in an oblique label "Rapid Tel." and directly under "Tel.", in a curved label, the letters "Co." At the base in an oblique label, parallel to the one above, the word "Telegram".

Printed on white, wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1c black
- 3c orange
- 5c brown
- 10c lilac
- 15c emerald green
- 20c red
- 25c pink
- 50c ultramarine



The "collect" stamps are all of the same design, as the "Telegram" stamps except that in the lower label the word "COLLECT" takes the place of the word "Telegram".

Printed on white wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1c brown
- 5c blue
- 15c puce brown
- 20c olive



The "Duplicate" stamps are all of the same design, which consists of large ornamental figure or figures of value on an involved background of lathe-work and enclosed within an ornamental diamond-shaped frame. The diamond rests on an ornamental shaded shield which contains in either upper corner the letters "A" or "R" and in the lower corners "T" or "CO." At the base of this shield is a label of solid color bearing in white letters the word "DUPLICATE".

Printed on white wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1c brown
- 5c blue
- 15c puce brown
- 20c olive



The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa.

PART II.

COMPRISING GAMBIA, GOLD COAST, GRIQUALAND EAST, GRIQUALAND WEST,
LAGOS, MADAGASCAR, MATABELELAND, MAURITIUS AND NATAL.

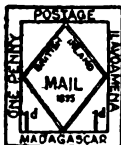
Compiled and Published by the Philatelic Society, London.

This work has reached our hands, and we may say that it is a worthy companion to the previous publications of the London Society. We cannot expect to find anything new in a number of the countries which are treated in this part, as their issues have been practically without striking varieties. However, the work furnishes some new material which will probably be included in future catalogues. The reference list of each country is preceded by preliminary notes, some of which, especially those on Mauritius and Natal, are extremely interesting and furnish valuable material to the student of the stamps of these countries.

Griqualand East. Private local post, Mount Currie Express. These stamps, specimens of which have appeared from time to time, are now recognized, although they have not yet secured the standing accorded to a regular issue of postage stamps by an established government. It appears that Mr. Darby, the manager of Messrs. Ballance & Goodliffe, who did business in the territory of Griqualand East and in Alfred County, Natal, used to employ a native runner to go regularly for his post, and the inhabitants, availing themselves of this opportunity of getting their post carried to and fro, Mr. Darby found that his runner was patronized more than accorded with his convenience. He thereupon received verbal permission from the Government to have a stamp struck off and sold to the public, and the stamp was quasi recognized by the laws of the country as of the value of 1d. The stamps were used between 1874 and 1877.

Madagascar. A complete history is given of the issue and use of the large labels which are noted in our catalogue, and this should put an end to the attempts which have been made for a number of years, to discredit the legitimacy of their issue. The fact that practically no used specimens are known should not militate against these labels, as the peculiar method of their use made the finding of used specimens almost impossible. The labels were sold by the British Vice-Consulate at their face value, and they were not pasted on the letters which they franked. One corner of each stamp was gummed, and this gummed portion was lightly pasted on the letter and removed by the Vice-Consul, who substituted for it Mauritius stamps of an equal value, which Mauritius stamps were attached to the letters in the regular way. We cannot conceive of any line of reasoning which would justly debar these labels from recognition as regular postage stamps, as they fully prepaid the postage on the letters which were forwarded through the Vice-Consulate. However, in addition to these it appears that two other issues both of which have been known for some time and refused recognition, were issued by competent authority and should probably be included in catalogues

The issue of January, 1895.



| | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1d | black on blue gray wove paper, | 6 types |
| 4d | “ “ thick white laid paper | “ |
| 6d | “ “ pale yellow wove paper | “ |
| 8d | “ “ salmon wove paper | “ |
| 1s | “ “ fawn wove paper | “ |
| 2s | “ “ bright rose wove paper | “ |
| 4s | “ “ gray wove paper | “ |

Error, 4d spelled “FUOR”, instead of “FOUR”.

The compilers of the work remark as follows :

“These stamps constituted a provisional issue until others arrived from England. There seems little doubt, however, that the stamps and also those of the succeeding issue were made with the idea of selling them to collectors and dealers ; otherwise, stamps ranging in value up to 4 shillings were hardly necessary to prepay postage rates of 1 penny and 4 pence (sic.) Both sets of stamps were condemned by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, but a certain number of them were undoubtedly used for prepaying postage. All the values of the first issue were supplied post marked to order, in blue or lilac, with a circular hand stamp, containing “British Mail, Antananarivo” and a date, often “31 Jan. '95” or “15 May '95”.

Issue of March, 1895.

Lithographed on white, wove paper, perforated 12.



2d ultramarine
4d rose
6d deep green

1s deep greenish blue
2s chocolate brown
4s deep lilac mauve

These stamps were in use for only a few months as the post was suppressed when the French troops entered Antananarivo, at the end of September, 1895.

The typographical appearance of the book is, of course, beyond criticism, but we regret that we cannot say the same for the illustrations. The plates of the early stamps of Mauritius are far below the standard set by the London Society, and with the vast amount of material offered by European collections we expected much finer productions.

NOTE.—The publishers' price for the volume is 16 shillings and we are prepared to supply a few copies, duty paid and post free, for \$5.

The Stamps of the Revolutionary Government of the Independent State of Acre, Brazil.

One of our correspondents has sent us a copy of the *Folha do Norte* of June 1st, published in Belem, in the State of Para, Brazil, in which the intended issue of a set of stamps for the State of Acre, which is now in revolution, is announced. We give herewith a translation of the decree, as published by the newspaper referred to :

" ORGANIZATION OF POST OFFICES.

" First report of the Secretary General to the Director of the P. O.

In accordance with Decree No. 15, of the Provisional Government, which organized the mail service of the State, I inform you that on August 1st of this year, there will be put in circulation stamps of the following descriptions :

Stamps of the value of 800, 500 and 200 reis; they will measure 37x26 mm. and will bear the following designs :

A landscape on the river Acre; 'History', represented by a female figure seated, at whose feet are placed arms and ammunition, as emblems of strength and liberty. The 200r stamps will be blue, the 500r red and the 800r yellow.

Stamps of the value of 2000 and 5000r. These will measure 26x37 mm. and bear as a design the national flag in proper colors, surrounded by ornaments printed in black ink.

City of Acre, 1st May, 1900.

(signed) Rodrigo de Carvalho."

Some doubt has been expressed as to the continuance of the revolution until the date fixed for the issue of the stamps.

Hawaii 12c blue of 1894.

Philatelic Facts and Fallacies reports, on the authority of the Honolulu Bulletin of May 15th, that a speculator bought up the entire lot of 12c stamps remaining in the hands of the Post Office. The amount involved is said to be in the neighborhood of \$5,000, so that our speculating friend has secured about 40,000 specimens. No doubt he anticipates realizing somewhere around \$1,000,000 profit on his investment, but we predict that before a year has elapsed he will be glad to sell the stamps in small lots at face value.

The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

Dear Sir :

I am now engaged in revising for publication in book form my history of the "Postage Stamps of the United States," which has been appearing in the JOURNAL for the past three years. I desire to add to it any items which may be of interest to collectors. It has occurred to me that a paragraph devoted to the subject of stamps cancelled before use might be desirable, and also a list of the various cancellations. I will be obliged if any of your readers who has such pre-cancelled stamps in his collection, will kindly send me a list of them, or forward the stamps for examination; I should prefer the latter. For all favors I tender my thanks in advance.

Very truly yours.

JOHN N. LUFF.

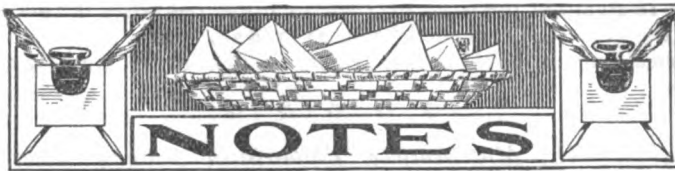
Buffalo Exposition Stamps.

The Weekly Philatelic Era, in its Washington Notes, gives a list of the designs which have been adopted for the Buffalo Exposition stamps, which are to appear next year. The list is as follows :

- 1c a lake steamer
- 2c an express train
- 4c an automobile
- 5c Niagara Falls
- 8c canal locks at Sault, Sainte Marie
- 10c the American flag

The stamps are all to be in two colors, with the exception of the flag which is to show all three colors.





BRITISH PROTECTORATE.—The *Monthly Journal* reports, on the authority of Mr. Gordon Smith, that there is a variety of the 2d surcharged with value in figures (our No. 11), in which the figure "2" has a curved tail and is shorter than the ordinary type. It is said that one specimen of this variety is to be found in each pane of sixty stamps.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*: "A correspondent at Pretoria, writing at the end of March last, tells us that some of the stamps obtained in the colonial towns occupied by the Boers in January and February were surcharged "Z. A. R.—1900," in two lines diagonally, and were postally used. He adds that this was done locally, and without any authority, and that as soon as the Postal Department at Pretoria heard of the matter these curiosities were ordered to be sent up to the capital. The financial advantages of Philately are fully appreciated at Pretoria, and no doubt a few months hence there will be a few Boer ex-officials with some of these stamps to dispose of. What the values were is not stated."

As these varieties appear to have been issued without official sanction, they are certainly not worthy of recognition.



CRETE.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* as it will be of some interest to our readers, although the envelope referred to can scarcely be considered a regularly issued variety:

"We are shown a curious envelope, with an impression of the first (the locally engraved) stamp impressed upon the flaps, evidently after they were closed. We are told that when the adhesives of this type were printed, supplies of them were sent from Heracleon to one of the other offices inclosed in envelopes upon which an impression of the stamp was struck, as a kind of official frank. On one envelope the stamp was impressed in the right upper corner, and on another on the flaps, as in the case before us. These two are believed to be the only specimens in existence. The envelope is of *white laid* paper, 170x117 mm., and the stamp is cancelled with the word "HPAKLEION," in *black sans-serif* capitals, as were most of the adhesives.

Provisional envelope. 20 par., mauve on white laid."



CHINKIANG.—Among a recent shipment of official stamps of this Treaty Port, we received a few specimens of the 4 and 5c with inverted surcharge.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—In a shipment of the high values of the Jubilee issue, which has just reached us, we find a portion of a sheet of the 1 peso value imperforate.

DUTCH INDIES.—A correspondent of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports having a 1c stamp of the issue of 1870 in brick red, that is to say, in the color of the 2c. It is cancelled "Spt. 21, 1882". We think, however, that this information must be taken *cum grana salis* until more definitely confirmed.



ERITREA.—The *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* states on the authority of one of its correspondents that an entirely new issue is in preparation. It is stated that each value is to be of a different design.



FIJI ISLANDS.—The *Australian Philatelist* has seen a copy of the 6 pence of the current issue, printed on both sides.



GUATEMALA.—We are informed that all the values up to 25c are soon to appear in new colors. The 1 and 6c are chronicled in this number, and the colors decided upon for the other values are as follows :

2c red
5c blue
10c gray
20c violet
25c light yellow

The values above 50c are to remain the same as before.



INDIA.—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Journal of India* :

"It has been decided that the Indian Post Office will fall into line with that of other countries in the matter of color of its $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps. Unfortunately this involves a change in the color of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 annas also. We fancy that it will be years before we see the $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in its new dress. The stock-in-hand of this stamp was estimated to last something over two years while it was the stamp used for all foreign letters. Now that the Imperial Penny Postal Union has started, the stock is likely to last indefinitely. The color of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp has not yet been decided. A light-brown shade was objected to by the contractors as liable to confusion with the 8 anna stamp by artificial light. It is probable that a slate-gray will be fixed on. The others are to be—

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna | yellow green | { | (like current $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas). |
| 1 | carmine | { | (" " $\frac{1}{4}$ ") |
| 2 | violet | | (like border of current Rs. 5). |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | blue | | (like current 2 annas). |



KISHENGARH.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs the *Monthly Journal* that in future this state intends to employ the following colors for its stamps :

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna rose
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " blue or green
1 " rose
1 rupee green

NETHERLANDS.—Some time ago it was stated that the 1 florin Coronation stamp existed in two types, and we have now seen specimens of the two varieties. The only difference appears to lie in the numerals of value in the lower corners, which measure as follows: Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$, width at foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. respectively. We suppose that the central design remains the same for all the high values, and that the numerals are inserted whenever a printing is to be made. It is therefore not unlikely that many other varieties of the numerals will appear from time to time.



ORANGE FREE State.—We copy a few items of information from our contemporary, the *Monthly Journal*, and we presume that it will be some time before philatelists will be able to make order out of chaos, on account of the multiplicity of surcharges which have been issued, and reported as issued, as an incident of the present war between England and the Dutch Republics:

“One of Mr. Wyndham’s letters went down in the *Mexican*, and arrived in a somewhat washed-out condition, but we have been able to decipher it. He adds that the surcharged 1d., *brown*, and 1s., *orange*, are of somewhat doubtful character. Of the former stamp about ten shillings’ worth were in the hands of a bank at Bloemfontein, the manager of which got permission to have them made available for use. They were never regularly issued to the public, and the same seems to be the case with the 1s., *orange*. He also states that there were two settings of the surcharge used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d stamps, the second of which shows no errors, but the stops are all of a wrong fount, and, we gather, are higher up than they ought to be.

“Another correspondent tells us that he obtained, amongst other things, from a son, who is with his regiment at the front, a block of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3d of 1896, some of the stamps in which bear double, triple, and even quadruple overprints, and amongst them is a figure “2” that is broader than any of those shown in the Catalogue”.



SARAWAK.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* states that one sheet of the 2c on 12c red on bluish paper, which was issued a few months ago, was printed with the surcharge inverted. It is stated that the sheet was sold to a Chinaman, who used a considerable portion before the error was noticed.



SIAM.—In assorting a lot of provisional stamps, we find two varieties of the 4 atts on 12 atts, the surcharge being much smaller and narrower in one than in the other. The variety given in our catalogue measures $11\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm., including the period, whereas the smaller type measures 11×2 mm.



SWITZERLAND.—It is officially announced that, between the 2d and 15th of July, three stamps are to be issued in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union. The stamps are to remain available for use until December 31st of this year, on which date they are to become obsolete and uncurrent.

TASMANIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the design which appears on the new 2d stamp was adopted by mistake, the engraver, by some unexplained means, substituting Høbart in the design in the place of the Cataract Gorge. It is stated that the mistake will be remedied later on.

We illustrate the 2½, 3 and 4d values, chronicled in our May number :



TURKEY.—It is stated that the Government of Turkey intends to issue a stamp commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the ascension of Sultan Abdul Hamid to the throne, which anniversary is to be celebrated in August of this year.





BELGIUM.—The *Timbre Poste* states that in April it saw the 10c letter card with the stamp printed in carmine.

We have received the 1 and 2 franc stamps in new colors, namely, orange and lilac respectively.

The *Revue Philatélique Belge* also announces a change in the colors of several of the unpaid letter stamps.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
1fr orange
2fr violet

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
10c carmine
50c gray
1fr ochre

Letter card.

10c carmine

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—It would appear that the stamps surcharged in Mafeking, which we chronicled a short time ago, were really placed in issue by Maj. Gen. Baden-Powell. Several of our contemporaries chronicled the ½, 1 and 3p stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, overprinted "Mafeking 1d (3d or 6d) Besieged", and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been informed that the 3p lilac British Bechuanaland and the 4p stamp of Great Britain with the Bechuanaland surcharge were also surcharged "6d" and "1s" respectively. For the present we shall recognize only the three Cape stamps, but there is really no reason to assume that the other

varieties mentioned were not regularly issued in the same way.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Anchor.

1p on ½p green, Cape of Good Hope, old type
3p on 1p carmine, Cape of Good Hope, 1894 type

CEYLON.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* reports the new 2c stamp, surcharged "On Service", for official use.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.
2c brown, black surcharge

CHILE.—In addition to the adhesives of the new issue, which we have chronicled, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the 20 and 50c.

A recent number of *Meeke's Weekly* also mentions some envelopes, wrappers and letter sheets, that we have not as yet listed.

We have now received a 5c envelope of a new design, the engraving being beautifully executed, and the whole presenting a handsome appearance.

Adhesive stamps.

Rouletted.
20c black
50c brown

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 159x96 mm.

5c ultramarine

Registration envelopes.

15c violet

20c black

Letter sheet.

5c violet

Wrappers.

2c green

20c black

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us the 5c stamp of the Cucuta type, printed in black on white paper, and also three values, namely, 5, 10 and 20c, bearing a hand stamped surcharge "Andrés B. Fernandez", this being, as we are informed, the name of the General commanding the revolutionary forces in Cucuta. The hand stamp is applied in green on the 5 and 20c stamps, and in black on the 10c.

Adhesive stamps.

Surcharged "Andrés B. Fernandez"

5c black

10c black on pink

20c black on yellow

DANISH WEST INDIES.—It appears that the type, which has been used for the stamps of this Colony since 1873, is to be superseded by a new one, the design being the same as that of the 5, 10 and 20 öre of Denmark of the current issue.

We have received the 1 and 5c in the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c light green

5c light blue

French Offices in Morocco.—The *Monthly Circular* has seen the 25c letter card of France, surcharged for use in Morocco.

Letter card.

25c black on rose

FRENCH GUIANA.— "*Stamps*" reports the issue of the 5c stamp for this Colony in the new color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

FRENCH OCEANIA.— *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the 5c stamp in the new shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

GERMANY.—We have received a specimen of the 2 pfennig stamp in the new design. As the same value, in the old design, was placed in use only a short time ago, we presume that some time will elapse before the stamp in question will be regularly placed in circulation.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2pf slate

GREAT BRITAIN.—The newly issued ½p green has already appeared with the surcharge "Army Official." This information is gleaned from *Ewens Weekly Stamp News*.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged "Army Official."

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

—

GUATEMALA.—We have just received the 1 and 6 centavos stamps in the old types, but printed in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c dark green

6c emerald green

—

Bussahr.—On the authority of the *Monthly Journal* we add the following varieties to our previous list :

2a orange, monogram rose, imperf.

4a violet, " " "

8a brown, " purple, "

10a green, " rose, "

4r ultramarine, monogram rose, imperforate

—

Jhind.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* reports the new 3 pies stamp of India, surcharged for this State.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

3p carmine, black surcharge.

—

Nabha.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* also reports the appearance of the 3 pies stamp for this State.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

3p carmine, black surcharge.

—

Oroha.—*The Stamp Collectors Fort-*

nightly states that this State of central India has issued a set of stamps consisting of the following values : $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 annas. The design, which is the same for all values, is said to be not unlike that used for Kishengarh but much better in execution.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated (?).

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

1a violet

2a yellow

4a dark green

—

MAURITIUS.—We have just received a few specimens of the 16c stamp surcharged "4 CENTS," the type of surcharge being the same as was used in 1898 in surcharging envelopes and wrappers. It is stated that 51,000 of this new variety were issued, all having been bought up on the day on which they were placed on sale.

The *Monthly Journal* has received the current 8c card, surcharged "2—CENTS" in black. The original value of the stamp, and the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE", are cancelled with black bars.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c on 16c red brown, black surcharge

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

2c on 8c rose, black surcharge

—

MEXICO.—Several months ago we chronicled the 1, 2 and 15c stamps of the current issue, surcharged "Official" in black. The *Timbre Poste* now adds the 3, 5, 10 and 20c to the set.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

3c yellow brown

5c dark blue
10c brown lilac and orange
20c carmine and dark blue

NEW CALEDONIA.—The *Timbre Poste* announces the 5c stamp in the new yellow green color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
5c yellow green

NEW ZEALAND.—We find that we omitted two values in the set of unpaid letter stamps which we chronicled some time ago. We now add them to the list.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has seen specimens of the recently issued envelopes, the stamps being of the designs of the current adhesives. Our correspondent states that it is the most poorly executed stationery it has ever seen, and that the issue is only a temporary one, pending the engraving of the dies for embossing.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.
Perforated.
3p green, numeral in red
8p " " " "

Envelopes.

Size 3⅞x5⅜ in.
½p purple black
Size 3¾x9⅞ in.
1p pale carmine
Size 3⅞x4¾ in.
2p pale lake

ORANGE FREE STATE.—In addition to the values which we have previously chronicled with the V. R. I. surcharge we have now received two more varieties. We also notice that a second printing has been made of most of the values, the difference lying in the periods, which in the second setting are generally very thin and placed somewhat above the line,

although a few stamps on each sheet show the large period placed on the line.

From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we understand that the ½ and 1d reply cards have been surcharged "V. R. I." as in the case of the adhesives.

Adhesive stamps.

Surcharged "V. R. I."
Perforated.
2p on 2p violet
3p on 3p blue

Postal cards.

½x½p green, black surcharge
1x1p brown, " "

Russian Offices in the Levant.—We have just received three values of the Russian surcharged stamps, the issue of which was predicted a few months ago.

Adhesive stamps.

Horizontally laid paper.
Watermarked wavy lines
Perforated 14½
4pa on 1k orange, blue surcharge
10pa " 2k green, red "
1pi " 10k dark blue, red surcharge

SALVADOR.—Mr. Julius Herzog has shown us the 12c of the 1899 issue, surcharged in two lines "1900—3 centavo." Unlike the provisional chronicled in our May number, this has not the wheel surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
Perforated.
3c on 12c gray green, black surcharge

SAMOA.—We have just received a few sets of the 1889 issue of Germany, surcharged "Samoa" diagonally.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

Black surcharge.

3pf brown

5pf green

10pf carmine

20pf ultramarine

25pf orange

50pf red brown

SARAWAK.—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* reports having received from England an additional value of the new set, namely a 20c stamp, printed in olive with the value in mauve.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

20c olive and mauve

SWEDEN.—We find that we have failed to chronicle the new 1 krona stamp which reached us a few months ago, and which we illustrate herewith.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

1kr slate and carmine

WURTEMBERG.—In our last number we chronicled a 2 pfennig Official stamp, and we now find that it has been issued in the two designs, namely, that bearing the inscription "Portopflichtige Dienstsache" as well as that inscribed "Amtlicher Verkehr."

Official stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

2pf dark green, "Portopflichtige Dienstsache."

2pf dark green, "Amtlicher Verkehr."



The election of officers for 1900-1901 resulted as follows :

President, J. W. Sittig; Vice-President, Oscar Dejonge; Treasurer, Henry Clotz; Secretary, Robt. Lehman; Librarian, Adolph Lienhardt; Exchange Manager, Eugene Angell; Executive Committee, C. Witt, Eugene Angell and A. R. Richter; Counterfeit detectors, J. W. Scott, Henry Clotz and Robt. S. Lehman; Steward, Wm. Menstell.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

Next meeting will take place on June 19, 1900.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

The 204th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Menstell's Hotel, with the following members present: President J. W. Sittig in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, A. R. Richter, R. H. Benary, E. R. Carter, Hugo Kessler, Eugen Angell, and R. S. Lehman. Also Mr. Stone as visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The application of Mr. William T. Smith, Jr., having been favorably reported upon by the Executive Committee, his name was balloted upon and he was unanimously elected a member.

The resignation of Mrs. Cornelius E. Kolff was received and accepted with regret.

The Exchange manager reports as follows for year ending May 1, 1900 :

Number of books circulated 96, value of same, \$987.43, and sold from the same, \$189.35. Mr. Carter read a letter from our member Captain Julius Niedermeyer, who now commands the steamer Stettin of the North German Lloyd, trading between German New Guinea and Singapore. He is very much pleased with his new route which, he states, is very interesting, sailing among semi-savage peoples and tropical islands. He sends his best regards to all of his fellow members. His home address is now Capt. Julius Niedermeyer, Lloyd Str. 15, Bremerhafen, Germany.

"A Friend" presented the Society with a lot of counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album; the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. sent a catalogue of their 149th auction sale (Hunter collection); these were accepted with thanks to the kind donors.

Adjournment followed at 9.35 P. M.

Exhibition of stamps took place; a fine lot of circuit books being shown by the Exchange Manager.

Next meeting, July 17th, 1900.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

Notices of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards.

For special information inquire of the House Committee.

The 54th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, June 11, 1900. Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. with President Bruner in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance of \$789.11 in bank, exclusive of U. S. bonds, was read and approved. The report of the House Committee was accepted as received.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board :—

C. B. WARNER, Syracuse, N. Y., subscribing member; proposed by E. T. Parker; seconded by John N. Luff. WILBUR W. DEWING, Kingsbridge, N. Y., subscribing member; proposed by Albert Perrin; seconded by John N. Luff.

Adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

National Philatelic Society.

June 12th, 1900.

The 388th meeting of the N. P. S. was called to order by the President at 9.30 P. M. Members present: Messrs. Bruner, George, Gregory, Tuttle and Scott. Reading of Minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Owing to warm weather and outdoor attractions, the attendance of members at meetings is often less than a quorum. By a vote of the members present it was decided to adjourn during the summer. Next meeting will be held Tuesday, September 11th. Being first meeting in the Philatelic season, a full attendance of members is requested.

J. W. GEORGE, *Sec'y*.

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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, 70c. AUGUST 1, 1900

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.)

WURTEMBERG, (Continued.)

ENVELOPES. (Continued.)

April, 1865.

Stamp same type as preceding issues. Inscription across upper flap in small type, in black on the 3 kreuzer envelopes, in orange on the 6 kreuzer and in yellow green on the 9 kreuzer envelopes. The hyphen between "POST" and "COUVERT" is heavier than in preceding issues.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress CA.

Long gum (7 to 10 cm.)

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

- 1115 3kr pale rose
- 1116 3kr claret
- 1117 3kr dull rose
- 1118 6kr pale blue
- 1119 6kr deep blue
- 1120 9kr bistre brown
- 1121 9kr deep bistre brown

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed in lower right corner.

1122 3kr claret

b. Without stamp, but value is written in manuscript.

1123 3kr black

c. Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1124 3kr rose
- 1125 6kr deep blue
- d. Numeral "3" in centre of stamp missing and replaced by one in manuscript.
- 1126 3kr rose and black
- e. Inscriptions run through the stamp.
- 1127 3kr deep rose
- 1128 6kr deep blue
- 1129 9kr bistre brown
- 1130 9kr deep bistre brown

June 1st, 1865.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issues embossed in upper right corner. Inscription "EIN KREUZER POST COUVERT" in small type in violet across upper left corner of envelope and across upper flap.



Bluish wove paper.

Tress C B.

Long broad gum ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ cm)

Size 130x78 mm.

Shape 5.

- 1131 1kr yellow green
1132 1kr pale yellow green
1133 1kr deep yellow green

Varieties :

a. Stamp sideways.

- 1134 1kr yellow green
b. Extremity of lower flap rounded (shape 6).

- 1135 1kr yellow green
1136 1kr pale yellow green

1866.

Stamps, paper and inscription same as preceding issue.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C B.

Long narrow gum ($\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to 10 cm.)

Size 130x78 mm.

Shape 6.

- 1137 1kr yellow green
1138 1kr deep yellow green

Variety : Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1139 1kr yellow green

August, 1865.

Stamp, paper and inscription same as issue of April, 1865.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C B.

Long narrow gum.

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

- 1140 3kr rose
1141 3kr bright rose
1142 3kr deep rose
1143 6kr blue
1144 6kr deep blue
1145 6kr sky blue
1146 9kr bistre brown
1147 9kr yellow brown
1148 9kr red brown

Varieties :

a. Stamp impressed in lower right corner.

- 1149 9kr bistre brown
b. Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1150 3kr rose
1151 6kr blue
1152 9kr bistre brown
c. Thin bluish wove paper, flap un gummed.
1153 3kr bright rose

July, 1871.

Stamp, paper and inscriptions same as preceding issue.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C B

Long gum (9 cm.)

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 7.

- 1154 3kr rose
1155 3kr bright rose

Varieties :

a. Stamp impressed without color.

- 1156 3kr
b. Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1157 3kr rose

June, 1874.

Stamp same type as corresponding value of preceding issues. Embossed in upper right corner; no inscriptions across envelopes

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C C.

Long gum (9 cm)

1° Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 7.

- 1158 3kr rose
1159 3kr pale rose
1160 3kr deep rose

Variety : Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1161 3kr deep rose
2° Size 130x78 mm.

Shape 6.

- 1162 1kr yellow green
1163 1kr deep yellow green

Variety : Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1164 1kr yellow green

July 1st, 1875.

Stamps embossed in upper right corner.



Bluish wove paper.

Tress C C.

1° Size 130x78 mm.

Shape 6.

- 1165 5pf violet
1166 5pf pale violet
1167 5pf red violet
2° Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 6.

- 1168 5pf violet
1169 5pf deep violet
1170 5pf red violet

Variety : Double impression of stamp the second without color.

- 1171 5pf red violet

- 3° Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 7.
 1172 10pf rose
 1173 10pf claret
 1174 10pf carmine
Variety: Double impression of stamp,
 the second without color.
 1175 10pf carmine

August, 1875.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of the issue of August, 1865,
 July, 1871, and June, 1874, with additional
 stamp of 5 or 10 piennig of the issue of
 July 1st, 1875, impressed below the 1 or 3
 kreuzer stamp.

I. On issue of August, 1865.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C B.

Long narrow gum

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1176 10pf rose on 3kr rose

II. On issue of July, 1871.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C B.

Long gum.
 Size 148x84 mm.
 Shape 7.

1177 10pf rose on 3kr rose

Variety: Double impression of 3 kreuzer
 stamp, the second without color.

1178 10pf rose on 3kr rose

III. On issue of June, 1874.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C C.

1° Size 130x78 mm.

Shape 6.

1179 5pf red violet on 1kr yellow green

1180 5pf red violet on 1kr deep yellow
 green

Varieties:

a. Double impression of 1 kreuzer stamp,
 the second without color.

1181 5pf red violet on 1kr yellow green

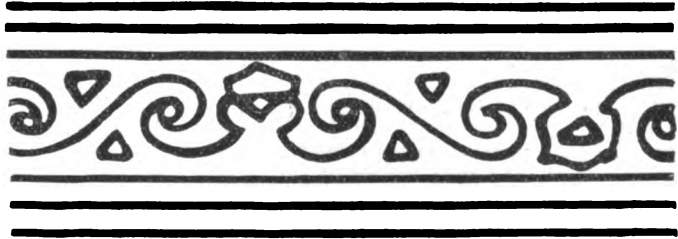
b. Double impression of 5 piennig stamp,
 the second without color.

1182 5pf red violet on 1kr yellow green

February, 1876.

Stamp same type as issue of July 1st, 1875,
 embossed in upper right corner.

Watermarked



from upper left to lower right corner.

Bluish wove paper.

Tress C C.

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 7.

1183 5pf violet

1184 5pf red violet

1185 5pf mauve

1186 10pf rose

1187 10pf carmine rose

Varieties:

a. The watermark runs from lower left to
 upper right corner.

1188 10pf rose

b. Without tress on the flap.

1189 5pf violet

1190 10pf rose

c. Double impression of stamp, the second
 without color.

1191 5pf lilac

1192 10pf rose

1884.

Same as preceding issue but shape of
 envelope modified.

Tress C C.

Bluish wove paper.

Watermarked an ornamental band.

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 3.

1193 5pf violet

1194 10pf rose

1887.

Same as preceding issue but without tress
 on the flap.

Bluish wove paper.

Watermarked an ornamental band.

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 3.

1195 5pf lilac

1196 10pf rose

- Varieties:* The watermark runs from lower left to upper right corner.
- 1197 5pf lilac
1198 10pf rose
End of 1890.
Same as preceding issue but color of stamp changed.
Bluish wove paper.
Watermarked an ornamental band.
Size 148x84 mm.
Shape 3.
- 1199 5pf pale blue green
1200 5pf deep blue green
1201 5pf yellow green
B. Printed to order.
April, 1875.
Stamp of the same type as the 1 kreuzer envelope of the 1865 issue embossed in upper right corner on rose wove paper. On the face of the envelope is the following inscription in black: "Wohnungs Komite für das V. Deutsche Bundes-Schiessen."
Size 147x112 mm.
- 1501 1kr yellow green
July, 1875.
Envelope of preceding issue with additional stamp of 5 pfennig embossed below the 1 kreuzer stamp. The 1 kreuzer stamp is obliterated by a violet line.
Rose wove paper.
Size 147x112 mm.
- 1502 5pf violet on 1kr yellow green
1882-89.
Stamp of same type as on regular envelopes of corresponding issue, embossed on various papers.
- 1° Size 155x125 mm.
1503 5pf violet on rose wove paper
1504 5pf violet on bluish green wove paper
- 1505 10pf rose on rose wove paper
1506 10pf rose on gray wove paper
1507 10pf rose on bistre wove paper
1508 10pf rose on yellow wove paper
- 2° Size 119x95 mm.
1509 10pf rose on yellow ribbed paper
- 3° Size 149x119 mm.
1510 10pf rose on gray wove paper
1890.
Same as preceding issue but color of stamp changed.
- 1° Size 158x81 mm.
1511 3pf brown on white ribbed paper
- 2° Size 140x95 mm.
1512 3pf brown on white ribbed paper
1513 5pf green on white ribbed paper
- 3° Size 181 to 183x116 to 118 mm.
1514 3pf brown on yellow brown wove paper
- 1515 3pf brown on white ribbed paper
1516 3pf brown on gray wove paper
1517 5pf brown on blue-gray marbled paper
- 1518 5pf green on brownish-yellow wove paper
- 1519 5pf green on white ribbed paper
1520 5pf green on pale yellow wove paper
- 1521 5pf green on blue gray marbled paper
4° Size 148 to 149x118 to 119 mm.
1522 3pf brown on gray marbled paper
1523 5pf brown on white ribbed paper
1524 5pf green on gray marbled paper
1525 5pf green on white ribbed paper
5° Size 153 to 156x123 to 125 mm.
1526 3pf brown on bistre marbled paper
- 1527 3pf brown on white ribbed paper
1528 3pf brown on blue gray marbled paper
- 1529 3pf brown on yellow wove paper
1530 3pf brown on gray paper, violet marbled
- 1531 3pf brown on greenish gray wove paper
- 1532 3pf brown on bistre paper, blue marbled
- 1533 3pf brown on brownish gray wove paper
- 1534 3pf brown on yellow bistre paper, red and yellow marbled
- 1535 3pf brown on grayish brown paper, black marbled
- 1536 3pf brown on pale blue wove paper
1537 3pf brown on rose paper, red marbled
- 1538 3pf brown on gray blue paper, lilac marbled
- 1539 3pf brown on deep blue wove paper
1540 3pf brown on thin bistre wove paper
1541 3pf brown on rose paper, lilac marbled
- 1542 3pf brown on orange red marbled paper
- 1543 3pf brown on gray wove paper
1544 5pf green on gray marbled paper
1545 5pf green on greenish gray paper
1546 5pf green on bistre wove paper
1547 5pf green on white ribbed paper
1548 5pf green on thin yellowish wove paper
- 1549 5pf green on grayish green wove paper
- 1550 5pf green on brownish gray wove paper
- 1551 5pf green on bistre paper, black marbled
- 1552 5pf green on bright yellow wove paper

- 1553 5pf green on blue gray paper, marbled
 1554 5pf green on greenish blue marbled paper
 1555 5pf green on deep blue wove paper
 1556 5pf green on red violet paper, black marbled
 1557 5pf green on rose marbled paper
 1558 5pf green on white ribbed paper with black and red border

6° Size 163x128 mm.

- 1559 3pf brown on bright yellow wove paper
 1560 3pf brown on straw wove paper
 1561 3pf brown on straw paper, yellow marbled

1894.

Size 154x123 mm.

- 1562 2pf blue gray on white ribbed paper

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

A. Used by the Government.

October 1st, 1881.

Stamp same type as official adhesive stamp of the corresponding date embossed in upper right corner.

White wove paper.

1° Size 182x120 mm.

- 1601 5pf red violet

- 1602 10pf rose

Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1603 5pf red violet

2° Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the left.

- 1604 5pf red violet

- 1605 10pf rose

1886.

Stamp same type as preceding issue.

Buff wove paper.

I. Size 182x120 mm.

1° Flap rounded.

- 1606 5pf red violet

- 1607 10pf rose

2° Flap pointed.

- 1608 5pf red violet

- 1609 10pf rose

II. Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the left.

- 1610 5pf red violet

- 1611 10pf rose

July, 1890.

Stamp same as preceding issue, but color changed.

I. Stamp embossed.

Buff wove paper.

1° Size 182x120 mm.

- 1612 5pf pale blue green

- 1613 5pf bright blue green

- 1614 5pf yellow green

2° Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the left.

- 1615 5pf pale blue green

- 1616 5pf bright blue green

- 1617 5pf yellow green

II. Stamp typographed.

Buff wove paper.

Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the left.

- 1618 5pf bright blue green

1896.

Stamp, same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper right corner.

Thick buff wove paper.

1° Size 256x88 mm.

- 1619 20pf blue

2° Size 258x179 mm.

- 1620 20pf blue

1897.

Envelopes of the issue of July, 1890 with additional stamp embossed next to the first one.

Buff wove paper.

Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the right.

- 1621 5pf bright blue green x 5pf yellow green

B. Used by the Municipalities.

July 1st, 1875.

Stamp, same type as official adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed in upper right corner. On the face of the envelope, at top, is the following inscription, in black, in German characters: "Portopflichtige Dienst-Sache innerhalb des Oberamtsbezirk."

A. Yellowish white wove paper.

I. Size 182x120 mm.

- 1701 5pf red violet

- 1702 5pf blue violet

II. Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the right.

1° Hand made envelope.

- 1703 5pf red violet

- 1704 5pf blue violet

2° Machine made envelope.

- 1705 5pf red violet

- 1706 5pf blue violet

B. Bluish white wove paper.

I. Size 182x120 mm.

- 1707 5pf red violet

- 1708 5pf blue violet

II. Size 350x140 mm.

Bag shaped; flap at the right.

Machine made envelope.

- 1709 5pf red violet
1710 5pf blue violet
1880.
Same as preceding issue, but stamp embossed.
Bluish white wove paper.
I. Size 182x120 mm.
1° Inscription on face of envelope measures 100 mm. in length.
1711 5pf red violet
1712 5pf blue violet
Varieties: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.
1713 5pf red violet
1714 5pf blue violet
2° Inscription measures 90 mm in length.
1715 5pf red violet
1716 5pf blue violet
Varieties: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.
1717 5pf red violet
1718 5pf blue violet
II. Size 350x140 mm.
1° Bag shaped; flap at the right.
Stamp is 90 mm. from right end.
1719 5pf red violet
1720 5pf blue violet
2° Bag shaped; flap at the left.
Stamp is 110 mm from right end.
1721 5pf red violet,
1722 5pf blue violet
1883.
Same as preceding issue but without inscriptions on face of envelope.
Bluish white wove paper.
1° Size 182x120 mm.
1723 5pf red violet
Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.
1724 5pf red violet
2° Size 350x140 mm.
Bag shaped; flap at the right.
1725 5pf red violet
Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.
1726 5pf red violet
1885.
Same as preceding issue.
Buff wove paper.
I. Size 182x120 mm.
1° Rounded flap.
1727 5pf red violet
Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.
1728 5pf red violet
2° Pointed flap.
1729 5pf red violet
Variety: Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 1730 5pf red violet
II. Size 350x140 mm.
Bag shaped; flap at the left.
1° Stamp embossed.
1731 5pf red violet
2° Stamp typographed
1732 5pf red violet
1890.
Same as preceding issue, but color of stamp changed.
Buff wove paper.
I. Size 182x120 mm.
1733 5pf pale blue green
1734 5pf deep blue green
1735 5pf yellow green
II. Size 350x140 mm.
Bag shaped; flap at the left.
1° Stamp embossed.
1736 5pf pale blue green
1737 5pf deep blue green
1738 5pf yellow green
2° Stamp typographed.
1739 5pf deep blue green
February, 1895.
Stamp same type as preceding issue.
1° Thin grayish wove paper.
Size 182x120 mm.
1740 5pf deep green
2° Bright yellow wove paper.
Size 182x120 mm.
1741 10pf red
3° Thick yellow wove paper.
Size 350x140 mm.
1742 10pf red

WRAPPERS.

January 1st, 1872.

Stamp typographed at the right of wrapper. Instructions are printed in green at top of each wrapper. Heavy colored border at each side of the wrapper.



Grayish white wove paper.
Size 370x46 mm.

1801 1kr yellow green
July 1st, 1875.

Stamp typographed at the right of wrapper. Instructions as in preceding issue, with colored border at each side of the wrapper.



- Grayish white wove paper.
Size 374x79 mm.
1802 3pf green
May 1st, 1878.
Same as preceding issue, but without instructions and without border.
Rosy wove paper.
Size 330x88 mm.
1803 3pf green
June, 1879.
Same as preceding issue, but color of paper changed.
White wove paper.
Size 330x88 mm.
1804 3pf green
March 15th, 1884.
Same as preceding issue, but with addition of colored frame line at top and bottom and two lines for the address.
White wove paper.
Size 160x230 mm.
1805 3pf green
May, 1886.
Same as preceding issue, but color of paper changed.
Buff wove paper.

Size 160x230 mm.
1806 3pf green
1890.

Same as preceding issue, but color of stamp changed.

Buff wove paper.
Size 160x230 mm.
1807 3pf brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Wurtemberg with the exception of the 1 and 18 kreuzer of the first issue. In order to distinguish these from the genuine we give below some points pertaining to the latter.

1 kreuzer, 1851.

The bottom and right side outer frame lines do not join in the lower right angle. In the central lozenge, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th lines running from upper left to lower right do not touch the lower right frame line of the lozenge. The period after "1" is between the 5th and 6th lines running from upper left to lower right side of the lozenge, and the second line from the lower left to upper right side, runs through it.

18 kreuzer, 1851.

The bottom and right side frame lines of the inner rectangle do not join in the lower right angle. There is a little nick in the "1" of "18" at the upper left side near the centre. The "G" of "WURTEMBERG" does not touch the bottom frame line of the label. There are 9 lines in the upper part of the "8" and 11 in the lower part.



Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; their Stamps and Franks.

BY JOSEPH S. RICH.

(Continued from page 218.)

MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



This company was organized in 1879 and incorporated Oct. 4, 1880, with a capital of \$600,000, all wind. In January, 1881, the capital was increased to \$10,000,000, mostly water. A few wealthy gentlemen put in some money, and a line was built up in less than two years, amounting to 25,000 miles, the wire connecting 22 states. Valuable contracts were effected with important railroads, and \$5,000,000 in bonds were offered on the market to further extend the lines. Then crookedness set in and the result was lawsuits, and eventually absorption by the Western Union Telegraph Co. The Western Union Telegraph Co., at the time of the absorption, also absorbed Mr. Jay Gould who was one of the moving spirits of the Mutual Union Telegraph Co.

In 1882 and 1883 the company issued franks for the use of its stockholders, probably in books containing 100 each. The stamp or frank is a colored impression on white wove paper. Above, in a solid arch, framed by two white curved lines, are the words "Mutual Union" in white capitals; below this in a solid double-curved scroll, ornamented above and below by outline scrolls, are the words "Telegraph Company". In the center is an ornamental groundwork upon which appears, in white letters, the word "Frank", and below this "No." in solid letters. At each side the date "1882" or "1883", as the case may be. Below, in a lozenge shaped tablet of horizontal lines, is "John O. Evans, Pres't." in solid script for 1882, and "John G. Moore, Pres't." for 1883; below this in white capitals, the word "Complimentary". The control number is printed in blue figures in the center of the stamp, below the word "No."

Engraved. Colored impression on white wove paper. Size: 25x30 mm. Perf. 13½.

1882, no value, blue on white
 " " " " " imperforate
 1883, " " " " " red on white, perforated

NORTHERN MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

This company did business in Oswego, N. Y. It owned 13 offices, had 13 employees, 200 miles of poles and 200 miles of wire. In 1887, the stamps were discovered by Mr. Wm. P. Brown, a stamp dealer of New York City,

and he wrote to Oswego to the president of the company, Mr. Joseph Owens, and in reply received the following letter :

“ Mr. W. P. BROWN, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR :—Your favor regarding the Northern Mutual Telegraph Co., received. I was the president of the company and the company did business for years, then sold its wires to another company and went out of business. The stamps you refer to were only used a very few days, and very few, indeed, were ever actually used, not probably fifty in all. I have the unsold stamps on hand now. I had an idea that some day more remote they would be of value, should the company resume active business. I would be glad to treat with you for the stamps on hand, several hundred. I send a set herewith as a sample.

Truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH OWEN.”

This letter is now in my collection ; also, sheet No. 46 of originals. It consists of ten stamps of 25c, five of 20c, ten of 10c and ten of 5c. The stamps were in actual use on Apr. 16, 1883, in the city of Oswego, the stamps of the 20c value prepaying a ten-word message to Syracuse, N. Y., and, on the same date, a 25 and a 10c stamp prepaying a fifteen-word message from Oswego to Buffalo. It would appear that Mr. Brown not only came into possession of the remainders in the hands of Mr. Owens, the president, but also obtained the dies, for it is well known that reprints exist of these stamps. The reprint sheets show an arrangement of the stamps different from the originals. While the original sheets consist of seven horizontal rows of five stamps each, the reprint sheets show four horizontal rows of ten stamps of each value. Thus we see that duplicates must, at some time, have been made of the 20c value.

There are a number of ways of telling the originals from the reprints. The reprints, in the first place, are on a whiter paper ; the gum of the originals is whiter and thinner than that of the reprints. The perforation is identical in measurement, but not in character—the reprints are not perforated in so clear a manner as the originals.



The design is an upright oblong ; above, in two lines, “Northern Mutual” ; below, in a curved label of solid color, “Telegraph” ; between the two, and occupying the centre, in an ornamental octagon, the numerals of value, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

Lithographed. Colored impression on white wove paper. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. Size : 20x25 mm.

1883, 5c brown
 10c “
 20c “
 25c “

PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.



This company, it would appear, did business in 1883. It had 15 offices in operation, owned 475 miles of poles and 1,272 miles of wire. Nothing further is known of the company, except that it issued stamps. None of these stamps have ever been seen in a used condition. The stamps are all of the same design and measure 20x25 mm. At the top, in an ornamental label, bordered on each side by ornamental scrollwork, are the figures of value; below this, and occupying the center, a United States shield bearing the words "Pacific Mutual"; below this, a ribbon upon which appears in white letters the words "Telegraph Co."; and in a label at bottom, the word "Commutation". They are lithographed and printed in sheets of ten, perforated between but not around.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1c | slate | on white, | perf. 12 |
| 1c | black | " " | " " |
| 5c | " | " yellow surface glazed | " " |
| 10c | " | " green " " | " " |
| 25c | " | " orange red surface glazed | " " |

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

The Postal Telegraph Co. was organized under the laws of the State of New York, on June 21, 1881, with a capital of \$21,000,000 and a bond issue of \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, to use what was known as the Gray Harmonic system and the Snow wire, which involved the purchase of a large wire factory. It was reported that it was to do an enormous business, but it had only been organized a few weeks, when most of the wire the company owned was used for "pulling" purposes. It was openly announced at the time, that the company would sell out to the Government, and it was likewise openly announced that the Government would buy the company; but the Government did not buy and the company did not sell. They did a large business at first, which fell away, and then Mr. John W. Mackay, of California fame, became interested in the company. It was put on a stronger basis, re-organized under a new name, "The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.", with a capital stock of \$10,500,000. In the summer of 1884 it absorbed the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co. and the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Co.

In 1885 the company issued a series of stamps for the prepayment of telegrams. They are of highly ornamental design, and were printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York, in sheets of 100 stamps. Each



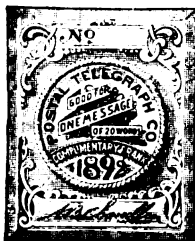
stamp is different, although a general description can be given, covering all four values. In the center the value in Roman figures, which appear upon either an oval, a shield, a quatrefoil, or a losenge; above, in ornamental lines, the name "Postal Telegraph Co.", except in the 10c value, where the word

"Co." appears below; at the bottom, the value in either a straight or a curved line, the corners being ornamental.

Engraved. Colored impression on white wove paper. Perforated 14.

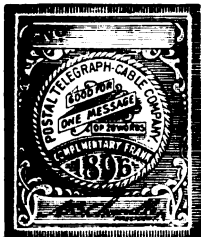
Feb. 12, 1885 10c green
 15c vermilion
 25c blue
 50c brown

Later on, that is to say, after January, 1891, the small remnant that was left of the Postal Telegraph Co. became the agent to conduct the business of the United Lines Co., which, under the leadership of E. S. Stokes and others, had bought the property of the defunct Bankers' & Merchants' Co., and had absorbed the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co. when that company ceased to do a telegraph business, owing to its financial embarrassment and the unfortunate events in the life of Robert Garrett which followed.



No more stamps for the prepayment of telegrams were issued, but in 1892 the company began to issue franks to its stockholders and others whom it favored. The design consists of a central circle bearing within it the inscription "Postal Telegraph Co.", in a curve following the outline of this circle; at the bottom the figures indicating the date, "1892" etc.; above which, in a curved band, "COMPLIMENTARY FRANK". The space between the name of the company and this band is filled by a ribbon in three folds, bearing the inscription "Good for one message of 20 words."; above, an ornamental label for the control number, bearing the word "No."; in another ornamental label below, "A. B. Chandler, Pres't."

They were typographed by the Morse Engraving Co., N. Y. The number printed on a sheet is not known, but they were bound up in books made up of blocks of four, and the color varied with the year. In 1896, the inscription following the line of the inner circle was changed to read "Postal Telegraph-Cable Co." The design remained the same.



Typographed on white wove paper, perforated 12 between

1892, no value, blue
 gray blue
 dark blue
 violet blue
 1893, no value, red (shades)
 1894 " green
 brown
 green, imperforate
 1895 " blue
 1896 " sage green
 1897 " violet brown
 1898 " (?)
 1899 " orange brown

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The first right of way given to a telegraph company in America, for the construction of a line along a railroad, was granted by the Baltimore & Ohio

R. R. to Prof. Morse, under a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed April 5, 1843, and the resolution is worth reproducing as a model of careful wording :

“ Resolved :

That the president be authorized to afford to Mr. Morse such facilities as may be requisite to give his invention a proper trial upon the Washington road, Provided that, in his opinion and in that of the engineer, it can be done without injury to the road and without embarrassment to the operations of the company. And Provided that Mr. Morse will concede to the company the use of the telegraph upon the road without expense, and reserving the right to discontinue the use, if, upon experiment, it should prove in any manner injurious.”

The passage of this resolution led to the construction of the experimental line which is mentioned in connection with the introduction of the telegraph. The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. granted from time to time, as its road was extended, the privilege to various telegraph companies of maintaining telegraph lines along its road, and the license in each case was for “as long as it existed as a telegraph company, or for thirty years.” This seemed a long license, but thirty years soon passed by, telegraph companies consolidated, and most of them had passed under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Co. At the termination of these licenses, the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. refused to renew them, and ordered the telegraph companies to remove their poles and property from its road. This, naturally, was objected to by the telegraph companies, and the courts were invoked to interfere. The outcome of the matter was that the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. took control of the telegraph along its lines, organized the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co., of the City of Baltimore, and 26 other telegraph companies in as many states, each one bearing the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co. of New York, etc., as the case might be.

The National Telegraph Co., with a capital of \$1,000,000, 949 miles of poles and 10,623 miles of wire, was built in New York State along the West Shore R. R. and was controlled by the B. & O Telegraph Co. The Bankers' & Merchants' and the Postal of that time were also partially controlled. A bid was made for Government business by offering to take messages of 20 words, exclusive of date, for 20 cents. The Government adopted the rates, but made no contract. The President of the company was D. H. Bates, who was also general manager. Mr. J. W. Mackay and Robert Garret were prominent on the executive board.

April 14, 1885 this company issued stamps in books, at \$5 and \$10 per book. The \$5 book contained \$6.25 in stamps, and the \$10 book \$11.25. The books were made up of four values,—1, 5, 10 and 25c.—The stamps were at first engraved by the American Bank Note Co. and later by the Kendall Bank Note Co., Hoen & Co., of Baltimore and Forbes & Co., Boston.



The American Bank Note Co. stamps are to be found with and without control number. The design, which is the same in all four values and is also carried through the various issues, consists of a central Maltese cross with ornamental center and label bearing the letters “B. & O”, This is on a solid ground, surrounded by a frame; at the top are curved ornaments in the corners and a central label bearing the figures of value; below is a label with ornamental ends, bearing the word “Commutation”.

First issue.

Made by the American Bank Note Co.

April 14, 1885, perforated 12, printed in blocks of 6.

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1c vermilion | 10c brown |
| 5c blue | 25c orange |

Second issue.

With control number.

June 1, 1885 to Sept. 25, 1885.

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1c vermilion | 10c brown |
| 5c blue | 25c orange |

Third issue.

Made by the Kendall Bank Note Co. Same design ; control number in carmine. Perforated 14, between.

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1c green | 10c chocolate |
| 5c blue | 25c ochre |

The 1c green has been found on an oiled paper.

Fourth issue.

Made by Kendall Bank Note Co. Same design ; control number in carmine ; on thin paper.

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1c green | 10c chocolate |
| 5c blue | 25c ochre |

Fifth issue.

Lithographed by A. Hoen & Co. of Baltimore. In sheets of 6; perforated 12, between.

| |
|-----------|
| 1c green |
| 5c blue |
| 10c brown |

On paper watermarked with papermaker's name.

| |
|-----------|
| 10c brown |
|-----------|

Sixth issue.

Lithographed by Forbes & Co. of Boston. Perforated 12½.

| | |
|----------|------------|
| 1c green | 10c brown |
| 5c blue | 25c orange |

FRANKS.

Engraved. Colored impression on white wove paper. Perforated 12.
 1885, no value, brown, control number in blue
 1886, " black, " " " red

BALTIMORE & OHIO—CONNECTICUT RIVER.

In the *American Philatelist* for May, 1889, we find the following :

"When the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. entered Connecticut for business, there was a local line in operation, whose wires ran from Hartford to New Haven via the towns along the Connecticut River, called the Connecticut River Telegraph Co. With this Company, the B. and O. made a contract by which messages were sent mutually over the lines as connected.

It was then suggested that as the B. and O. had commutation stamps, that the Connecticut River Co. should also issue a set, which was done, and the result was two stamps of the denominations of one and five cents, black on buff, which were sold in books of \$10, and used for several years. This was sometime in 1885.

After the contract above mentioned had been made and above stamps were issued, the Connecticut River extended its line from Hartford, through New Britain, Collinsville, New Hartford and West Winsted, to New Boston, Mass., and another set of one and five cent stamps were issued, using the same die, but changing the color of the paper to blue. These stamps could be used only at the above-named places and intermediate points. They were put on sale in October, 1887.

When the B. and O. was absorbed by the Western Union, the Connecticut River contract being voided, it was at once leased to the United Lines, which was in the field in Connecticut as a competitor of the Western Union, and the stamps then ceased to be issued".

The design is the same as the B. & O., except that, in the upper arm of the Maltese cross, we find the word "CONN" and in the lower arm of the same cross the word "RIVER".

Lithographed impression on colored wove paper, perforated 11.



1c black on yellow
 5c " on yellow
 1c " on blue
 5c " on blue

Mr. Sterling mentions two varieties of this stamp surcharged "D. H." in red.

1c black on orange
 5c " " "

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

The Atlantic Telegraph Co. was organized in Portland, Me., in 1884. It was bought out by the B. & O. Telegraph Co., and run in connection with that company as an eastern outlet for its business. Four values of stamps were issued, and there is a similarity in these stamps to those of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co. We find the same Maltese cross, which was the emblem of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., and was formerly on their tugs and advertising material.



The stamps consist of this central Maltese cross with a ground of diagonal lines, upon which appear three ornamental letters: "A" in the left arm of the cross, a large "T" reaching from the upper into the lower arm of the cross, and "CO." in the right arm. This cross is surrounded by an ornamental border, which is interrupted in the middle of the top by an ornamental label bearing the figure of value, and below by a label containing the word "COMMUTATION". Printed in blocks of six, perforated between, bound in books. The control number is usually printed above the upper row of stamps and below the lower row of stamps, in a purple ink. There are cases in which the control number appears in the lower instead of the upper margin of the upper row of three stamps.

Lithographed on white wove paper, perforated 12½.

1c green
5c blue
10c purple
25c carmine

PACIFIC POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

The *American Philatelist* for April, 1892, has the following:

"We have received from Mr. A. W. Dunning a set of four stamps which have been issued by this company, whether recently or not, we are not informed. They are oblong, measuring 44x72 mm. At the top, in two lines, is the name of the company on a background, showing the sun peeping over a range of hills with a telegraph pole in the foreground. Below this is: 'This stamp will be accepted at any office of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Co. in payment for telegrams, Chas. L. Hosmer, General Manager'; in the lower right corner is a circle, 11 mm. in diameter, containing the value in both words and figures. The perforation gauges 12, but none of the specimens sent are perforated on all sides and none of them on the ends."

I am informed that they were in use in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington Territory and I have in my collection a set, formerly the property of Mr. H. B. Phillips, of San Francisco, which are cancelled "Hadley Wash." The control number is printed in carmine in the blank space at the left. Mr. Phillips writes that they were sold in books "about in the form of mileage tickets of the R. R. Cos." They are perforated at the top and bottom only.



Lithographed impression on white wove paper, perforated 12.

10c brown
15c black
25c vermillion
40c light green
50c blue

I have in my collection two sets of these stamps, one showing the control number printed in red, in the white label at the left of the design ; the other, without control number, and cancelled with red ink marks.

The date of issue appears not to be known.

COMMERCIAL UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



I have been unable to find anything relating to this company. The catalogues give 1894 as the date of issue; how this was arrived at I do not know. There are three stamps, and the design consists of a central circle, across which runs a horizontal label bearing either the word "Commutation" or "Complimentary"; in a curved line above this band, the words "Commercial Union"; below, "Telegraph Co."; at either side "20 words"; or, in the case of the Commutation, on one side "20 words" and on the other side "25 cents".

Lithographed by A. C. Goodwin, Albany, N. Y., and printed on white wove surface glazed paper, perforated 12.

20 words Complimentary, carmine
20 " 25c, green
25c yellow

NORTHERN NEW YORK TELEGRAPH CO.



Practically nothing is known of this company, except that we have some stamps bearing the name, and that the company had 7 offices and 7 employees, 25 miles of poles and 25 miles of wire. I have not been able to find from what point to what other point these 25 miles of wires extended. We presume that it was in operation in 1894, as will appear from the inscription on the stamps. The design consists of an upright rectangle made up of series of vertical and horizontal lines. Within this rectangle is a circle bearing a shaded five-pointed star. Above, in two lines which overlap each other, "NORTHERN NEW YORK"; below, in a white label running diagonally, the word "TELEGRAPH"; and beneath the right hand corner of this label, in white letters upon a shaded ground, "CO." The stamp occurs in two colors, one a gray green and the other blue. The gray green is surcharged in Roman letters "FRANK 1894"; the blue one is surcharged in much larger type "10".

CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

The Continental Telegraph Co. was built in 1878, by Garret S. Mott and James L. Shaw, between New York and Philadelphia, and upon its

completion Mr. Mott became general manager. I do not know that this company issued any stamps. I only know that I have in my possession a series of beautifully engraved labels, bearing the name of the Continental Telegraph Co., and they evidently were prepared for use, though probably not issued.



They consist of a triangular design, composed of an outer and inner triangle. Between the outer and inner triangle is a groundwork of color, covered by a lathe work design, broken at the left by the word "CONTINENTAL"; at the right by "TELEGRAPH"; below by "COMPANY". The inner triangle is filled with ornamental lathe work. In the center appears the figure of value, 1, 2, 5, 20, 25 or 50, as the case may be. Above this figure of value "Good for"; on either side or across the figure of value, the amount in words "one cent", "two cents", etc.; below in a double curved label with ornamental ends, "in telegraph service", and underneath this in a smaller label, "over its lines".

1c orange
 2c carmine
 5c green
 20c purple brown
 25c deep blue
 50c brown

I have now named all the telegraph companies which have come under my notice, and it only remains for me to say that stamps have been issued by a number of telephone companies and in each case they are in the nature of franks, rather than stamps. I shall not go into the matter of telephone franks. It will be sufficient for me to mention that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. issued such, in books, made up of sheets of 25 franks each. That the Southern New England Telephone Co. has issued a series in various colors, bearing the well-known emblem of a bell, and surrounded by a circular label bearing the words "GOOD FOR MESSAGES BETWEEN ALL POINTS IN CONNECTICUT". The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. have issued a frank, somewhat in the nature of a railroad transfer, being merely a slip of paper printed with a control number in the corner, and surcharged with the year of use. This latter is in the collection of Mr. Deats.

In conclusion, I wish to offer my thanks to Mr. Deats, who has kindly loaned me his collection for study and comparison, to Mr. Clarence H. Eagle, for his courtesy in allowing me to examine his seals of the early telegraph companies; and to Mr. H. B. Phillips of San Francisco, for information concerning the Colusa, Lake & Mendocino Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Postal Telegraph Co.'s stamps.

History of the Postage Stamps and Entires of Belgium.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

(Continued.)

The work of perforating the first Belgian Stamps, sold by the Administration to the public in that condition, was entrusted to private enterprise, under circumstances which are of some interest. Struck by the facility with which certain employees of the Post Office, who had submitted the sheets of stamps in their possession to the rouletting process, handled the distribution of the stamps, Messrs. Gouvellos Frères, of Brussels, ordered the construction in London of a little perforating machine and offered to perforate stamps, charging the small sum of 5 centimes per entire sheet of 300 stamps. This offer, which received a favorable response from the public, produced excellent results and soon induced the Administration to place itself in direct communication with the house of Gouvellos Frères, in order to secure the perforation of its sheets of stamps before placing them on sale. A contract was signed on March 9th, 1863, this contract guaranteeing to the Administration of Posts the perforating of 500 sheets of stamps per day, that is to say, 150,000 stamps of different values. In order to arrive at the quantity deemed necessary, the sales during the year 1862 were taken as a basis, and double the quantity required was determined upon as the minimum. These sales had been as follows :

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 centime | 8,525,165 |
| 10 " | 12,268,420 |
| 20 " | 8,549,335 |
| 40 " | 1,615,841 |

These figures show a daily sale of 84,818 stamps, and allowance had to be made for the constantly increasing use of the service.

The first Belgian stamps perforated by the house of Gouvellos Frères were delivered to the public on May 1st, 1863. The machine, which was indeed a primitive one, did not perforate stamps in both directions at one time, and in consequence many differences of perforation may be found on each value of the first issue. A careful examination of a large number of stamps perforated by this machine, results in the following classification :

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|
| 1c green, perf. | 12½ | vertically, | 13 | horizontally |
| | 12½ | " | 12½ | " |
| | 13 | " | 13 | " |
| | 14 | " | 14½ | " |
| 10c bistre, perf. | 12½ | " | 13 | " |
| | 13 | " | 13 | " |
| | 13½ | " | 13½ | " |
| | 14 | " | 14½ | " |
| | 14½ | " | 14 | " |
| | 14½ | " | 14½ | " |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20c blue, perf. | 12½ vertically, | 13 horizontally |
| | 13 | 13½ |
| | 14 | 14½ |
| | 14½ | 14 |
| | 14½ | 14½ |
| 40c carmine, perf. | 12½ | 13 |
| | 14 | 14½ |
| | 14½ | 14½ |

Besides these different perforations, we find among the four values in use a number of errors,—stamps partly lacking perforation—as a result of defective working of the machine. It is thus that we have found specimens imperforate or partially perforated, either horizontally or vertically. These are varieties collected by specialists, although they are not listed in the catalogues.

The perforated Belgian postage stamps of the second issue, with the portrait of the first King, were thus employed from May 1st, 1863, until July 1st, 1866, and during this period of three years, if account is taken of the stamps returned in order to be destroyed or replaced by other stamps of the third type, the following quantities were used by the public :

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1c green, perforated, | 45,765,961 |
| 10c bistre, | 47,040,681 |
| 20c blue, | 31,074,299 |
| 40c carmine, | 7,168,723 |

On the 1st of September, 1865, the Administration, after having observed a considerable increase in the distribution by the Post Office of shipments prepaid by low values, which increase amounted to more than three millions, compared with the figures of the previous year, decided to prepare at once a supplementary printing of the stamp of 1 centime ; but the result of this printing left much to be desired. The plates, a part of which were badly worn, produced postage stamps which were scarcely decipherable. A retouch of the plates was therefore proceeded with, but the work was badly done and it was deemed necessary to make a new type of stamps and to replace, as well, the plates for the higher values, which had been in use for fifteen years. In consequence of this decision, the Administration determined to replace the engraving in *taille douce*, by typographic impressions in two colors or by impressions in relief, which would diminish the danger from counterfeits and the cost of which would be but slightly higher. Mr. Wiener, the engraver of the mint, was appealed to, as well as the renowned engravers Delpierre, Dargent and Hanoteaux, for the production of a new design, but as none of their essays were accepted by the Commission, a new competition was decided upon to which all Belgian and foreign engravers were invited.

This experiment also failed to produce any artistic work, combining all the desired conditions and, being wearied by the results of its previous methods of procedure, the Administration addressed itself to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. The first stamps of the third type, furnished by the house of De La Rue & Co., appeared on October 7th, 1865. This issue occasioned the following Royal decree :

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians,

To all whom it may concern, greeting :

In view of Art. 8 of the law of April 22d, 1849, which reads as follows :

“ Besides the stamps of 10 and 20 centimes, created by Art. 4 of the law

of December 24th, 1847, the Government may introduce other stamps for the prepayment of heavy letters, for those intended for foreign countries, and for all other objects that may be confided to the mails for transportation."

On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

We have decreed and do decree :

Art. 1.—Postage stamps of a new type, for the prepayment of matter to be transported by the mails, shall be created.

Art. 2.—These stamps shall be charged to the Administration of Posts at their face value, which is to be respectively 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 centimes and 1 franc.

The stamps of 10 centimes and above shall bear our portrait.

The stamps of values below 10 centimes shall bear the arms of the kingdom.

All shall bear the word "POSTES" in the upper portion of the frame, and the indication of value in the lower portion.

Art. 3.—The color of each value shall differ from that of all the others.

Art. 4.—The stamps of previous issues may be employed until July 1st, 1866. Those remaining in circulation on that date shall, for a period of three months, be exchanged at all post offices against stamps of the new type. They will cease to be available for postage at the expiration of the period named.

Art. 5.—Our Minister of Public Works shall determine the value, the form, and the color of these stamps. He shall also determine the dates of the placing in issue of the different values mentioned above, and shall make such other dispositions as he may deem necessary for the execution of the present decree.

Given at Laeken, September 25th, 1865.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

For the King, the Minister of Public Works,

(Signed) JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

This Royal decree was followed by the Ministerial decree published below:

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

In view of Art. 6 of the Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, which states that the Minister of Public Works shall determine the form and the color of the postage stamps, and shall fix the date of the issue of the different values, etc.,

Decrees :

Art. 1.—The color of the stamps intended for the prepayment of matter transported by the postal service, shall be as follows :

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Stamps of 1 centime | gray | Stamps of 20 centimes | blue |
| " 2 " | blue | " 30 " | bistre |
| " 5 " | bistre | " 40 " | carmin |
| " 10 " | gray | " 1 franc | lilac |

Art. 2.—The date of issue of the postage stamps of 1 franc and of 30 centimes is fixed for November 1st, 1865.

BRUSSELS, October 7th, 1865.

(Signed) JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

As may be seen by Art. 4 of the decree reproduced above, and contrary to the opinion of certain authors, the perforated postage stamps of the second issue, with the portrait of the first King, were not available for postage after

the issue of the stamps of the third type, that is to say, after July 1st, 1866. In the instructions which we publish below, may be found more particular information on this point :

June 24, 1866.

The Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, in introducing postage stamps of a new type, orders, by Art. 4 that the postage stamps of the previous issue shall cease to be used after July 1st next and that they may be exchanged during a period of three months, against the stamps of the new design. In consequence, after the date mentioned, the post offices are to consider as unprepaid all correspondence, the postage on which is represented by stamps of the old design, taking care, at the same time, not to cancel these stamps, so as to allow those interested to recover the value by means of exchange, as is explained hereafter :

On and after the same date and during a period of three months, that is to say, from July 1st to September 30th inclusive, the receivers and distributors are to exchange at the stamp windows, by means of new stamps, all the old stamps which the public may present for that purpose. However, in case the value of the stamps presented by any single person should be sufficiently large to endanger the supply of the office, they will request this person to appear a few days later when the supply will again have been completed. If, as cannot now be foreseen, this should occur in the last days of the period named for exchange, that is to say, towards the end of September next, the office is to request the deposit, against a receipt, of the old stamps to be retired from circulation, and it will remit the new stamps to the house of the depositor, against return of receipt, immediately after the arrival of the necessary stock for that purpose. This receipt is to indicate the number and the value of the stamps of each class, as well as the name and exact residence of the depositor. Exchanges are only to be made against stamps of the same values ; that is to say, that the stamps of 1 centime of the old type are to be replaced by stamps of the same value of the new type ; that those of 10 centimes are to be replaced by stamps of 10 centimes, etc.

In order to make this exchange possible, the Administration will send to all offices of the first, second and third classes a supply 25 per cent in excess of actual requirements. Offices of the other classes can provide stamps for such exchange from their ordinary supplies.

The Director General,
(Signed) FASSIAUX.



Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.

(Continued from page 247.)

1879. April 18. Colored papers, continued.

Two printings from the old plates of Type II., surcharged in black with Types V. and VI. (Roman and Italic V. R.)
Roman "V.R."

Imperforate.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 3d lilac on green | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d lilac on green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d lilac on green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d lilac on green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Italic "V. R."

Imperforate.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|---|---|----|---|
| 3d lilac on green | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
|-------------------|---|----|---|---|----|---|

Fine roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d lilac on green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Wide roulette.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d lilac on green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

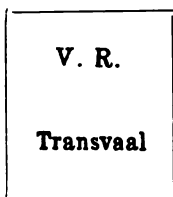
| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3d lilac on green | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Varieties :—

Misplaced stops.

1879. August to September. Colored papers, continued

Further printings from the old plates, 1d Type I., and 3d Type II. Surcharged in black with Type VII., in which it will be noted the letters "V.R." are smaller and closer together.

*Imperforate.*

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|-------------------|---------|----|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d red on yellow | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1d red on orange | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 3d lilac on green | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 3d lilac on blue | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on yellow | --- | --- |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on green | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on blue | --- | --- |

Wide roulette.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on yellow | --- | --- |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |

Pin perforation.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on yellow | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on blue | --- | --- |

Small capital "T" in "Transvaal".

Imperforate.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on yellow | --- | --- |
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on green | --- | --- |
| 3d lilac on blue | --- | --- |

Fine roulette.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
|------------------|-----|-----|

Smaller "R" in "V.R."

Imperforate.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on orange | --- | --- |
|------------------|-----|-----|

Laid paper.

Imperforate.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| 1d red on yellow | --- | --- |
|------------------|-----|-----|

1878-1880. Queen's Head issue.

Type VIII. Head of Queen Victoria. Six values, issued at various dates from 1878 to 1880. Printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, on greyish white, wove, thinnish paper. Some of the supplies were water-marked with the name of the paper maker. Perforated 14½.

Perforated 14½.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|---------------|---------|----|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| ½d vermilion | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1d red brown | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 3d lilac rose | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4d sage green | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 6d black | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1s green | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 2s blue | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

1879. April and May.

Provisional "1 Penny" on 6d Queen's Head issue. One printing surcharged in red and another in black. There are seven types of surcharge on each sheet printed.

1 Penny

Type 1.

1 Penny

Type 2.

1 Penny

Type 3.

1 Penny

Type 4.

1 Penny

Type 5.

1 Penny

Type 6.

1 PENNY

Type 7.

The following summary of the numbers of each type on each sheet will be useful for reference:—

Red surcharge, 18,000.

| | | | | |
|----------|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Type | I. | 11 on sheet, | 300 sheets, | 3,300 printed |
| " | II. | 4 " | 300 " | 1,200 " |
| " | III. | 4 " | 300 " | 1,200 " |
| " | IV. | 9 " | 300 " | 2,700 " |
| " | V. | 2 " | 300 " | 600 " |
| " | VI. | 5 " | 300 " | 1,500 " |
| " | VII. | 25 " | 300 " | 7,500 " |
| Total 60 | | " | 300 " | 18,000 " |

Black surcharge, 42,000.

| | | | | |
|----------|------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Type, | I. | 11 on sheet, | 700 sheets, | 7,700 printed |
| " | II. | 4 " | 700 " | 2,800 " |
| " | III. | 4 " | 700 " | 2,800 " |
| " | IV. | 9 " | 700 " | 6,300 " |
| " | V. | 2 " | 700 " | 1,400 " |
| " | VI. | 5 " | 700 " | 3,500 " |
| " | VII. | 25 " | 700 " | 17,500 " |
| Total 60 | | " | 700 " | 42,000 " |

And the following diagram, taken in connection with the photographic reproduction of the types from our sheet of the black surcharge, will help collectors in reconstructing the plate:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Red surcharge :—

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|--|---------|---|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| Type 1. Slanting serif to top and thin serif to bottom of figure, | — | — | — | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| “ 2. No serif to bottom of figure, | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| “ 3. Heavy serif to bottom of figure and thin serif to bottom of “P” | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| “ 4. Heavy serifs to bottom of figure and bottom of “P”, | — | — | — | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| “ 5. Tailless “y”, | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| “ 6. Surcharge all in italics, | — | — | — | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| “ 7. “Penny” all in sans-serif capitals | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |

Black surcharge :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|---|----|---|
| Type 1. Slanting serif to top and thin serif to bottom of figure, | 2 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| “ 2. No serif to bottom of figure, | — | — | — | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| “ 3. Heavy serif to bottom of figure and thin serif to bottom of “P” | — | — | — | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| “ 4. Heavy serifs to bottom of figure and bottom of “P” | 3 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| “ 5. Tailless “y” | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| “ 6. Surcharge all in italics, | 6 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| “ 7. “Penny” all in sans-serif capitals | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

(To be continued.)

Orange Free State.

We publish herewith a letter received from Capt. W. Burnett-Hitchcock, now serving in South Africa, which gives considerable interesting information in regard to the recent issue of surcharged stamps :

SURCHARGED STAMPS.

SIR :

1. In reply to your inquiry, I have the honor to inform you that the Military Governor deputed me to inspect the surcharged O. F. S. stamps before sale to the public. Owing to the great pressure of work it was not possible to make a searching inspection of each sheet of stamps, and in consequence stamps having the following errors were passed and issued for sale, viz. :—

Half penny Sheets.—“½” is omitted before the “d” in the left hand bottom corner quarter. In the last row of each quarter sheet the stop is omitted between the “V” and “R” in the third stamp from the left.

One-penny Sheets.—The stop is omitted in the last row of each quarter between the “V” and “R” in the third stamp from the left. In a few of the original impressions an “I” was omitted after the “V. R” on each sheet.

Two-penny half-penny Sheets.—The surcharge “2½” was made by the late Government of the Orange Free State. The same error occurs as in the case of the two-penny sheets in the last row of each quarter.

Three penny and Four penny Sheets.—The same errors occur as in the case of the two penny sheets.

Six penny Sheets.—The red stamps were in use when the Army entered the Free State. The stock being exhausted, the blue issue, which was found in the Free State Treasury, was brought into issue.

In addition to the errors which occur as in the case of the two-penny sheets, a “6” is omitted before the “d” in the two left hand quarters of each sheet.

One-shilling and Five-shillings Sheets.—The same errors occur as in the case of the two-penny sheets. In a few of the original issues the “1” and the “5” were omitted before the “S” in the same position on each sheet as the similar error which occurs in the half penny sheet now forwarded to you.

2. Subsequently it came to my knowledge that a small number of brown penny and yellow shilling stamps which were in private hands on the entry of the army into Bloemfontein, had been surcharged.

As such a step had not been authorised the matter was brought to the attention of the Military Governor, by whose authority all such brown penny and yellow shilling stamps as could be traced in the hands of stamp dealers etc. were recalled and confiscated.

3. Many errors not mentioned above occurred in surcharging the stamps, but fortunately they were all detected, and stamps with them were not placed on sale. This is mentioned as unscrupulous persons may have fabricated similar errors in order to place an enhanced value on stamps in their possession before the British occupation of the late Orange Free State (now Orange River Colony).

4. Complete sheets of surcharged stamps have been supplied to the British Museum. From these stamps the only errors mentioned in paragraph 1 which are missing are penny stamps with “V. R.” only, shilling

stamps with no "1" before "s", and five shilling stamps with no "5" before the "s".

Yours faithfully,
(sgd) W. A. Omeara, Major.

To

Capt. Burnett-Hitchcock,
Assist. Provost Marshal,
Bloemfontein,
Orange River Colony.

True Copy. W. Burnett-Hitchcock, Capt.

To

Messrs. Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd.
New York,
U. S.

Kashmir---A New Stamp.

By D. P. MASSON.

(From *Philatelic Journal of India*)

I mentioned, in my papers on the stamps of Kashmir, the square obliterator used at Jammu from 1869 to 1878. I have since made a much closer acquaintance with this obliterator, and I find it so specially interesting as to deserve mention in your columns. I recognised the impression amongst a number kindly supplied by Captain Godfrey—from the many obliterators, mostly of the new rectangular period, preserved in the Treasury at Jammu—and the seal itself has since been carefully examined. The inscription reads "MOHR AHAN KAN," with the date 1915, in small figures at the top. This date corresponds with our 1858, which was eight years before stamps were introduced in Kashmir, and there is nothing whatever to show how it came to be used for postal purposes. Nor is its original use clear: the translation generally arrived at by persons consulted by both Captain Godfrey and myself is "the seal of the iron quarries", and the idea is that originally it was for use at the iron mines at one time worked in the Jammu Province.

But what makes the seal specially interesting is that impressions from it were used as postage stamps, and this raises it to the dignity of a postal die. Captain Godfrey showed me an impression, on an undoubted original, where it appears half on the envelope, and half on a small square of paper gummed to the envelope to represent a stamp. In this case perhaps the impression must still be considered only an obliteration, in which case the blank piece of paper becomes an unchronicled stamp! But impressions were also taken in the ordinary red water-color of the Jammu old rectangular stamps, and pieces of paper having these impressions were undoubtedly used as stamps. I possess four copies, which puzzled me sorely. They are poor blurred impressions, but I was convinced they were from the obliterator, used as a die, and I often expressed this opinion to my friends. I did not, however,

risk declaring them stamps until they became *chained* through Captain Godfrey's discovery. All four were used in September or October 1877, and all are obliterated in the usual way—the same seal thus being used as a die and as an obliterator. The only solution, I can think of is, that about this time the Post-office at Jammu—where all were posted—must have run out of postage stamps, and been under the necessity of manufacturing them on the premises. Captain Godfrey was assured by old officials that the obliterating seals were used to frank letters when the post-offices thus ran out of stamps, and he has envelopes bearing clear seal impressions, and no stamps, which would support this assertion. But it seems to me that when impressions are taken on separate pieces of paper, in the colors of the correct stamp, and these are obliterated in the usual way, then they cease to be “franks” and are raised to the status of postage stamps.

Mafeking Siege Stamps.

We copy the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, and the variety of stamps necessary to supply the postal needs of the town of Mafeking during the siege is so bewildering, that we are beginning to doubt their being entitled to recognition as postage stamps. It may be discovered later on that they are merely curiosities, which will find their proper place in a curio collection, but not in a collection of stamps which are supposed to have served a legitimate postal need :

“MAFEKING BESIEGED STAMPS”.

(From our special correspondent in South Africa)

“We have heard a great deal since the long looked for relief of Mafeking about the stamps issued during the siege and it has been the wonder of serious philatelists as to what purpose these stamps were put. It is of course common knowledge that when a town is besieged no mails can either enter or leave it, and any communications reaching the outside world must do so through the agency of runners (in this case, Kaffirs) who are heavily paid for their services and the risk they run, and who carry very few if indeed more than one letter, and that condensed to the very smallest compass both of contents and material, in order to make destruction of the same easy should the runner be unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the enemy. Now in such a case it follows that stamps are quite unnecessary as the runners are private employees of the newspaper correspondents or military authorities sending them and are paid by them, while their services do not in any way contribute to the revenue, and they have no connection with Her Majesty's mails.

“I am told, however, that the stamps in question were used to frank letters delivered by messengers to various parts of the town, but considering Mafeking is an extremely small place and that at present there is no evidence to show that a system of post office delivery by runners was organised by the authorities or that such a system was indeed necessary, it is hardly possible to come to any other conclusion as regards these stamps other than they

were absolutely unnecessary and that they are therefore simply speculative on the part of some philatelically interested person in the garrison who no doubt was in a position to obtain from Col. Baden-Powell permission to do as he liked in the matter. That the gentleman, whoever he was, did as he liked to a really splendid degree is evidenced by the list of stamps below, embracing no less than 20 varieties (and there may be more). In addition to surcharges on the issues of Cape Colony, British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate, he must needs make three special issues, two with Baden-Powell's photo and the other with a post boy on a bicycle. We take the following descriptions from the list of a gentleman who has these stamps for sale and who seems to have secured a good stock of the curios, and the gentleman's modesty may be gauged by his prices.

"I argue then that these labels must be regarded as curios and mementoes of the gallant defence of "Little" Mafeking and as such they are no doubt very interesting and well worthy of a place in the curio cabinet alongside pieces of shell, bullets, badges, buttons and other relics of war so eagerly sought after just now; but I contend that to the serious philatelist they are of no interest whatever.

"I would, however, like to utter a word of warning to all those who intend to secure these curiosities, and that is to look out for forgeries. Of the originals there could not have been a very large number especially of the varieties surcharged on real postage stamps, and there is no doubt that just as the Buluwayo War Stamps (so called) were extensively forged both in Cape Town and in Europe, so will these be.

LIST.

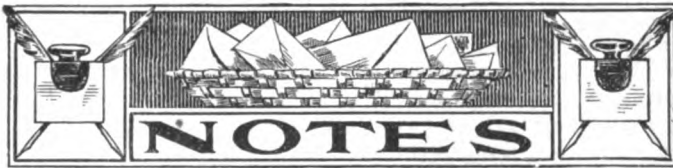
| | | Used. | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | £ | s. d. |
| Surcharged on Cape stamps. | | | |
| ½d green (1897) | " Mafeking Besieged 1d " | 0 | 10 6 |
| ½d " (1899) | " " " | 0 | 15 0 |
| 1d carmine (current) | " " 3d | 0 | 15 0 |
| 3d magenta | " " 6d | 3 | 15 0 |
| 4d sage green | " " 1 sh | 1 | 5 0 |
| Surcharged on British Bechuanaland (On English) | | | |
| 4d surcharged | " Mafeking Besieged 1sh." | 1 | 0 0 |
| 6d (very rare, only 100 issued) | ditto | 7 | 10 0 |
| Surcharged on Bechuanaland Protectorate (on English 1899.) | | | |
| ½d surcharged | " Mafeking Besieged 1d " | 0 | 15 0 |
| 1d " " " | " " 3d large type | 1 | 0 0 |
| | " " small " | 1 | 0 0 |
| 2d " " " | " " 6d under | | |
| | Bec. Pro. over " " | 0 | 15 0 |
| | Ditto " " | 0 | 15 0 |
| 3d " " " | " " 6d | 5 | 0 0 |
| 4d " " " | " " 1sh | 1 | 5 0 |
| 1sh " " " | " " 2sh | 7 | 10 0 |
| 3d lilac B. B. 1887 (unappro. dies) | surcharged " Mafeking Besieged 6d " | 1 | 5 0 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Baden-Powell's photo dk. blue 3d small head | 1 10 0 |
| " " lt. blue 3d " | 1 10 0 |
| " " " 3d large head | 2 0 0 |
| Post Boy on machine, light blue, 1d | 1 5 0 |

Complete set of 20 used, for £35.

"It will be noticed that our correspondent's list does not include the 6d "Bechuanaland Protectorate" on English, surcharged 1s, an illustration of which is given on the opposite page of *E. W. S. N.* this week, nor the 3d on 1d Cape, Gibbon's type 14. In this latter case, however, it is probable "1d current" refers to that stamp and not to the 1d Table Bay."





ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the 10 and 30c stamps are soon to be changed in color, as the 1 and 10c are too closely akin as well as the 5 and 30c.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen vertical pairs, imperforate between, of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5 and 10c values of the issues of 1892 to 1897. The 5 and 10c appear to have the earlier watermark and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1c the later, but our contemporary states that the stamps are very thickly gummed and the watermarks for that reason not very distinct.



AUSTRIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown the 2 heller newspaper stamp of the current issue, with a perforation which is supposed to be unofficial.



BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist*, but are still compelled to advise our readers to attach but little importance to these so-called provisionals, said to have been issued by the Boers :

"In addition to the four stamps surcharged "Z. A. R.", mentioned on page 148, we notice two other values of Cape stamps similarly surcharged, chronicled in the *Monthly Circular*, viz. 2 pence on 2d, brown, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d olive-green. It is stated that only 2,500 copies were issued altogether, and only a small portion of these were used as postage, the remainder, of course, being bought up by speculators. This is a very doubtful issue at best, but in the meantime we had better chronicle it.

"We notice in the *M. J.* that a copy has been seen of the 2d British Bechuanaland, with value surcharged in figures (No. 35 in Gibbon's), in which the figure "2" has a curly tail and is shorter than the ordinary type. It is stated that there was one of each of these in each pane of sixty.

"Adhesives.

2 pence on Cape, 2d, brown
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, olive-green."



BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—About a year ago the issue of the 3 penny stamp of Great Britain, surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate", was announced in various stamp journals, and, if our memory serves us rightly, some of our Boston friends have claimed to have had specimens of the stamp. Although we have an excellent correspondent in South Africa, we have not

been successful in obtaining a supply of the stamp in question, and in response to correspondence addressed to friends in Palapye, our friends in South Africa now report having received the following letter :

"In reply to your favor of the 20th April, having reference to a previous letter ordering some postage stamps (and for which we have to apologise for not having replied sooner), we have to inform you that your original letter of the 7th November last is still before us and after, from time to time, having made enquiries from our postmaster, we are obliged to confirm our remarks of the 31st August on the point, i. e. that we are not aware of any 3 penny with the surcharge you require. We have gone through the whole stock at the post office and in reply to a question, the postmaster suggested that the issue you asked for was probably a forgery and, as this is the principal office in the country, he should be in a position to know. If you will however leave the matter in abeyance, we shall ask the P. M. to write to the P. M. G. and we shall let you know his reply."

We have no doubt that the information furnished to us is accurate, and shall not recognize the stamp until its authenticity shall have been definitely established.



CONGO FREE STATE.—*Le Timbrophile Belge* announces a change in the inscription on the current 10 centimes cards. The inscription now reads as follows: "Cartes de service interieur et des colonies voisines jusques et y compris, au Nord, la Colonie Britannique de la Cote d'Or et au Sud la Colonie Allemande du Sud-Ouest Africain."



CRETE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that unpaid letter stamps have been ordered in England, the set to consist of eight values, namely: 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 lepta, 1 and 2 drachmae. The color is to be bright red for all the values, and the design is to be a hunting horn surmounted by the crown of Prince George, the value being placed in the center of the horn.



BUSSAHIR.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist*, but from the description given by our contemporary, we are unable to determine whether these varieties are of the first series of types or of the second series. The issues of this state are still in a rather indeterminate position, and at present it is impossible to compile a correct and accurate list.

"Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us a set of stamps stated to be for *this* year. The design seems to be the same as that of 1806, but a change appears to have been made in some of the colors and possibly monogram. The four lower values are pin-perforated about 15-16, and the four higher denominations range apparently from 7-9½.

"We make the values, shades, and color of monogram as follows :

"*Adhesives.*

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| ½ anna, | red, | monogram in green; | pin-perf. | 15-16 |
| ½ " | blue | " | rose | " |
| 1 " | sage-green | " | " | " |
| 2 annas, | orange | " | green | " |
| 4 " | violet | " | " | perf. 7-9½ |
| 8 " | brown | " | " | " |
| 12 " | green | " | rose | " |
| 1 rupee, | blue | " | " | " |

PATIALA,—“*Stamps*” (of Calcutta) announces the following :

“We have recently come across a curious error in the 4-as. olive stamp of Patiala, *without* the name of the place at all, and only showing the word “state” in the normal position. We have a copy *used* on portion of the original envelope, which has the Patiala registration postmark, etc. We have also seen a block of four of these 4-as. stamps, three of which show the ordinary current surcharge, and the fourth being the error “state” *only*. We understand that only one error exists in each sheet, and that only about half a dozen sheets were printed thus. Mr. Stewart-Wilson catalogues a similar error in the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna red, straight surcharge, in his hand-book.”

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us specimens of the 5 pesos Official of 1890, with the surcharge inverted.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen several new minor varieties of the surcharged stamps, the first one, however, being the 6 penny blue entirely without surcharge. It is yet a question whether this should be considered an unissued stamp, or a variety of the surcharged errors.

6p blue, without surcharge
 1p violet, figure of value omitted
 1p “ letters “ “ “
 1p “ “ V. R. I.” omitted
 6p blue “ “

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

SEYCHELLES.—Mr. O. Firth informs *Morley's Philatelic Journal* that he has discovered two types of the current 4c. We copy the description as given by Mr. Firth :

“On looking through a number of the ‘small head De la Rue’ colonial stamps, with circular frame, the writer was struck by the apparent differences between the heads, both of different impressions of the same stamp, and of the different values, as well as by indications that such differences extended to the octagonal-framed stamps, such as those of the Leewards. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of all these stamps induced him to confine examination to the Seychelles stamps, in the first place, and the following notes on the 4c value are the result.

“It should be most distinctly understood that the following description applies to the two specimens only, and it is very likely that *all* the characteristics may not be found on every copy of the two types. Perhaps the safest guide would be to take the *character* of the nose as the salient feature, calling type 1 ‘*aquiline*’ and type 2—shall we say ‘*retroussé*’? It should also be understood that while two types of most of the other values probably exist, the differences, while generally of a similar nature, are not to be described in detail in the terms of the following notes.

TYPE 1.

“1. The fillet of the crown ends before reaching the background lines, and the thin upper line of it continues to the right beyond the vertical line which closes the front jewel division.

TYPE 2.

“1. The thick lower line of the fillet connects with one of the background lines, and the upper one stops at its junction with the vertical line.

"2. The lines of shading across the nose all reach the thick outline of the eye-ball, the lowest of the four forming by its continuation the uppermost line of shading across the cheek below the eye.

"3. The nose, as a whole, is of a refined order, and somewhat aquiline in type; it is outlined only by the cessation of the background lines until quite near the tip, where a rather light line begins to connect the horizontal lines at the *first* horizontal line above the tip of the nose itself, and continues to the base of the neck, where it joins one of the background lines, forming therewith a somewhat acute angle.

"The curved line from the upper lip, extending across the cheek, is almost joined by the curved line forming the upper outline of the lower lip; under this latter line the shading is 'split', a companion line proceeding from the small solid block of color which accentuates the under lip.

"4. At the back of the head the uppermost line of the chignon thins off very considerably, and curving downwards, goes to form an inner line of the curl shading; the short background line, although reaching it, nevertheless does not appear as though a continuation of it.

"5. The pendent curl is formed by different lines of shading in the two types, the chief exterior difference being the continuity of the background line, which touches the bottom of the curl in passing in Type 1, but shows a breach of continuity in Type 2. The difference of the other lines will be appreciated by a comparison of the enlargements, which clearly show the different disposition of the lines of shading."



SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*, but shall not recognize the variety until its legitimacy has been somewhat more definitely confirmed:

"At the last moment we have received a specimen of what we believe to be the first stamp of this Republic surcharged as a result of the present war. It is the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d *green*, overprinted "V. R.—SPECIAL—POST," in three lines, vertically, in *black*, and some fifty copies were, we are informed, issued thus at Vryburg, on the arrival of the British troops there,

"2. The two lower lines fail to reach the thick one, and the lowest appears as if it would terminate somewhat *above* the line of the cheek shading.

"3. The nose is made to appear as having a blunter tip by the outline, which is thicker than in Type 1, and seems to begin one line higher, ending by a curving angle at its junction with the horizontal line at base of neck.

"The lower line is further away from the upper, and is not 'split', a solid patch of color resulting.

"4. The line is somewhat more decided, and is rather a continuation of the short background line, though the thin line of curl shading does continue from it.

and used by British residents at that place who were anxious to send letters to the colonies or home. There being no English or Cape stamps available at once, these Transvaal stamps were surcharged by the Magistrate of the town, and presumably the amount paid for them credited to the British Post Office. The copy before us was received by a well-known collector from his brother, who obtained it at Vryburg, and it has all the appearance of being a genuine provisional.

"Adhesive. ½d green; surcharged "V. R." etc.





UNITED STATES.—Mr. F. E. Connor has shown us what is indeed a novelty in the line of United States envelopes, although unfortunately the specimen is cut square and gives no indication of the appearance of the entire envelope.

The novelty consists of a 2c envelope of the Plimpton Die B₃, but printed in vermilion on amber. It would appear that in July 1875, when the color of the 2c stamps and envelopes was changed from brown to vermilion, something must have happened to the current envelope die (Die C) and that the older dies were brought into requisition in order to supply the immediate demand. The 2c vermilion, Die A, wrapper is known to have been issued at just about this period, and we now have the envelope referred to, which no doubt was also made at about the same time.

Envelope.

Size (?)

2c vermilion, die B₃

BOSNIA.—In addition to the postal cards and letter cards which we chronicled some months ago, the *Philatelic Era* has now been shown some additional values. The 10 heller cards exist in two varieties, the second bearing the imprint "B u H", for use between Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Postal cards.

5h green

10h red

10h red, "B u H"

10x10h red, "B u H"

CEYLON.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new envelope,

the stamp being of the same design as the current 5c, the value being altered.

Envelope.

Size (?)

6c dark chocolate

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Oucuta.—Mr. Gregory has shown us another value of this interesting State, namely, a 1 centavo, printed in black on blue green, and several of our European contemporaries announce other values and colors, of the existence of which, however, we have received no confirmation.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1c black on blue green

CONGO FREE STATE.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us specimens of the 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes stamps, in the old designs but in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c yellow green and black

10c rose and black

25c light blue and black

50c olive and black

CRETE.—We have now received the 50 lepta stamp with surcharge in black, and are informed that the 25 lepta with red surcharge is also approaching exhaustion and that it will soon appear with the overprint in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

50l lilac

FERNANDO, PO.—The flood of surcharges appears to continue unabated, the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* announcing two new varieties. This time the 20c of the 1899 issue is brought into requisition, although its extreme youth should have protected it from such flagrant abuse. Strange to relate, two different surcharges have been used, the first employing the centavos value and the second one the centimos currency which was thought to have been dropped early in the eighties. No explanation has, as yet, been given of the peculiar methods employed in surcharging stamps in this colony, the past year having been marked by several instances of the employment of surcharges in the old currency.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

5c on 20c carmine, black surcharge
50c on 20c carmine, “ “

French Offices in Alexandria.—The 2 franc stamp of France has now been surcharged for use in this colony.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2fr yellow brown on pale blue

French Offices in Port Said.—The 2 franc stamp of France has now been surcharged for use in this service.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2fr yellow brown and pale blue.

FRENCH CONGO.—For several months the European papers have bristled with handsome illustrations of the stamps that were to be issued for this colony. The wonderful productions have now been placed on the market, and we can say without hesitation that they are the ugliest stamps that have ever been printed. The designs as originally drawn may have been very beautiful, but, if so, the firm who performed the work

have absolutely ruined all the artistic ideas of the designer. The illustrations which we give herewith will give no idea whatever of the ugliness of the stamps themselves, which can only be appreciated after an actual inspection of the specimens.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.



Watermarked Thistle.

1c brown violet and gray lilac
2c brown and orange
4c scarlet and gray blue
5c green and gray green
10c dark red and red
15c dull violet and olive green



Watermarked Branch of rose tree.

20c yellow green and orange
25c blue and pale blue
30c carmine rose and orange
40c orange brown and bright green
50c gray violet and lilac
75c red violet and orange



Watermarked Branch of olive.
1fr gray lilac and olive
2fr carmine and brown
5fr brown orange and gray

GERMAN CHINA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* has been shown a provisional 5 pfennig stamp, made by surcharging the 10 pfennig stamp of the German Chinese possessions.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.
Black surcharge.
5pf on 10pf carmine

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 1 shilling stamp in two colors has just been issued.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Small Crown.
1sh carmine and green

GUATEMALA.—We have now received the 2, 10, 20 and 25c stamps in the new colors, which we find vary somewhat from the advance descriptions given by our correspondent.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 12.
2c rose
10c bistre brown
20c purple
25c yellow

HONG KONG.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces the 2c and 10c in new colors, as well as a new lot of postal cards.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.

2c green
10c blue

Postal cards.
2c green, *white*
4c carmine, *white*
5c lilac, *white*
10c blue, *white*

Duttia.—The *Monthly Circular*

has received a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelope of the current type, the stamp being printed in green, as well as a reply postal card with stamp of the current type.

Envelope
Size $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
Laid paper.
1a green
Postal card.
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a red

NEW ZEALAND.—We have now received the 6 penny stamp locally printed in rose, perforated 11. It appears that for a short time this same value was locally printed in green, but was soon withdrawn on account of the appearance of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny in the same color.

At the same time, we have received the entire set, from $\frac{1}{2}$ penny to 5 shillings, locally printed, perforated 11, some of the values being on paper watermarked star and N. Z. Some of our contemporaries have reported the 6 penny pink on this watermarked paper, but we doubt the correctness of the information, as so far as we can judge, the only values which have appeared on this paper are the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2p. These four values have been re engraved, the stamps being considerably smaller than the original issue, this, no doubt, having been done in order to accommodate the size of the stamps to the sheets of watermarked paper, which are not sufficiently large to admit of 120 impressions in the original size. Even on the three values mentioned the watermark is extremely indistinct and scarcely apparant on the majority of specimens.

We give a complete list of the current local issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11.

Watermarked Star and N. Z.

½p light yellow green

½p dark green

1p carmine

2p violet

Unwatermarked.

2½p blue

3p orange brown

4p yellow brown and blue

5p violet brown

6p yellow green

8p rose

8p dull blue

9p red violet

1sh red

2sh blue green

5sh vermilion

Russian Offices in the Levant.—In addition to the adhesives which we chronicled in our July number, the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* now announces two similar surcharges on postal cards and letter cards.

Postal cards.

20 paras on 4k carmine, blue surcharge

32 " " 4 x 4k carmine, blue surcharge

Letter card.

1 piastre on 10k blue and red, red surcharge

SALVADOR.—The flood of provisional stamps continues, and we sincerely hope that a new issue will soon make its appearance so that these surcharges may come to an end. Two additional varieties have been shown to us during the past few days, namely: the 13c of 1899, without Wheel, surcharged "1 Centavo", and the 26c, with Wheel, surcharged "5 Centavos". We illustrate the 3c on 12c, chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

1c on 13c lake, black surcharge

5c " 26c carmine rose, black surcharge

SERVIA.—We have received the 15 paras stamp on ordinary paper without silk threads.

Adhesive stamp.

Paper without silk threads.

Perforated.

15pa lilac

SWITZERLAND.—We have just received the stamps issued in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Postal Union, which, as previously announced, are to remain in use until December 31st of this year. No description of the design is necessary as the illustration will speak for itself.

We have also received a 10c postal card, with an enlarged copy of the 10c Jubilee stamp impressed in the upper left hand corner, and the 5c card has appeared in the same style. As soon as we receive unused specimens of these cards we shall present an illustration to our readers.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.



5c green
10c carmine rose
25c blue

Postal cards.

5c green, *white*
10c red, *white*

TASMANIA.—We have just received a letter card, bearing the 2d stamp of the new design with the view of Hobart. The reverse is also adorned with a representation of Great Lake (a fisherman's paradise) and certain statistics in regard to the catch of fish. The letter card is perforated in a new style, to which the No. V should be assigned. The vertical perforations at the sides extend from top to bottom, while those along the lower edge extend only between the vertical perforations and do not cross them.

Letter card.

2p purple, *gray blue*, perf. V.

VENEZUELA.—We have just received the 3, 10 and 20 bolivares stamps inscribed "Instrucciones", printed in new colors and surcharged "1900" in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

3b red brown
10b red orange
20b blue violet

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed that the 1d long revenue stamps, which are frequently used in prepayment of postage, are now watermarked Crown and W. A., the watermark occurring twice on each stamp.

Revenue used for postage.

Watermarked Crown and W. A.

Perforated.

1p lilac

The Collectors Club.

The 55th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, July 9, 1900. Present—Messrs. Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

At 8.45 P. M. President Bruner called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary. Mr. Deats was authorized to purchase four bound volumes of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, as per his offer.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance of \$781.85 in bank exclusive of U. S. bonds, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was accepted as read.

The following gifts to the Club were reported:

From the Boston Philatelic Society, a bound volume on the Revenue Stamps of the U. S.

From Mr. Krassa a number of interesting frames; from Mr. Scott bound volumes 11 and 12 of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

A vote of thanks was tendered to all the above named for their generous donations.

The names of two of the applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and Messrs. Dewing and Warner were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board: G. F. Dickinson, Worcester, Mass. Stockholder. Proposed by H. E. Deats. Seconded by J. N. Luff.

Lyman H. Low, 36 W. 129th Street, City. Subscribing member. Proposed by H. L. Calman. Seconded by J. N. Luff.

Adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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. SEPT. 1, 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts]
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

The Catalogue for **W**ITH this number we submit to our readers
Advanced Collectors. the final installment of this important
philatelic work, the publication of which
was begun by us in September, 1889.

To the average collector it will appear almost incomprehensible that so much time could possibly have been consumed in preparing a catalogue of postage stamps, but those who have co-operated in producing works of this character will be able to appreciate the difficulties which confronted us, the majority of which, we feel justified in stating, we have been able to overcome. When we originally decided to issue this catalogue we ourselves, were unable to conceive of the magnitude of our task, which developed before our view only as our work progressed.

As the catalogue was begun just eleven years ago, it is but natural that many portions of it are obsolete, and that, in view of more recent investigation and discovery, numerous parts might with advantage be rewritten. However, taken as a whole, we feel proud of the result which we have accomplished, and among those who are competent to judge, the work is recognized as the most important of its kind that has ever appeared in philately. We can assure our readers that if we had realized eleven years ago what we were undertaking, the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* would never have been compiled by us, but, having started with our task, we, of course, felt it incumbent upon us to complete it to the best of our ability.

Those who assisted us originally by subscribing at the advertised price of \$5, may congratulate themselves upon the result of their investment. At that time we had no intention of producing the mass of illustrations and plates which we have presented with each number, and it may be a satisfaction to each one of the original subscribers to know that the \$5 which he paid us has caused us an actual outlay of some where between \$20 and \$25. We do not begrudge the expense which we incurred as we have probably produced a work which will find no imitators, not only on account of the enormous amount of labor involved but also on account of the vast outlay of capital required to carry it to completion.

We are now working on an addendum which will bring the catalogue up to date, but for the appearance of which we are unable to fix any definite time. It will not be published in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, but will appear as a separate work and will not be distributed to the subscribers to the catalogue proper.

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.)

ZAMBESI.

Currency: 1000 REIS=1 MILREIS=\$1 08 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed (portrait of Don Carlos) on white or colored wove paper. Size: 20x23 mm.



A. White wove paper.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 1 5r yellow
- 2 10r reddish violet
- 3 15r chocolate
- 4 20r lavender
- 5 25r green

2° Perforated 12½.

- 6 20r lavender
- 7 50r light blue
- 8 75r rose
- 9 80r light green

B. Colored wove paper.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 10 100r brown on buff paper
- 2° Perforated 12½.
- 11 150r carmine on rose paper
- 12 200r dark blue on light blue paper
- 13 300r dark blue on buff paper

1898.

Typographed on white or colored wove paper; the numerals of value and the name are printed in black. Size: 20½x23½ mm.



A. White wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 14 2½r gray and black
- 15 5r orange yellow and black
- 16 10r light green
- 17 15r brown
- 18 20r violet
- 19 25r light green
- 20 50r dark blue
- 21 75r rose
- 22 80r purple

B. Colored wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 23 100r dark blue and black on blue paper
- 24 150r brown and black on buff paper
- 25 200r red lilac and black on pinkish paper
- 26 300r dark lilac and black on rose paper

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 20x22½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 101 2½r brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We are not aware that, so far, any of the stamps of this colony have been counterfeited to defraud collectors.

ZANZIBAR.

Currency : 16 ANNAS—1 RUPEE—\$0.34.
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1895-96.

Indian stamps of corresponding issue surcharged Zanzibar



A. White wove paper.
I. Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14.

1° Black surcharge.

- 1 ½a green, black surcharge
- 2 1a plum "
- 3 1a 6p bistre "
- 4 2a blue "
- 5 2½a green "
- 6 3a orange "
- 7 4a olive "
- 8 8a red lilac "
- 9 8a red violet "
- 10 1r gray "
- 11 1r carmine and green, black surcharge
- 12 2r bistre and rose, black surcharge
- 13 3r green and brown "
- 14 5r violet and blue "

Varieties :

- a. "ZANZIBAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR."
- 15 ½a green, black surcharge
- 16 1a plum "
- 17 1a 6p bistre "
- 18 2a blue "
- 19 2½a green "
- 20 3a orange "
- 21 4a olive "
- 22 8a red lilac "
- 23 8a red violet "
- 24 1r gray "
- 25 1r carmine & green, black surcharge
- b. "ZANIBAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR."
- 26 ½a green, black surcharge
- 27 1a plum "
- 28 1a 6p bistre "
- 29 2a blue "
- 30 2½a green "
- c. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" small.
- 31 ½a green, black surcharge
- 32 1a plum "
- 33 1a 6p bistre "
- 34 2a blue "
- 35 2½a green "
- 36 3a orange "
- 37 4a olive "
- 38 8a red lilac, "
- 39 8a red violet "
- 40 1r gray "
- 41 1r carmine & green, black surcharge

- d. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" large.
- 42 ½a green, black surcharge
 43 1a plum "
 44 1a 6p bistre "
 45 2a blue "
 46 3a orange "
 47 4a olive "
 48 8a red lilac "
 49 8a red violet "
 50 1r gray "
 51 1r carmine & green, black surcharge
 52 2r bistre and rose "
 53 3r green and brown "
 54 5r violet and blue "

- e. Inverted "q" instead of "b".
- 55 ½a green, black surcharge
 56 1a plum "
 57 1a 6p bistre "
 58 2a blue "
 59 2½a green "
 60 3a orange "
 61 4a olive "
 62 8a red lilac "
 63 8a red violet "
 64 1r gray "
 65 1r carmine & green, black surcharge

- f. Final "r" of "ZANZIBAR" inverted.
- 66 2r bistre and rose, black surcharge.
 67 3r green and brown "
 68 5r violet and blue "
- g. "ZANZIBA" instead of "ZANZIBAR."
- 69 2r bistre and rose, black surcharge
 70 3r green and brown "
 71 5r violet and blue "

2° Blue surcharge.

- 72 ½a green, blue surcharge
 73 1a plum "

II. Watermarked Elephant's Head.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

- 74 6a yellow brown, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. "ZANZIDAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR".
 75 6a yellow brown, black surcharge
 b. "ZANIBAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR".
 76 6a yellow brown, black surcharge
 c. "ZANZIBARR".
 77 6a yellow brown, black surcharge
 d. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" small.
 78 6a yellow brown, black surcharge
 e. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" large.
 79 6a yellow brown, black surcharge
 f. Inverted "q" instead of "b".
 80 6a yellow brown, black surcharge

B. Colored wove paper.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

- 81 12a brown on red paper, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" small.
 82 12a brown on red paper, black surcharge

- b. Second "z" of "ZANZIBAR" large.
 83 12a brown on red paper, black surcharge

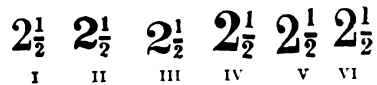
- c. Inverted "q" instead of "b".
 84 12a brown on red paper, black surcharge

- d. "ZANZIDAR" instead of "ZANZIBAR."
 85 12a brown on red paper, black surcharge

December, 1895, to November, 1896.

Provisional issue.

1 anna, 1 anna 6 pies and 2 anna stamps of preceding issue with additional surcharge "2½"; of this surcharge there are six different types as per illustrations below.



Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

1° Black surcharge.

- 86 2½a on 1a plum, black surcharge, type I
 87 2½a on 1a plum, black surcharge, type II
 88 2½a on 1a plum, black surcharge, type III

2° Red surcharge.

- 89 2½a on 1a plum, red surcharge, type I
 90 2½a on 1a plum " " II
 91 2½a on 1a plum " " III
 92 2½a on 1a 6p bistre " " I
 93 2½a on 1a 6p bistre " " II
 94 2½a on 1a 6p bistre " " III
 95 2½a on 1a 6p bistre " " IV
 96 2½a on 1a 6p bistre " " V
 97 2½a on 1a 6p bistre " " VI(?)
 98 2½a on 2p blue " " I
 99 2½a on 2p blue " " II(?)
 100 2½a on 2a blue " " III
 101 2½a on 2a blue " " IV
 102 2½a on 2a blue " " V
 103 2½a on 2a blue " " VI

We have not seen Nos. 97 and 99 but infer that they exist, as these varieties are known on other values which were surcharged with the same settings.

Varieties:

- a. Without fractional line.
 104 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge
 b. "ZANZIBAR."
 105 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge
 c. "ZANZIDAR."
 106 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge
 d. Inverted "I" in "½".
 107 2½a on 1a 6p bistre, red surcharge

June-August, 1896.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of British East Africa of corresponding issue surcharged horizontally

Zanzibar



Perforated 14.

- 1° Black surcharge.
 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green, black surcharge, (June 1)
 109 1a carmine, black surcharge, (June 1)
 110 $4\frac{1}{2}$ a orange " (Aug. 15)
 111 5a dark ochre " (Aug. 15)
 112 $7\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac " (Aug. 15)
 2° Red surcharge.
 113 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, red surcharge, (June 1)
 1897.

A. Regular issue.

Engraved (portrait of Sultan Said Hamed bin Sueni) on white wove paper; the flags are printed in red on all values and each stamp is surrounded by a frame formed of small parallel lines in red. Sizes: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 8 annas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees, $24\frac{1}{2}$ x30 mm.

Watermarked  once on each stamp



Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ x14.

- 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green and red
 115 1a black blue and red
 116 2a red brown and red
 117 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red
 118 3a slate and red
 119 4a black green and red
 120 $4\frac{1}{2}$ a orange and red
 121 5a bistre and red
 122 $7\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac and red
 123 8a olive gray and red
 124 1r ultramarine and red
 125 2r green and red
 126 3r violet and red
 127 4r lake and red
 128 5r black brown and red

Varieties: Unwatermarked.

- 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green and red
 130 2a red brown and red
 131 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red

Only the horizontal top row of some sheets shows this peculiarity.

B. Provisional issue.

4 anna stamp of preceding issue surcharged in red with new value, in the same manner as provisional issue of December, 1895.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ x14.

Red surcharge.

- 132 $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 4a black green and red, red surcharge, type I
 133 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4a black green and red, red surcharge, type II
 134 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4a black green and red, red surcharge, type III

1898.

Same type, paper and impression as regular issue of 1897 but the watermarks are 4 mm. apart so that parts of two or more watermarks appear on each stamp instead of only one.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ x14.

- 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green and red
 136 1a black blue and red
 137 2a red brown and red
 138 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red
 139 3a slate and red
 140 4a black green and red
 141 $4\frac{1}{2}$ a orange and red
 142 5a bistre and red
 143 $7\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac and red
 144 8a olive gray and red

1899.

Same as preceding issue, but portrait of new Sultan replaces that of the old one.



Watermarked a flower.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ x14.

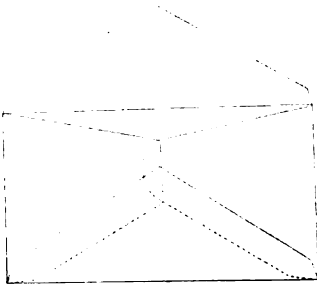
- 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green and red
 146 1a black blue and red
 147 2a red brown and red
 148 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red
 149 3a slate and red
 150 4a black green and red
 151 $4\frac{1}{2}$ a orange and red

- 152 5a bistre and red
 153 7½a lilac and red
 154 8a olive gray and red
 155 1r ultramarine and red
 156 2r green and red
 157 3r violet and red
 158 4r lilac rose and red
 159 5r gray brown and red

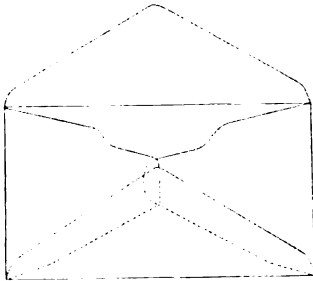
ENVELOPES.

1896.

Envelopes of India of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally **Zanzibar** in blue across the stamp.



Shape 2.



Shape 3.



I. Shape 3.

White laid paper.

1° Size 120x94 mm.

301 ½a green, blue surcharge

2° Size 118x66 mm.

302 1a brown, blue surcharge

II. Shape 2.

1° White laid paper.

Size 133x76 mm.

303 2a 6p on 4a 6p orange yellow and black, blue surcharge

2° White wove paper.

Size 133x76 mm.

304 2a 6p orange yellow, blue surcharge

1897.

Stamp of same type as regular adhesive of 1897 issue, typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.

1° Size 118x66 mm.

305 2½a ultramarine

2° Size 140x78 mm.

306 2½a ultramarine

3° Size 121x94 mm.

307 2½a ultramarine

1899.

Stamp of same type as regular adhesive of 1899 issue, typographed on white laid paper.

1° Size 118x66 mm.

308 2½a ultramarine

2° Size 140x78 mm.

309 2½a ultramarine

3° Size 121x94 mm.

310 2½a ultramarine

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1896.

Registration envelopes of India of corresponding issue with stamp surcharged horizontally in blue "**Zanzibar**". White wove paper, linen lined; flap to the right; stamp embossed on flap.





- 1° Size 133x83 mm.
- 401 2a ultramarine and blue
- 2° Size 225x102 mm.
- 402 2a ultramarine and blue

1897.

Stamp lithographed on flap, with Indian inscription at each side.



- White wove paper, linen lined.
- 1° Size 133x83 mm.
- 403 2a chocolate
- 2° Size 225x102 mm.
- 404 2a chocolate

1899.

Same as preceding issue, but on the stamp the portrait of the old Sultan is replaced by that of the new one.

White wove paper, linen lined.

- 1° Size 133x83 mm.
- 405 2a chocolate
- 2° Size 225x102 mm.
- 406 2a chocolate

WRAPPERS.

1896.

Wrappers of India of corresponding issue, with stamp surcharged horizontally in blue Zanzibar



- Buff wove paper.
- Size 127x300mm.
- 501 1/2a green, blue surcharge
- 502 1a red brown, blue surcharge

1897.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed at the right of upper part of wrapper.

- Buff wove paper.
- Size 127x300 mm.

- 503 1/2a green
- 504 1a carmine

1898.

Same as preceding issue, but the stamp has the portrait of old Sultan replaced by that of the new one.

- Buff wove paper.
- Size 127x300 mm.

- 505 1/2a green
- 506 1a carmine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

ZULULAND.

Currency : 12 PENCE = 1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLING = 1 POUND = \$4.85 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1888.

Stamps of Great Britain of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally in black "Zululand" as per illustrations below.



Watermarked a large Crown.
Perforated 14.

- 1° White wove paper.
- 1 ½p vermilion, black surcharge
- 2 1p lilac "
- 3 2p green and carmine, black surcharge
- 4 4p green and brown "
- Variety: Surcharge inverted.
- 5 2p green and carmine, black surcharge
- 2° Colored wove paper.
- 6 3p brown on yellow paper, black surcharge
- 7 6p lilac on rose paper, black surcharge

1888.

Provisional issue.

Regular adhesive stamps of Natal surcharged horizontally in black "ZULULAND."



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.

- 8 ½p green, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Without period after "ZULULAND".
- 9 ½p green, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 10 ½p green, black surcharge

1890-92.

Stamps of Great Britain of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally "ZULULAND" in black, as per illustrations below.



A. Watermarked a large Crown.
Perforated 14.

- ° White wove paper.
- 11 5p lilac and blue, black surcharge
- 12 9p lilac and blue "
- 13 1-h green "

Colored wove paper.

- 14 2½p violet on blue paper, black surcharge
- B. Watermarked an Anchor.



White wove paper.
Perforated 14.

- 15 5sh rose, black surcharge

1891.

Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps of Natal, surcharged horizontally in black "ZULULAND".



Watermarked Crown and CA.
Perforated 14

- 16 1p lilac, black surcharge
- 17 5s carmine and lilac, black surcharge
- 18 9s carmine and lilac "
- 19 1£ green "

1894.

Provisional issue.

Six penny postage stamps of Natal, of corresponding issue, surcharged horizontally in black "ZULULAND".



Watermarked CA.
Perforated 14.

- 20 6p dull violet, black surcharge

1894-96.

Typographed on white or colored wove paper, the penny values are printed in lilac with the labels containing the name and denomination of value printed in another color; the 1 shilling and 1 pound values are printed respectively in green and brown; the 2 shillings, 6 pence and the 5 pound stamps have the labels in black, and the 4 shillings in carmine. Size: 18½x22 mm.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.

- 1° White wove paper.
- 21 ½p lilac and green
 - 22 1p lilac and carmine
 - 23 2½p lilac and blue
 - 24 3p lilac and brown
 - 25 6p lilac and black
 - 26 1sh green

- 27 2sh 6p green and black
- 28 4sh green and carmine
- 2° Colored wove paper.
- 29 1£ brown on red paper
- 30 5£ brown and black on red paper

COUNTERFEITS.

The only forgeries which we have seen of the stamps of this colony are of the 5 shilling stamps of the 1890-92 issue. The following measurements of the genuine surcharge should be sufficient to distinguish it from the forged. "ZULULAND" measures 15¾ mm. in length, the letters of the surcharge are 2¾ mm. high, the "U's" are 2½ mm. wide, the "L's" 1½ mm.; the "D" is very rounded; the impression shows strongly at the back of the stamp.



History of the Postage Stamps and Entires of Belgium.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued.)

The postal conventions concluded between Belgium and France on February 27th and September 25th, 1865, led to the creation of the first two values of the series of stamps of the the third issue, namely, the 30c bistre and the 1 franc violet, which made their appearance on November 1st, 1865.

These two stamps, measuring $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., showed, in a circle with a horizontally lined background, the portrait of King Leopold I. Tangent to the circle at top and at bottom, there are two rectangles measuring 2×18 mm. The upper rectangle bears the inscription "Postes", and the lower the indication of value.

Only one of these two values, the 1 franc violet, was printed in London by the typographic process, on thin white, satiné paper, and its production was entrusted to the house of De La Rue, which, on the 6th of October, 1865, sent a shipment of 100 sheets or 30,000 stamps. This value is the most important, and may be considered the most beautiful of the series. The perforation, 14×14 mm., is well executed and extremely regular, but the same cannot be said of the red brown stamp of 30 centimes, printed later on in Belgium, which was perforated 14 vertically and $14\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, by means of a perforating machine belonging to Gouvellos Frères of Brussels.

As the postal convention which necessitated the creation of the stamps of 30 centimes and 1 franc did not become executory until January 1st, 1866, the use of these two values during the last two months of 1865 was not very extensive. The official statistics of the sale, gathered from all the post offices, give the following results :

| | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|--------|
| 1865 | 30 centimes | November | 54,816 |
| | | December | 66,683 |
| | 1 franc | November | 13,418 |
| | | December | 15,704 |

After the 1st of January, 1866, the postage on single letters of 10 grammes between Belgium and France, including Algeria, was reduced from 40 centimes to 30 centimes. Letters circulating within a limited radius of 30 kilometres were subject to a tax of 20 or 30 centimes, according to whether they were prepaid or unprepaid.

In regard to the exchange of other postal matter, the principal articles of the convention provided as follows :

1. Registered letters sent from Belgium to France and Algeria were subject to the progressive tax of ordinary letters (20 or 30 centimes), augmented by a fixed tax of 50 centimes. The post offices of France agreed to transmit registered letters intended for the French colonies and the various foreign countries, to which ordinary letters could be forwarded through its mails, with the exception of the United States of America. The postage on such correspondence was to be double the regular rate for letters to the various destinations without additional charge for registration.

2. Commercial papers, including corrected proofs accompanied by manuscripts, were subject to the special tax of 50 centimes for each 200 grammes or fraction thereof. This tax had to be paid in advance, in postage stamps affixed to the parcel. Documents of all classes were considered commercial papers, and the transport of these had already become considerable in 1865. If these latter shipments frequently necessitated the use of postage stamps of 1 franc, the employment of this stamp was even more justified by the adoption of prepayment, by postage stamps, of correspondence of all classes intended for foreign countries, the postage on which was 1 franc for each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of weight. Prepayment of this tax of 1 franc, was not mandatory for letters intended for Brazil, United States of America, Western Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, British Guiana, New Caledonia, and all the other English and French possessions, except South Australia, Tasmania and the Sandwich Islands. On the other hand, the tax of fr. 1.30, which necessitated the use of the two new stamps of 30 centimes and 1 franc, was obligatory on letters sent from Belgium to Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico (via Panama) and Cuba (via the United States).

Philatelists will comprehend the importance of the facts which have been given, particularly when they begin to realize that, while the first printing of stamps of 1 franc made in London consisted of only 100 sheets of 300 stamps each, there were only 600 sheets of the first printing of 30 centimes made in Belgium, among which there were five or six sheets imperforate, which were delivered for sale by the Central Post Office. Besides there were about fifteen sheets in which the horizontal perforation was entirely lacking, and some others on which the horizontal as well as the vertical perforation left much to be desired. As we have stated, these errors and omissions in perforation, which did not at first attract attention, could have resulted only from the defective productions of the perforating machine of Gouvellos Frères, the only one which was then employed and which did not perforate in both directions at once. Even to-day we may find on letters, stamps of 30 centimes and 1 franc with different varieties of perforations, and others entirely imperforate or part perforate, but they are becoming extremely rare, and, at present they are in great demand by collectors, because they mark the transition period in the manufacture and the perforation of the Belgian postage stamps.

At the time of the issue of the first stamps of the third type, there appeared, on November 9th, 1865, a series of instructions regulating the apportionment of these values. We extract the following information, which is of some interest to philatelists :

November 9th, 1865.

The Royal decree of September 25th, last, introduces postage stamps of a new type, and the Royal decree of the 27th of the same month, subdivided telegraph stamps into adhesives and stamps impressed on telegraphic forms.

The postage stamps are of the values 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 centimes and 1 franc.

The post offices are required always to have on hand a complete stock of stamps of all values. This stock is to be based upon the actual sales of each month.

The first distribution is to be made on the initiative of the Custodian of stamps.

All later distributions will be made only on demand.

Orders are to be for entire sheets, that is to say, not less than 300 postage stamps whenever stamps from 1 to 40 centimes are required.

The postage stamps of 1 franc are to be demanded in entire sheets, or in sections of 1-6, 2-6, 3-6, 4-6 or 5-6 (50, 100, 150, 200 or 250 stamps).

The postage stamps will be sent directly from the office of the Custodian of stamps, in the month in which the order is placed with him.

The sale of the stamps is to be made at the face value which they respectively represent, and no discount of any kind can be made to the public.

Postage stamps are to be sold to the public in such numbers as may be demanded, even in single specimens.

All instructions conflicting with the present are revoked.

The Director General,
(signed) FASSIAUX.

After the appearance of these instructions, the following decree ordered the issue of three additional values of the same series :

The Minister of Public Works,

In view of Art. 6 of the Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to determine the dates of issue of the stamps of the new type,

Decrees :

The issue of the new stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes will begin on January 1st, 1866. The officials are directed to provide for the execution of the present decree.

Brussels, November 24th, 1865,

(signed) JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

This decree was followed by the following order :

December 23d, 1865.

In pursuance of the Royal decree of September 25th, last, and of the Ministerial decree of November 24th, fixing upon January 1st as the date of issue of the new stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes :

Post offices will, on the date mentioned, discontinue the distribution of the old stamps of these values, and will transmit to the Custodian of stamps the unsold remainders accompanied by a statement.

Postage stamps of the new type of 10, 20 and 40 centimes will be sent separately to the various post offices. The sale shall not, under any circumstances, commence before the 1st of January next, as provided in the instructions of October 13th.

Therefore, the post offices which foresee that they have not in stock a sufficient number of the old stamps to cover the sales of the current month, are instructed to immediately address to the Central Administration an urgency demand, adding to the order the words "Old Stamps."

Postmasters are entrusted with the execution of the present order.

The Director General,
(signed) FASSIAUX.

At the time of the appearance of this order, all the post offices taken together possessed more than sufficient of the stamps of the old type to supply the demand until the date decided upon for the issue of the new type. In response to the instructions which had been given, the following quantities were returned to the Custodian of stamps :

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| 10 centimes brown, | - | 59,319 |
| 20 " blue, | - | 125,701 |
| 40 " carmine, | - | 31,277 |

As it may be presumed that these quantities were destroyed by order of the administration, the figures which have been given for the consumption of these three values, from May 1st, 1863 until December 31st, 1865, may be considered correct. The figures furnished by the printing office give the following results :

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------|
| 193,000 sheets, | - | 10c brown |
| 104,000 " | - - | 20c blue |
| 24,000 " | - | 40c carmine |

When the three new values issued on January 1st, 1866, made their appearance, the stock of stamps of 1 franc violet of the London printing had become practically exhausted, an order having been given for the reprinting of this value. This reprinting took place on the white paper then in use, and the perforation, $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, which had been employed on the other values, was adopted. This second printing, which was made in November, 1865, in the Stamp Bureau at Brussels, produced excellent results, and the stamps were delivered to the post offices in December, 1865, at the same time at which the distribution of the three new values took place.

(To be continued.)



Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; their Stamps and Franks.

BY JOSEPH S. RICH.

CONTROL NUMBERS ON THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S FRANK STAMPS.

In a criticism on the "Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; Their Stamps and Franks," it has been suggested that a list of the control numbers to be found on the Western Union Telegraph franks would be of value to collectors. I have examined the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats and have received a check list from Mr. William C. Stone, which I have compared with the franks in my own collection and one of the largest stocks in this country, and, as a result, I submit to those interested the following table:

| WESTERN UNION FRANKS. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| 1871 | Red, Machine. | Blue, Machine. | Hand Stamp. | Manuscript. | Remarks. |
| 1871 | O | | | | |
| 1872 | | O | | | |
| 1873 | O | | | | |
| 1874 | | O | | | |
| 1875 | ABCDE | | | | |
| 1876 | | A CDE | | BC | |
| 1877 | BCDE | | | CDE | Manuscript in red |
| 1878 | | BCDE | | BCDE | |
| 1879 | BCDE | | | CDE | |
| 1880 | | CDE | C | | |
| 1881 | BCDE | | CDE | C | Manuscript in red |
| 1882 | ABCDE | | BCDE | C | |
| 1883 | | BCDE | BCD | | { Red D over blue A handstamp above machine Manuscript, both black & red |
| 1884 | ABCDE | | ABCDE | BCDE | |
| 1885 | ABCDE | | Red: BCDE Blue: CD | | |
| 1886 | ABCDE | | CDE | | |
| 1887 | ABCDE | | BCD | | |
| 1888 | ABCDE | | BCDE | | |
| 1889 | ABCDE | | ABCDE | E | |
| 1890 | ABCDE | Blk.: BC | ABCDE | B | Handstamp, both violet & black |
| 1891 | | ABCDE | BCDE | | |
| 1892 | | BCDE | BCDE | | |
| 1893 | ABCDE | | BCDE | | Handstamp, both violet & black |

| | Red Machine. | Blue Machine. | Hand Stamp. | Manuscript. | Remarks. |
|------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| 1894 | ABCDE | | ABCDE | | |
| 1895 | BCDE | | BCDE | | |
| 1896 | ABCDE | | BCDE | | |
| 1897 | | ABCDE | ABCDE | | |
| 1898 | ABCDE | | V'lt: ABCDE | | |
| 1899 | ABCDE | ABCDE | Bl'k: BCDE | | |
| 1900 | ABCDE | | ABCDE | | Machine letter in blue after the number. |

The control numbers are printed on the stamps by the Bates numbering machine or are put on by means of a rubber hand stamp, in which latter case each stamp is numbered separately, the Bates machine being a compound machine numbering four at a time. We also find the control numbers in manuscript, in black or red ink.

There has been some speculation among collectors as to the meaning of the various letters in the control numbers. Some collectors have thought that the letter preceding the number had reference to some particular class of persons using the frank, such as, officials of a company, railroad corporations in exchange for passes, etc., etc. The franks are issued for the use of officials, railroad presidents, merchants and friends, and are available for social correspondence only; in no case are they allowed to prepay either commercial, political, news, or railroad business; and they only prepay messages to the extent of twenty words, exclusive of the address and signature, an extra frank stamp being used for every extra twenty words or part thereof.

The books as issued are stamped by the Bates machine; reissues are numbered by the rubber hand stamp or in manuscript. The letters in front of the numbers have no other meaning than series initials.

It will be noticed that the franks of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874 are only in machine numbering and only with the letter "O" preceding the number; in 1875 we find first the series letters; the 1881 franks come with the manuscript control number, in black and also in red ink; the 1890 franks of the series B and C are found with black machine surcharge, as well as with the red; the 1893 franks are found with both black and red handstamped surcharges; the 1898 are also found with two different handstamped surcharges, the one red and the other violet. In general, the handstamped surcharges have been done with what is known as violet ink. This ink deteriorates rapidly, and we therefore find the surcharges varying from bluish violet to almost a black.

It will be noticed in looking over the list that certain letters are missing. It is reasonable to suppose that many of these exist, and may possibly be in collections to which I have not had access. The chances are that the 1876, with blue machine surcharge B exists; also, 1877, machine A; 1878, machine A; 1879, machine A; 1880, A and B; 1881, A; 1882, hand stamp A; 1895, machine A; and 1900 A, B, C and E.

AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH CO.

When mentioning the "Duplicate" stamps of this company, I stated that they were used to indicate the amount paid for repeated messages. It

has always been my impression, based upon statements to that effect, that this was the object of the stamps. In looking over "A Catalogue of Telegraph Stamps, Stamped Forms, etc.", published in the *Philatelic Record* in 1889, I find a note at the foot of page 50 as follows :

"These "Duplicate" stamps form a part of the stamps for unpaid telegrams, above described, and are printed attached to them. The "Collect" stamp is affixed to the despatch, and the "Duplicate" retained by the company as a voucher"

This seems the more probable use for these stamps, especially as they were printed, as described, in alternate horizontal rows of "Duplicate" and "Collect."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

Since the previous notes were written, I have had an opportunity of seeing the covers of the Commutation stamps of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. and of the front cover of the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Co.

The front cover of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. book bears, in red, the design to be found on the stamps and a control number. On the last page of the cover we find the following :

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

BOOK OF COMMUTATION STAMPS.

Instructions.

This book of stamps has been issued for the convenience of customers in prepaying Telegrams. For example, a telegram with sufficient stamps affixed to cover the tolls will be accepted for transmission in the same manner and on the same conditions as if the cash accompanied such telegram.

Tolls on cablegrams and "this line" and "other line" tolls on telegrams destined for points beyond the lines of the Atlantic and B. & O. Telegraph Companies must be paid for in cash.

This book contains 24 one cent, 36 five cent, 30 ten-cent, 24 twenty-five cent stamps, face value being \$11.04, and can be purchased at the principal Atlantic Telegraph Offices for \$10 00 each.

Stamps should be affixed to the Telegram on the upper right hand corner.

J. W. DEERING, *President.*

PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

The book of stamps of the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Co. is made of manila paper covered with cloth, and holds 121 stamps as follows :

| | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|
| 50 | 1c | 45 | 10c |
| 20 | 5c | 16 | 25c |

In the books which I have seen, strange to say, the slate and black 1c stamps are both to be found, showing that they are simply differences in the amount of ink used in printing.

On the inside of the front cover we find the following printed :

PACIFIC MUTUAL TELEGRAPH CO.

BOOK OF COMMUTATION STAMPS.

This Book Contains Stamps of Various Denominations to the Amount of \$10.00

Stamps Should be Affixed to the Telegram on the Upper Right Hand Corner.

Mafeking Siege Stamps.

A great deal has been written and, no doubt, a great deal more will be written on the subject of these interesting labels, and some time will elapse before philatelists determine their actual status. In our last number we expressed the opinion that, in the end, they would be eschewed by the majority of collectors and we feel confirmed in this opinion by the statements of those competent to speak and who agree that it was not the original intention to use these stamps for postage outside of the limits of the city of Mafeking itself. There is no doubt that numerous specimens were attached to letters forwarded to as distant places as London and other towns in England, but no evidence has as yet been adduced to prove that the surcharged stamps were intended to prepay postage to such distant places.

We copy an article on the subject from the *Monthly Journal*, which will be of some interest to our readers, and we leave it to them to draw their own conclusions :

"We find that we were misinformed as to one of the Mafeking stamps chronicled last month, the 4d of Bechuanaland surcharged "1s", being No. 53 instead of No. 64. We are now, however, able to give a complete list of these interesting stamps, all of which we have ourselves examined, together with the following account of their issue obtained by our publishers :—

We have received a visit from Mr. E. J. Ross, of the firm of Aldred & Ross, general merchants, of Mafeking, who brought with him a complete set of all the stamps made and used during the memorable siege, the set being on a sheet signed by Lord Edward Cecil, Chief Staff Officer, as a guarantee of their genuineness.

“The necessity for overprinting the stamps, which were in the hands of the Postmaster, has been questioned by the incredulous, but after hearing all that Mr. Ross has to say on the matter, which has been confirmed from other sources, all doubts are completely set at rest.

“It appears that Mafeking was formerly, for postal purposes, in British Bechuanaland, but four or five years ago was transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, and at the time of the siege the Post Office possessed various odd stamps, not only of the Cape Colony, but of two or three issues of British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

“The total face value of the stamps in the Post Office was a very small amount. The desire to communicate with the outside world was not confined to the military authorities for their own despatches, but all the inhabitants and civilians were as eager as possible to get letters through to their friends and relations. The only method available was, of course, by means of native runners, who were paid as much as £25 to undertake the risk of running the gauntlet of the ever-alert enemy. Two or three of these runners were despatched south endeavoring to get round Kimberly and so to our forces, but the great bulk of them were sent up north towards Colonel Plumer's column, and letters that did get through were forwarded *via* Salisbury and Beira to their destination. These runners concealed letters written on thin paper not only about their clothing, but also even in the soles of their boots, which were manufactured and made hollow on purpose, no bags being allowed to be carried, as they would have impeded their progress. Unfortunately, as was found out later on, a number of the runners were caught and killed, and in some cases despatches, such as those from Lady Sarah Wilson to the *Daily Mail*, were found by the side of reports, but with the postage stamps removed by the ‘slim’ Boer.

“In order to pay for this postal service it was found necessary to practically double the ordinary rates, and the Military Authorities bought up all the stamps in the Post Office, and handed them to the printer of the *Mafeking Mail* to overprint with higher denominations. Letters that were written were then taken to the Post Office, and the Military Postal Officials stamped them with various denominations according to the weight or bulk of the letters. No stamps were sold to the public, and no person was allowed to send more than two or, at the most, three letters by any one runner.

“In addition to the ordinary stamps, for the purpose above named, it was found necessary to make stamps for use within the lines, and a Local post was organised with special stamps. These consisted of two kinds :—

First :—A boy on a bicycle, inscribed “V. R. SIEGE OF MAFEKING,” in a scroll above, and “LOCAL POST, ONE PENNY,” below. The boy on the bicycle is Sergeant-Major Goodyear of the Cadet Corps, which was created to do duty as Orderlies and Messengers.

Second :—A front-faced portrait of Colonel Baden-Powell, inscribed “MAFEKING, 1900, SIEGE,” in a scroll above, and “POSTAGE, THREE PENCE,” in a scroll below. Both stamps were produced by a Mr. Taylor by means of photographic ferro-prussiate process, on paper specially made in Mafeking during the siege. The portrait type consisted of two varieties, differing only in size. The Local stamps were made in blocks of 12, and are blue on blue, differing much in color, and are perforated 12. Of no single stamps overprinted were there more than 1,000, and of some of them not more than 120 copies, being on old varieties, of which only a few remained in the Mafeking Post Office. It is satisfactory to know that the printer's forms for overprint-

ing have all been broken up, and the negatives and dies of the Local stamps destroyed.

The following is a complete list of the stamps :—

MARCH TO MAY 17TH, 1900.

1. "MAFEKING" and "BESIEGED" in fancy type, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high.

(a) Cape of Good Hope stamps.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, | (Type 3) |
| 1d. " $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " | (" 14) |
| 3d. " 1d. carmine | (" 14) |
| 6d. " 3d. claret | (" 3) |
| 1s. " 4d. pale green | (" 3) |

(b) Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion | (No. 60) |
| 3d. " 1d. lilac | (No. 61) |
| 6d. " 2d. green and red | (No. 62) |
| 6d. " 3d. brown on yellow | (No. 63) |

(c) British Bechuanaland stamps.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 6d. on 3d. lilac | (No. 14) |
| 1s. " 4d. green and brown | (No. 53) |

2. "MAFEKING" and "BESIEGED" in thin sans-serif type, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high.

(a) Bechuanaland Protectorate stamps.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 3d. on 1d. lilac | (No. 61) |
| 6d. " 2d. green and red | (No. 62) |
| 1s. " 6d. lilac on red | (No. 65) |

(b) British Bechuanaland stamps.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1s. on 6d. lilac on red | (No. 54) |
| 2s. " 1s. green | (No. 55) |

In the stamps overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" and "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" the local surcharge is so adjusted as not to overlap the original surcharge.

LOCAL STAMPS.

Produced by photographic process, horizontally laid paper.

Perf. 12.

(a) $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. (b) 21 mm. wide.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1d. blue on blue | (bicycle) |
| 3d. " " " | (Baden-Powell), a |
| 3d. " " " | ("), b |

The Philatelic Society of Victoria Exhibition.

We have received the within communication from Mr. Abraham, the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, and we publish the article in order to show our readers the interest which is taken in philately in distant portions of the world.

The list of exhibitors and their exhibits, as furnished to us, is considerably larger than that which we publish, but we have included only the most important items.

"The above Society held an exhibition on Saturday, 26th May, at the Old Court Studio, Town Hall Building, Swunston Street, Melbourne, to celebrate the Jubilee of the issue of stamps in Victoria, and it proved a great success. The attendance at the exhibition numbered over 1000 in the one afternoon and evening. This is the second exhibition held in Victoria and by the Society; the first being on 15th September, 1894 and, as on the former occasion, it was open for the one afternoon and evening only. Appended is a list of exhibits from which it will be seen that a philatelic treat was given the public.

Assistance was given to the exhibition by the Hon. Postmaster General, who granted his patronage and also allowed five frames from the department to be exhibited. They contained statistics and photos of the Post Offices of Melbourne, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong and other cities and towns in the colonies, and also contained present and obsolete stamps, unused, to the face value of £2,971.

The Government Printer exhibited a frame of stamps in a large cedar case, size 7x5 feet, which contained unused stamps to value of £1,750. He also exhibited plates of 1d rose, 2d blue and 1sh 6d orange, in copper, brass and nickel, respectively, and also a sheet of each value along with these. These exhibits of the Government Printer, and four from the Post Office were prepared for the Great Britain Exhibition and returned to this colony.

The Trustees of the Public Library also sent a frame containing unused Victorian stamps, before 1862, some of which are in good condition, while others have been spoiled by the sun and water.

During the afternoon and evening a promenade concert was given and it greatly added to the success of the affair.

The members of the Society were pleased with the success and at the last meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. D. S. Abraham the Hon. Secretary of the Society for the able manner in which he had carried out the details of the Exhibition and also to Messrs. J. Davie, F. A. Jackson and Cr. N. Weedon for the assistance they had given to bring about the result achieved.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

Abraham, D. S.—Collection of Western Australia contained in 13 sheets and amongst them were included 1d. black, pair and single unused, 2d. chocolate (5 copies), 4d. blue, (5 copies used) and block of 12 unused, 6d. bronze (8 copies, including two pairs) 1sh. oval (8 copies, including pairs and

shades) also 1d. black, 2d. vermilion, 4d. blue, 6d. bronze and 1sh oval, all rouletted. A page of original envelopes contained 1d. black rouletted, 2d. chocolate and pair of 6d blue (2nd issue). All later issues are well represented, the unused copies being prominent throughout, amongst the latter issues were included block of 4 and strip of 3 ½d. surcharged in red and green on 3d., watermark Cr. and C. C.

Abraham, I. S.—Proof sheet of 4d emblems, Victoria, wove paper—imperforate.

Blackbourn, Percy.—Frame of assorted Australians including South Australia strip of 3 4d. watermark "V and Crown" and pair of 6d. black, Victoria, postage at sides; Sydney Views.

Brettschneider, W.—Transvaals and German States.

Cohen, C.—Twelve sheets of unused early issues of Victoria, including Half Lengths in various shades, Queen on Throne, emblems, 5sh blue on yellow, 10d slate, 6d beaded oval orange, 3d lake, 8d. on 9d., laureated &c.

Derrick, A. J.—Specimen leaves from his album, which included Victoria 6d. orange beaded oval (3 copies), 5sh. blue on yellow (2 copies), 4d. beaded oval, 1 pair imperf. and 2 copies rouletted, on original paper. 1d. and 4d Emblems, star watermark, rouletted. A page of registered N. S. W. used and unused, perforated and imperf. A fine page of 4d. octog. Tasmania 1st issue used and unused. A plate of Victoria 2d., Queen on Throne, engraved; also copy of Hobart Town Gazette of 1829, with the duty stamp attached; and 57 sheets of post cards, envelopes and wrappers of Australian colonies.

Donne, C. R.—Sydney Views; laureated and diadem issue of N. S. W.; early Australians on original covers; and an engraving of Melbourne Post Office of 1850, by Thomas Ham

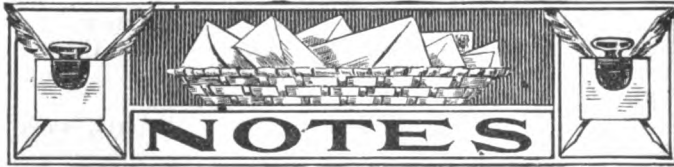
Ellis, C. W.—Sheet of 2d. Victoria, mauve on green paper, etc.

McDonald, A.—A fine collection of rare Australian stamps including Victoria 6d. orange (2 copies), 5sh. blue on yellow, 5sh. blue and red unused, emblems 1d. green, perf. watermark Star, 3d. beaded oval, laid paper unused. Sydney Views (4 unused). Mauritius Post Paid, 2d. blue. U. S. 1869 Lincoln 90 cents unused. This collection included only fine copies and was full of rarities.

Rundell, W. R.—Varied collection of Victorian stamps on original covers including the first issues 1d. and 2d. in early and rare shades of color; also the 4d. of 1885 printed in the color of the 2d. of the same date, a genuine error; also three plates (one engraved) of the two pence Queen on Thorne.

N. S. W. 48 Sydney Views on original covers including the variety of 2d. with "Crevit" omitted; laureated 3d. watermark 2; used and unused W. A., New Zealand and South Australia stamps.





BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. Fred S. Smith has now sent us several letters from Bechuanaland, in one of which the postmaster sends him a consignment of the 3d stamp, surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate", in regard to which we published a notice in our last number, casting some doubt upon the issue of this variety. We are therefore constrained to admit that our conclusions were drawn in error, and that the stamp was really issued for use. In one of the letters submitted by Mr. Smith, the postmaster states that the supply of this 3d stamp has become exhausted and that he is unable to state when a new supply will be received.



COSTA RICA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us a vertical pair of the 10c, 1889, imperf. horizontally between.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have been informed that five hundred sets of the Jubilee issue were printed in imperforate condition, one hundred sets having been sold over the counter and the other four hundred absorbed by two or three speculators.



FRENCH CONGO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 1 centime of the current issue exists with the groundwork inverted.



BUSSAHIR.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles several additional varieties, but the issues of this state have become so confusing that we shall not attempt to note all novelties that may be mentioned by our contemporaries. Until some order can be made out of the present existing chaos we shall defer any attempt to make an accurate list of these stamps.



NEW BRUNSWICK.—The *Monthly Journal* has been shown a horizontal strip of four of the 1c stamp, imperforate vertically.



NEW SOUTH WALES.—Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle have sent us some varieties of the New South Wales stamps, which are new to us. They are as follows :

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1sh | brown violet, | 1888, | imperforate |
| 6p | blue green, | 1898, | " |
| 6p | orange, | 1899, | " |
| 10p | red brown, | 1897, | without surcharge "NINE PENCE" |

The impression of the surcharge on this last variety is visible on the back, and we conclude that two sheets were fed into the press at the same time, the lower one, of course, failing to receive the impression of the surcharge in black ink.



NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. R. B. Smith has made a careful study of the differences between the original printings of the lower values of the New Zealand pictorial series and those which are now being issued locally. We have in previous numbers referred to some of the differences, but Mr. Smith's investigation has been somewhat more thorough and, as it will be of some service to our readers, we publish it exactly as sent to us :

$\frac{1}{2}$ p—Color green instead of gray.

Under "Half Penny" two (2) horizontal lines instead of three (3).

Under "Half Penny" bottom line of ornament solid from scroll to scroll, instead of cut away.

Scrolls in upper right and left hand corners 1 millimetre apart from right hand leaf and $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre from left hand leaf instead of almost touching.

The two (2) balls on edge of oval to left of $\frac{D}{4}$, open instead of closed.

Design of stamp $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ instead of 18×22 millimetres.

1p—Printed in same color and design, apparently, as London 4 pence.

Design of stamp $17 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 19×22 millimetres.

The small balls and pointer at top of oval, solid instead of open.

The five (5) pointed ornament at bottom of oval, small and thin instead of large and full.

Background outside of oval, solid color instead of fine horizontal lines.

2p—Color purple instead of red brown.

Design $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 19×23 millimeters.

The oval touches top line in center of design instead of extending through to top of design.

Small ball at top center of design without ornaments, instead of small period at each side.

3p—Color and, apparently, design alike.

At top center of design, fine thin horizontal line missing.

4p—Color and, apparently, design of London 1 penny.

Design $17 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $17 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres.

Over "Four Pence" and under "Postage & Revenue" three (3) scrolls instead of four (4). Under "Four Pence" one horizontal line instead of two (2). Scroll over and around "New Zealand" touches outside line at top center of design, instead of second line from top.

Foliage on tree strengthened, solid in color and rather regular, instead of flimsy, open and irregular. Under "Postage" and "Revenue" and over "Four Pence" open and white instead of solid color.

Conclusions from above, that these values in the local printings are from new plates and consequently are new both in design and color, or the old plates have been retouched, thus changing design and establishing a pronounced difference, a new type, as between the London and Local printing in these values.

Possibly my conclusions are all wrong, but I will be glad to know what you think about it.

R. B. S.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us pairs of the 2c unpaid letter stamp of 1896, imperforate between, both vertically and horizontally.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The *Monthly Journal* publishes what is supposed to be a correct list of the quantity of stamps surcharged by the military authorities.

The list is as follows :

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------|---------|
| ½d | 1,384,800 | 4d | 74,400 |
| 1d | 3,144,000 | 6d carmine | 7,200 |
| 2d | 1,231,200 | 6d blue | 672,000 |
| 2½d | 19,200 | 1sh | 439,200 |
| 3d | 1,024,800 | 5sh | 232,800 |

If this list is a correct one there can be no doubt that the high prices asked, up to the present, for these surcharged stamps, cannot be maintained, particularly in so far as the higher values are concerned. However, we must express serious doubts as to the accuracy of the list which we publish, as it seems decidedly unlikely to us that the government of the Orange Free State should have kept in one city so large a quantity as 232,000 of the 5sh stamps, the sales of which in a year did not, in all probability, exceed 5,000. This stamp has been in use for so long a time that the post office authorities of the Orange Free State were well aware of the small demand that existed for it, and it seems almost impossible that they should have carried in stock so large a supply, in view of the extremely limited demand.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

TRINIDAD.—We have received the annual report of the Postmaster General for the year 1899, and it contains some information of interest to stamp collectors.

We make the following quotations :

"The recent stamp frauds by which portions of used postage stamps were joined together and in a few cases were not detected at the time the stamps were affixed to legal documents in the Registrar-General's Department, drew attention to the danger of having so many stamps of the same color, except for the words denoting the value, and it was decided, as an immediate step to lessen this danger, to abolish the five penny and ten shilling stamps and to alter the color of the five shilling stamps. Stamps of the last named value printed on a lilac background have been received, but will not be issued until the current issue has been exhausted.

"A small quantity of five penny stamps were surcharged "three pence" in anticipation of that value stamp being required for the purpose of carrying out the new Stamp Ordinance, but as it was found possible to do without these stamps and, as this department has not during the last 17 years found it necessary to surcharge any postage stamp, the three penny surcharges were not issued to the public, but were destroyed.

"Further modifications as to the color of postage and revenue stamps are being considered."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

TUNIS.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has been informed by Mr. Costa that the colors of some of the stamps are to be changed, in order to correspond with those of the new set which is soon to make its appearance in France. The 10 centimes will therefore become red, the 15c orange, the 25c blue, etc., etc.



UNITED STATES.—We have now received the Western Union frank for 1900.

Telegraph stamp.
Western Union, 1900.
Red violet

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
10c lilac
Postal card.
1c carmine

AUSTRIA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 10 heller envelope exists in two sizes, and on buff paper, as well as on white. Up to the present we have seen the envelope only on white, and therefore we have a new variety to chronicle.

Envelope.
Size 152x128 mm.
10h rose, buff

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The 10c stamp has now appeared with the "REVENUE" surcharge, this value as well as the others with this surcharge being used for both postage and revenue purposes.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
10c violet and green, black surcharge

CHINA.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the color of the 10c adhesive has been changed from dark green to lilac.

The *London Philatelist* also states that the 1c postal card has been changed, the inscription now reading "Chinese Imperial Post", instead of "Imperial Chinese Post", thus making the card correspond with the current issue of adhesives.

COREA.—The *Timbre Poste* has received the 1 cheun of the new set.

It also states, on the authority of Mr. C. Roussin, that the 25 poon has been surcharged "Empire of Corea" and, in addition, with a figure "1" placed over the "2" of "25", our contemporary supposing that this converts the stamp into one of 15 poon. As we are not well versed in the Korean language we are unable to read the surcharge, but we consider it not impossible that the figure "1" forms part of the surcharge reading "Empire of Corea." We illustrate the so-called provisional but shall, for the present, withhold recognition of it.

Adhesive stamp.
New design.
1 cheun green



DUTCH INDIES.—We have received the 12½, 20 and 25c envelopes of the current issue, surcharged "10", at bottom, in black.

Envelopes.

10

Black surcharge.
 Size 150x81 mm.
 10c on 12½c gray
 10c on 20c blue
 10c on 25c violet

French Offices in the Levant.—We have various items of information concerning these issues :

The 5c has appeared in yellow green in both Cavalle and Dedeagh.

The *Monthly Journal* has received the new 2fr stamp of France, surcharged "8 Piastres", and we have received from a correspondent the same stamp surcharged "8 Piastres", for use in Dedeagh. We suppose, of course, that the same value has been issued in Cavalle and Vathy. The office at Port Lagos was closed some time ago, so that no surcharge with that name may be expected.

*Offices in the Levant.**Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.
 8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Cavalle.

Perforated 14x13½.
 5c yellow green, red surcharge
 8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Dedeagh.

Perforated 14x13½.
 5c yellow green, red surcharge
 8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Vathy.

Perforated 14x13½
 8pi on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

GREECE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received a 5c adhesive and a 5c postal card, in the new design which was announced some time ago, and which shows the figure of

Mercury with the value in the upper corners. It is said that the other values of stamps and post cards will probably be issued in September.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
 5c green
Postal card.
 5c green

GUATEMALA.—In addition to the values previously listed by us, the 5c has now been issued in a rich blue color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.
 5c blue

HONG KONG.—We find we have made an error in our August chronicle, as the new entires which have appeared are envelopes and not postal cards. Our notice of postal cards should therefore be erased and the following chronicle of envelopes inserted :

Envelopes.

Size 140x78 mm.
 2c green on white
 Size 120x95 mm.
 4c rose on white
 5c lilac on white
 10c blue on white

Italian Offices in the Levant.—We have received the 25 centesimi stamp of Italy surcharged "1 piastra" in red, for use in the Levant.

Adhesive stamp.

Red surcharge.
 Perforated.
 1pia on 25c blue

JAPAN—Offices in Formosa.—Mr. S. C. Marcuse informs us that the

current issue of Japanese stamps has also been surcharged for use in the island of Formosa. He has not, however, informed us as to how many values received the surcharge, and until we have a specimen of at least one of the stamps, we are unable to illustrate the characters employed.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* sends two new provisional stamps, issued under an order of the Governor, dated June 8th.

The 5 reis stamp of 1894 is surcharged "25 Reis", in large figures and thick type, across the center in two lines, and a bar cancelling the figure "5" at foot. The 20 reis of the same issue is perforated down the center and each half surcharged "50 Reis", in tall and narrow figures and comparatively small letters.

It is said that a real dearth of stamps of 25 and 50 reis existed at the beginning of June, and that 22,000 of the 5r and 15,000 of the 20r were thus converted into 22,000 25r and 30,000 50r.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

25r on 5r orange, carmine surcharge
50r on half of 20r gray lilac, violet surcharge

NEW ZEALAND.—It appears that the ½d black and 2d violet of the old type have recently been printed on the new paper bearing the new Star and N. Z. watermark. No reason has been given for this resort to the old types, while the new designs were being actively placed in use.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

½p black

2p violet

NORTH BORNEO.—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* states that the 5c stamp has now been surcharged "Postage Due".

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 14.

5c orange and black, black surcharge

PERU.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us a new value, namely, a 22 centavos, in an entirely new design. The stamp shows a portrait of Eduardo L de Romana printed in black, the surrounding design being in green.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.

22c green and black

RHODESIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 4d in the new type has appeared in olive green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

4p olive green.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the entire set of the current issue, surcharged, at Johannesburg "V. R. I.", in the style shown in our illustration.

We understand from the *Monthly Journal* that no stock of stamps remained at Pretoria, and we may therefore expect some interesting philatelic developments from the capital.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green
 1p rose and green
 2p brown and green
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine
 3p red violet and green
 4p olive and green
 6p dull lilac and green
 1sh yellow bistre and green
 2sh 6p heliotrope and green
 5sh slate blue
 10sh red brown

PERAK.—We have received a 4c stamp of the Tiger type, as well as the 2c surcharged "1 Cent" in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Regular issue.

4c lilac and carmine



Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

1c on 2c violet and brown

SURINAM.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp of the King Head's type has been surcharged "1 cent" in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

1c on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c carmine

VICTORIA.—The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* states that the "patriotic plasters" have been placed on sale at the office of the Agent General for the Colony, in Victoria Street, Westminster. The 1d value can be purchased for 1 shilling and the 2d for 2 shillings. Each stamp measures about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

These must be considered as curiosities and not as postage stamps, as we are scarcely justified in including in the latter class varieties which are sold at the post office of origin at twelve times the rate at which they are accepted for postal duty.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1p buff, Victoria cross

2p green, troopers scouting

The Collectors Club.

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York

The 56th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, August 13, 1900. Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Calman, Perrin and Scott. President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary read a number of communications and reported having replied to those requiring an answer. The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$681.00, exclusive of U. S. bonds, was approved as read. The report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

Two applications for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and Messrs. Low and Dickinson were declared to have been elected members of the Club.

Adjourned at 9.25 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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, 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts]
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

The Stamps of the British East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

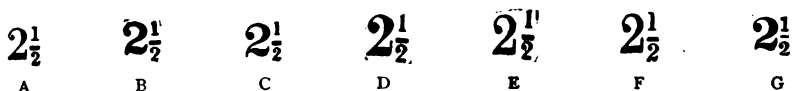
Some months ago, while examining some of the too numerous provisional issues of these Protectorates, my attention was attracted to certain varieties. Seeking an explanation of them, I found still others to excite my curiosity. Since that time I have given much study to these issues. I regret to say that I have reached the conclusion that there is even more reason for dissatisfaction with the stamps of these countries than philatelists have been aware of. It may be well to say here, that all the specimens I have examined, both those which were kindly loaned me by several leading collectors and those in my own collection, have been obtained from reliable and experienced dealers and many of the copies are known to have been distributed through the Postal Union. So there is practically no danger that any of them were forgeries. At the same time I have been able to examine a number of undoubtedly counterfeit surcharges.

The appearance of these provisional issues, with their large number of minor varieties, caused much unfavorable comment in the philatelic journals, especially during the years 1896 and 1897, and was attended by confusing chronicles, often disjointed and incomplete in the matter of types and varieties, because the writers had only fragments of sheets or even single specimens to guide them.

There have also been published several semi-apologetic communications from officials and their friends which explained, in a more or less satisfactory manner, some of the numerous issues and the necessities which occasioned them. The more important of these letters are to be found in the *London Philatelist* for 1897, (pages 255, 315 and 346), the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. VII. (page 132) and *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for November 26th, 1896 (page 175). Collectors appear to have accepted these letters as a full and complete explanation and justification of the philatelic sins of these countries, past, present and to come. Since the latter part of the year 1897 we have had no more explanations but there certainly appears to be ample occasion for such to be forthcoming.

I have carefully studied the leading magazines of the period and, from

their chronicles of new issues and from the information supplied in the letters just mentioned, I have compiled, for my own instruction, reference lists of the issues of the two Protectorates. As they may be of some use to philatelists I reproduce them here, with occasional comment. Whenever it is possible I give official dates of issue. When these are not obtainable I approximate them, and in such instances I give, in parenthesis, the dates at which the stamps were first chronicled.



The stock of $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps appears to have been inadequate at all times. As a consequence, threatened shortages had to be met on numerous occasions by surcharging this value upon stamps of other denominations. To a distant observer, it appears, that it might have been possible to have made less varieties in these surcharges and not to have selected so many different denominations to be overprinted, but probably the postal authorities felt that they had good and sufficient reasons for all that was done. If we could but be assured that these reasons were not philatelic we would be inclined to accept them with more equanimity.

The first of these surcharges was hand-stamped, all the others were type-set. Of the latter the first to appear was type A, applied to the 1a 6p of India, overprinted both for British East Africa and Zanzibar. If I read the chronicles aright, and especially the letter of Mr. Ribiero in the *Monthly Journal*, the entire setting of 120 stamps was of this type. I am confirmed in this conclusion by the fact that I have never seen types B and C, which were used in conjunction with type A in subsequent settings, in the bright brick red shade which distinguishes this printing. It is surely pertinent to ask why, if there was sufficient material at this time to overprint an entire sheet with one variety of surcharge, was it necessary to introduce some five or six varieties at later dates?

In subsequent settings types D and E are found together and still later A, B and C appear in company. Type F, which differs from type E only in that the small "2" of the fraction has a curly tail, is found in conjunction with D and E on the 2 annas. Whether or not it was also in the surcharge that was applied to the 1a 6p stamp has not been determined. But I think we may safely conclude that it was, as the surcharge is said to be identical on the two values. This variety probably occurs only two or three times in a sheet of 120 stamps and so may have escaped notice. There are twenty-four stamps of type D in each sheet. Types A, B and C occur in about the proportions of 80, 10 and 30. Type G seems to be a new comer. I had not met it until quite recently. It differs from type C only in the shape of the large "2." In type C the flag and the lower end of the stem are united for about a millimetre. In type G they start from the same point but otherwise are entirely separate. These differences are not due to blurred impressions or any defect in printing. Type G is to be found surcharged on various stamps. I have it *se tenant* with type A and have abundant reasons for believing that type B occurs in the same setting.

I wish to call attention to the gradual change in the shade of the red ink used for the various " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharges and other overprints in that color. Commencing as a bright brick red, it gradually became duller and darker until it reached an actual brown. These changes were probably caused by

the drying up of the ink and by a slight sulphuretting. The last printings shows a tinge of carmine, indicating an admixture of that color.

At the time that these numerous surcharges were appearing, Mr. Thomas U. Remington was Postmaster General of both Protectorates, with his headquarters at Zanzibar city. With the exception of the hand-stamped surcharges on the stamps of the Imperial British East Africa Co., the overprinting was done at the office of the *Zanzibar Gazette*. Hence we find the same varieties on the issue of both Protectorates. And to this curious arrangement of two postal administrations with one head we doubtless owe much of the complex borrowing and surcharging.

REFERENCE LIST.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

On July 1st, 1895 the British Government took over the territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company and constituted it the British East Africa Protectorate. In anticipation of a possible shortage of stamps, the Postmaster General had previously applied to the Company for a large supply but his request was refused, on the ground that the stock on hand was sufficient to last for the remainder of the time that they would hold the territory. The following quantities of stamps were on hand at the time of the transfer :

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna | 4,980 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ anna | 1,140 |
| 1 " | 1,040 | 8 " | 1,900 |
| 2 " | 180 | 1 rupee | 2,349 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4,020 | 2 " | 520 |
| 3 " | 2,230 | 3 " | 719 |
| 4 " | 3,240 | 4 " | 868 |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ " | 3,780 | 5 " | 568 |
| 5 " | 780 | | |

July 1st, 1895.



Stamps of the Imperial British East Africa Company overprinted in black



BRITISH EAST AFRICA

This work was done with a hand-stamp, in the post office at Mombasa. All of the stamps enumerated in the above table were surcharged. In a report of the Postmaster General to the Foreign Office (see *London Philatelist* for 1897, page 316) he says: "Out of this supply I had to forward 736 of each value to the General Post Office, London, as specimens." Just how this was accomplished in the case of the 2 annas, 2, 3 and 5 rupees is a puzzle that I am not prepared to solve.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a bistre-brown
- 1a dark green
- 2a vermilion
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow
- 3a black on dull red
- 4a yellow brown
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a dull violet
- 5a black on blue
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a gray black
- 8a bright blue
- 1r rose
- 2r brownish red
- 3r gray violet
- 4r ultramarine
- 5r gray green

About October 1st, 1895 (November, 1895)

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Owing to a shortage of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps that value was overprinted in red on the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas. I have not seen any statement of the number that was made of this provisional.

Red surcharge.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a dull violet.

November 23d and December 18th, 1895.

Stamps of British India surcharged "British-East-Africa" in three lines in black. The surcharge is type-set and shows no special varieties except a wide or narrow "B" in "British". I believe the same setting was used for both printings. The quantities overprinted will be found in a table under the heading of Zanzibar. For these printings the 1 rupee gray of the old type was used. The 1 rupee carmine and green of the current issue of India was probably reprinted about June, 1896. On the 2, 3 and 5 rupees the surcharge is larger than on the lower values. These denominations are also known with the smaller surcharge but are not believed to have been issued for postal purposes. I have not learned why, or at what date, the stamps with the smaller surcharge were made.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
- 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
- 1a 6p bistre-brown
- 2a ultramarine
- 2a 6p yellow-green, green
- 3a orange
- 4a olive-green, dull olive-green
- 6a yellow-brown
- 8a red-lilac, red-violet
- 12a brown on red
- 1r gray
- 2r bistre and rose
- 3r green and brown
- 5r violet and blue

December, 1895.

The 1 anna 6 pies stamp of India, surcharged "British-East-Africa" in black and an additional surcharge "2½" in red. So far as known, there was only one type of the "2½". There are no published statistics of the quantity overprinted.

Bright brick-red surcharge.

Type A

2½a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

February 17th, 1896.

Indian stamps overprinted, as before, with the name of the Protectorate in black. All values of the series, with the exception of the 12 annas were surcharged. The quantities will be found with other statistics under the heading of Zanzibar.

May 19th, 1896.



Permanent issue, printed by Messers De La Rue & Co., London. The quantity of stamps of the lower values sent in the first shipment was very small. There were only 5040 each of the ½, 1 and 2 annas and 5,280 of the 2½ annas. A fresh supply of this issue was received on September 10th, 1896

- ½a yellow-green
- 1a carmine-rose
- 2a chocolate
- 2½a dark blue
- 3a gray
- 4a dark green
- 4½a yellow-orange
- 5a olive-bistre
- 7½a lilac
- 8a olive-gray
- 1r gray-blue
- 2r red-orange
- 3r deep-violet
- 4r carmine-lake
- 5r dark brown

About June or July, 1896, (October, 1896).

It appears probable that, at about this date, there was a further overprinting of Indian stamps including the 1 rupee carmine and green. This stamp is found with the wide and narrow "B" in "British" and also with a second surcharge printed vertically in a grayish ink, usually much blurred, as though an attempt had been made to erase it. We have no information concerning other values that may have been included in this printing.

1r carmine and green

Variety: Double surcharge.

1r carmine and green

January 1st-5th, 1897.

Stamps of the Sultan's head issue of Zanzibar overprinted in black "British-East-Africa" in three lines. Also the 1 and 3 annas of the same series with the additional surcharge " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in red. There are three prominent varieties of the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a | yellow-green and red, | 1,500 | surcharged |
| 1a | dark blue and red, | 4,200 | " |
| 2a | chocolate and red, | 2,400 | " |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ a | orange and red, | 1,800 | " |
| 5a | olive-bistre and red, | 1,800 | " |
| $7\frac{1}{2}$ a | lilac and red, | 1,800 | " |

Dull brown-red surcharge.

Types A. B. C.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------|------------|
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ a | on 1a dark blue and red, | 3,000 | surcharged |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ a | on 3a gray and red, | 3,600 | " |

In July 1897, various philatelic journals announced the 4 annas dark green and red of Zanzibar surcharged "British-East-Africa" in black and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in red. This announcement appears to have been made in error and it is now denied that such a provisional exists.

November, 1897, (January 1898).

About this date the values 1 to 5 rupees of the Queen's head type appeared in enlarged size and stamps of higher denominations were added to the series.



- 1r ultramarine
- 2r red-orange
- 3r dark violet
- 4r carmine
- 5r black-brown
- 10r bistre
- 20r yellow-green
- 50r lilac

ZANZIBAR.

The transfer of the Indian postal administration in Zanzibar to the government of the Sultan took place on November 10th, 1895. The Indian stamps then in stock were ordered to be overprinted. On December 14th, 1895, a further supply was obtained from the Director-General of the Indian Post Office. On three occasions stamps were transferred from this stock to British East Africa and overprinted for that protectorate. The following table is copied from the *London Philatelist* for September 1897:

| | Indian stamps supplied to Zanzibar to be overprinted. | | Stamps transferred to Brit. East Africa and overp't'd. | | Balance used in Zanzibar. |
|-------------------|--|---------|---|---------|------------------------------|
| | 1895. | | 1895 | 1896 | |
| | Nov. 10 | Dec. 14 | Nov. 23 & Dec. 18 | Feb. 17 | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 5,457 | 24,000 | 7,440 | 3,600 | 18,417 |
| 1a | 5,014 | 24,000 | 7,680 | 3,600 | 17,734 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 13,851 | 12,000 | 9,800 | 2,400 | 13,650 |
| 2a | 4,285 | 18,000 | 6,800 | 2,400 | 13,085 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a | 3,354 | 30,000 | 9,600 | 3,600 | 20,154 |
| 3a | 7,876 | — | 1,000 | 1,560 | 5,336 |
| 4a | 7,381 | 2,400 | 1,000 | 2,400 | 6,381 |
| 6a | 4,321 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 960 | 3,961 |
| 8a | 4,546 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 960 | 3,768 |
| 12a | 3,073 | — | 1,000 | — | 2,073 |
| 1r | 5,897 | — | 2,000 | 1,200 | 2,697 |
| 2r | 942 | 192 | 200 | 192 | 742 |
| 3r | 940 | 192 | 200 | 192 | 740 |
| 5r | 945 | 192 | 200 | 192 | 745 |

November 10th, 1895.

Stamps of British India surcharged "Zanzibar". First setting. In this setting the word "Zanzibar" is found with the second "z" normal, large, small, and placed above, below and on the line; also with an inverted "q" instead of the letter "b". On all values from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 rupee inclusive, the sixth stamp in the fourth row has the word spelled "Zanzidar". It is probable that the errors "Zanziba" and "Zanziba", which are found on the 2, 3 and 5 rupees, occurred in this setting. It is also probable that, in the stock transferred at this date, the 8 annas and 1 rupee were of the old shades, red-lilac and gray, respectively.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
 1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p yellow-green, green
 3a orange
 4a olive-green, dull olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red lilac
 12a brown on red
 1r gray
 2r bistre and rose
 3r green and brown
 5r violet and blue

Error: "Zanzidar."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
 1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p yellow green, green
 3a orange

4a olive-green, dull olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red-lilac
 12a brown on red
 1r gray

Error : "Zanziba."

2r bistre and rose
 3r green and brown
 5r violet and blue

Error : "Zanziba."

2r bistre and rose
 3r brown and green
 5r violet and blue

December 14th, 1895.

A second printing of "Zanzibar" on the stamps of India. There is no definite information about the setting but it was probably the same or very similar to the setting used in November, 1895. The 8 annas appears to have been of the current issue, printed in red-violet. At or very near this date the stamp of 1 anna 6 pies was overprinted " $2\frac{1}{2}$." The surcharge is in a bright brick red and we only know it in one type. This stamp is readily distinguished from later and similar provisionals by having, with two or three exceptions, a thin bar in the fraction. On one or more copies in each sheet the bar is missing. This stamp is also found with the errors "Zanzibar" and "Zanzidar." We might expect to find the former of these errors on the 1 anna 6 pies stamp without the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharge, but it has not been reported.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
 1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p yellow-green, green
 4a olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red-violet
 2r bistre and rose
 3r green and brown
 5r violet and blue

Bright brick red surcharge.

Type A

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

Error : "Zanzibar."

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

Error : "Zanzidar."

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

(March, 1896)

At this date the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna India were chronicled with the "Zanzibar" surcharge in blue. We do not know whether this color, which was in use for surcharging envelopes, was applied to the adhesive stamps in error or experimentally. Neither do we know if it constitutes a separate printing or, merely forms part of some other lot.

Blue surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
1a brown-violet

May, 1896.

The 1 anna stamp of India surcharged "Zanzibar" and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in black. There are three prominent varieties of the surcharge. In this setting the fraction has, with a very few exceptions, a thick short bar. The earliest known postmark is May 11th, 1896, and that is the probable date of issue.

Black surcharge.

Types A. B. C.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a brown-violet

June 1st, 1896.



Stamps of British East Africa, Queen's head type surcharged "Zanzibar". A new setting was employed in which, in a few instances the second "z" is too large or too small but there are no other varieties or errors.

Black surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow-green, 1,800 surcharged
1a carmine-rose, 1,800 surcharged

Brick red surcharge.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a dark blue, 1,200 surcharged

June, 1896.

Six values of British India stamps, surcharged "Zanzibar" in black. In this setting occurs the error "Zanibar".

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
1a brown-violet
1a 6p bistre-brown
2a ultramarine
2a 6p green
6a yellow-brown

Error "Zanibar"

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
1a brown-violet

1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p green
 6a yellow-brown

About July, 1896 (September, 1896).

About this date there was another printing on the Indian stamps. In this setting a few of the stamps showed a small "z" or an inverted "q" and the first stamp in the second row had no dot over the "i". The bi-colored 1 rupee was included among the stamps surcharged at this time, though it may also have been overprinted at an earlier date. It was first chronicled in Europe in August, 1896.

½a dark green
 1a brown-purple
 1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p yellow-green
 3a orange
 4a olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red-violet
 12a brown on red
 1r carmine and green

August 12th, 1896.

Three more values of the Queen's head issue of British East Africa overprinted for Zanzibar. The setting appears to have been similar to that last described.

Black surcharge.

4½a yellow-orange, 2,460 surcharged
 5a olive-bistre, 1,800 "
 7½a lilac 1,800 "

August 15th, 1896.

The 2 annas ultramarine of India, surcharged in black "Zanzibar" and in red "2½" in three new varieties of type, in all of which the "2" is larger than heretofore.

Brick red surcharge.

Types D, E, F.

2½a on 2a ultramarine, 1,920 surcharged.

August 26th, 1896.

At this date a fresh supply of stamps was received from India and overprinted but we are not told what values were so treated. The setting appears to have been free from minor varieties of type. The error "Zanzibar" probably occurred in this printing. I would not be at all surprised if this proved not to be an error in type-setting but to be due to a slip in printing, making a sort of double surcharge.

Error : "Zanzibarr."

6a yellow-brown

November 15th, 17th and 18th, 1896.

Another surcharging of " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " on the 1 anna 6 pies India. The types are the same as were surcharged on the 2 annas on August 15th. Type F has not been reported but doubtless exists.

Brick red surcharge.

Types D, E, F.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p bistre-brown, about 960 surcharged.

September 20th, 1896.

The long promised set with the head of the late Sultan was at last received. We are not informed



whether or not all values were included in the first invoice. The denominations $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 rupee inclusive were chronicled in January, 1897, but the 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupees were not reported until March. For want of more definite information the whole set under this heading.



The stamps are watermarked with a conventionalized lotus flower, so arranged as to appear once on each stamp. The $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas are sometimes found without watermark in the top row of the sheet.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow-green and red
- 1a black-blue and red
- 2a red-brown and red
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red
- 3a gray and red
- 4a dark green and red
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ a orange and red
- 5a olive-bistre and red
- $7\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac and red
- 8a olive-gray and red
- 1r ultramarine and red
- 2r green and red
- 3r dark violet and red
- 4r lake and red
- 5r black-brown and red

Varieties : Unwatermarked.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow-green and red
- 1a red-brown and red
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine and red

January 5th, 1897.

The 4 annas of the new issue was surcharged "2½" in red, in three types. At the time this provisional was chronicled it was said to have a companion in the 1 anna stamp with the same surcharge. But it has since been stated that the latter was never officially printed or issued.

Dull brown-red surcharge.

Types A, B, C.

2½a on 4a green and red, 4,200 surcharged

(February, 1899)

At this date were chronicled stamps of the current type with a new variety of watermark in which the flowers are placed 4 mm. apart, so that parts of several flowers usually appear on each stamp. The 7½ annas was not chronicled until November, 1899 but most probably was prepared at the same time as the other values.

- ½a yellow-green and red
- 1a black-blue and red
- 2a red-brown and red
- 2½a ultramarine and red
- 3a gray and red
- 4a dark green and red
- 4½a orange and red
- 5a olive-bistre and red
- 7½a lilac and red
- 8a olive-gray and red

September, 1899.

Stamps of the same design as the last issue but with the head of the reigning Sultan. The values ½ to 8 annas inclusive have the watermark with flowers 4 mm. apart. The 1 to 5 rupees have the earlier watermark with only one flower on each stamp.



- ½a yellow-green and red
- 1a black-blue and red
- 2a red-brown and red
- 2½a ultramarine and red
- 3a gray and red
- 4a dark green and red
- 4½a orange and red
- 5a bistre and red
- 7½a dark lilac and red
- 8a olive-gray and red
- 1r ultramarine and red
- 2r yellow-green and red
- 3r dark violet and red
- 4r lilac-rose and red
- 5r gray-brown and red



So much for varieties that have been recognized and recorded. But there remains a long list of which, with three or four exceptions, I can find no mention. This list appears to call for explanation. I may say here that my principal object in writing this paper is to bring these varieties to the attention of philatelists, hoping that some information concerning them may be elicited. For convenience of reference I have numbered the items. A few of the types of the "2½" surcharges I have not seen but they doubtless exist. To save needless repetition I will say here that all the stamps of lots 1 to 7 inclusive are surcharged "British-East-Africa" in three lines, and all those of lots 8 to 14 inclusive are surcharged "Zanzibar." The list is as follows :

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1. Dull brown-red surcharge
2½a on 1a 6p India, types A, B, C.

2. Sultan's head stamps of Zanzibar surcharged. The word "Africa" is followed by a period, which was not the case with any variety previously listed.

Black Surchage.

- ½a yellow-green and red
2a red-brown and red
4½a orange and red
5a olive-bistre and red
7½a lilac and red

Brown surcharge.

- 1a black-blue and red

3. "Africa" followed by a period

Dull brown-red surcharge.

- 2½a on 1a Zanzibar, types A, B, C.
2½a on 3a " " A, B, C.

4. "Africa" followed by a period.

Brown surcharge.

- 2½a on 1a Zanzibar, types, A, B, C.

5. Sultan's head stamps. Watermarked flowers 4mm. apart. "Africa" without period.

- 4½a orange and red
5a olive-bistre and red
7½a lilac and red

6. Same as lot 5 but "Africa" followed by a period.

Dull brown-red surcharge.

- 2½a on 3a Zanzibar, types A, B, C.

7. Sultan's head stamps. Watermarked a single flower. "Africa" without period. A new type of the large "2" is introduced and the surcharge is printed in a new shade of red.

Dull carmine-red surcharge.

- 2½a on 1a Zanzibar, types A, B, G.
 2½a on 3a " " A, B, G.

ZANZIBAR.

Dull brown-red surcharge.

8. 2½a on 1a India, types A, B, C.
 9. 2½a on 1a 6p, India, types A, B, C.
 10. 2½a on 1a 6p, " " D, E, F.
 11. 2½a on 2a " " A, B, C.
 12. 2½a on 2a " " D, E, F.
 13. Queen's head stamp of British East Africa surcharged for Zanzibar.

Brown surcharge.

2½a dark blue

14. Sultan's head stamp surcharged with new type of "2" and in a new shade of red.

Dull carmine-red surcharge.

2½a on 4a green, types A, B, G.

So far as I am aware, none of these varieties have been noticed in philatelic publications with the exception of the 1 anna of lot 2 and lots 8, 9 and 11, which were mentioned in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for November, 1898. I had seen all but one of the types of lots 9 and 11 cancelled January 10th, 1898, but it remains to be learned whether the cancellation indicates a legitimate postal use or was merely applied as a favor or to give standing to these varieties.

Turning to Mr. Ribiero's letter in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for November 26th, 1896, I find that referring to the Postmaster General of the Protectorates, he says: "he used up the stamps reserved for the Postal Union Bureau at Berne for the mail of August 11th". It is reasonable to assume that this intended supply for the Postal Union was replaced at some subsequent date and duly delivered. Indeed there is evidence that many of these new varieties came into the market through the sale of lots sent to post offices by the Union. I am inclined to think that many of the surcharges in dull brown-red and brown, mentioned in the foregoing list, were prepared principally for the Postal Union. From the shades of the surcharges I should say they were made at about the same time as the provisionals of January 1st-5th, 1897. But I should like to ask why it was thought necessary to provide varieties that did not previously exist, such as lot 1, types B and C; lot 8, types A, B and C; lot 9, types B and C; and lot 11, types A, B, and C? Are we to attribute them to carelessness or to a desire to provide an abundance of varieties for philatelists? And in this latter event, was this kindness entirely disinterested?

And here arises a question for philatelists to solve. What is the status of stamps supplied to the Postal Union and not sold to the public but which probably would be accepted for postage if placed on letters?

But, even if we should accept as legitimate lots 1 to 4 and 8 to 13 inclusive, what are we to think of the overprints on the stamps watermarked with flowers 4 mm. apart? This watermark did not appear until the end of 1898 or the beginning of 1899, long after the surcharges had had their day and the Postal Union should have been supplied. I may add that the three stamps of lot 5 usually have as companions the other three values of the original series, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 annas, but on the paper with the first watermark. There is little doubt that they also are newly overprinted, but there is nothing to distinguish them from the stamps of the original issue except a certain sharpness and clearness of the impression.

And what of the surcharges in ink of a carmine tint and those with the new shape of the large "2" (type G). There is certainly room for explanation here. I fear that lots 5, 6, 7 and 14 are nothing more nor less than reprints made for the benefit of — well, not of stamp collectors. And I would not be surprised to learn that many of the brown-red surcharges belonged in the same category.

If the producers and defenders of these things have not retired from the explanation business, a few words from them will be in order.

Since this article was put in type I have seen two quite large lots of British East Africa and Zanzibar stamps which have just been received from India. In examining these lots I have found the following new varieties :

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

- 15 Dull carmine-red surcharge.
2a on 1a 6p India, type A

ZANZIBAR.

- 16 Black surcharge.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a India, types A, B, G
- 17 Dull carmine-red surcharge.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p India, type A

In these items there is a new detail to be observed. In the original setting D, E, F the "2" of the fraction, and usually the "1", are taller than in the setting A, B, C. All the stamps in lots 15, 16 and 17 have the taller fraction figures, which proves them to be from a new setting. I anticipate that the companion varieties B and G exist for lots 15 and 17. Further comment on these delectable novelties is scarcely necessary.

Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

SECOND REPUBLIC.

(Continued from page 303.)

The Transvaal was handed back to the Boers in August, 1881, but a clause in the Convention stipulated that "all unused postage or revenue stamps issued by the Government since the annexation shall remain of value, and shall be accepted by the coming Government against the amount expressed thereon." And Mr. Tamsen tells us that when the British officials left the country on August 11th, 1881, they handed over to the new authorities the following postage stamps, all of the Queen's Head type :

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-------|
| 1d. | 3d. | 4d. | 6d. | 1s. | 2s. |
| 90,160 | 150,080 | 224,000 | 159,010 | 7 | 4,000 |

By the Convention of 1881 the country was given the name of "Transvaal State," and it was not till the Convention of 1884 that it blossomed out, by authority, into the "South African Republic." The balance of British issued stamps appear to have lasted over this interregnum, the 6d not being exhausted till 1886.

August 11th, 1882, and February 20th, 1883. "EEN PENNY" on 4d.

When the stock of the 1d value of the Queen's Head series ran out, in August, 1882, 12,000 of the 4d value of the same series were surcharged "EEN PENNY," and in February, 1883, another lot of 30,000 was similarly overprinted. These stamps are still fairly common, but the variety inverted is a rarity, a still greater rarity is a similar surcharge, but in larger letters and having the appearance of being hand-stamped.

Perforated 14½.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|---|---------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| "EEN PENNY" on 4d Queen's Head | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Same : Surcharge inverted. | | | | | | |
| "EEN PENNY" on 4d Queen's Head Larger surcharge. | — | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| "EEN PENNY" on 4d Queen's Head | — | | | — | | |



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

1883. Reissue of old design, Types I and II.

At various dates in 1883 there were reprintings from the old plates, Types I and II. There are many distinct shades, owing to the several separate printings. The most marked is the 3d brown, a scarce stamp in fine used condition, and a great rarity unused. The 3d black on rose is a very much underrated stamp. Only 23,529 were printed.

Perforated 12.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|------------------|---------|----|---|-------|----|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1d gray black | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 1d deep black | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3d black on rose | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 3d pale red | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 3d vermilion | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3d brown | | | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1s pale green | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1s deep green | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Tête bêche.

| | | |
|----------|-----|-----|
| 1s green | --- | --- |
|----------|-----|-----|

1885. New design.

In 1885 stamps of a new design, ordered from the Government printers of Holland, were received and issued. Paper white wove, unwatermarked.

*Perforated 12 1/2 x 12.*

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1/2d gray | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1d carmine | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1d rose-pink | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 2d brown-purple | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 2d olive-bistre | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 3d mauve | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 3d lilac | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4d dark olive | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 6d blue | | | | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 1s green | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2s 6d buff | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 5s slate-blue | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 |

Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|
| 1d carmine | 0 | 2 | 6 | --- |
| 3d mauve | 0 | 8 | 6 | --- |

1885. May 9th and August 25th. "HALVE PENNY" on 3d red and 1s green.

To supply a deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp a number of the 3d on white paper, Type II, and 1s green, Type I, were overprinted with the words "HALVE PENNY" in black, in one line in the centre of the stamp, with a bar on each side. The stamps were surcharged in two panes of 40, five rows of 10 stamps. In the left-hand pane the surcharge reads downwards, and, in the right hand pane, upwards. Used copies of the 1s are scarce.



Surcharge reading downwards.

Perforated 12.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| "HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d red | o | 1 | 9 | | o | 5 | | o |
| " " " " 1s green | o | 7 | 6 | | o | — | | o |

Surcharge reading upwards.

Perforated 12.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| "HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d red | o | 1 | 9 | | o | 5 | | o |
| " " " " 1s green | o | 7 | 6 | | o | — | | o |

Tête bêche.

Perforated 12.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| "HALVE PENNY," in black, on 1s green | — | | | | — | | | — |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|

1885. September 1st. "TWEED PENCE," on 6d Queen's Head.

To meet the demand for a 2d stamp, the balance of stamps of the 6d black 'Queen's Head type' were overprinted in red "TWEED PENCE, Z.A.R.," reading upwards, in the centre of the stamp, in two lines between two vertical bars. Some sheets were surcharged in error, "HALVE PENNY. Z.A.R." Copies of the error are scarce, especially in used condition.

Perforated 14.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| "TWEED PENCE," in red, on 6d, Queen's Head | o | 2 | 6 | | o | 5 | | o |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|

Error: Surcharged "HALVE PENNY" instead of "TWEED PENCE."

Perforated 14.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| "HALVE PENNY," in red on 6d, Queen's Head | o | 18 | | | o | | | — |
|---|---|----|--|--|---|--|--|---|

1885. Sept. 26. "HALVE PENNY," in black on 4d, Scott A4.

A further supply of $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps being demanded, 30,000 of the 3d mauve, were overprinted in black, "Halve Penny," between two vertical bars, in the centre of the stamp, reading downwards. There is an error, "PRNNY" for

"PENNY," and there is a minor error of an inverted "N" in "PENNY." As the letters are bearded this makes a distinct variety, and is not generally known.



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

"HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d mauve 0 1 6 —

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

"HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d mauve 0 5 0 —

Error: "PRNNY" for "PENNY."

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

"HALVE PRNNY," on 3d mauve 2 0 0 —

Inverted "N" in "PENNY."

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

"HALVE PENNY," on 3d mauve — —

1888. January 15. "2d." on 3d mauve, Scott A4.

To meet a further deficiency of 2d stamps, 90,000 of the 3d mauve Scott A4, were surcharged, in black, "2d."; two horizontal bars cancelling the original value at the bottom of the stamp. In the first five horizontal rows the "2" has a curve foot, but in the last row the foot of the "2" is straight.



Curved foot to the figure "2."

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

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve 0 0 6 0 0 9

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve 0 2 6 0 5 0

Straight foot to the figure "2."

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

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve 0 2 0 0 3 0

Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve o 10 o ---
 1887-1890. Type IX. Varieties of perforation.

Perforated 13 1/2.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|
| 1/2d grey | o 7 6 | --- |
| 4d bronze-green | o 7 6 | o o 9 |
| 6d blue | o 10 o | o o 8 |
| 1s green | o 15 o | o 7 6 |

Perforated 12 1/2.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| 1/2d grey | o o 1 | o o 1 |
| 1/2d pearl-grey | o o 2 | o o 1 |
| 1d rose-pink | o o 5 | o o 2 |
| 1d carmine | o 1 o | o o 2 |
| 2d olive-chrome | o o 6 | o o 2 |
| 2d olive-bistre | o o 6 | o o 2 |
| 2 1/2d dull violet | --- | --- |
| 2 1/2d bright violet | o o 9 | o o 4 |
| 3d mauve | o 2 o | o 1 o |
| 4d bronze-green | o 1 6 | o o 4 |
| 6d blue | o 1 6 | o o 6 |
| 1s green | --- | o o 6 |
| 2s 6d buff | o 10 o | o 3 6 |
| 5s slate-blue | --- | o 7 6 |
| 10s fawn | 1 10 o | o 10 o |
| £5 deep green | --- | 1 12 6 |

1893. Provisionals.

In this year there was a very heavy outcrop of provisionals, which may be grouped as follows :—

"2 1/2 Pence," in one line, in black, on 1s green of Type A4, on 2nd January.

"2 1/2 Pence," same surcharge, but in two lines, in black, on 1s green of Type A4, on 24th June.

"1 Penny," in one line, in black, on 6d blue of Type A4, on 26th January.

"Halve Penny," in two lines, in red, on the 2d olive-bistre of Type A4, on 27th May ; and the same surcharge, in black, on the same stamp, on 2nd July.

All perforated 12 1/2.

1893. January 2. "2 1/2 Pence," in one line, in black, on 1s green of Type A4.



Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green o 1 0 o 1 0

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

2½ Pence, in black, on 1s green o 6 6 —

Error : Fractional line misplaced, thus, "2½."

Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green — 2 10 0

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green — —

1893. June 14. "2½ Pence," in two lines, in black, on 1s green of Type A4.

*Perforated 12½.*

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green o 1 6 —

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green o 8 0 —

1893. January 26. "1 Penny," in one line, in black, on 6d blue of Type A4.

Perforated 12½.

"1 Penny," in black, on 6d blue o o 6 o o 6

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"1 Penny," in black, on 6d blue o 3 0 —

Same : Double surcharge.

Perforated 12½.

"1 Penny," in black, on 6d blue — —

1893. May 27. "Halve Penny," in two lines, in red, on the 2d olive-bistre of Type A4.



Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in red, on 2d olive-bistre --- ---

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in red, on 2d olive-bistre --- ---

1893. July 2. "Halve Penny," in two lines, in black, on the 2d olive-bistre of Type A4

Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in black, on 2d olive-bistre --- ---

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in black, on 2d olive-bistre --- ---

(To be continued.)



The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

WITH LISTS OF AWARDS IN CLASSES I TO III AND NOTES ON SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

By F. E. WILSON.

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition organized by The Société Française de Timbrologie may be fairly pronounced to have been a worthy successor to the great expositions of London 1897 and Manchester 1899. Broadly speaking, English colonial stamps with one or two notable exceptions were not represented by anything like such fine specialised collections as were shown at London and Manchester. European stamps, on the contrary, were probably better shown in Paris than has ever been the case before. The locale was in many respects well suited for a stamp exhibition, though the Rue de Grenelle is some considerable distance from the centre of Paris. The stamps were shown in two rooms, a large one in which were the bulk of the exhibits, and a smaller one which contained principally the exhibits of M. Mirabaud and Jhr. Ph. Van Kinschot, and also various other collections of which only a page or two were shown to the public. The lighting left much to be desired, and it was impossible to examine many of the exhibits as closely as one would have wished to do. For the exhibitors this was, without doubt, a great boon, as it did away with the chance of delicate colors being injured by exposure to the light. (which occurred in several notable instances at London and Manchester). No system appeared to have been followed in the arrangement of the exhibits, making it very difficult to locate any particular group. The official catalogue, a bulky work of 142 pages, was by no means as well arranged as might have been expected.

In the case of collections exhibited last year at Manchester, the descriptions in the Paris catalogue had been exactly copied from the Manchester one, (this gave rise to some rather curious results, as several collections had been very materially altered since shown at Manchester last year) apart from this, no details were given except when supplied by the exhibitors themselves.

The attendance at the exhibition seemed satisfactory on the days that I was there, the best time was in the afternoon from 2 till 6 when the rooms were well filled by the public.

Owing to the size of the exhibition, and the great number of exhibits it was impossible to closely examine many that were very meritorious. The amount of time taken up by a careful examination of a large specialised collection of, say Switzerland, New South Wales, or the United States can only be properly appreciated by some one who has tried it.

CLASS I.—Division I, France unused.

Mr. H. Haro.—Gold medal.

A superb lot of all issues, especially strong in fine shades. The first issue included blocks of 4 each, 15c green, 1fr. vermilion, 1fr. carmine and 1fr. venetian red, pair and five single shades of the 15c, pair of the 40c orange, the two types *se tenant*, five shades of the 1fr. vermilion and six shades of the 1fr. venetian red. The 10c bistre of 1852 was represented by 7 shades and a strip of three. The 1853-60 issue was admirably shown in singles, pairs and

blocks in innumerable shades, the 35 single specimens of the 10c included three in the rare ochre shade; a grand block of six, three pairs and two singles 1fr carmine. Among the 1863-70 issue I noticed a magnificent block of 5 of the 40c orange, in an intensely deep shade. The 5fr violet of this issue was decidedly weak, as only four single specimens were shown, one being with blue figures. The Bordeaux issue was grandly represented, and included three blocks of four 2c, seven blocks of four 5c, (one in a very deep shade) three blocks of four 10c, and many singles and pairs in well selected shades, 20c blue type I, a superb pair and three single specimens in very distinct shades. The 40c was represented by no less than 6 pages of shades, including two copies in the very deep vermilion color; four blocks of four 80c carmine in extreme shades, also pairs and singles. 1877-78 block of four 1c indigo.

The remainder of this collection was in an album. Some errors and curiosities were also shown, among which were a very few *têtes bèches*, also a pair and three fine single shades of the 20c blue first issue, and the error 15c rose, *se tenant* with the 10c 1871-74.

Mr. W. Grunewald.—Silver medal.

This collection which gained the gold medal at Manchester last year, had been improved and added to in many respects, since last shown. It is particularly strong in used and unused *têtes bèches*.

Mr. M. H. Lombard.—Silver medal.

A collection of used and unused stamps mixed, well arranged and in very choice condition. The reprints were also shown in an interesting manner unused, as well as numerous specimens which had passed through the post in the usual way. The first issue included blocks of four of the 10, 15, 20, 25, 40c, 1fr. vermilion and 1fr. carmine unused, a forged specimen of the 15c used postally, and the 10, 20, 25c and 1 fr. (three) in *tête bêche* pairs used. The 1852 10c bistre was not shown unused. 1853-60 two specimens of the 20c blue on green unused, 80c lake *tête bêche* pair used, 80c rose two *tête bêche* pairs used, 1863-70 issue 4c grey, two *tête bêche* pairs, one unused and one used. 1870 Bordeaux issue, fine lot of shades, three specimens of 20c blue type I unused, also a used strip of nine of the 80c in the first color. The remaining issues were well represented, and strong in *tête bêche*. The error 15c rose *se tenant* with the 10c 1871-74, was represented no less than three times. 1876 type I, two unused specimens of the 25c ultramarine, 1877-78 strip of three 1c indigo unused. The 1868 newspaper stamps included an unused pair each of the 2c rose and 2c blue. An interesting lot of essays were also included in this exhibit.

Bronze Medals—Messrs. Tandeau and Vial.

Division II.—France used.

Gold Medal—Mr. Henry de Martin.

Division III.—France unused and used mixed.

Gold Medal—Mr. Grunewald.

Silver Medal—Mr. Lombard.

Bronze Medal—H. Cantel-Bey.

A small but interesting collection, very well arranged, consisting of well selected shades and picked copies, numerous *têtes bécées*, and a number of errors of perforation of the present issue, including a pair of the 30c brown imperforate between.

Division IV.—Curiosities.

Bronze Medal—Messrs. Grignard and Le Bihan.

Division V—General Collections of France and French Colonies.

Gold Medal—Count de Bélenet.

Silver Medal—H. Cantel-Bey.

Bronze medal—Mr. Quinet.

CLASS II.—Division I, General collections of French Colonies.

Silver Medals—Messrs. de Rochefontaine and Tandeau.

Bronze Medals—Messrs. Devoitine and Gruat, Captain Noel.

Division II.—Collection of Reunion

Gold Medal—Mr. Mirabaud.

The stamps of the first issue only were shown, consisting of four specimens of the 15c unused and one damaged copy on entire original, unobliterated; seven specimens of the 30c, all on original covers, four being unobliterated and three pen cancelled. Three types of the 15c were shown and the four of the 30c.

CLASS III.—Division I, Section A. I. Amateurs.

Collection of one country or of a group of countries of Europe.

Gold medal—Mr. Mirabaud, Switzerland.

This was without doubt the finest specialised collection in the exhibition and was justly very much admired. The collection consisted of unused and used specimens, in singles, pairs, strips, blocks and, in many instances reconstructed sheets. The large number of specimens shown used on the original covers, proved a very great ornament to the *tout ensemble*. To enumerate a very few of the prominent rarities in this notable exhibit, I will mention :

Zurich, unused, strip of five 4r (five types) and nine single specimens; two strips (ten) 6r, and three strips of five ditto, one of the strips showing the retouched variety (No. 3 in the strip).

Zurich, used, twenty-seven copies of the 4r, twenty seven copies ditto used on entire covers, 1 pair ditto on cover.

Double Geneva, one unused and a vertical pair ditto; used and on entires in great profusion.

Small Eagle, blocks of eight and four unused.

Large Eagle, 1847, block of 10 and two strips of four in the bright yellow green color unused.

Large Eagle, 1848, blocks of six and eleven, deep green, also one specimen with the entire top margin of the sheet, and full inscriptions.

Geneva, nine copies of the 5c yellow green, cut envelope used as adhesive, all on the entire original covers.

Basle, unused, vertical pair of the 2½r in the early shade, black, crimson and ultramarine, in mint condition with the embossing standing out clearly, and four other single specimens.

Basle used, fifteen single specimens of the 2½r, thirteen copies of the 2½r on original covers including one pair.

Local Post, 1850, 5c unused, partly re-constructed plate consisting of 41 stamps.

Local Post, 1849, used, nine specimens of the 4c on originals. Re-constructed plate of 100 types of the 5c 1850, short two stamps.

The remaining issues were admirably represented unused, the 1854-60 issue being shown in large blocks unused, arranged according to the silk threads.

Mr. Mirabaud.—Spain.

Good single specimen collection of unused and used, with a few pairs and prominent shades only. The first three issues complete in singles unused :

1853 Madrid two 3c unused, one ditto used.

1853 2r scarlet unused and used.

1854 1r pale blue, represented by two used specimens.

1855 used pair of 1 and 2r, *se tenant*.

1865 12c blue and rose, imperf. with inverted frame used. This stamp perforated was not shown. The Don Carlos issues were very fine, including a number used on originals, and thirteen specimens of the 1r violet, 1874-75 used.

Gold Medal.—Mr. Zanfiresco, Moldavia and Roumania.

Silver Medals.—Messrs. Markl (Greece) and Dr. Yersin (Switzerland).

Bronze Medal.—Mr. Brabandt. Collection of Austria, Roumania, Spain, etc.

CLASS III—Division I, Section A. II. Dealers.

Gold Medal.—Mr. Friedl, Austria and Austrian Italy.

This collection was exhibited in albums, so that only one or two pages were visible. I noticed vertical pairs Austria 1877 5okr flesh, and Austrian Levant 1867 5osld flesh, imperf. between, also the 1858 issue of Austrian Italy in blocks unused including the 15sld. blue, *se tenant*, with the St. Andrews Cross.

Silver Medal.—Mr. G. Jiminez, collection of Spain and Colonies also in an album.

Silver Medal.—Mr. Giwelb.—Russia, Finland, Poland, Livonia, and Russian Levant. This collection had been added to in several instances since shown last year in Manchester. It includes single specimens of most varieties and shades, and in Russia a good set of the values of 1868-79 on vertically laid paper viz : 1k (two shades) 2k, 3k (two shades), 5k, 7k, 10k (three shades) 20k and 30k (two shades), all of course unused.

Livonia.—The two shades, yellow green and red, and blue green and red, of the variety in the 2k 1872-80 issue, numeral in the upper right corner resembling a 3.

Finland 1st issue 1856. One 5k blue and three 10k rose, all apparently unused also the 5 and 10k vertically laid paper, used. 1858 5k with larger pearls, unused. 1866-67 the error of color 10p purple brown in color of the 5p, used (No 8c). 1875, 32p carmine small perf., unused. 1875-82, compound perforations 2p gray, 10p brown, 25p lake, unused, 5p pale red, 20p ultramarine and 25p lake used.

Silver Medal.—Mr. Monclus.—Spain.

A very fine collection of unused including :

1850 one 12c, three 5r, two 6r and a pair ditto, two 10r.

1851 two shades of the 2r, 6r and two shades of the 10r, one in a very deep color.

1852, 2 reales. 1853, two 2 reales.

1853 Madrid three 1c in fine fresh condition and two 3c.

1854 1 real pale blue, *used*.

1865 perf. 12c inverted frame, used.

1867 a *tête bêche* pair of the 10m de e, unused (No. 95b)

1867 25m de e blue and rose with inverted frame unused (No. 96a)

Single specimens of all the later issues in good ranges of shades.

Bronze Medal.—Mr. I. Blanco.—Collection of Spain and Cuba, etc. in pairs and blocks

Section B.—I.—Amateurs.

Gold Medal.—Mr. Hupfeld.—German and German States.

This remarkable collection was one of the finest in the exhibition and consisted of unused stamps only, in singles, pairs, blocks and entire sheets. The collection was contained in 10 albums of which unfortunately only a small portion was shown in the frames. Mr. Hupfeld is to be congratulated on obtaining a special "Medaille d' Honneur" given with the congratulations of the Jury.

Bremen. *1st issue imperforate.*

Entire uncut sheet of 120 (10 rows of 12) 3gr blue showing all 3 types

" " " 120 (10 " " 12) 5gr rose

" " " 35 (7 " " 5) 7gr yellow

" " " 36 (4 " " 9) 5sgr yellow green

" " " 36 (4 " " 9) 5sgr deep green

Wurtemberg. Two uncut sheets of 6 each 70kr pale and deep violet (1st and 2nd printings) with full margins and inscriptions.

Bavaria. Large portion of sheet of 1kr black consisting of 40 stamps in 8 rows of 5 (short of the bottom row of 5 stamps only.)

Entire uncut sheets of 40 stamps each 1kr pink, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr, 12kr, and 18kr, 1849-58.

Hanover 2 specimens of the 1gg blue first issue unused.

" 5 " " 10gr green 1859 6r. "

The remaining Hanover stamps were very finely represented by pairs and large blocks.

Saxony.—5 distinct shades of 3pfge green 1851, each in a block of ten.

Blocks of 6 each $\frac{1}{2}$ n.g. grey, 1n.g. rose, 2n.g. pale blue, 1851.

Single and pair 2n.g. deep blue, 1851.

Pair of the error $\frac{1}{2}$ n.g. *pale blue*, 1851.

Oldenberg.—1st issue 1852-55, 2 pairs, strip of 3 and blocks of 6 and 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ sg. black on green, three specimens of the 1-15th rose and one specimen of the 1-10th yellow.

1858 *issue*.—Two specimens $\frac{1}{3}$ g. black on green, three 1g. blue and one each 2 and 3gr., all in superb condition with enormous margins.

1860 *issue*.—Superb blocks of 6 each $\frac{1}{4}$ g. orange, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. *moss green*, $\frac{1}{2}$ g. brown, 2g. rose and 3gr. yellow. Strip of 6 1g. blue.

Schleswig Holstein.—First issue in blocks and a single specimen of the rare 1s. *steel blue*, Holstein 1864. Pair 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. blue and grey with *wide wavy lines*.

Begerdorf 1861.—A strip of three each $\frac{1}{2}$ s violet and 3s rose *originals*.

Thurn and Taxis.—A splendid set of the first proofs, essays and colour trials including 4 sheets of eight of the first essays in grey green, deep blue, rose and orange. All issues admirably shown in singles, pairs and large blocks.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1kr | 3kr | 6kr | 9kr |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ sg | 1sg | 2sg | 3sg |

Gold Medal.—Mr. T. T. Lindau.—German Empire, German States and Colonies.

A very choice exhibit of old German stamps. Mainly an unused single specimen collection, well and neatly arranged and all stamps being in the very finest condition.

Oldenburg.—Complete set of singles of all issues, the 1st issues being shown in choice picked specimens with large margins.

Bergedorf.—Strip of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s violet 1861 with margin and single specimens ditto, also 3s rose 1861, all originals.

Prussia.—Fine blocks of 1st issue with margins and control numbers.

Wurtemberg.—1st four issues complete in singles, both shades of the 7okr and the 2 mk. orange and 2 mk. vermilion.

Bavaria.—Complete, including 6kr brown broken circle, block of 4 12kr. lilac 1870-73, block of 10 1 mk., perf. 1874 and the 1876 1 mk. violet, water-marked horizontal wavy lines. The Delivery Tax stamps included the 3kr 1862 error "Empfänge."

Baden.—Complete in singles also a set of the 1st issue in blocks of 4. A specimen of the 3kr rose 1862 *imperfurate* was also shown, used on original with 1 kr black 1864-68. Half of 12kr. Land Post used as 6kr. on original.

Brunswick.—The 1st issue unused complete, also 1sgr. black on yellow 1864-65 *percé en arc*.

(To be continued.)

In addition to the letter of our correspondent we publish a list, taken from the official report of the Jury, of all awards to exhibitors in the United States :

CLASS 1.—Division 1.—Unused stamps of France.—Silver medal to Mr. M. H. Lombard.

CLASS 1.—Division 3.—Stamps of France. Unique specimens, blocks, pairs, etc.—Silver medal to M. H. Lombard.

CLASS 3.—Division 4.—Section B.—United States.—Gold medal to Mr. John N. Luff.

CLASS 3.—Division 4.—Section C.—Hayti.—Silver medal to Mr. Alexander Holland, Jr.

CLASS 5.—Division 2.—Rare stamps. Fifty pieces of a value of 10 francs or less.—Bronze medals to Messrs. M. H. Lombard and William Moser.

CLASS 4.—Division 4.—Rarities and unique pieces.—Gold medal to Mr. William Moser.

CLASS 12.—Division 1.—Philatelic Journals.—Gold medal to AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

CLASS 12.—Division 2.—Section A2.—Philatelic works.—Silver medal to Messrs. Deats, Toppan & Holland for "Revenue Stamps of the United States."

CLASS 12. Division 2.—Section B.—Catalogues.—Silver medal to Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited.

Review.

"THE STAMPS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR."

By D. P. MASSON.

Published by the *Philatelic Society of India*.

It is undeniable that the majority of collectors, in this country at least, are not at all interested in the stamps of the Native Indian States and very few make any attempt to collect them. Probably this want of interest is due, to a large extent, to the fact that the inscriptions on the stamps are not understood. Had we more works upon the lines of the book before us—and such as Major Evan's is now presenting in the *Monthly Journal*—the interest in these stamps might be increased.

Any one who has read Mr. Masson's articles in the *Philatelic Journal of India* knows that he is master of his subject and would be prepared for the careful and able handling of it which this book evinces. The work is full of interesting and valuable information which is clearly and concisely given. The details and descriptions are ample without being too abundant. The apparently complicated issues are explained and simplified until collecting them seems no longer a task. The author deserves the thanks of all good philatelists for shedding light in dark places and smoothing one of the difficult spots in the collector's path.

In the introductory chapter the combined and individual issues of the

two provinces are classified and likewise the colors. Chapter II is devoted to cancellations, which are of considerable importance in the proper separation of the various issues. In the next four chapters are described the circular dies and the rectangular issues for each province, together with the plates, papers, colors and cancellations. All this is very simply and clearly done and, with the aid of the excellent illustrations, collectors should have very little difficulty in acquiring an understanding of the stamps and in properly arranging them in their collections.

At this point we must mention the only short-coming which we find in the book. There is practically nothing said on the subject of reprints. Collectors know that these exist and would like to be told how to distinguish them. Are we to take it for granted that anything not listed by Mr. Masson is a reprint (the forgeries, official and otherwise, being excepted, of course)? On page 21 we read :

“ All oil colors, and stamps printed on European papers, *from the Kashmir Province plates*, must I think be classed as essays or as reprints ‘to order.’ I have never seen one postally used.”

That is very good and gives the whole story in a nutshell. It leaves no doubts as far as Kashmir is concerned. But what about reprints of the circular stamps and the Jammu rectangulars? A few paragraphs about them would have been a great assistance, and we think collectors would have been glad to see the reference list supplemented by a list of the reprints with the shades carefully designated. The circular stamps in particular are to be found in numerous shades of red and blue. It is very desirable to know which of these shades we are to accept and which to reject.

Under the caption “Three hoary-headed Impostors” we find a careful description of “Die I” of the half and one anna circular and the “single die” one anna of Kashmir. Thanks to Mr. Masson’s researches, the true status of these stamps has been made evident and they have been dropped from all the leading catalogues. Another chapter is occupied by excellent descriptions of the too numerous “missing dies” or official counterfeits, which we find so largely present in many collections and dealer’s stocks. In addition to all this are chapters devoted to the “service stamp”, to forgeries of private origin and to a very readable description of the process of manufacturing the native laid paper. As a sort of supplement to the last chapter, we find in the back of the book four sheets of this paper of various qualities. A reference list closes the book proper. There are two appendices. In the first the author describes an obliterating seal which appears to have been used to produce a provisional issue in the latter part of 1877. The second appendix is devoted to “Pre-philatelic postal arrangements.”

In the matter of paper, letter-press and illustrations the book leaves nothing to be desired.

Our thanks are due to the author and to the Philatelic Society of India for a valuable addition to philatelic literature.

American Journal of Philately Receives the Gold Medal.

We have just been informed that this JOURNAL has been awarded the gold medal in its class at the stamp exposition, held in Paris in August, and we feel greatly flattered at this distinction having been conferred upon us in competition with practically all the European stamp journals, with the exception, as we understand, of the English, the majority of which were not entered for competition.

Our catalogue and albums also received the highest award in their classes, namely the silver medal.

In this number we are pleased to be able to furnish a partial detailed account of the exhibition itself, which no doubt will prove of considerable interest to our readers.

A New Departure.

The Postal Department of Victoria has entered into the used stamp business with a vengeance. Their circular reads as follows:—

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

A set of Victorian Postage and Postage-due stamps of all denominations, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 20s, including Post Cards, Stamped Envelopes, and Newspaper Wrappers may be purchased for £1. The full set, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to £100, may be obtained for £5.

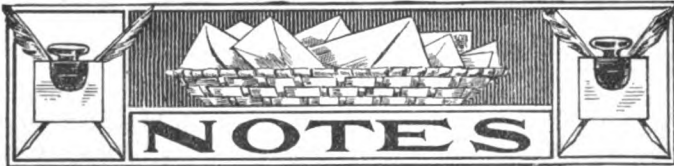
Application to be made to the Comptroller of Stamps.

The stamps will be cancelled either by light postmark or by being marked "Specimen," as the purchaser may desire.

The practice of trying to obtain revenue in this manner at the expense of deluded philatelists ought to be beneath the dignity of a Government institution.

We would suggest that the same firm start a grocer's establishment at the corner of the G. P. O., and various other methods of obtaining an existence throughout the building. If the stamps were offered only surcharged with the word "Specimen," no one would grumble. Collectors would then know exactly what they were getting, but it is a downright deception to postmark these stamps to order, with a *date* (we have seen a set) making it appear that they had done duty in the ordinary way. The principle is distinctly objectionable, and we take this opportunity of letting the philatelic public know what to expect. The values above 20s are seldom, if ever, used postally. Probably some sets will be bought to fill up blank spaces but as a speculation they are worthless now.

(*The Australian Journal of Philately.*)



BRAZIL.—A valued correspondent in Brazil calls our attention to two distinct varieties in the current 200 reis stamp :

It appears that the head has been re-engraved, the neck being shorter, the laurel leaves more heavily shaded, and a frame-line now surrounds the medallion whereas no such line was formerly apparent.

Mr. Stecker has called our attention to two distinct varieties in the 500r on 300r carmine Newspaper stamp. The variety consists in the shape of the flag of the "5", which may be found either curved or straight. In some cases the curved flag is in the upper "500" of the surcharge, in others in the lower, and in some instances in both.



CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has seen specimen stamps of the Seychelles type, $\frac{1}{2}$ p green and 1p rose, inscribed "CAYMAN ISLANDS."



CRETE.—On the authority of some European contemporaries, we announced some months ago the early appearance of a separate issue of unpaid letter stamps. We are now informed by the highest postal authority of the island that no such issue is intended.

In order to provide unpaid letter stamps, the values from 1 to 20 centimes of the regular types are perforated in two crossed diagonal lines of pin holes, each line showing seven holes about 2 mm. apart. Only the values from 1 to 20 centimes have been perforated in this way, the higher values being used for the purpose of denoting unpaid postage without any surcharge or perforation whatever.



ECUADOR.—Several of our contemporaries report the current 4c orange revenue stamp, surcharged vertically "CINCO CENTAVOS" in two lines of block capitals.

It seems unsettled whether this is a revenue stamp which has been used postally or a revenue stamp pure and simple.



FERNANDO PO.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that a new series of stamps is in preparation for this country. The type will be the same as that of last year, but the date and all the colors will be different. The colors are announced to be :

1m to 5m black
 1c deep green
 2c violet
 3c red
 4c black brown
 5c pale blue
 6c carmine
 8c bronze green
 10c bright rose
 15c brown violet
 20c pale brown
 40c red brown
 60c pale green
 80c deep blue
 1p red
 2p Turkish red

* * * * *

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen a 10c stamp with blue surcharge, the specimen being cancelled "July 2, 1897".

* * * * *

GERMAN OFFICES IN CHINA.—There are said to be varieties in the type of the surcharge of the provisional 5 on 10pf. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports the style and arrangement as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| "5" medium, in thin Egyptian type, stamps | 1 to 21 |
| "5" largest type, | " 22 " 43 |
| "5" in small antique type, | " 44 " 50 |

* * * * *

ORCHHA.—We quote from the *Philatelic Journal of India* :

"We fear that the so-called Orchha stamps are a swindle. Our suspicion was roused by the odd way in which they are being sold in India. Certain firms have been offered the 'Sole Agency'; and this struck us as an odd proceeding on the part of the Orchha State. So we asked the Superintendent of the Postal Division in which Orchha is situated to make inquiries. He had never heard of such stamps. So he addressed the State authorities who replied that 'Postage stamps are not yet circulated in Tikamgarh (i. e. Orchha), therefore they are not to be sold as yet.' This was on 19th July."

This scarcely seems to us conclusive that postage stamps have not been prepared or may not yet be issued. In the meantime, we note that the *Monthly Journal* reports the 4a green imperforate and an envelope of ½a green on white laid paper.

* * * * *

LIBERIA.—Mr. A. W. Batchelder has shown us a sheet of the latest 5c official stamp, in which the first three stamps in the top row escaped the surcharge.

* * * * *

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* states that a 1½d stamp is soon to make its appearance, the design to commemorate the services rendered to the British Government by the Australian Colonial troops in the South African war.

NYASSA.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 50r pale blue of Mozambique, with the "NYASSA" surcharge inverted.



ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Varieties of the surcharge, "V. R. I." on postal cards appear to be about as numerous as on the adhesive stamps. We copy the following from *Stamps*:

"As we have devoted (not wasted, we hope) much space to the different types of V. R. I. surcharges on stamps, we give now a full list of all we have seen on the cards.

"We take No. 1 as the normal. Letters with thick serifs and four stops correctly placed. Of these we have—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d rose, used on 12th July

1d orange, " "

1d pale orange, used on 7th April

"No. 2. Same types, but no stop after the value.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d rose, used on 10th August

1d orange, " "

"No. 3. Same type, but three dots smaller and higher up; none after value.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ d green, used 30th April

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 2d old stamp, value not repeated, used 30th April

"No. 4. Three stops normal and R. I., but V. is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter with finer serif and upstroke; no dot below.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d rose, used 3d July

1d orange-yellow, used 4th and 28th July

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ d green

1x1d brown

"No. 5. Thick block letters of less height, four square stops.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d rose, used 27th July. (The figures have serifs and there are two settings of d)

1d orange, used 27th July

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ d green, "

1x1d brown, " (central dot is round)



PORTO RICO.—We have found in our stock a copy of the 2m orange surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra 5 ctos", and over this a second surcharge "Impuesto de Guerra 2 ctos."



SURINAM.—The provisional 1c on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, which we chronicled last month, is reported in a number of philatelic journals to be a fraud which was first placed on the market some years ago. The *Monthly Journal* says it is reported that these curiosities were made for the benefit of a postal official who got a few of them postmarked, but that none of them were ever issued or really used, and that recent developments have doubtless encouraged the holder to bring them forward once more.



SWITZERLAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 10 and 25c of the current Jubilee issue, each in two distinct shades.

URUGUAY.—It appears that another new issue is impending, as we have received the following notice from a correspondent, the notice having been copied from a local newspaper dated August 9, 1900.

The *Nacion* gives the following list of the new postal material which has been ordered from Messrs. Walerloo & Sons of London :

1,000,000 stamps of 1 cent, green, with design "A herd of cattle."

1,000,000 stamps of 2 cents, red, with design "Genius of Agriculture."

4,000,000 stamps of 5 cents, dark blue, with design "Genius of Uruguay."

500,000 stamps of 7 cents, orange, with design "Fertility of the country."

1,000,000 stamps of 10 cents, violet, with design "Commerce controlling the Cattle industry of the country."

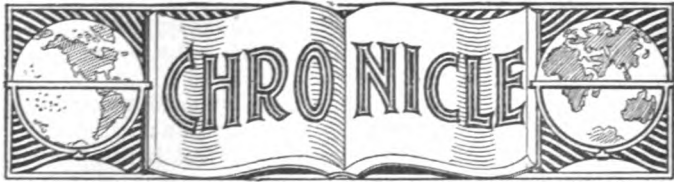
150,000 wrappers of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 150,000 envelopes of 5 cents and 150,000 letter cards of 3 cents, similar to those now in circulation.

Nothing is said about the higher values of postage stamps, so it is to be presumed the present stock does not require renewing.



VICTORIA.—We illustrate herewith the two "South African War" stamps chronicled by us in the September number.





UNITED STATES.— Mr. Zephyr Mathieu has shown us a new carrier stamp which appears to be a genuine variety. The type is of the style employed in the days of carrier stamps, and there are various indications about the letter, on which it is pasted, to lead us to the conclusion that it is a genuine variety.

Carrier stamp.

 * Hopedale *
 * Penny Post. *

Hopedale Penny Post.

Black on pink

BELGIUM.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that the 10c reply card has also been issued.

Postal card.

10x10c carmine on light blue

CEYLON.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces the appearance of the 15c stamp, and also that the previously reported 5c should be dropped from the list, being due to a typographical error.

Adhesive stamp,

Perforated.

15c ultramarine

CHILE.—We have received some additional entires of the new issue :

Envelopes.



White paper.

Size 148x124 mm.

15c violet

20c greenish slate

Letter sheet.



Size 189x142 mm.

5c dark blue

Wrappers.



Size 250x121 mm.

2c brown red

Size 309x125 mm.

20c slate green

COREA.—The different values of the new series are gradually appearing. In March we chronicled a 2 and 3 cheun. Mr. De Jonge has now shown us two additional values, a 2 re and a 1 cheun. We find other values chronicled in various of our contemporaries, and we copy from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* the following items of information in regard to the new values and the surcharges reported in our April number :

"Regarding Corea generally Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following interesting notes :

The new stamps are now used for international postage, as our package was franked with them. The 2 and 3 cheun you may have already chronicled, but we send the whole set, as issued to date. The 2 re stamp is the lowest value. There are ten "re" to a cheun, 100 of the latter being the equivalent of a Japanese yen, or 2s. One poon is equal to 2 re. These new stamps are engraved and printed at Seoul.

The four stamps of 1895, which were printed at Washington were, in 1897, surcharged with native characters in red, signifying "Tai Han" a symbol adopted by the Emperor to designate the Empire of Corea, in lieu of the old style "Tjyo Sen." We send you a set of these which, although issued three years ago, have only just been discovered by philatelists. Some of these were on our letter so they cannot be questioned."

The following values of the new issue have now appeared :

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 2 re gray
- 1 cheun green
- 2 " blue
- 3 " red
- 4 " carmine
- 5 " rose-pink
- 6 " blue

Postal card.

- 1 cheun green on white

DUTCH INDIES.—In addition to the envelopes chronicled in our last number, we have seen the 15c of 1888 with the surcharge "10c," and four of the current Netherlands envelopes

surcharged with value at top and "NED.-INDIE." in block capitals at bottom.

Envelopes.

Provisional issues.

Black surcharge.

On issue of 1888.

10c on 15c bistre

On Netherlands envelopes.

10c on 10c gray lilac

12 ½c on 12 ½c blue

15c on 15c yellow brown

20c on 20c yellow green

French Offices in China.—The new 2fr stamp has also been surcharged for use in the offices in China.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13 ½.

2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

French Offices in Morocco.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the new 2fr stamp has been surcharged for use here. We also learn that the 10 centimes card has been surcharged "5 centimos" in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13 ½.

2 pesetas on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Postal card.

Red surcharge.

5c on 10c black on greenish

French Offices in Zanzibar.—Our contemporary, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, has been informed that the new 2fr stamp has been surcharged for use in these offices, and *Die Post* chronicled the 10c postal card, both single and reply, similarly surcharged.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13 ½.

20 annas on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge.

Postal cards.

Red surcharge.

1 anna on 10c black on greenish
1x1 anna on 10x10c black on greenish

FRENCH CONGO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received a letter, sent from Brazzoville on the 10th July, prepaid by a surcharged stamp not previously chronicled. The surcharge reads: "Valeur—15" in two lines, and is printed in blue on a 30 centimes stamp of 1892.

Our contemporary seems inclined to believe in the genuineness of the variety, as it is easily possible that the stock of old stamps became exhausted some time ago while the new issue had not as yet been placed in circulation.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

15c on 30c brown and bistre, blue surcharge

GERMANY.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the 5 and 10 pf reply cards of the Germania design.

Postal cards.

5x5pf green on buff
10x10pf rose "

German Offices in the Levant.—We translate from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*:

"A German confrère announces a wrapper of 10 paras, made by surcharging the 5pf green on buff of the numeral type, which has never existed in Germany, where wrappers and envelopes have been retired from circulation. It would appear to have been made especially to be employed by the German Offices in the Levant."

Wrapper.

10pa on 5pf green on buff

GREECE.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports two postal cards of the new design, in addition to that chronicled by us last month.

Postal cards.

10l rose on gray
10x10l rose on gray

HONG KONG.—We have received a supply of the new envelopes, which were at first erroneously chronicled as postal cards. As there are a number which have not been reported we think it best to give the complete list, including those previously chronicled.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* also reports a 1 cent envelope which we have not seen.

The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that the 4c stamp has appeared in the Postal Union color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

4c carmine

Envelopes.

Thick white laid paper.

Size 140x78mm.

1c orange

2c green

Size 120x94mm.

2c green

4c carmine

5c violet

10c ultramarine

Thin blue wove paper.

Size 140x111mm.

4c carmine

5c violet

10c ultramarine

Registration envelope.

Size 134x84mm.

10c violet

HUNGARY.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* announces that the 10 heller reply card has been issued.

Postal card.

10x10h rose on light blue

INDIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a specimen of the current ½ penny stamp of India, surcharged "C. E. F." These letters indicate "Chinese Expeditionary Force", the surcharge being made for the use of

the British soldiers operating in China. Mr. Wilson also informs us that the following values have been thus surcharged: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas and 1 rupee.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* adds to this list the 3 pies adhesive, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a envelope and four postal cards. The latter journal also announces that the stamps in the new colors have arrived in India and will be issued on October 1st. We describe them from a Postal Union set which we have seen.



Adhesive stamps.

- Provisional issue.
Watermarked star.
Perf. 14.
Black surcharge.
3p carmine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
1a maroon
2a ultramarine
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green
3a orange
4a olive
8a red violet
12a brown on red
1r carmine and green
Regular issue.
Watermarked Star.
Perf. 14.
3p gray
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a light green
1a carmine
2a violet
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine
Official stamps.

Surcharged in black

On

H. S.
M.

Watermarked Star.

- Perf 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a light green
1a carmine
2a violet
Envelope.

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

Postal cards.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a brown on buff
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a brown on buff
1a blue on buff
1x1a blue on buff

Duttia.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown the *Monthly Journal* two new values for this state.

Adhesive stamps.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a pink
2a black on buff

Kishengarh.—Three of our European contemporaries report new values for this state. It is not stated whether the first two are perforated or not.

Adhesive stamps.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a magenta
Pin perf.
1a green (first type)

Travancoore.—The *Monthly Journal* states that when the postal card rate was reduced to 5 cash, the remainder of the 8 cash cards were surcharged "5 CASH" in violet, to use them up.

Postal card

- Provisional issue.
Violet surcharge.
5c on 8c orange

MAURITIUS.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has seen a new envelope of 2c value. The stamp is of the type of the adhesives of 1896-97

Envelope.

- White laid paper.
Size 102x85mm.
2c dull lilac

NEW ZEALAND.—Two new envelopes of a strikingly ugly design have just been issued. The illustration will render further comment unnecessary.

Envelopes.



Size 120x92mm.
Thick white, glazed, laid paper.
1p carmine
2p purple

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.
—We have just been informed by the Postmaster-General that the 5d stamp with watermark has now been issued, so that the entire set without watermark has finally become obsolete.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated.
5p deep violet

ORANGE RIVER COLONY —
Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has received news of a surcharge on the Cape of Good Hope stamps, the 2½d value being the first of these to be treated in this style. The surcharge is in three lines and reads "Orange River Colony", in caps. The stamps were issued on August 10th.

Mr. T. O'Keefe has shown us the 1½p on 2p violet postal card, with arms in black, surcharged "V. R. I"

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Anchor.
2½p blue, black surcharge

Postal Card.

Black surcharge
1½p on 2p violet and black, *white*

PARAGUAY.—In May last the 30 and 50c telegraph stamps were surcharged in black with new values, respectively 5 and 10 centavos, that they might be used for postage stamps. The old value is blocked out and the new value printed on each side of the central coat of arms. There is nothing to indicate that either of these varieties is intended for postal use.

We have also seen the current 40c telegraph stamp used postally.

Telegraph stamps used postally.

Perforated 11½.
40c black, red and gray green
Provisional issue.
Perforated 11½.
Black surcharge.
5c on 30c black, green and gray
10c on 50c black, dull violet and gray

PERSIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* :

"We have received the 5 chahi stamp of 1899 on white paper, surcharged with an undecipherable rectangular device, partly covering two stamps. We are told that this value thus disfigured was issued provisionally, owing to the stock of 5 chahi on greenish paper having run out."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
Violet surcharge.
5ch yellow

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received from a correspondent a specimen of a provisional 1½r stamp, made by printing "1½ reis", in two lines in black, upon the 2 tangas of 1898.

He also sends our contemporary copies of two decrees, under the first

of which (dated May 28th, 1900), 'owing to the exhaustion of the stock of 1½r of the current issue, the remainders of that value of the 1895 series were put into circulation.'

The second, dated 18th June, "The 1895 stamps having run out also, ordered that 20,000 of the 2 tangas should be converted into 1½r and issued for that value."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

1½r on 2t blue, black surcharge

QUEENSLAND—We quote the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:

"Mr. Van Weenen has shown us the new 2s stamp. The design is exactly the same as the last 1s, the only difference being the substitution of the figure 2 in each of the corners in place of 1. The color is what is called 'Palermo' blue, which is virtually a pale greenish blue. Pending the issue of this stamp, the Post Office Department, finding the stock of the 2s brown exhausted, had another hundred sheets printed. These, however, are on a different paper to that last used; the quality of the latest issue being much inferior. The perforation is also slightly different owing to the maker of the latest perforating machine having slightly stretched the gauge. By careful measuring we make it 12¾. The new issue will not come into operation until the old stock is exhausted. During Mr. Van Weenen's visit to the stamp printing office in Brisbane, he learned that all the dies of all the obsolete issues have now been destroyed."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

2sh pale blue green

ROUMANIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 1 5 and 15 bani stamps on paper with no watermark, and bearing pink gum.

Adhesive stamps.

No watermark.

Perforated.

1b pale brown

5b emerald green

15b black

SALVADOR.—It is evident that the shortage in postal supplies, which has been apparent for some time, remains unrelieved. We have received specimens of a number of new provisionals, including the 1, 2 and 5c unpaid letter stamps of 1899 surcharged with the wheel and "Franqueo Oficial" in oval, and also perforated by twelve small holes arranged in a group. Besides the stamps which we have seen, we find other varieties and certain errors chronicled by the *Monthly Journal* and *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

We give a complete list, so far as now known to us, including varieties previously chronicled:

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Surcharged in black "1900" and new value.

On 1898 issue.

2c on 13c brown red

5c on 26c bistre brown

Variety: "EENTAVO."

2c on 13c brown red

On 1899 issue.

1c on 3c blue

1c on 13c lake

2c on 13c lake

3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: Inverted surcharge.

3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: "EENTAVO."

1c on 13c lake

2c on 13c lake

3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: "ECNTAVO."

1c on 13c lake

2c on 13c lake

Surcharged in black "1900," new value and wheel.

On 1898 issue.

2c on 12c purple

On 1899 issue.
 1c on 2c gray green
 1c on 13c lake
 3c on 12c dark gray green
 5c on 24c light blue
 5c on 26c carmine rose

Variety: Surchage inverted.

3c on 12c dark gray green


Variety: "EENTAVO."

5c on 26c carmine rose

Official stamps.

Provisional issue.

Unpaid letter stamps of 1899.

Surcharged in black  and wheel.

1c orange

2c "

5c "

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 8c envelope, overprinted "6c" in black, in tall narrow capitals.

Envelope.

Provisional issue.

Size 120x95 mm.

Black surcharge.

6c on 8c carmine

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The current $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4p stamps have received the surcharge "O. S." in tall narrow letters. We have previously chronicled the 1p with this surcharge.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

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

2p purple

4p violet

Federated Malay States.—We have now received the 10c stamp of perak with the usual style of surcharge.

Der Philatelist announces, on the authority of Mr. Kosack, that high value stamps in the regular type used for the corresponding values of the

Protected States, have been issued, with the inscription "Federated Malay States".

No doubt the specimens seen are some of those distributed to the Postal Union, and the stamps will probably not be issued for some time to come.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perf. 14.

10c lilac and orange, black surcharge

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

\$1 green and yellow green

\$2 green and carmine

\$5 green and blue

\$25 green and orange

PERAK.—Several philatelic journals announce two more provisionals for this state. The current 4 and 5c stamps having been surcharged in the same manner as the 2c which we described and illustrated last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

1c on 4c lilac and carmine

1c on 5c lilac and ochre

URUGUAY.—In commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the independence of the country, two postal cards were issued on August 25th of this year. Both are printed in black on white, one showing the statue of Liberty and the other La Piedra Alta, one of the high mountains of Uruguay.

Postal cards.

2c black, *white*

2c " "

VENEZUELA.—Surcharging appears to have become popular in this country. We have received the five values of the "Instrucciones" set printed in new colors, and surcharged

"1900", the 50c and 1 bolivar of the 1899 issue with same surcharge, and the 5, 10 and 25c of that issue with a new type of "Resellada" surcharge, in which the initials "R. F. M." have been replaced by the word "Castro". These last three stamps also have the date "1900" added at the bottom.

We presume entire sets of both varieties of surcharge on the 1899 issue exist, but we shall list only those which have come under our notice:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Surcharged "1900".

"Instrucciones" type.

5c orange

10c blue

25c violet

50c yellow green

1b slate

"Correos" type.

50c orange

1b slate

Surcharged "Resellada Castro" and "1900".

5c green

10c red

25c blue

WURTEMBERG.—*Der Philatelist*

has been informed that an official stamp of 25 pfennig has been issued in our type O1.

Official stamp.

Perforated.

25pf

New Publications.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.

PART II.

"STAMPS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

This new compilation has now reached our hands, and in its general features it is fully up to the standard of excellence set by this leading European house. In one respect, namely the illustrations, the catalogue is still extremely deficient, but to the most advanced collectors (for whom *par excellence*, the catalogue is compiled) this is but a very slight defect.

A large number of interesting notes have been added in many countries, which will render the catalogue even more valuable as a handy book of reference.

As to the matter of prices, conservatism appears to have been the guiding policy, and the entire work plainly furnishes evidence that the drop in prices which was inaugurated a few years ago has finally reached its limit. A number of the older issues have increased in price, such increase having been plainly due to the growing demand which of late, has made itself felt.

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Minutes of the meeting of the Philatelic Society held on Sept. 18th, 1900, at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., with Vice-President Oscar Dejonge in the Chair, President Sittig being slightly indisposed. Members present were Messrs. J. W. Sittig, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Eugene Angell and Adolph Lienhardt. Mr. C. B. Knocker was present as a guest.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, the Chair appointed Mr. Lienhardt to act as such *pro tempore*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following proposals for membership were made:

By Mr. Lehman:

Mr. CHARLES SCHOEFFEL, 33 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

By Mr. Lienhardt:

Mr. C. B. KNOCKER, care of Hart Bros. & Tibbetts, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

These proposals were referred to the Executive Committee for approval.

Mr. Adolph Reinheimer tenders his resignation which was accepted with regret.

Mr. J. W. Scott presents the Society with a set of Guam stamps, which were accepted with thanks.

The Librarian reports for the year ending May, 1900, that the society's library contains 268 bound volumes of philatelic literature and a large number of unbound periodicals, mostly complete volumes. The stamp collection has received many valuable additions during the year, and the counterfeit collection has had many interesting things in the "fake" line added to it. Only one department of the Librarian's office is not progressing quite as satisfactorily as it should, namely the PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, which still shows many vacant spaces that should be adorned by the countenances of our members. All members who have not sent in their portraits as yet are urgently requested to do so at their earliest convenience, so that the collection may soon be complete.

Upon motion of Mr. Angell the report was accepted with thanks to Mr. Lienhardt for the careful and painstaking manner in which he conducted his office during the past year.

Mr. Knocker exhibited the new commemorative stamps of Victoria 1d and 2d issued for the benefit of the wounded Victorian Volunteers in the South African War.

Other interesting and rare stamps were exhibited by various members.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

ADOLP LIENHARDT, *Secretary pro tem.*

Next meeting October 16th, 1900.

The Collectors Club.

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York.

The 57th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, September 10, 1900.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

The meeting was called to order at 8 30 P. M., with President Bruner in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The resignation of Mr. Eugene Angell was read and accepted with regrets.

The Secretary reported having received from the Philatelic Society of India a copy of their publication entitled, "The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir," and a vote of thanks was tendered that Society for their kind donation.

A number of other communications were received and read.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$564.73, exclusive of U. S. Bonds, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was accepted as received.

After lengthy and informal discussions as to the ways and means of making the club still more attractive to its members in the future, the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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, 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

SECOND REPUBLIC.

(Continued from page 368.)

1894-5. Wagon with shafts.

New design engraved and printed at the Dutch Government printing offices at Haarlem. A so-called fault in the design is the two shafts to the wagon instead of the disselboom, characteristic of the Boer wagon. The 1s value of this series has been accounted a scarce stamp, but its scarcity has been more apparent than real. Before its issue the so-called defect of two shafts in the design had been discovered, and some folks imagined from this that only a small quantity of the 1s value, then printing, would be struck off. Consequently, the issue was largely bought up and hoarded by speculators on the spot, and a temporary scarcity was thus set up. Fancy prices were asked and paid for copies. But the artificial scarcity has not been maintained, and the stamp is now probably fully priced at 1s unused, and 9s used. Perforation 12½.



Perforated 12½.

| | Unused. | | | Used. | | |
|------------|---------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| ¾d gray | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 1d carmine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| 2d bistre | o 1 o | o o 6 |
| 6d blue | o 3 6 | o o 9 |
| 1s green | o 15 o | o 9 o |

1895. Wagon with pole.

The previous design was slightly altered to remedy the so-called fault of two shafts to the wagon, now giving the wagon a disselboom or pole. Otherwise the design does not seem to have been interfered with, and therefore cannot be described as redrawn. The 5s and 10s. values promise to be the scarcest stamps of this series. The 5s especially is very scarce unused, and is probably underpriced at £2. Perforated 12½.

Perforated 12½.

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| ½d pearl gray | o o 3 | o o 3 |
| ½d gray | o o 3 | o o 3 |
| 1d rose red | o o 6 | o o 2 |
| 2d bistre | o o 8 | o o 4 |
| 3d mauve | o 1 6 | o o 8 |
| 4d olive black | o 1 9 | o o 9 |
| 6d blue | o 2 o | o o 6 |
| 1s green | o 10 o | o 1 6 |
| 5s slate | 2 o o | o 7 6 |
| 10s brown | 1 10 o. | o 5 o |

1895. Provisionals.

In the early part of this year further provisionals were issued, as follows: "Halve Penny," in capitals and small letters, in two lines, with bar above and below, surcharged in red on 1s green, wagon with pole. A curious error is the spelling of the word "Penny" as "Pennij." This occurs once on each sheet, but is said to have been discovered and corrected before many sheets had been printed. The normal surcharge is also found inverted, but I have not heard of the error inverted. A double surcharge is chronicled, but I have not heard of a clear double impression. Perforated 12½.



"1d," in large italics, surcharged in green, on the 2½d violet of 1885, with bar below obliterating the original value. There are two minor varieties of this surcharge, one in which the "d" is somewhat wider apart from the "1," and the other a square instead of a round stop. The surcharge also exists inverted. Perforated 12½.



6d rose, fiscal, rendered available for postal purposes by overprinting it with the word "Postzegel" in green. The necessity for this peculiar stamp has never been very apparent, and there were strong suspicions at the time that speculation by officials had something to do with its issue. There certainly were somewhat curious dealings in remainders of the issue.

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Halve Penny in red on 1s green of 1895 | o o 4 | o o 3 |
| 1d on 2½d violet of 1885 | o o 6 | o o 4 |
| 6d rose pink, fiscal | o 2 6 | o 2 6 |

Surcharge Inverted.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Halve Penny on 1s green of 1895 | o 10 o | o 6 6 |
| 1d on 2½d violet of 1885 | o 7 6 | --- |

Error : "Pennij" instead of "Penny."

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Halve Pennij on 1s green of 1895 | 1 10 o | --- |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|

1896. Bi-colored series.

The postal authorities of the South African Republic are said to have agreed with the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to issue a series of stamps in which the various values should be of uniform colors for all three countries, the ½d, 1d and 2½d to be in the Postal Union colors. In conformity with this agreement the colors were all changed as follows. The design remained unaltered, but a variety was introduced in the printing of the value on every stamp in green. Perforated 12½.

Perforated 12½.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| ½d green | o o 3 | o o 2 |
| 1d carmine and green | o o 3 | o o 2 |
| 2d brown | o o 6 | o o 4 |
| 2½d blue | o 1 o | o o 4 |
| 3d purple | o 1 6 | o 1 o |
| 4d sage green | --- | o 1 o |
| 6d lilac | o 1 9 | o 1 o |
| 1s ochre | --- | o o 6 |
| 2s 6d purple | --- | o 4 o |

SECOND BRITISH OCCUPATION.

1900. June 18. South African Republic stamps overprinted "V. R. I." After an interregnum of nine years of Boer rule the Transvaal once more becomes a British Colony. Once more its issues are overprinted with initials asserting the dominance of British rule. Once more, and ere long, stamps with the Queen's head will probably be again in circulation.

On the 18th June, 1900, the British Army under Lord Roberts having entered Pretoria and taken over the Government of the Transvaal, the military authorities overprinted the stock of postage stamps of the South African Republic which fell into their hands with the letters "V. R. I." All values seem to have been plentiful except the 5s, 10s and £5, which are of the 1895 issue. Perforated 12½.



Overprinted "V. R. I."

Perforated 12½.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|------|---|---|---|
| ½d green | | — | — | — |
| 1d carmine and green | 0 0 | 2 | — | — |
| 2d brown | 0 0 | 2 | — | — |
| 2½d blue | 0 0 | 4 | — | — |
| 3d purple | 0 0 | 5 | — | — |
| 4d sage green | 0 0 | 6 | — | — |
| 6d lilac | 0 0 | 8 | — | — |
| 1s ochre | 0 1 | 0 | — | — |
| 2s 6d purple | 0 4 | 6 | — | — |
| 5s slate | 1 10 | 0 | — | — |
| 10s brown | 1 10 | 0 | — | — |
| £5 green | 8 0 | 0 | — | — |

(Concluded.)



History of the Postage Stamps and Entires of Belgium.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

The manufacture of the stamps of the first printing of the issue of 1865, which took place at Brussels, having been intrusted to competent workmen of the house of De La Rue of London, we obtain for this printing a set of values carefully printed and without any great variety of shades. In the case of the 1 franc violet, the only one that can be compared, the tint and impression differ very little from the London variety. If we examine attentively the two varieties, the London and the Malines impressions, we can, with difficulty in the latter, distinguish a slight brightness of the color and a certain softness in the lines forming the shading of the medallion up to the height of the eye.

The impression is equally distinct in the other values of the first printing, which was produced without any marked variations in the shades. It must be remembered that the workmen of the house of De La Rue were employed for a part of this printing, but solely to give to the Belgian workmen the knack and the practice necessary to obtain a satisfactory result. As to the printings that follow, they give many varieties of shades, faulty impressions and a lack of uniformity in the reproduction of the engraving. The six printings of this issue that were made between Sept. 1st, 1865 and March 1st, 1869, may be classed as follows, according to the paper, impression, color and perforation:

First printing (Nov. 19, 1865).

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 10 centimes, gray, | 50,000 sheets | 15,000,000 stamps |
| 20 " pale blue | 30,000 " | 9,000,000 " |
| 30 " red brown | 3,000 " | 900,000 " |
| 40 " bright carmine | 4,000 " | 1,200,000 " |
| 1 franc lilac violet | 300 " | 90,000 " |

Second printing (Dec. 10, 1866), ordinary impression; thin white paper; perforation $14\frac{1}{2}$, very irregular and often defective.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 10 centimes, black, | 25,000 sheets | 7,500,000 stamps |
| 20 " bright blue | 10,000 " | 3,000,000 " |
| 30 " brown black | 2,000 " | 600,000 " |
| 40 " rose carmine | 1,000 " | 300,000 " |
| 1 franc lilac | 100 " | 30,000 " |

Third printing (Feb. 1, 1867) ordinary impression: thin paper; perforation $14\frac{1}{2}$, equally irregular.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 10 centimes gray | 30,000 sheets | 9,000,000 stamps |
| 20 " pale blue | 20,000 " | 6,000,000 " |
| 30 " clear brown | 2,000 " | 600,000 " |
| 40 " pale rose | 2,000 " | 600,000 " |
| 1 franc very pale lilac | 150 " | 45,000 " |

Fourth printing (July 1, 1867), impression more or less defective; thick paper; perforation 15, quite regular,

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 10 centimes, dark gray | 40,000 sheets, | 12,000,000 stamps |
| 20 " dark blue | 25,000 " | 7,500,000 " |
| 30 " bistre | 3,000 " | 900,000 " |
| 40 " dark carmine | 2,000 " | 600,000 " |
| 1 franc very dark lilac | 300 " | 90,000 " |

Fifth printing (Feb. 1, 1868), ordinary impression; thick paper; perforation 15, regular.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 10 centimes gray black, | 70,000 sheets | 21,000,000 stamps |
| 20 " blue green | 40,000 " | 12,000,000 " |
| 30 " yellow bistre | 5,000 " | 1,500,000 " |
| 40 " carmine | 5,000 " | 1,500,000 " |
| 1 franc clear violet | 400 " | 120,000 " |

Sixth printing (March 1, 1869) sharp impression; thick yellowish paper; perforation 15, regular.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 10 centimes, gray blue, | 50,000 sheets | 15,000,000 stamps |
| 20 " ultramarine | 30,000 " | 9,000,000 " |
| 30 " gray bistre | 4,000 " | 1,200,000 " |
| 40 " dark rose | 2,000 " | 600,000 " |
| 1 franc dark violet | 300 " | 90,000 " |

There exist in each of the printings above enumerated several special types. We believe it useful to reproduce here the result of researches made on this subject during the course of the issue.

FIRST PRINTING, NOV. 1st, 1865.

1° We find specimens of the 10 centimes black in which the bust is entirely shaded by lines; others in which the leaves in the spandrels touch the frame lines; and still others which have the perforation defective in one way or another.

2° The 20c bright blue presents at times this peculiarity that the stamp measures at the base $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 22 mm. at the top. On the other hand, in certain specimens the dimensions at the base as well as at the top vary from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{4}$ mm. One finds also specimens in which the effigy is completely lined and others which have the perforation lacking as in the 10c black.

3° In the 30c black brown there are specimens which are either imperforate or not completely perforated and the number "30" at the right of the word "cent" is presented sometimes in thicker characters.

4° The 40c carmine rose gives also as special types: *a.* The right branch of the "T" of "POSTES", in the upper part of the stamp, is shorter than the left branch. *b.* The base of the "P" of "POSTES" is united with the outer circle of the medallion. *c.* The arabesques that surmount the number 40 in the lower right angle are broken in two places, as is also the arabesque at the right, between the number 40 and the letter "C" of the word "CENT". *d.* The lines forming the shading of the medallion, are joined together twice, at the base towards the right. *e.* In some specimens of the 1 franc lilac violet the letters "R" and "A" of the word "FRANC" touch each other at the base.

SECOND PRINTING, 1ST OCTOBER, 1866.

The varieties described in the first printing are repeated in the second, but they are less frequently found. One finds besides: *a.* In the 10 and 40 centimes, the forehead half unshaded, and the letters thicker and closer together. *b.* In the 20c the letters of "POSTES" are likewise thicker. *c.* In the 30c the forehead, upper lip, the chin and the base of the neck are unshaded. *d.* The 1 franc lacks entirely the shading at the base of the neck.

THIRD AND FOURTH PRINTINGS, FEB. 1 AND JULY 1, 1867.

In these two printings the peculiarities the most marked are: *a.* For the 10 and 20c, the white lines of the frames of the stamps are thicker than in the other printings and the dimensions of the stamps are $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The inscriptions are produced in heavy characters, that is to say, thicker than in the other printings. For the three other values the designs are blurred and the shading lines of the medallion and bust are irregular and more defective. In the 40c, the white points of the circle around the medallion blend together in the lower part toward the right. And in the 1 franc the white lines marking the hair behind the ear are worn.

FIFTH AND SIXTH PRINTINGS (FEB. 1, 1868 AND MARCH 1, 1869.)

In these two printings, besides the varieties described for the previous printings, there must be added:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| <i>a.</i> | The 10c | has the dimensions | $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. | x | 19 mm. |
| <i>b.</i> | The 20c | " " " | 22 | x | 18 mm. |
| <i>c.</i> | The 30c | " " " | $22\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 18 mm. |
| <i>d.</i> | The 40c | " " " | $22\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 18 mm. |
| <i>e.</i> | The 1fr | " " " | $22\frac{1}{2}$ | x | $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |

We also find numerous defective impressions, resulting from the wearing of the plates. All the postage stamps of this issue—which constitute seven printings, including the London impression of the one franc stamp—were employed after the publication of the royal decree of Nov. 13, 1869, (creating the first stamps with the effigy of King Leopold II.) until the complete exhaustion of the issue. However we must except the 10c stamps, of which the supply went far beyond the needs of the service at the end of 1869 and of which the administration stopped the sale one year after the putting into circulation of the same value of the new type, which resulted in the decrees reproduced below:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

July 3rd, 1870.

In order to hasten the disposal of the postage stamps of the old type, the postmasters who possess stamps of this type in quantities larger than they believe they will be able to sell during a period of three months will, forward the excess to the Chief of the Bureau of the province, refraining carefully from breaking the entire sheets which may be in their possession. They should make these returns between the 5th and the 10th of July.

The Director General,

(Signed) FASSIAUX.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE OLD TYPE.

November 24th, 1870.

The chiefs of stations are invited to send, within eight days, to the principal Bureau of Postes at the chief place of the province, such entire sheets of postage stamps of the old type as they may still have in stock, thus conforming with the prescriptions of the order of July 3rd.

The Director General,

(Signed) FASSIAUX.

If we remember that, following the instructions given to the post offices by the administration, there were returned to headquarters, to be destroyed, 6,000 sheets of the 10 centimes, equivalent to 1,800,000 stamps, we obtain the following table of quantities of the five values of the third issue, sold from 1865 to 1870 :

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|------------|
| Stamps of 10c | . | . | . | 61,500,000 |
| " " 20c | . | . | . | 46,000,000 |
| " " 30c | . | . | . | 5,700,000 |
| " " 40c | . | . | . | 4,800,000 |
| " " 1fr | . | . | . | 465,000 |



The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

WITH LISTS OF AWARDS IN CLASSES I TO III AND NOTES ON SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

By F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from page 375.)

Bronze Medal—Mr. S. Freudenstein—German Empire and German States.

This exhibit, which contained a number of fine stamps and some good ranges of shades, was spoiled by the wretched manner in which the stamps were mounted and arranged and also by the inclusion of a number of cleaned specimens of the rarities.

Baden was shown complete in singles, unused (with the exception of the error of color).

Bavaria included an unused specimen of the 6 kr 1862 in the rare *ultra-marine* color, also the 3kr Delivery Tax Stamp 1862, error Empfang.

Hanover, 1 gg blue 1st issue unused.

Hamburg included some nice unused pairs and blocks of the 1st issue.

CLASS III.—Division BII.—I Amateurs.

Gold Medal—Mr. M. Schroede—Bergedorf.

A highly interesting and beautifully arranged exhibit, including sets of the original proofs of 1859, three in black and three in color.

1861, ½s violet and 3s rose unused originals.

The following used on the entire original covers.

½sch blue (three specimens)

1sch black on white (a single specimen and two pairs)

1 ½sch yellow

3sch blue (two specimens)

4sch brown (two specimens)

The ½sch blue, 1sch, 1 ½sch, 3sch blue and 4sch were shown in entire sheets of originals and also the various reprints in uncut sheets. Danish, Schleswig Holstein and Hamburg stamps were also shown used in Bergedorf, on entire covers.

Silver Medal—Mr. P. Mirabaud—Prussia, Oldenburg and Wurtemberg.

Prussia unused. The 1st issue included a pair of the 4pfg green, block of 6 of the 6pfg vermilion and very fine blocks of four each 1, 2 and 3sg with side margins. The next issue, with solid background, included three fine shades of the 2sg blue, one being in the very rare deep blue shade, four single specimens of the 3sg and a pair ditto. The 1sg was represented by an essay 3sg rose which had crept in by mistake.

Oldenburg unused. 1st issue, 1852-55, two specimens $\frac{1}{3}$ g green; 1-30th blue, pair of Type I, and pair of Types II and III *se tenant*.

1-15th rose, two specimens each of Types II and III.

1-10th yellow, three specimens, one cut very close.

1858 issue three specimens $\frac{1}{3}$ g green; 4 specimens of the 1g blue, two with large margins and two cut close; 4 specimens of 2g rose, two being in superb condition with very large margins and two cut close. One specimen of the 3g yellow with large margins. The remaining issues were well represented unused and all issues were also shown used, including $\frac{1}{3}$ g green 1858, used on original and a copy of the variety 3g yellow 1860 with inscription *Olbenburg*.

Wurtemberg unused. The 1st issue included 3kr orange in very fine condition, one specimen of the 6kr green, three of the 9kr rose and two of the 18kr violet. The 1857 issue (with silk threads) was represented by two specimens each of the 6 and 18kr and three of the 9kr. The 1 and 3kr were not shown unused. 1858 issue (without threads) two 1kr, 3kr, 18kr also a used pair of the 18kr. The rare 6kr and the 9kr unused were missing. The reprints of this issue were also shown.

1859, thick paper, perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, one each 1, 6 and 9kr, the 3kr was represented by a used specimen only. The same set on thin paper was complete in unused condition.

1861, perf. 10. 9kr claret. 1863, 9kr black brown, the 3kr of this issue in the *claret* shade was not represented. The 1866 issue (rouletted) included three fine shades of the 7kr blue.

1869-73 two uncut sheets of six each of the 7okr in the two shades.

1875. This issue which included a fine unused copy of the 2 mk vermilion was short of many prominent shades of the commoner stamps.

Silver Medal—Mr. Duerst—Roumania.

Bronze Medals—Mr. M. Bosche (Brunswick) and Dr. Kloss (Saxony).

CLASS III.—Division BII—II—Dealers.

Silver Medals—Messrs. Kosack (Schleswig Holstein) and Schauff
(Thurn & Taxis)

CLASS III.—Division I—Section C.

Gold Medal—Thr. Van Kinschot—Holland and colonies.

Silver Medal—Mr. T. N. Marsden—Portugal.

Bronze Medal—Mr. Staats Boonen—Holland and colonies.

CLASS III—Division I—Section D.

Silver Medal—Mr. T. C. Kuck—Luxemburg.

Silver Medal—Mr. P. Mirabaud—Belgium.

Collection of unused only, containing some fine stamps, all in very choice condition but, from the point of view of the specialist, wanting in some prominent varieties and shades. The 1st issue was very strong and consisted of two pairs and two singles of the 10c brown; 4 singles, pair and strip of three 20c blue, one copy of the 20c pale blue and a superb strip of three of the

20c *milky blue*. The 2nd issue, wmkd. L. L. in frame, was represented by a pair each 10c, 20c and 40c, two single specimens of the 10c and one each 20c and 40c. All three copies of the 40c appeared to have had the red line cleaned off. The next issue, wmk. without frame, was not divided into thin and thick papers; two specimens of each value were shown.

1861. No wmk imperf. This issue included a pair and single of the 40c carmine. The 1863 issue was shown in all three varieties of perforation.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ were but scantily represented, consisting of a pair of the 1c, one copy each 10c and 20c and two copies of the 40c.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ included pairs of the 20c and 40c.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ the 1c which exists in so many shades was represented by but two shades, a block of 4 in the light shade and a single copy in the deep color. The 1866 issue perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ included a pair of the the 3cc brown and a single copy of the 1fr lilac. The set perforated 15 contained a fine pair of the 1fr also a copy of the same stamp perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

The newspaper stamps of 1867 included a block of 4 of the 1c gray imperforate; many shades were wanting in the perforated sets. The 1869 70 issue was divided into sets on thick and on thin paper, a division not usually made by English collectors. Numerous shades were wanting, neither the 2c nor the 20c being shown in the first shades. An interesting specimen was the 1fr mauvine on thick paper, a very scarce stamp unused. The 1881 printings in aniline colors were also shown in the two sets of perforations; one or two of the values were wanting and I noticed among this issue a copy of the 40c of 1870.

Bronze Medal—Mr. J. Laurie—Belgium.

This collection, which consisted of unused and used stamps and a number of essays, was exhibited in an album and only one page was visible.

CLASS III.—Division I—Section E.

Gold Medal—Mr. A. Chelins—Alsace Lorraine.

Bronze Medal—Mr. Féréol Welter—Alsace Lorraine.

CLASS III.—Division II—Section A.

Gold Medal—Mr. P. Mirabaud—Mauritius and New South Wales.

Mauritius The *pièce de résistance* of this exhibit was the 2d blue *Post Office* used and on a small piece of the original cover. The 1d Post Paid included two unused copies in the 1st state, reconstructed plate of 12 in the 1st state, consisting of 4 strips of 3, and partly reconstructed plate in the 2nd state, numerous copies of the later impressions, also three copies in the 1st state on original letters. The 2d Post Paid included a grand *unused* copy in the very 1st state of plate, a reconstructed plate in the 1st state, also a number of singles in various states and some on originals.

1859. Small Filet two unused copies in the 1st and 2d states and two reconstructed plates in the 1st state, one of which included two pairs on originals.

1859, October. Large Filet. Reconstructed plate of 12 (short of one stamp only) and 5 other single specimens.

New South Wales. A superb collection, almost all stamps being in the very finest possible condition. In the case of the reconstructed plates all the

stamps were singularly well matched in color, which greatly enhanced the appearance of the collection as a whole. One page of very fine *unused* Sidneys was shown, including an early impression of the 2d Plate I and two copies of the 3d, one being in splendidly fresh condition. The various reconstructed plates included a full plate of the 2d. Plate II deep blue, earliest impression, all beautifully matched copies and a partly reconstructed sheet of nineteen 3d. A rare proof on card of the 3d was also shown. The laureated issue included a block of 8 of the 1d carmine no wmk. unused, also 15 stamps towards the plate of the 8d, including one copy unused. The 3d laureated no wmk. was not represented unused. The remaining issues were wanting in a good many shades and varieties. The Registration Stamps included a block of 40 of the imperforate stamp unused (10 stamps having been severed from the block) and a reconstructed plate of the no wmk. perf. 12 (short of No. 20) in fine beautifully matched copies.

Silver Medals—Messrs. Fortin (Ceylon) and Van den Bergh (New South Wales)

Mr. Fortin's Ceylons were arranged in a fancy style and the pence issues only were shown. 1857 imperf. 4d, 8d, 9d and 2sh very fine used copies and two good shades of the 1s 9d unused. Among the 1861 issue star wmk., perf., I noticed an unused copy of the 4d milky rose, in the color of the imperf., a rare stamp in this condition, also a used copy. The 1864-67 issue was represented by unused blocks of 4 of all values including the 2d emerald green and 5d carmine brown.

CLASS III—Division II—Section B.

Gold Medal—Mr. W. D. Beckton—Straits Settlements and States.

Gold Medal—Mr. P. Mirabaud—Trinidad, Tasmania, New Foundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Canada, Western Australia.

Trinidad. The lithographed issue included three used copies of the 1d blue in the 1st state, one being rouletted, the roulette showing very plainly along the top. The later states were strongly represented by a good number of specimens including two pairs on originals. Of the 1d red lithographed, only one unused copy was shown. The pin perforations and remaining issues were short of many varieties and shades.

Tasmania. The 1st issue was very strong and included 5 unused copies of the 1d blue and a used reconstructed plate (4x6) including three strips of 4, two pairs and an unused single copy. A grand copy of the 4d orange on laid paper with large margins and with the laying showing very visibly on the surface; 4 unused specimens of the 4d and a fine lot of used copies (Plates I and II) in pairs and strips of 3, 1855 issue, wmkd. Star unused, two copies of the 1d, one of the 2d and two of the 4d. 1856-57 issue, no wmk. unused pair of *proofs* of the 1d deep red. The 2d of this issue was not represented unused.

1d brown red on pelure paper unused.

1857-70 issue, imperf., wmkd. numerals, was fairly represented. Unused block of six 2d green and strip of three 4d. The 6d, of which several distinct

colors exist, was only represented by two shades, neither being the rare red violet color.

1860-70 issue was divided into the three sets of perforations, a number of prominent shades were wanting and the set perf. 12½—13, which is so difficult to make up, consisted of three copies of the 1d (two shades) and one each 2d and 1sh. The 4d and the shades of the 6d were wanting.

New Foundland. 1857 one superb unused copy each 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1sh scarlet vermilion (the latter cut a little close on the left side). The used included a fine copy of the 1sh. The set in the orange color was represented by two each 2d, 4d and 6d and one copy of the 1sh, all unused and very fine, also a used copy of the 6d only.

New Brunswick. A small but very choice exhibit, the condition, as in all Mr. Mirabaud's exhibits, being exceptional.

Unused. Two 3d, four 6d, three 1sh.

Used. Seven 6d, two 1sh, and the following used on the entire original covers, pairs of 6d, 6d and 3d, 1sh and 6d, 1sh and 3d and a copy of the 1sh alone. None of the values were shown bisected nor was the Conell stamp represented.

Nova Scotia. The 1st issue included the following unused, strips of three 1d and 3d, and two copies of the 1sh reddish violet. The used included a strip of three 6d deep green, two copies of the 1sh reddish violet with pen cancellation, 1sh cold violet and also a copy of this stamp used on original cover and very fine.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Pair and single of the 2½d pink imperforate and a good representative collection of the remaining issues, including the \$1 green, perf. 14, but the 5c rose imperforate was wanting.

Canada. A fine collection, including a good number of shades; the 1st issues were very complete and strong and included one copy of the 12d unused and three copies used, three unused copies of the 7½d, pair and two singles of the 10d unused, 6d violet, laid paper unused, a very fine copy of the 6d violet on the very thick, spongy paper, unused, and a number of copies on the original covers, including a grand pair of the 10d blue.

Western Australia. This exhibit was far from strong and lacked many varieties not difficult of attainment. The 1st issue included a very fine used copy of the 6d *golden* bronze. Most of the values of this issue were also shown rouletted, among them very fine unused copies of the 1sh brown and 2d brown on red. The 4d blue 1860 was wanting *used*, three unused copies being shown and two copies of the 6d in the same condition. 1861 issue, rough perf., 6d violet on bleute used only and the 1sh not represented in either state. Remaining issues fair only.

Silver Medal—Mr. C. Stewart Wilson—British India.

This splendid collection was exhibited last year at Manchester and includes three entire uncut sheets of the 1st issue ½ anna blue (12x8) showing the three different transfers, also uncut sheets of the 1 anna red (12x8) and 2 annas green (10x8) 1854 issue. Many rare and uncatalogued varieties were included.

Bronze Medal—Mr. A. Fortin—Cape of Good Hope.

The triangular issues only were shown unused and used, among them was a splendid used pair of the 1d red wood-block and two used pairs of the 4d pale blue ditto. Both the errors were wanting.

CLASS III—Division II—Section C.

Silver Medal—Mr. P. Mirabaud—St Vincent.

A collection of unused and used stamps, single specimens of most of the varieties being shown. 1861-66 no wmk. an unused strip of three 1d rose perf. 14-15 horizontally and imperforate vertically between; 6d yellow green used only. The 1d rose in the compound perforation was wanting. 1880-81 5sh rose red wmkd. star unused. 1d on half of 6d green unused and a used pair do., 4d on 1sh vermilion unused. 1883-88 two fine unused copies of the 4d in the rare red brown color. The first shade of the 1d in the true pink was not represented.

Bronze Medal—Mr. Van Dieten, Jr.—Turks Islands.

A small collection same as exhibited last year at Manchester.

In this section Baron de Reuterskiold exhibited his superb collection of Turks Islands, which gained a silver medal at London 1897, and also his collection of early Nevis *in plates unused*, either uncut or reconstructed. viz: 1861, engraved, 1d, 4d, 6d and 1sh. 1867, engraved, perf. 15, 1d, 4d, 1sh blue green and the excessively rare plate of the 1sh *yellow green*, short only of Nos. 7 and 9. 1879, lithographed, perf. 15, two uncut plates of the 1d in shades, a reconstructed plate of the 1d, uncut, sheet of the 1d showing the retouched type, also a partly reconstructed plate of the imperf. 1d, 4d orange and 6d gray and the two shades of the 1sh green. Lithographed perf. 11½ uncut plate 1d vermilion. These two exhibits were not for competition, as M. de Reuterskiold was a member of the Jury.

CLASS III—Division II—Section D.

Silver Medal—Mr. T. North—Bronze Medal—Mr. Acavalos (both for Cyprus)

CLASS III—Division II—Section E.

Silver Medals—Messrs. Gibson (Gibraltar) and Van Dieben (Virgin Isles.)

Mr. Gibson's fine collection of Gibraltar includes unused blocks of 6 of all values of the 1st issue also all other Gibraltar stamps in blocks of 4 or more, unused, with two exceptions, viz. 1sh brown 2nd issue of which a used block of 4 were shown and the error 10c rose of 1889 without value, which was represented by a single specimen.

Bronze Medal—Mr. A. Schoeller—Virgin Isles.

CLASS III—Division III—Section A—Amateurs.

Gold Medal—Mr. Van den Bergh—Philippine Isles.

Bronze Medal—Mr. Stadlbauer—Philippine Isles.

In this section for dealers Mr. Jimenez obtained a silver medal for, I believe, Philippine Islands, exhibited in an album.

CLASS III—Division III—Section B.

Gold Medal—H. Cantel-Bey—Egypt, Suez and Soudan.

This was a very fine and philatelically interesting exhibit. It consisted of unused and used specimens and in addition to all the regular varieties and the errors of the 1st issue, it contained many curious and out of the way things, splits, *têtes bèches*, oddities and some very uncommon combinations used on entires, such as Bavaria 12kr green 1862 used with Egypt 1 pia red 1867. Some sets of interesting essays were also shown, including 4 by the Continental Bank Note Co. 1870 issue 5 and 10 paras on 2½pia imperforate, also pairs on entires showing badly misplaced surcharges and an unused block of the 5 paras showing an imprint of the surcharge also on the margin. The Suez Canal included a used set of 4 and the various types unused. Soudan unused and used with a number of errors and uncatalogued varieties.

Silver Medal—Mr. W. D. Beckton—Egypt.

CLASS II—Division III—Section C.

Bronze Medals—Messrs. W. D. Beckton—Orange River Colony and J. Kuck—Congo.

CLASS III—Division IV—Section A—Amateurs.

Gold Medal—Mr. R. Ehrenbach—Buenos-Ayres and Dominican Republic

Bronze Medal—Mr. de Herr—Peru.

Silver Medals—Messrs. Mirabaud (Hawaii) and Roberts (Brazil.)

Hawaii. 1st issue 1851-52 a copy of that great rarity the 2c blue used with red cancellation, 5c blue used and 6 copies of the 13c blue (one unused and 5 used.) The 5c of 1853 on the thick paper was not represented. The remaining issues were weak and from 1864-71 onwards were mostly represented by three unused single specimens of each kind.

In this section for dealers Mr. W. T. Wilson obtained a gold medal for his collection of Mexico.

CLASS III—Division IV—Section B.

Gold Medal—Mr. John N. Luff—United States.

Mr. Luff's admirable collection of United States, one of the finest in the exhibition, was always a great centre of attraction. It is no doubt too well known in America for any description on my part to be necessary.

Bronze Medal—The Count of Bélenet—I cannot say what this was awarded for, as neither the exhibit nor any mention of same in the official catalogue were to be found.

CLASS III—Division IV—Section C—Amateurs.

Silver Medals—Messrs. Abbot and Holland—Hayti.

Mr. Abbot's collection was shown at Manchester last year. Mr. Holland's was in an album so that only a part of it was visible. I noticed a good portion of a reconstructed plate of the 20c red brown imperf. 1st issue.

Bronze Medal—Mr. Van den Bergh—Cuba, Porto Rico and Fernando Po.

In the same section for dealers Mr. H. Gribert obtained a gold medal for a fine collection of Uruguay and Messrs. Galvez and Monclus bronze medals for Spain (?) and Porto Rico etc. respectively.

CLASS III—Division V—(reserved for beginners)

Section A—Silver Medal—Mr. de Heer—Spain, Switzerland and France.

Section C—Bronze Medal—Mr. de Heer—Newfoundland etc.

Section E—Bronze Medal—Mr. de Heer—Argentine etc.

A rather interesting exhibit was a case of stamps lent by the proprietor of the French journal *Le Matin*. It consisted of the following stamps sent them by their correspondent at the seat of war in South Africa.

A set of 9 Transvaal stamps 1896 issue postmarked Dundee, during the occupancy by the Boers, also a set of 9 Transvaal 1896 surcharged V. R. I. by order of Lord Roberts.

A set of Orange Free State Telegraph Stamps (Standard Catalogue Type T₂) 1d violet, 3d blue, 6d blue and 1sh brown with surcharge T. F., also a similar set with an additional surcharge of V. R. I. after the British occupation.

A set of Orange Free State Army Telegraph Stamps consisting of 1d, 3d, 6d, 1sh and 5sh in the ordinary type, 10sh orange, £1 brown purple and £4 rose, Standard Catalogue Type T₃, all with surcharge ^{V. R. I.} A. T.

The V. R. I. having been added after the British occupation of the country. Included in this exhibit was also the official letter denoting these changes and authorizing the use of the stamps.



Porto Rico.

Counterfeits and Reprints of the Surcharged Issues of 1898.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

Philatelists are well aware that, during the war between this country and Spain, it was found necessary to issue, in the island of Puerto Rico, provisional stamps for postal and fiscal needs. These were made by surcharging such postage stamps of obsolete issues as were on hand. For postal purposes the stamps were surcharged in three lines "Habilitado—PARA—1898 y 99". For revenue purposes the surcharge was "IMPUESTO—DE GUERRA" in two lines with, on certain values, an additional line "2 ctvs." or "5 ctvs." These revenue stamps were intended to pay a special war tax on letters. This tax was either two or five centavos. When the surcharge was applied to postage stamps of either of these values, the surcharge in two lines was employed. When stamps of some other value were to be overprinted, the surcharge bearing the new value in a third line was necessarily used.

The various surcharges were made by means of rubber hand-stamps and the colors were such as are commonly employed for such stamping, viz: purple, violet and rose. The "Habilitado" surcharge was at first applied by means of a large stamp that made ten impressions at a time. Thus we have ten varieties of the imprint but the differences are so minute that it is difficult to distinguish them. Subsequently, for convenience, this hand stamp was cut in two parts and the surcharging done in rows of five. To the use of these large hand stamps is due the fact that the surcharge often appears on the side margins of the sheets and the spaces between the panels of stamps. The "Impuesto" surcharge in two lines was also stamped in rows of ten. I have not been able to detect any marked varieties in this overprint. The companion surcharge, with the new value in a third line, was stamped in rows of five and the differences between the varieties are very slight.

Ordinarily the "Impuesto de guerra" stamps pay only a fiscal tax and are not recognized by collectors of postage stamps. But in the case of this particular issue an exception must be made. The reason for this is given in the *JOURNAL* for January 1899, as follows: "Between the time of the signing of the protocol which ended hostilities, on August 12th, and the final transfer of the island, on October 17th, to the sovereignty of the United States, Puerto Rico stamps of all kinds were accepted in full payment of postage and the surcharges referred to (i.e., the "Impuestos") were included among those so accepted, many of them were used during this period, on letters addressed to all parts of the world, and they must now be recognized as worthy of a place in the stamp collections."

As might be expected, some varieties of these surcharges have proved to be scarce. At the same time there are, in certain hands, large stocks of the same values without surcharge. The temptation to convert the one into the other is obvious. Recent developments show that the temptation has proved too great for weak human nature to resist.

I was lately shown a quantity of these surcharges and was at once struck

by certain peculiarities. Deciding to investigate them, I consulted Mr. J. M. Andreini, and found that sterling philatelist at work on the same line: Thereupon we combined our efforts and thus I am enabled to lay before you the following result. There are at this time being offered in the market, by parties in Porto Rico, two lots of stamps bearing fraudulent surcharges. The first lot is not especially dangerous to anyone who is at all familiar with the genuine stamps or who uses ordinary care. The second lot is a much more serious affair as it consists of many genuine varieties, mixed with dangerous counterfeits and, what I believe to be, reprints. As the vendor of this lot holds a large quantity of unsurcharged remainders he is able to offer his products in sheets as well as singly.

I shall not attempt to describe minutely the differences between the genuine and the fraudulent surcharges, as to do so might enable the forgers to correct their mistakes and make something still more difficult to detect. But I shall describe the counterfeits in a general way.

The stamps of the first lot are, so far as I have seen, offered singly, that is to say, as detached specimens and not in sheets. The majority of them are cancelled. Not only have the surcharges been applied to used stamps, often of impossible dates, but unused stamps have been obliterated with fraudulent postmarks. I base the latter conclusion on the fact that, in one large selection which I have seen, the cancellations were all of certain dates, many of the stamps retained their gum, and irregularities in the perforation showed them to have belonged to the same sheets. The readers will remember that genuinely cancelled copies of these stamps can only bear dates from June 8th to October 17th, 1898, inclusive. Many of the surcharges are printed in an ink which is too red while others closely resemble the correct rose shade. The impression of these surcharges is usually too clear and sharp. The manufacturer has been liberal in providing inverted and double surcharges. I have before me the following varieties and think it probable that others exist.

Those marked * have forged cancellations.

“Habilitado para 1898 y 99”

Red or rose surcharge

- * ½m violet
- ½m red brown
- 1m violet brown
- 2m salmon
- 4m blue green
- 1c claret
- 2c orange brown
- 3c dark blue
- 3c claret brown
- 4c slate blue
- 4c brown
- 5c yellow green
- 5c blue green
- 5c dark blue
- * 6c violet
- 20c olive gray

“Impuesto de guerra”

Red or rose surcharge

* 5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ m red brown

Purple surcharge

* 2c on 2m yellow green

Violet surcharge.

* 5c on 1m violet brown

As I have said, the second lot is much more dangerous and is offered under conditions which tend to disarm suspicion. Leaving aside the test for genuineness, which we do not think it advisable to publish, the surcharges may be described as irregularly placed and often in too bright colors. The latter point is not, however, a certain test. The forger evidently had no unused stock of the 3c dark blue and therefore selected for his purpose used copies which showed only a small portion of the cancellation mark. But in any large lot a few tell-tale dates can usually be found. The 5c green has also been decorated with a variety of surcharge hitherto unknown, viz: "IMPUESTO—DE GUERRA—2 C. DE PESO", in three lines of Roman capitals, printed in either black or red. There is internal evidence that this variety is entirely fraudulent. In making these articles the collectors of varieties have been remembered, and inverted, double and sideways surcharges have been provided for their delectation.

The list of these frauds is as follows :

"Habilitado para 1898 y 99".

Rose surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m violet

2m salmon

3c dark blue

6c orange

8c rose

40c claret

"Impuesto de guerra 2c de peso"

Black surcharge

2c on 5c blue green

Red surcharge

2c on 5c blue green

The 3c blue and 8c rose exist with genuine surcharge and Mr. Andreini has a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ m violet on which the overprint, though somewhat blurred, appears to answer all tests. I doubt that any others of this list were ever officially and correctly surcharged.

But the most dangerous items of this lot are, what I believe to be, reprints. In *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* for October 25th, Mr. Andreini states that Mr. Fontanals—the purchaser of the remainders of the surcharged stamps and of the hand-stamps by which the work was done—told him that one of the surcharging dies had "unaccountably disappeared."

I have before me certain impressions of the "Impuesto" surcharge in three lines which, beyond any question, are not originals. The surcharge is identical with the first variety of the row of five and I believe that to have been the one which was lost or stolen and that these impressions were made from it. The list is as follows :

Surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra" and new value

Purple surcharge.

2c on 2m salmon

Rose surcharge.

5c on ½m red brown

5c on 1m blue

5c on 5c yellow green

I have seen undoubted originals of the 2c on 2m salmon but I believe the others of the above list to be entirely fancy articles. There is, however, a genuine surcharge in violet of 5c on 1m blue.

In view of these unpleasant discoveries, I am inclined to doubt the genuineness of certain other varieties of these surcharges which have been chronicled but which I have not seen. If any of my readers can loan me copies of the following the favor will be appreciated.

"Habilitado para 1898 y 99"

Rose surcharge.

4c lilac rose

"Impuesto de Guerra"

Purple surcharge.

2c lilac rose

5c yellow green

Rose surcharge.

2c on 2m salmon

2c on 5c yellow green

Black Surcharge.

2c on 2m salmon

3c on 10c rose

4c on 20c rose

5c on 5c blue green

Porto Rico.

COUNTERFEITS AND REPRINTS OF THE SURCHARGED ISSUES OF 1898.

We regret to announce that we find in our stock some of the counterfeits described in Mr. Luff's article, and it is quite probable that some of them have been sold by us before their true character was discovered.

These varieties are as follows :

"Habilitado Para 1898 y 99."

Rose surcharge,

½m violet

2m salmon

3c blue

6c orange

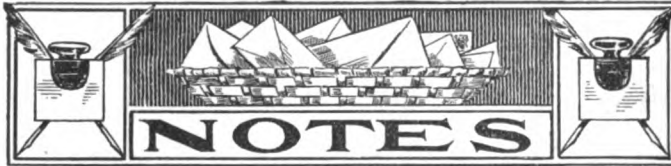
" Impuesto de Guerra "

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Rose surcharge, | 5c on ½m red brown |
| | 5c on 1m blue |
| | 2c on 5c blue green |
| | 5c on 5c yellow green |
| Purple surcharge, | 3c on 2m salmon |
| Black surcharge, | 2c on 5c blue green |

If any of our customers have recently purchased from us any of these varieties, we will thank them to return the stamps. If, on examination, they prove to bear fraudulent surcharges, we are prepared to refund the amount paid for them.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., L'T'D.





ANTIOQUIA.—The *Revue Philatelique Belge* describes two stamps of the 1896 type, 2 pesos carmine and 5 pesos orange, with blank centers instead of the usual coat of arms in black. Nothing is known of the occasion or authority for the appearance of these varieties, and they are claimed to be very rare. We think it well to suspend judgment until further information is forthcoming.



COREA.—We translate from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*: “Our correspondent at Seoul informs us that by the middle of next year it is intended to replace the current series by a new one, of which the values will be expressed in ‘cents’ instead of ‘cheun.’ There will be thirteen values, namely, 1-5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50c, \$1 and \$2; also two postal cards, one of 1c for internal use and another one of 4c for foreign use. The type, adopted by the Emperor himself, represents the imperial heraldic bird termed the ‘violet falcon.’

This series will be made in Europe, both because of insufficient appliances to produce the issue in Seoul and also from lack of ability to control the printing operations.”



CRETE.—In different philatelic journals we find reports of changes, either made or about to be made, in the issues of this country. As most of them lack confirmation, we prefer merely to mention them at this time.

Mekeel's Weekly says it is announced that Crete, having become a full-fledged member of the Postal Union, the stamps of the new issue, from 25 lepta to 5 drachmae, are to be sold without surcharge. The *Revue Philatelique Belge* reports the 25 and 50l in new colors—orange and blue, respectively. And the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that the current postage stamps are to be printed in yellow, to be used for fiscal purposes.



FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says: “The 10 centimes stamp, being about to appear in red to conform to the color of the Postal Union, it becomes necessary to change the color of the 50 centimes rose, with which the new 10 centimes might be confused. It is rumored that the latter stamp will be given the color of the current 2 francs of France, brown on bluish, with the name of the colony in carmine. And the 40 centimes, will it also remain red? Nothing is said on this point.”



FRENCH CONGO.—The *London Philatelist* reports that the 4 centimes of the new issue has been found with background inverted.

HONG KONG.—We have received the new registration envelope in a variety of sizes. The envelopes are all bag-shaped with the stamp on the right hand flap, which folds over the front, and the usual inscription in red.

The sizes are :

134x83 mm.
151x95 mm.
200x127 mm.
227x112 mm.
292x153 mm.

We will illustrate the stamp, which was chronicled last month.



BHORE.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* says : " Mr. A. J. H. Smith writes that Bhore is about to treat itself to a new issue of postage stamps with a portrait of the Raja. They are to be rough imitations of the Indore stamps. Only $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna values are intended. Hajee Adam & Sons of Poona, are engineering the issue. It will be well to remind our readers that the Bhore Post Offices have been worked by the Imperial Post for years past. Consequently the 'new issue' is (philatelically) pure waste paper, as it can never be used for postal purposes."



MALTA.—Messrs. Bright & Son inform the *Philatelic Record* that the long promised farthing stamp has been prepared and sent out. The design is a view of Grand Harbor.



MEXICO.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 10c stamp of the issue of 1874-83, on thin vertically laid paper, imperforate horizontally.



PARAGUAY.—We illustrate one of the telegraph stamps used postally, which we chronicled in our last number.



QUEENSLAND.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* says: "The Queensland War stamps have appeared at last. Fatal delay! The war fever is cooling perceptibly in these chill October days. The Queensland 'Khaki's' are a shade more hideous than those of Victoria. The one penny value (to be sold presumably at one shilling, is a tall rectangular label showing the head of Queen Victoria surmounting a military and naval group. The two penny stamp, oblong in shape, has a head of Queen Victoria in the center; to the left a warship and to the right a Colonial trooper equipped for scouting."



RUSSIAN OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* says that the 1 kopec stamp was surcharged, in error, "4 PARAS" instead of "5 PARAS," and that, despite the inscription, the stamp is sold at the intended figure (5 paras), and that the error will not be rectified until the entire stock is exhausted.



SWITZERLAND.—The *London Philatelist* says that one stamp on the sheet of the 25c blue has been retouched. This stamp is said to be the sixth in the second row, and the retouch consists in drawing heavy crossed lines between the head of Helvetia and the spear.

Various of our contemporaries also report that the Jubilee issue has been, or is about to be, retouched.



PERAK—In our last number we reported two provisional stamps, a 1c on 4c and 1c on 5c. We now learn that the former has the value expressed in capitals and small letters, as illustrated in the September number of the *Journal*, but on the 5c the surcharge is all in Roman capitals, similar to the surcharge on the Straits Settlements stamps of the 1892 issue.



VAALE RIVER COLONY—Messrs. Bright & Son have a specimen of the 2d stamp of the South African Republic, surcharged in error "V. I. R."





UNITED STATES.—Mr. M. C. Berlepsch has shown us the new proprietary stamps of the J. Elwood Lee Co. The design is far from pleasing, the principal feature of it being a microscopic picture of the factory of the company in a small circle, surrounded by a number of legs in a circle, producing a very spidery and disagreeable effect.

Revenue stamps.

Rouletted.

Watermarked "U. S. I. R."

$\frac{1}{8}$ c dark blue

$\frac{3}{8}$ c carmine

1c dark green

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c orange

5c chocolate

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces that the color of the 48c stamp has been changed.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
48c dark gray and lilac brown

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Several of our English contemporaries report the appearance of a 5c stamp of the current design, printed in three colors and on colored paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5c gray, black and blue, on pale blue paper

CEYLON.—According to the *London Philatelist*, the new 15c stamp has been surcharged "On Service."

Official stamp.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

15c ultramarine

CHILE.—The *Monthly Circular* states that the color of the 10 centavos of the recent issue has been changed from violet to yellow.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c yellow

COREA.—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* reports the appearance of a 15c stamp of the new series, and mentions that a 10c should have preceded this value but an accident at the moment of printing, the plate had to be made anew.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10c violet

CRETE.—We have received the 25 lepta stamp with the surcharge in black, as anticipated in a recent number.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Black surcharge,
25l blue

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — We have received the new issue from this country. It will be observed that the colors are not those adopted by the Postal Union. This will probably afford an excuse for an issue in new colors at no distant date.

Adhesive stamps.



Unwatermarked.

Perforated.

- ¼c dark blue
- ½c rose
- 1c olive green
- 2c deep green
- 5c red brown
- 10c orange
- 20c violet
- 50c black
- 1p brown

FINLAND.—A mourning stamp for this country has been somewhat extensively chronicled of late. It is said to be printed in yellow on a black background, and to have the Finnish coat of arms, with the inscriptions usually found on postage stamps, and the value (1 penni) on the reverse of the stamp. This was at first reported as a private affair, intended to mark the discontinuance of the use of the Finnish stamps for foreign postage, but the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* now claims that the stamp was sold officially at the post office at Helsingfors, from the 14th to the 16th August, last, when it was interdicted by the Governnor of Finland.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

- 1p yellow and black

FRANCE.—Several of our contemporaries announce the appearance of the current 50c stamp, in Type I, with the letter "N" of "INV" under the "B" of "REPUBLIQUE".

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Type I.

- 50c carmine on rose

French Offices in Alexandria.—The 5 and 15c envelopes and letter card of the latter value have been surcharged for use in this office.

Envelopes.

Red surcharge.

- 5c yellow green on white
- 15c blue on bluish

Letter card.

Red surcharge.

- 15c blue on gray blue

FRENCH CONGO.—In our October number we chronicled a provisional surcharge, 15c on 30c. It appears that there is a companion stamp, similarly surcharged "VALEUR 5", on the 20c.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

- 5c on 20c red on green

German Offices in the Levant.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a number of values of the new issue of Germany, surcharged for use in the Levant. The surcharge consists of the word "PARA" or "PIASTRES" across the lower part of the stamp, and the numerals of the new value in each lower corner in black. The surcharge on the 3 marks stamp differs, however, in being printed in red vertically across each end of the stamp. On the 30 and 50kr the word "Piastres" is in lower case letters

with an initial capital; on other values it is in Roman capitals.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

- 10pa on 5kr green
 20pa on 10kr carmine
 1pi on 20kr ultramarine
 1½pi on 30kr orange and black on salmon
 2½pi on 50kr purple and black on salmon
 4pi on 80kr lake and black on rose
 5pi on 1mk carmine
 10pi on 2mk dull blue
 Red surcharge.
 15pi on 3mk black violet

GREECE.—A correspondent sends us a number of provisional stamps which have just been issued in this country. The large variety of these provisionals appears to indicate an intention to produce salable novelties rather than to supply postal needs. For instance, there are six surcharges on the 40 lepta, counting imperforate and perforated stamps, yet it has been thought necessary to create a provisional 40l by surcharging the 2l. In the 1888-92 issue both the imperforate and the perforated stamps have been overprinted.

Many of the 20l are very roughly perforated. The work appears to have been done with dull needles, that pushed through the paper rather than cut it, and has the appearance of having been done from the back of the sheets.

The *Monthly Circular* also announces the appearances of a 10l stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

ΛΕΠΤΑ

Black surcharge

20

- On issue of 1876.
 Imperforate.
 50l on 40l pale rose on cream

On issue of 1880-82.

Imperforate.

- 30l on 40l dull violet on yellowish
 40l on 2l bistre
 3dr on 10l orange

On issue of 1888-92.

Imperforate.

- 20l on 25l blue
 20l " 25l dark ultramarine
 1d " 40l violet
 2d " 40l "

Perforated.

- 20l on 25l blue
 1d " 40l violet
 2d " 40l "

Oochin.—*Der Philatelist* says that the 2 pies card, hitherto printed in black, has appeared in red, both single and reply.

Postal cards.

- 2p red on yellow
 2x2p red on yellow

Dhar.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* says:

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two stamps as per following description: 'New ¼ and 2 annas stamps are being prepared for Dhar State, with Arms in the center like the ½ and 1 anna, but, owing to a delay in the delivery, a temporary issue has been made in the type of the first issue,—the ¼a on orange red and the 2a on yellow paper.'

"The specimens submitted are both printed in black and have the seal also in black."

Adhesive stamps.

Seal in black.

- ¼a black on orange red
 2a " on yellow

Faridkot.—We have received the new 3 pies carmine of British India with the overprint "FARIDKOT STATE", in two lines in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

3p carmine

Orohha.—We have received four values of the new issue for this State. The design is the same for each, with the exception of the inscriptions and a slight modification of the spandrels. The 1a also appears to have been altered from a ½a, as traces of the original value may be seen in the corner blocks. We find several imperforate and part perforate varieties among the sheets.

We have also received the 1 anna stamp printed in dark blue. As it is inscribed merely "ORCHHA STATE", we infer it is a revenue stamp and not intended for postage.

The paper is watermarked "Westminster Note" in the sheet.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

½a red

1a purple

2a orange

4a dark green

Variety: Imperforate.

1a purple

Vertical pair, imperforate between.

1a purple

Horizontal pair, imperforate between.

1a purple

JAPAN.—We have received a new value of the current series, a 1½ sen stamp, of the same design as the 5 rin

and other low values. This stamp is said to be for use on private postal cards only and not available for other postage.

We have also received a new letter card with stamp of the new design.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1½s ultramarine

Letter card.

3s violet on brownish buff

MAURITIUS.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* reports three values of the current type in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1c black green, value in black

2c dull lilac, value in violet

Yellow paper

4c dull lilac, value in carmine

NEW ZEALAND.—The current 3p stamp is said to have been re-engraved, and to be now appearing on watermarked paper.

In our last number we chronicled two new envelopes, and we learn from the *Australian Philatelist* that there is another value which is described as follows:

"The ½d was engraved in Auckland, and bears a cameo bust of Her Majesty embossed in white on a ground of solid color, enclosed in a scalloped oval. This is surrounded by the inscriptions 'New Zealand' above, and 'Postage Half Penny' below, in white sans serif capitals; an oval line encloses the inscriptions, and another octagonal frame completes the design.

The bust is copied from the current coinage. It is stated that "the proof impressions are much more effective than those issued for use."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Watermarked N. Z. and star
3p yellow brown*Envelope*

Size 137x79mm.

White laid paper.

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

PARAGUAY.—We have received two values of a new series for this country:

Adhesive stamps.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated.

5c dark green
10c carmine rose

SALVADOR.—Great is Salvador and in surcharging there is profit! The wheel has had its turn and now the Sunburst has its day. This latest infliction comes in two sizes, and furthermore, appears on stamps which have not previously been chronicled. The stamps are of the same type as the 1899 issue, but with the date altered to "1900" and the colors changed. So far we have seen only two values.

In addition to these varieties Mr. Julius Herzog has shown us another value of the unpaid letter stamps surcharged with the wheel and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Purple surcharge.

Sunburst, 12mm in diameter.

1c gray green

Sunburst, 15mm in diameter.

2c dull rose

Official stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Unpaid letter stamp of 1899.

Surcharged in black
and wheel.

3c orange

SIAM.—We translate from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*:

"We have had a Chulalongkorn in full face and now we have one in profile, but it appears that between the two there was a Chulalongkorn in three-quarters face, and, strange to say, no one has seen or a single journal spoken about this. The *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* is the first to bring it to the attention of its readers, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Hellstern. Mr. Hellstern received, some three months ago, a letter franked with three stamps of the new type. The frame is exactly the same as that of the previous issue. The bust is also the same, but instead of being in full face is slightly turned to the left. Perforated 14. It is probable that there are other values, and reasonable to suppose that this series, only placed in use for a few days, has given place to the issue in profile which has since appeared. The stamps of Mr. Hellstern are obliterated at Battambourg, March 12, 1900."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

1a green

2a green and rose

3a carmine and blue

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The current 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5p have appeared with the "O. S." surcharged in tall thin letters, wide apart.

Official stamps.

Perforated 13.

Black surcharge.

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

5p brown lilac

SPAIN.—*Il Francobollo* announces

a change in the color of the current
2c stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
2c brown

TURKEY.—Mr. A. Lohmeyer
informs the *Weekly Philatelic Era* that
a new letter card has appeared.

Letter card.

1pi gray blue on buff

TURKS ISLANDS.—The *Philatelic
Record* is informed by Messrs. Bright
& Son that a new issue has been pre-
pared by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.
and sent out to this colony. The de-
sign is a sailing ship in an oval frame.
The values, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1sh inclusive,
are of the ordinary size, and the
higher values of a larger size similar
to the 2sh 6p of Falkland Islands.

Adhesive stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green
1p rose
2p black brown
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p blue
4p orange
6p violet
1sh purple brown
2sh violet
3sh brown lake

URUGUAY.—A correspondent
sends us a stamp which, from the fact
that it is on laid paper and un-
gummed, we infer has been cut from an en-
velope. The design presents, in the
central oval, a portrait in profile of a
gentleman in uniform and military
cap; above, in a curve, "CENTE 5
SIMOS"; below, "REP. O. DEL
URUGUAY."; all this is surrounded by
a rectangular frame, with a square
block at each corner enclosing a white
numeral "5".

Envelope.

White laid paper.
5c ultramarine



Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President, W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

President, R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents, T. W. PECK, ESQ., W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee:

P. T. DEAKIN, C. A. STEPHENSON,

W. S. VAUGHTON, W. G. WALTON.

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, W. F. JOHNSON, 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as above.

The accounts showing a balance in hand of £79.8.11 were audited and approved.

The Report was approved and 3000 copies ordered to be printed. Copies may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary.

The total amount circulated in the Exchange during the past year was £23,785.16.7 and the total sold was £3,124.14.3.

The *Stamp Collector* (pub. by J. A. Margoschis) was adopted as the official journal of the Society for the next year.

It was decided to hold two auctions for the use of members only on Dec. 6th, 1900 and Feb. 14, 1901; full particulars will be found in the Report which will also contain a list of the chief philatelic works in our valuable library.

The Programme was fixed as follows:—

PROGRAMME—1900—1901.

Each meeting commences at 8 P. M.

Oct. 4.—Annual Meeting.

Nov. 6.—Display—British North America, New South Wales, etc.,—
Mr. W. B. Avery.

Dec. 6.—Auction.

Jan. 3.—Display with Notes—West Indies—Mr. Pimm.

Feb. 14.—Auction.

Mch. 7.—Display—Modern Issues—Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Apl. 4.—Display with Notes—South Australia—Mr. R. Hollick.

May 2.—Paper—New Zealand, type I—Mr. T. W. Peck.

Auctions at Great Western Hotel, Birmingham. All other meetings at
208 Birchfield Road.

All meetings are held on Thursday unless stated otherwise.

The Collectors Club.

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York.

The 58th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday, October 8, 1900.

Present : Messrs. Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The name of Wm. J. Battis was dropped from the membership roll, he having failed to qualify.

The resignations of Messrs. Baker, Hyatt, Levick and Serfling were read and accepted with regrets. Other communications were received and read.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$403.40 exclusive of U. S. bonds, was read and approved.

The House Committee's report was accepted as read.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Chairman of the House Committee be authorized to purchase a new set of ivory pool balls

After the transaction of business of minor importance the Board adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *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. DEC. 1, 1900 [Single Copies, 5cts]
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.

Orange River Colony.

CLASSIFIED REFERENCE LIST OF "V.R.I." ISSUES.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

The present seems to me to be a very opportune moment to attempt a settled classification of the V.R.I. issues of the Orange River Colony. It is better to make the attempt, now while the issues are quite recent, than to leave the task till the work of correction may be rendered difficult by the lapse of time, or the removal of officials and others who can at present, if they will, supply reliable evidence and correct whatever may be wrong.

I do not profess to publish an authoritative, nor even a final list. I give only the best available list from a specialist's point of view, *pro tem.*, in the hope that it will lead to discussion, and correction where necessary, and thus pave the way for a final, comprehensive and, I trust, authoritative, reference list of V.R.I. issues of the Orange River Colony.

When the British under Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein and took over the Government of the country they found a supply of postage stamps which they forthwith overprinted with the initials V.R.I., and put on sale.

We have at present no sufficient evidence as to the manner in which the overprinting was done. All we can say is that the first batch which reached this country was of the level stops setting, with certain varieties peculiar to that setting, and that what appeared to be another setting with raised stops followed, with varieties peculiar to that setting.

Some make up settings without end, but I prefer to simplify the reference list by adopting what I believe will be a sufficient classification of "level stops" and "raised stops," with their several and peculiar varieties, for in all probability the level stops were the first setting, followed by a re-setting of the stops into what we very correctly term raised stops. This latter setting I believe to have been retained from its first use till now, all subsequent variations being simply corrections or minor alterations in the raised stop setting.

Thus in the first setting of the raised stops received there were in the lower half of each pane several stamps with mixed stops, *i. e.*, stops in various positions, some raised and others level. These were all afterwards corrected, making each pane a correct and uniform setting of raised stops throughout.

The thick V is also apparently a minor rectification of the raised stop setting, for there were some half-dozen V's of a different fount of type which we philatelists have designated a "thick V." because the up stroke is thick as well as the down stroke. These thick V's were probably dropped in to replace letters which had been damaged in the wear and tear of printing.

Since the raised stop setting first made its appearance it has remained as the distinguishing and characteristic arrangement of the overprint. It has never once been disturbed except by way of minor corrections. There is, therefore, no reason whatever why we should further confuse an already complicated issue by designating more corrections in the setting as separate settings.

Hence, I classify the V.R.I. issues under the two main divisions of "level stops" and "raised stops," assigning to each its several and peculiar varieties.

The Orange Free State adhesives which have been overprinted "V.R.I." are as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| " ½d " on Half penny, yellow, | of 1897, number | surcharged | 1,384,800 |
| " 1d " on Een penny, purple, | of 1894, | " | 3,144,000 |
| " 2d " on Twee pence, bright lilac, | of 1883 | " | 1,231,200 |
| " 2 ½d " on Drie pence, blue, | of 1896, | " | 19,200 |
| " 3d " on Drie pence, blue, | of 1883, | " | 1,024,800 |
| " 4d " on Vier pence, blue, | of 1898, | " | 74,000 |
| " 6d " on Zes pence, carmine, | of 1897, | " | 7,200 |
| " 6d " on Zes pence, blue, | of 1900, | " | 672,000 |
| " 1s " on Een shilling, brown, | of 1900, | " | 439,000 |
| " 5s " on Vyf shillgs, green, | of 1879, | " | 232,000 |

I give the numbers printed from the *Monthly Journal*, but they will probably need correction. The number surcharged of the 5s value seems most excessive.

LEVEL STOPS AFTER "V.R.I."

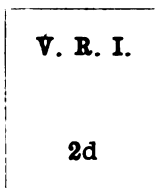
The level stops settings comprises the following varieties:—

1. $\overline{\text{—}}$ Level stops, normal.
2. No stop after "V" of "V.R.I."
3. No stop after "R" of "V.R.I."
4. No stop after "I" of "V.R.I."
5. Figures of value omitted.
6. Letter "d" omitted from the value.
7. Figure and letter of value omitted.
8. Letter "V" of "V.R.I." omitted.
9. Letter "I" of "V.R.I." omitted.
10. Double surcharge.
11. Large square stop.
12. Raised stop after s.

13. Slanting or shifted "d" in value.
 14. Wider spacing between "r" and "d."
 15. Wider spacing between "r" and "s".

1. Level stops, normal. "V.R.I."

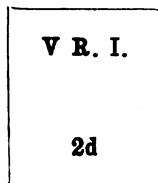
In the first lot of stamps received all the stops were in their usual place, i.e., level with the bottoms of the letters, and they were of uniform size.



$\frac{1}{2}$ d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange
 1d " 1d purple
 2d " 2d bright lilac
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d " 3d blue
 3d " 3d blue
 4d " 4d blue
 6d " 6d carmine
 6d " 6d blue
 1s " 1s brown
 5s " 5s green

2. No stops after "V" of V.R.I."

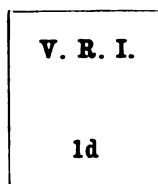
The stop was omitted after the "V" of "V.R.I." in the third stamp of the bottom row of each pane. This was afterwards corrected, and during the progress of the level stops printing, for I have a bottom row of the 1d in which the stop which was missing has been inserted, but the peculiar "V" with the serif broken on the left of the downstroke, which is characteristic of the stamp with the missing stop, is in evidence on the corrected stamp.



$\frac{1}{2}$ d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange
 1d " 1d purple
 2d " 2d bright lilac
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d " 3d blue
 3d " 3d blue
 4d " 4d blue
 6d " 6d carmine
 6d " 6d blue
 1s " 1s brown
 5s " 5s green

3. No stop after "R" of "V.R.I."

This variety has been shown me by Mr. Menpes. It is included in his collection. So far as he knows it only occurs on the 1d value. Information wanting as to its position.



1d on 1d purple

4. No stop after "I" of V.R.I."

Information wanting as to the position of this variety.

| |
|-----------------|
| V. R. I. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d |

$\frac{1}{2}$ d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange

5. Figures of value omitted.

Information wanting as to the positions of these varieties.

| |
|---------|
| V. R. I |
| d |

$\frac{1}{2}$ d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange
 1d " 1d purple
 6d " 6d carmine
 6d " 6d blue
 1s " 1s brown
 5s " 5s green

6. Letter "d" omitted from the value.

Information wanting as to the position of this variety.

| |
|----------|
| V. R. I. |
| 1 |

1d on 1d purple

7. Figure and letter of value omitted.

This variety has been shown me by Mr. Menpes, and is included in his collection. Information wanting as to its position on the sheet.

| |
|----------|
| V. R. I. |
| |

1d purple

8. Letter "V" of "V.R.I." omitted.

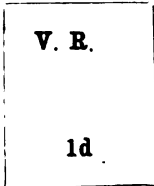
Information wanting as to the position of this variety.

| |
|-------|
| R. I. |
| 1d |

1d on 1d purple
 6d " 6d blue

9. Letter "I" of "V.R.I." omitted.

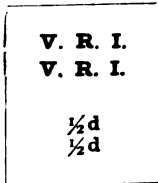
Information wanting as to the position of this variety.



$\frac{1}{2}$ d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange
1d " 1d purple

10. Double surcharge.

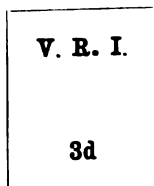
I have not seen a satisfactory copy of this variety, but it is catalogued by Gibbons. Collectors should be careful to accept nothing as a double surcharge that is not clearly two *separate* printings of the surcharge on the stamp. In rapid or careless printing the paper sometimes shifts as the press closes, and a smudgy sort of double impression results. This is in no sense a double surcharge, but it is frequently foisted off on simple-minded collectors as such.



$\frac{1}{2}$ d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange

11. Large square stop instead of ordinary round stop.

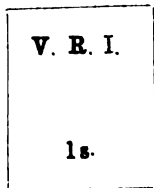
This variety occurs after the "R" of "V.R.I." on the fifth stamp of the seventh row of each pane of 60. I have seen it only in the 1d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d and 4d. values, but it probably may be found in other values.



1d on 1d purple
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d " 3d blue
3d " 3d blue
4d " 4d blue

12. Raised Stop after "s."

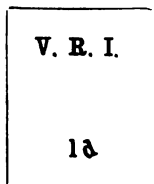
This is found only after the "s" in the 1s value. It occurs in both the level stops setting, and in the raised stop setting, but in the level stop setting it is found only in the fifth stamp of the first row and the second stamp in the seventh row of each pane of 60.



1s on 1s brown

13. Slanting or shifted "d" in value.

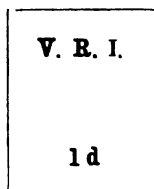
This is included in Mr. Menpes' collection. It is a battered letter, which had evidently worked loose in the press. It occurs only on the 1d value. Information wanting as to its position on the sheet.



1d on 1d purple

14. Wider spacing between "r" and "d."

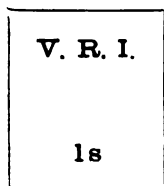
Mr. J. W. Jones has shown me a used copy of this variety, postmarked "Field Post Office," 23 March, 1900, which was posted at Bloemfontein. Its absence from sheets, received in this country, shows that it must have been detected and corrected very early. Information wanting as to its position.



1d on 1d purple

15. Wider spacing between "r" and "s".

This variety has been shown me in the pane by the Earl of Crawford. It is the last stamp in the fourth row, but curiously enough, an attempt was evidently made to correct it, for, in another pane in his lordship's collection, the spacing has been reduced, but not to the normal distance of the other stamps. The wider spaced figure and letter measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. over all, and the normal only 3 mm.



1s on 1s brown

RAISED STOPS AFTER "V.R.I."

In the raised stops setting varieties are not so plentiful. In the first setting there were many faults, such as omitted letters, figures and stops. These were corrected before the level stops were changed into raised stops. I apprehended that the raised stop setting was not a fresh setting, *de novo*, but simply a rectification of the stops without otherwise interfering with the setting. In a subsequent printing a variety of the mixed stops order is found in the last stamp in the bottom row of the pane of 60, in which the stop is level and large after the V, but raised and small after the R and I of V.R.I. All the rest of the pane is uniformly of the raised stop setting. This stamp is distinguished from the ordinary misplaced stops varieties by a large stop after V and small stops after R and I.

This raised stops setting comprises the following varieties :

1. Misplaced stops : some level, some raised.
2. All stops raised.
3. Thick "V" in "V.R.I."
4. Stop omitted after "V" of "V.R.I."
5. Shorter figure and dropped "d": "1d".
6. Dropped "d" in value.
7. Wider spacing between "V" and "R".
8. Smaller fractional figures.

1. Misplaced stops.

The first change from the level stops setting was to one which we term misplaced stops, in which some of the stops were raised and some level on the same stamp. Each pane of 60 in the sheet of 240 was made up as follows :—

In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rows all the stops were uniformly of the raised setting.

In the seventh row the stops in the fourth stamp were all level and large as in the first setting. All the rest of the row had raised stops.

In the eighth row the stops were all raised.

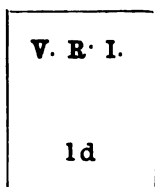
In the ninth row the first, second, third, and sixth stamps had all raised stops. In the fourth stamp the stop was raised after "R" and level after "V" and "I." In the fifth stamp the stops were raised after "R" and "I" and level after "V."

In the tenth row the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth stamps had all raised stops. In the fourth stamp the stop was raised after "V" and level after "R" and "I."

Thus each pane of 60 stamps was made as follows :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. V.R.I., all level stops, | 1 |
| 2. V.R.I., all raised stops, | 56 |
| 3. V.R.I., level after V and raised after R and I, | 1 |
| 4. V.R.I., raised after V and level after R and I, | 1 |
| 5. V.R.I., level after V and I and raised after R, | 1 |

Making up the pane of 60

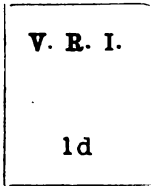


| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 3/4d on | 3/4d orange |
| 1d " | 1d purple |
| 2d " | 2d bright lilac |
| 3d " | 3d blue |
| 4d " | 4d blue |
| 6d " | 6d carmine |
| 6d " | 6d blue |
| 1s " | 1s brown |

2. All stops raised.

The raised stops setting differs from the level stops setting not merely in the altered positions of the stops, but also in the size of the stops themselves. The level stops are large and belong to the same fount of type as the initials, but the raised stops, excepting the misplaced, are all small stops and belong to a smaller fount of initials. Some doubt has been, not unnaturally, cast upon the 6d carmine in the raised stop setting, as it was given

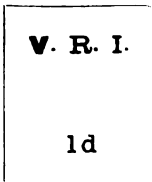
out that the stock of that stamp was quickly exhausted in the first printing. But Mr. Menpes, who was on the spot at the time, informs me that a small supply of the 6d carmine came in from an outlying post office during the printing of the raised stops, and was forthwith similarly overprinted.



| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d on | $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange |
| 1d " | 1d purple |
| 2d " | 2d bright lilac |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d " | 3d blue |
| 3d " | 3d blue |
| 6d " | 6d carmine |
| 6d " | 6d blue |
| 1s " | 1s brown |
| 5s " | 5s green |

3. Thick V in "V.R.I."

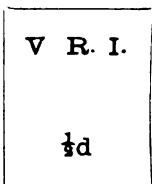
The thick V has been so named because both the down stroke and the up stroke are thick, whereas in the ordinary letter the down stroke is heavy and the up stroke is light. These thick V's were presumably introduced to take the place of battered letters. Their positions vary in different panes. In one setting the thick V is the fifth stamp in the first, third, fourth, and seventh rows, and the third and sixth in the eighth row. In another setting it is the second stamp in the first, third, fourth, and seventh rows, and the first and third stamps in the eighth row.



| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d on | $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange |
| 1d " | 1d purple |
| 2d " | 2d bright lilac |
| 3d " | 3d blue |
| 6d " | 6d blue |
| 1s " | 1s brown |
| 5s " | 5s green |

4. Stop omitted after V of "V R. I."

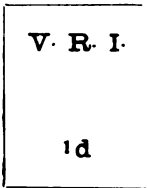
The omitted stop in the raised stop setting occurs in the first stamp in the sixth row, and is, I believe confined to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d values.



| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d on | $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange |
| 1d " | 1d purple |

5. Short figure "1" and dropped letter "d."

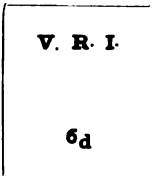
This variety is the fifth stamp in the top row of the pane of 60. The short figure belongs to a smaller size fount, and the letter "d" being of a larger fount of type has the appearance of being dropped. This defect was apparently discovered early and corrected.



1d on 1d purple

6. Dropped "d" in value.

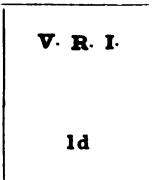
In the last stamp of the seventh row of the thick V setting the figure and letter of value are out of alignment, presenting the appearance of a dropped "d." The Earl of Crawford has shown me this in the pane.



6d on 6d blue

7. Wider spacing between "V" and "R."

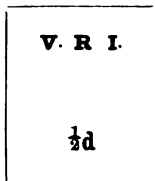
In this variety the "V" and "R" are wider spaced. I have not seen the stamp, but Mr. Frank H. Oliver, who has seen it, tells me that it is in Mr. Harold J. White's collection.



1d on 1d purple

8. Smaller fractional figures.

This variety has been shifted from one position to another. In one lot it is the third stamp in the seventh row; and in another lot it is the last stamp in the last row of the pane. The difference, of course, is small, but it is nevertheless distinct.



1/2d on 1/2d orange

For the completeness of this reference list, and the verification of many of the rare varieties, I am largely indebted to the very fine specialised collections made by the Earl of Crawford and Mr. Mortimer Menpes. I have been very careful to include nothing that has not been verified and I have excluded such unnecessary distinctions as small and large stops, ordinary battered letters, and misplaced surcharges. These may be classed as curiosities collected accordingly, but philatelists should be very chary in giving them catalogue rank.

Historical Note on Thurn and Taxis and its Postage Stamps.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

(Continued from page 202.)

The first issue of the stamps of Thurn and Taxis comprised the following values, square shaped, having the sides 22mm and printed in black on colored paper.



A.—For the Northern German states.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr, | paper | light blue |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | " pale sea-green |
| 1 | " | " light greenish blue |
| 1 | " | " dark blue |
| 2 | " | " rose |
| 3 | " | " dark yellow |



B.—For the Southern German states.

| | | |
|------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1 kreuzer, | paper | greenish blue |
| 1 | " | " pale sea-green |
| 3 | " | " pale greenish blue |
| 3 | " | " dark blue |
| 6 | " | " rose |
| 9 | " | " dark yellow |

In these specimens we observe that the figure of value is displayed on an engine turned ground, the frame is ornamental and bears the legend "Freimarke" at the top, "Deutsch Oestr-Postverein" at left and "Thurn und Taxis" at the right. As to the value, it is repeated at the bottom and in the four corners of the stamp. It may further be remarked that the frame is square for the set of groschen stamps and round for that of the stamps in kreuzers. At the time at which these postal values appeared, ordinary letters of the weight of 10 grammes, paid, from or to Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ silver groschen; the price was 15 kreuzers to and from the other states. Upon correspondence destined for Belgium, after the convention, the internal tax was calculated differently. Thus on ordinary letters, addressed to places

situated within a radius not exceeding ten English miles (75 kilometres) from the Belgian frontier, there was only an internal tax of 1 groschen. For a radius of ten to twenty miles (75 to 150 kilometres) from the Belgian frontier the tax was 2 groschen. Finally, letters destined for places at greater distances were taxed 3 groschen. To this internal tax had to be added the external Belgian postage, which was the equivalent of 1 groschen, for correspondence to places in the provinces of Liege, Lindbourg and Luxemburg and the equivalent of 2 groschen for the other Belgian provinces. As for letters to destinations in countries beyond Belgium, the number of those franked by postage stamps was small. There was applied to them the tariff which was adopted by the postal convention concluded between Belgium and Prussia, under the date of January 17, 1852, for correspondence emanating from the German-Austrian Postal Union. These taxes were fixed as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1°) For Switzerland, | 4sgr. |
| 2°) For the Italian States not belonging to the Austrian Monarchy, | 5sgr. |
| 3°) For Poland and Russia, | 6sgr. |
| 4°) For Egypt, Switzerland (<i>Sic</i>) and Tuscany, | 7sgr. |
| 5°) For Greece, Ionian Isles and Turkey (via Belgrade), | 8sgr. |
| 6°) For Turkey (via Trieste), | 10sgr. |
| 7°) For Sweden and Malta (via Trieste), | 11sgr. |
| 8°) For Norway, | 13½sgr. |

It must, nevertheless, be remarked that the larger number of letters sent to the countries above named were not prepaid by means of postage stamps or, further, that the postage tax was applied only for a part of the way. This situation which continued for several years for foreign correspondence, was the cause of the delay in the issue of the values above 3sgr.

The condition in regard to foreign correspondence did not, however, exist for internal correspondence because the number of letters franked by postage stamps increased sensibly after the first year of issue. It is that which in July, 1853, prompted a new printing of the 3sgr and the 9kr. These two values, of which the stock was the most rapidly exhausted, gave place to a second printing which was made on a paper of ochre yellow color. On the 1st of January, 1854, appeared a new value, ¼sgr, printed, like the preceding values, in black, on red brown paper. This new value was required for the rate applied to correspondence addressed to the country Hohenzollern (*Sic*), the duchy of Lauenburg and the principalities of Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Schaumburg.

Nearly four years later, there was printed at Berlin, on the same paper as the stamps of the preceding issues, a new value of ⅓sgr. This was printed in flesh color and in very limited quantity. In 1860, that is to say eight years after the issue of the first value, the number of letters circulating in the territory controlled by Thurn and Taxis had attained the figure of 6,745,840, and 68 per cent. of these were prepaid in postage stamps. It was not until that date that the administration of Thurn and Taxis decided to create more important new values, in order to facilitate and further extend the payment in postage stamps of correspondence for foreign countries. It was for this reason that there appeared, in September, 1859, both for the offices of the North German states and those of the Southern states the following new stamps, which completed the series.

For the offices of Northern Germany:

5sgr lilac.—10sgr orange.

For the offices of Southern Germany :

15kr lilac.—30kr orange.

These stamps were printed at Berlin, as were those preceding, but they differed in this, that the impression was made in color on white wove paper and that the lateral inscriptions were arranged in single lines. Besides, on the engine turned field, the wavy lines were replaced by arabesques within which the numerals of the values were repeated in miniature, as well for the silbergroschen as for the kreuzers. We should also notice that there exists in the 10sgr and the 30kr, the two highest values, a variety which consists in a brighter shade of the orange color which became reddish. We add, however, that this peculiarity was only produced on the occasion of the second printing of these stamps, made three months later, at the same time as the new issue, which was also printed in color on white paper. This new issue, of December, 1859, comprised the following values :

A.— $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr red ; $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr green ; 1sgr blue ; 2sgr rose ; 3sgr red brown ; 10sgr red orange.

B.—1kr yellow green ; 3kr blue ; 6kr rose ; 9kr yellow ; 30kr red orange.

It was on the occasion of this second issue that the franking in postage stamps of letters for England went into operation. Although Article 20 of the convention concluded between Belgium and the post office of S. A. S. the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, only stipulated the payment to Ostend of letters destined for England, which the post offices of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg delivered to the Belgium bureau of exchange, they were franked to destination, calculating the English postage according to the arrangement entered into by the two offices on the 27th of December, 1847. According to this arrangement letters destined for England, coming from the offices of Thurn and Taxis and franked to Ostend, paid 1 franc for transit through Belgium, for each 30 grammes net weight. When they were franked to destinations other than the place before indicated there had to be included the price that the Belgian office was required to make good to the English office, which amounted to 1fr 60c per 30 grammes net weight.

It is easy to comprehend that such high rates were not calculated to rapidly extend the employment of high values, the more so as franking by means of postage stamps was optional in the majority of foreign countries. On the other hand, by virtue of Article 5 of the convention, when the postage stamps affixed to a letter destined for one of the two despatching offices represented a sum less than that due for franking to the destination, this letter was considered as unpaid and taxed as such without deducting the value of these stamps. These are the reasons which explain the limited use of the four higher values, also that we so rarely find them cancelled.

Furthermore the use of these values was not provided for in the issues which followed.

As one will see by examining the table reproduced below, the number of letters sent by the post offices of the administration of Thurn and Taxis increased in a large proportion during the years of 1855 to 1860 but the franking of correspondances by means of postage stamps did not increase with equal rapidity.

Number of letters circulated in the territory of Thurn and Taxis:

| Year. | Prepaid by Postage Stamps. | Not Prepaid. | Total. |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1855 | 2,356,812 | 1,519,124 | 3,875,936 |
| 1856 | 2,785,027 | 1,801,516 | 4,586,543 |
| 1857 | 3,162,714 | 1,950,051 | 5,112,765 |
| 1858 | 3,619,518 | 2,064,358 | 5,683,876 |
| 1859 | 4,076,425 | 2 273,334 | 6,349,759 |
| 1860 | 4,587,171 | 2 158,147 | 6,745,318 |

(To be continued.)

The Oldest Pre-cancelled Stamps.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

There is nothing new under the sun. Of late we have read much in the stamp magazines about pre-cancelled stamps and most of us suppose them to be very new things. That is where most of us are mistaken.

I think I need not say that pre-cancelled stamps are stamps which have been cancelled in sheets before use. This work is done either by the Post Office Department or under its sanction. These stamps are used by firms and individuals who send out large quantities of circulars or other mail matter. The object of their use is, of course, the saving of labor in the mailing division of the post office. The cancellation is usually the name of the city in which the stamps are to be used but sometimes it is merely one or more bars.

As the majority of these cancellations are found on the stamps of the current issue and have only attracted general notice during the past year, we have usually regarded them as a very modern affair. However, the *Youth's Companion* of Boston used the one cent stamp of the 1890 issue in this manner. But the latest discovery in this line is so old that it has been forgotten for a generation and now comes forward as something entirely new. Mr. H. B. Phillips—good philatelist and indefatigable delver after neglected and forgotten things and ideas—sends me two pre-cancelled three cent stamps of the 1851 issue. These stamps were used on letters carried by Adams' and Wells, Fargo & Co's expresses. To-day the Government requires a letter carried by an express company to be enclosed in an envelope having an embossed stamp. But in years gone by it was allowable to affix an adhesive stamp. Of course, the sender paid a fee to the express company in addition to the Government postage.

The stamps used by Adams' express were cancelled in sheets by ruling a line in black ink across each vertical and horizontal row, thus making a cross on each stamp. When a stamp is on the original cover, the fact that the penmarks do not extend beyond its edges shows it to have been cancelled before it was affixed. The pre-cancellation used by Wells, Fargo & Co was the letters "w. F. & CO." handstamped in blue ink.

The stamps which Mr. Phillips sends me are on the original covers and carried letters from Sacramento to San Francisco. They bear the franks of the companies by which they were forwarded but unfortunately, neither of them has the date of use, they must, however, have been used prior to 1857.

Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 23, October, 1900.

We have certainly had a lively philatelic summer. In ordinary times we close our albums during the summer months. But this year we have been as busy as bees, scrambling in hot haste for the many varieties of the V. R. I. issues of the Orange River Colony as they came to hand one after the other. We have talked of little else for months. No one dared trust to his luck in picking them all up in the winter season. They had to be grabbed as they came out or run the risk of not getting them at all. The stocks that have come here have been barely enough to keep our markets supplied, for the stamps have been absorbed readily and rapidly.

Already the list of varieties is a formidable one. And there are some so-called errors that are likely to run into long prices and be reckoned among the unattainables so far as the ordinary pocket is concerned. I am told that every man who has come home from the Colony has got some stamps as an investment for sale. And when the cute one arrives he visits the London dealer, enters his shop, puts on the air of a buyer, asks to see some Orange River Colony stamps, inspects the dealer's stock, notes the prices, and then announces himself as a seller. He wants an offer. It's a sharp practice, but some dealers resent it. I was in one shop and saw the game played. That dealer ordered the party off his premises, and refused to buy from him on any terms.

Our auctions have commenced with a rush. There has been an epidemic of Mafekings, and it has been such a bad attack that two leading firms of auctioneers, who had previously never touched stamps, held sales of Mafekings and secured good prices. The sets are now realizing from £35 to £40 per set at auction. This is a long way from the £100 per set which the first batch of the besieged that arrived in London declared they would hold out for. The demand for Mafekings is active in all directions. Some have tried to cry them down—sour grapes—but they might just as well whistle for the sun at midnight. The stamps have franked letters to this country over and over again. I have seen numbers of envelopes, with the stamps on, which have come to persons known to me. Besides the association would outweigh all objections even if they could be proved to have had only a purely local use.

The secret as to who has been the purchaser of the Castle collection of Europeans at £30,000 has not yet oozed out. The secret is being well kept.

But Mr. Castle's new philatelic activities have become known. He has,

in fact, announced that he has returned to his old love—Australians. This time he will collect *used* instead of *unused*. To attempt to collect Australians unused with a Castle standard for mint copies would now be a most expensive luxury, even with the £30,000 to the good at your bankers.

Long ago, foreseeing the coming Federation, and believing in its ultimate accomplishment, I advised the readers of the *A. J. P.* to go in for Australians while they were cheap. Those who have done so will have no reason to be sorry that they took the hint, for the next few years will witness a great scarcity of even used Australians, plentiful as they are to-day. I refer of course to picked copies. Rubbishy copies will probably be always fairly moderate in price. To those who have not yet made a beginning I should say they may not yet find it too late to start, for many collectors will postpone their activities till the one series for the Commonwealth has superseded the separate issues. Then they will make a mad rush.

Another hint. Don't neglect the changes in New Zealand that are being made just now in hand to mouth fashion. For some reason or another the postal authorities are constantly reprinting from the old plates of old designs for temporary use. Presumably they find a difficulty with the Waterlow plates of the picture series. Anyway, a close watch should be kept for all sorts of varieties of shades, perforation, and watermark. I was going through recent issues a few days since with a fellow member of the London Philatelic Society, comparing notes, and classifying, and I don't mind confessing that we found it no easy task though we have both specialised in the issues since the introduction of the Waterlow set.

The study of recent New Zealand will well repay the collector. The local printings of the Waterlow set have been coming over for some time, and they are full of interest. To begin with, they were roughly printed and roughly perforated. There is no chance of confusing the local with the London print for the local is perf. 11, a perforation never found in the London prints. Then the ½d, 1d, 2d, and 4d values have been redrawn in a slightly smaller size, and I should not be surprised to find that the 3d, 6d, 8d, and 1s, have also to be redrawn.

The local prints to secure at the earliest opportunity are the 3d from original Waterlow plate, still in issue, the 6d, green, from the Waterlow plate. This last stamp has already been superseded by a 6d pink, and will, I believe, be scarce, possibly even rare. The 6d, pink, also may be a short lived stamp, as it may be re-drawn. The 8d local prints from the Waterlow plates have been remarkably well done, and are scarcely to be distinguished from the London print, but the perf. 11. settles it.

When I have gone more thoroughly into the matter I hope to give *A. J. P.* readers the benefit of my results. Meanwhile, they should secure all

changes as they come out, for there is no saying from day to day, under the existing make-shift arrangements, what may be scarce or even rare and what may be safely left to be common.

Another country that will want watching is Greece for it has suddenly broken out into provisionals. The 25 l blue has been overprinted 20 l and there are four distinct shades, for the stamps overprinted seem to be the old stock of obsolete stamps called in long ago. There are also 1 dr on 40 l red violet, and 2 dr on the same value. The stamps used up, so far, are the Athens prints of 1889-99. But having once started the surcharging business there is no saying where it may stop. And if old stock is being used up varieties may be common to-day that will be rare to-morrow. Hence the wise will pick them up at reasonable prices while they may.

Some of these Grecians promise to be priced high. Those shades of which it is known only small quantities were overprinted are already being cornered for an eventual rise. The speculator will poach upon the collector's preserves, and I am not sure that the cornering is confined to the mere speculator, for both the dealer and collector indulge in the game when they can spare the cash.





BOSNIA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* has been informed that the absence of the values of 40 heller, 1 krone and 2 kronen, in the newly issued set, causes considerable inconvenience to the postal service, and that the issue of these values has been decided upon. The 40 heller is to be orange, the 1 krone red brown and the 2 kronen light blue. The kronen values are to be somewhat larger than the remainder of the series and will bear the indication of value in all four corners.



BRITISH HONDURAS.—In our last number we chronicled the new 5c, from reports in our English contemporaries, as printed in gray, black and blue on pale blue paper. We have now received the stamp and find it is printed in gray black and ultramarine on blue paper.



CHILE.—Several of our contemporaries make the announcement that the 10c stamp in a new design, which was originally issued in violet, has now been changed to yellow. Our correspondence arriving from Chile is still prepaid with the violet stamp, and we therefore feel considerable doubt as to the correctness of the information conveyed.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have found in our stock a horizontal pair of the 5c red brown on salmon, 1899 issue, imperforate vertically between.



CRETE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the high values now appear without surcharge. It is possible that a few specimens escaped the overprint, but we do not believe the statement that the issue is to be regularly made in that shape, as our correspondent in Crete, who has always furnished us with early information in regard to any changes in the stamps, has not informed us as yet of any alteration in the method of issuing the higher values.



VATHY.—We are informed on good authority that the 5fr stamp of France is to be surcharged "20 piastres" for use in this office.



LOURENZO MARQUES.—*Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News* states that the

10c revenue stamp has been cut horizontally in two, each half being surcharged in five lines, "5 Correio de Lorenzo Marques 5 reis."



MALOUINES ISLANDS.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces, on the authority of Mr. Lemoine, that a set of ten values in the Seychelles type is in course of preparation.

Our contemporary states that it was always of the opinion that "Malouines" Islands was simply another name for "Falkland" Islands, and this information is confirmed by *Lippincott's Gazetteer* although the *Statesmen's Year Book* supplies no such information, and, at this writing, we are unable to place the colony supposed to be referred to.



NICARAGUA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 1c purple 1896 issue, imperforate vertically.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that some values of the unpaid letter stamps of the 1896 issue have been surcharged "Franqueo Oficial", converting them into official stamps. The values said to have been thus treated are the 1, 2, 5 and 20c.



REUNION.—A correspondent of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* sends the information that the 20, 25 and 50 centimes stamps of the current issue exist without accent on the "E" of "RÉUNION."



ROUMANIA.—A few months ago we chronicled the 1, 5 and 15 bani stamps of the current issue on paper slightly rosy on the reverse, making the entire stamp appear to be on rose colored paper. We are now informed that the entire set from 1 bani to 2 leu is to appear in this manner, the information being also conveyed that the issue is a provisional one, intended to celebrate the appearance of a new tooth in the mouth of a royal baby, or some other event of equal importance.



SALVADOR.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 1c green official stamp of 1896 with double surcharge.



SPAIN.—In our November number we chronicled the appearance of the 2 centimos stamp in a new color, but we are rather doubtful about the correctness of the information, as our regular correspondents in Spain have not as yet given notice of any such change.



TRINIDAD.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* sends information in regard to the quantity issued of the 5d and 10sh stamps, both of which were recently withdrawn from circulation. Of the 5d, 34,728 were issued; of the 10sh, 1,189, the remainders on hand having been destroyed.

It is likely that the 10sh stamp will become almost a rarity, as a large part of those issued were employed for revenue purposes.



UNITED STATES.—Mr. Clarence H. Eagle informs us that he has a 3c Proprietary stamp, part perforated, in a strip of three. There can therefore be no doubt as to the stamp existing in this condition.

Revenue stamp.

3c Proprietary, green, part perforate

AUSTRIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a new 6 heller letter card which is buff outside and white inside. There are no inscriptions on the card, which will save us the infliction of the numerous varieties to which Austrian cards are subject.

Letter card.

6h orange, buff

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* reports the appearance of a new 2c postal card, both regular and reply.

Postal cards.

2c carmine, buff
2x2c carmine, buff

GAYMAN ISLANDS.—Messrs. Bright & Son have received two values of a special issue for these islands, the type being the same as that in use in the Seychelles.

The Cayman Islands, formerly attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brae. This information is gleaned from the *Statesmen's Year Book*.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perf. 14.

½p green
1p carmine

SEYDLON.—The 3c stamp, which recently appeared in dark green, has been surcharged for official use.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perf. 14.
3c dark green, black surcharge

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen several values of the 1900 issue with a regular perforation, gauging about 12, instead of being, as heretofore, pin perforate and imperforate.

Adhesive stamps.

Violet surcharge.
Perf. 12.
5c red on buff
5c maroon on blue
10c red on salmon

FERNANDO PO.—In addition to the provisionals chronicled some months ago, it appears that the 10c blue revenue stamp was also surcharged "Correos" and "5 Cen." in oval, as well as with the surcharge "Correos" alone, the second variety being thus a provisional 10 centavos stamp.

An entirely new set has appeared, the design remaining the same as the issue of 1899, all the colors being changed.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

5c on 10c blue, revenue stamp, black surcharge

10c blue, on revenue stamp, black surcharge

Regular issue.

Perforated.

1m black

2m "

3m "

4m "

5m "

1c green

2c violet

3c carmine

4c black brown

5c blue

6c orange

8c bronze green

10c claret

15c dark violet

20c olive brown

40c brown

60c green

80c dark blue

1p red brown

2p red

German Offices in Morocco.—The current issue of German stamps has been surcharged for use in these offices.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

3c on 3pf bistre brown

5c " 5pf green

10c " 10pf carmine

25c " 20pf ultramarine

30c " 25pf orange and black on yellow

35c " 30pf orange and black on salmon

50c " 40pf lake and black

60c " 50pf purple and black on salmon

1p " 80pf lake and black on rose

1p 25c " 1m carmine rose

2p 50c on 2m gray blue

3p 75c " 3m black violet

GREECE.—In our last number we chronicled various provisional issues for this country. We regret to have to add somewhat extensively to the list.

The surcharged stamps are found both imperforate and perforate. We have seen one variety perforated 13½, on others the perforation gauges 11½. We are informed that this perforating is done at the Athens post office when purchasers desire it; as a result, we find various stamps in perforate condition which have hitherto only been known imperforate. A number of the provisional stamps bear an additional surcharge—"A. M.," signifying "Axia Metaliki," or "Value in Coin," as they are sold only for gold and not for the depreciated paper currency of the country. These A. M. stamps are intended to be used exclusively on international postal parcels.

We give the corrected list, including all values reported at this date:

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

Imperforate.

20l on 25l blue, 1889-92

20l " 25l dull blue "

20l " 25l indigo "

20l " 25l ultramarine "

30l " 40l violet, *yellowish*, 1880-82

30l " 40l lilac " "

40l " 2l yellow bistre, *creamish*, 1862-71

40l " 2l bistre, *yellowish*, 1880-82

50l " 40l pale rose, *creamish*, 1876

1dr " 40l violet, 1889-92

2dr " 40l " 1886-88

2dr " 40l " 1889-92

3dr " 10l orange, *yellowish*, 1880-82

3dr " 10l red orange " "

5dr " 40l red violet, *blue*, 1862-71

5dr " 40l " " 1872-76

Perf. 11½.

20l on 25l blue, 1891-92

20l " 25l dull blue "

- 20l on 25l indigo 1891-92
 20l " 25l ultramarine "
 30l " 40l violet, *yellowish*, 1880-82
 30l " 40l lilac, " "
 40l " 2l yellow bistre, *creamish*,
 1862-71
 40l " 2l bistre, *yellowish*, 1891
 50l " 40l pale rose, *creamish*, 1876
 1dr " 40l violet, 1891-92
 2dr " 40l " 1891
 2dr " 40l " 1891-92
 3dr " 10l orange, *yellowish*, 1891
 3dr " 10l red orange "
 5dr " 40l red violet, *blue*, 1862-71
 5dr " 40l " " 1872-76

Varieties :

- a. Horizontal pair, imperf. between.
 1dr on 40l violet, 1891-92
 b. Vertical pair, imperf. between.
 1dr on 40l violet, 1891-92
 c. Block of four, imperf. horizon-
 tally and vertically between.
 1dr on 40l violet, 1891-92
 Perf. 13½.
 2dr on 40l violet, 1891-92
 With additional surcharge "A. M."
 Imperf.
 25l on 40l violet, 1891
 50l " 25l blue "
 1dr " 40l brown violet, *blue*, 1862-71
 2dr " 5l green, *yellowish*, 1891
 Perf. 11½.
 25l on 40l violet, 1886-88
 50l " 25l blue "
 1dr " 40l brown violet, *blue*, 1862-71
 2dr " 5l green, *yellowish*, 1891

Dhar.—We have received the ½,
 1 and 2 annas stamps of the current
 type, printed in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforate 11½.

- ½a rose
 1a purple
 2a dark green

Hyderabad.—The *Monthly Journal*
 has received from a correspondent
 in India specimens of a provisional
 stamp, issued by this state. Our con-

temporary states that the government
 of Hyderabad decided to introduce
 the ¼ anna rate for printed matter
 and, pending the appearance of a per-
 manent stamp of that value, surcharg-
 ing was resorted to. The stamps are
 said to be surcharged singly and only
 a comparatively small number was
 issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

¼a on ½a bright vermilion, black
 surcharge

Nepal.—The *Monthly Journal* states
 that the current ½ anna black now
 appears pin perforated.

Adhesive stamp.

Pin perf.

½a black

MALTA.—Several of our con-
 temporaries report having actually
 seen a 1sh 4d stamp, the central
 design showing a view of Valetta.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perf. 14.

1sh 4d (?)

PARAGUAY.—We have received
 an additional value of the new series,
 and we illustrate herewith the design
 of this issue.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
 2c gray

SALVADOR.—In our last number
 we chronicled two stamps of the 1900
 issue, surcharged with a sunburst.

From copies shown us by friends and those chronicled in our contemporaries, we are able to add considerably to this list.

From *Mekeel's Weekly* we learn that still another value of the Due stamps has been surcharged with "Franqueo Oficial" and wheel, and that two values of these stamps have been further decorated with a sunburst. The diameter of the latter, however, is not given. We have also seen two new varieties of the 1899 issue with surcharge "Franqueo Oficial" in blue; each is perforated by a group of twelve small holes and one of them is further surcharged with the wheel device.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Surcharged Sunburst, 15mm. in diameter.

- 1c light green
- 3c dull pink
- 3c gray
- 5c slate blue
- 13c orange buff
- 50c rose red

Surcharged Sunburst, 12mm. in diameter.

- 1c green
- 2c red
- 3c slate
- 5c slate blue
- 10c dark blue
- 13c orange buff

Official stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Unpaid letter stamp of 1899, surcharged in black  and wheel.

10c orange

15c "

With additional surcharge of Sunburst.


1c orange

3c "

Blue surcharge

Perforated by twelve small holes.

13c deep rose

With additional surcharge in black 

13c deep rose

SENEGAL.—It is stated that the current 50c has been issued in brown on bluish paper. It seems rather strange that these colors should be adopted while the new value of 2fr has just appeared in France in this style.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

50c brown on blue

Federated Malay States.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 5c of Perak with new new surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perf. 14.

5c lilac and ochre, black surcharge

Perak.—Two additional provisionals have been sent to us from this State, the 8c and 50c stamps being surcharged "3 Cent" in two lines and a line through the original value.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

3c on 8c lilac and blue

3c on 50c green and black

VENEZUELA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the official stamps have also been surcharged "1900."

Official stamps.

Provisional issue.

5c dark green and black

10c rose and black

25c blue and black

50c yellow and black

1b violet and black

Communication.

TRINIDAD, 8th Nov., 1900.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D., NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs:—Confining my last respects of 3d October, I beg to-day to inform you of the following in the interest of all philatelic dealers and collectors.

I was offered these days past a quantity of the Trinidad Wrapper, 1885, $\frac{1}{2}$ d surcharged on 1d carmine, but on examination found them to be forgeries. I compared them with the originals and found the following differences :

The printing of $\frac{1}{2}$ d of the original is in sharp cut and clear letters, whilst the forgeries have more rough letters, the length of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d from beginning of H to end of V is $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the original, whilst forgery No. 1 has it 17 mm., and forgery No. 2, $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The height of letters in original is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm., whilst both forgeries have same over 3 mm. high. The length of the first overprint line is $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., nearly 21 mm. in original, and barely 20 mm. in forgery No. 1, and only 17 mm. in forgery No. 2. Both forgeries bear the post office stamp, Trinidad—1885, but put under the magnifying glass this stamp appears to be below the surcharge $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In my opinion the forgeries were made in the following way ; unsurcharged wrappers were obliterated at the post office in 1885 and then the $\frac{1}{2}$ d surcharge was printed on it by some one connected with book or newspaper printing, as the print looks very much like that.

I remain dear sirs,

Yours very truly,

CARL SCHIERHOLZ.

The Collectors Club,

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York.

The 59th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, November 12, 1900.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

Meeting called to order at 8.45 P. M. by President Bruner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$939.32, exclusive of U. S. bonds was approved as read.

The Secretary reported having issued a two weeks card to Mr. T. L. Hazzard, of Allegheny, Pa., at the request of Mr. Luff.

The House Committee's report was read and accepted.

Mr. Bruner presented to the Club the book on "The Postage Stamps of Switzerland," and on presenting this handsome volume explained that this work had been purchased with money collected by private subscription among the members of the Club. A vote of thanks was tendered to the committee which obtained the subscriptions and also to the subscribers who kindly donated this handsome book to the Club.

There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Nov. 6. The election of the following new members was confirmed: Messrs. H. Griebert, F. B. Vandeleur, W. A. Julsum, W. K. Hall, H. Champ and J. W. Jones. The following were then unanimously elected members: Mrs. Livingston, Commander B. H. Chevallier, R. N., Messrs. C. E. Baker, J. P., F. J. Durrant, S. E. Gamell, C. H. Mercer, J. R. Ponder, W. H. Woodroffe, G. Padoux, W. Swire.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave his display of British North America and New South Wales to a good attendance of highly appreciative members. The superb condition of the specimens even in reconstructed sheets was a revelation to those who had not previously seen the collection, and the whole display was a great treat to all present. Several uncatalogued varieties were noted by the members and a long and most delightful meeting was brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Avery who replied in his usual felicitous manner.

The first auction takes place Dec. 9th.

Lots must reach the Hon. Sec. by Nov. 19th.

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

The 206th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., on Nov. 20th, 1900.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., with President J. W. Sittig in the chair and Messrs. O. Dejonge, A. Lienhardt, E. Angell and R. S. Lehman present, also Mr. J. L. Browne as guest.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Angell proposed for membership Mr. Constantin Dascalakis, of Athens, Greece and Mr. J. L. Browne, of Englewood, N. J.

The nominations were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. C. Schoeffel was unanimously elected a member, the Executive Committee having favorably reported upon his proposal.

Mr. C. B. Knocker withdrew his application for membership as he is going to leave the U. S. Mr. Lienhardt was requested to see him to induce him to become a corresponding member.

Mr. Witt sends a cutting from a German newspaper, which states that our member Capt. J. Niedermeyer in October, 1898, when he was first officer of the S. S. "Sachsen" rescued, at great personal risk, several members of the crew of a wrecked Chinese vessel, off the coast of China, and that the Emperor of Germany, in appreciation of his bravery, had presented him with a gold watch bearing the Emperor's portrait and autograph engraved thereon. Mr. Dejonge moved that a letter of congratulation be sent to Capt. Niedermeyer; carried unanimously.

"A Friend" sends a lot of periodicals for the library, and the Birmingham Philatelic Society its annual report for the year 1900. These were accepted with thanks.

Mr. Angell exhibited some very fine exchange circuit books, stamps from which found ready sale.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. Next meeting December 18, 1900.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

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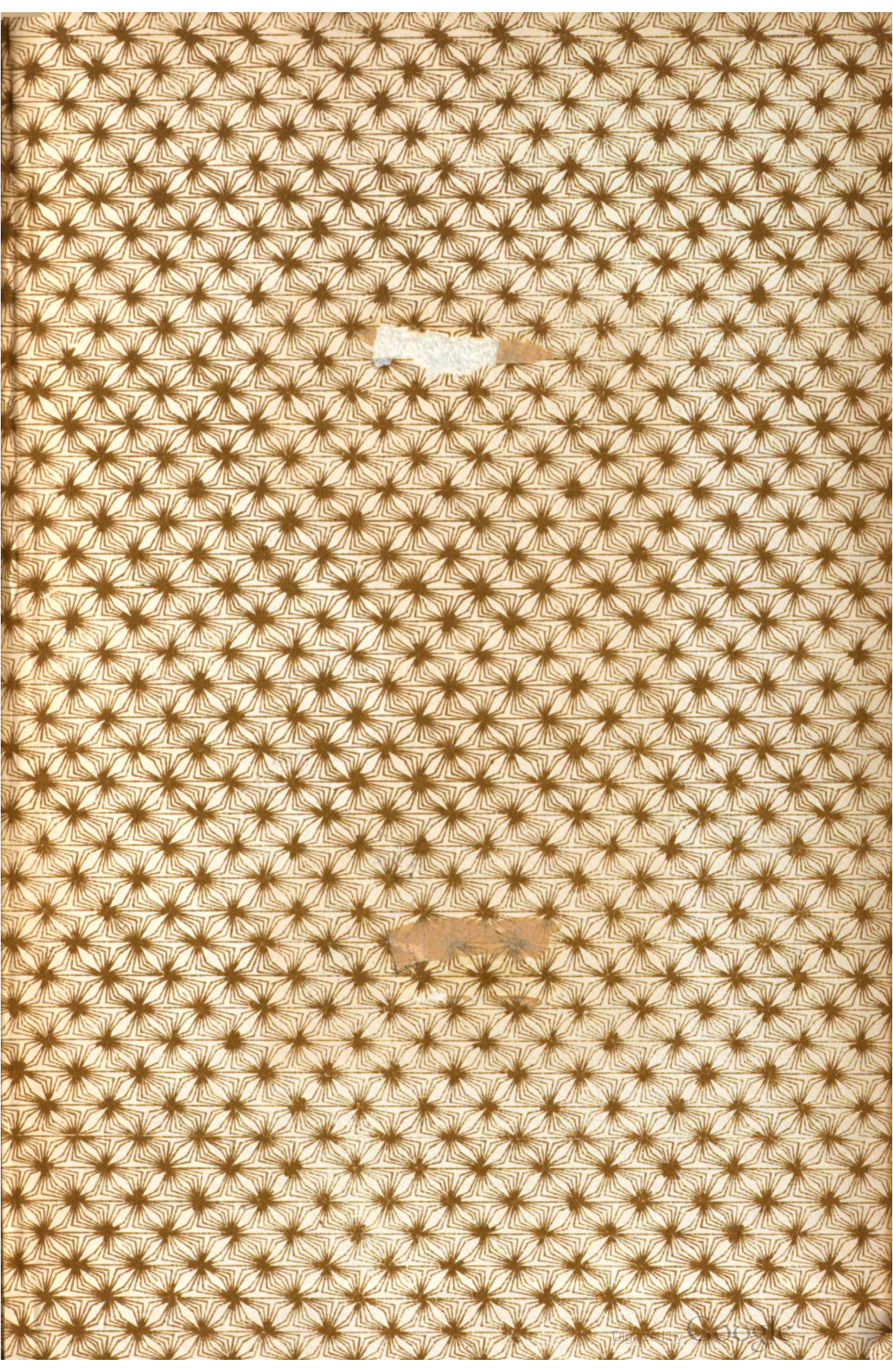
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STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN

816 State Street

Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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