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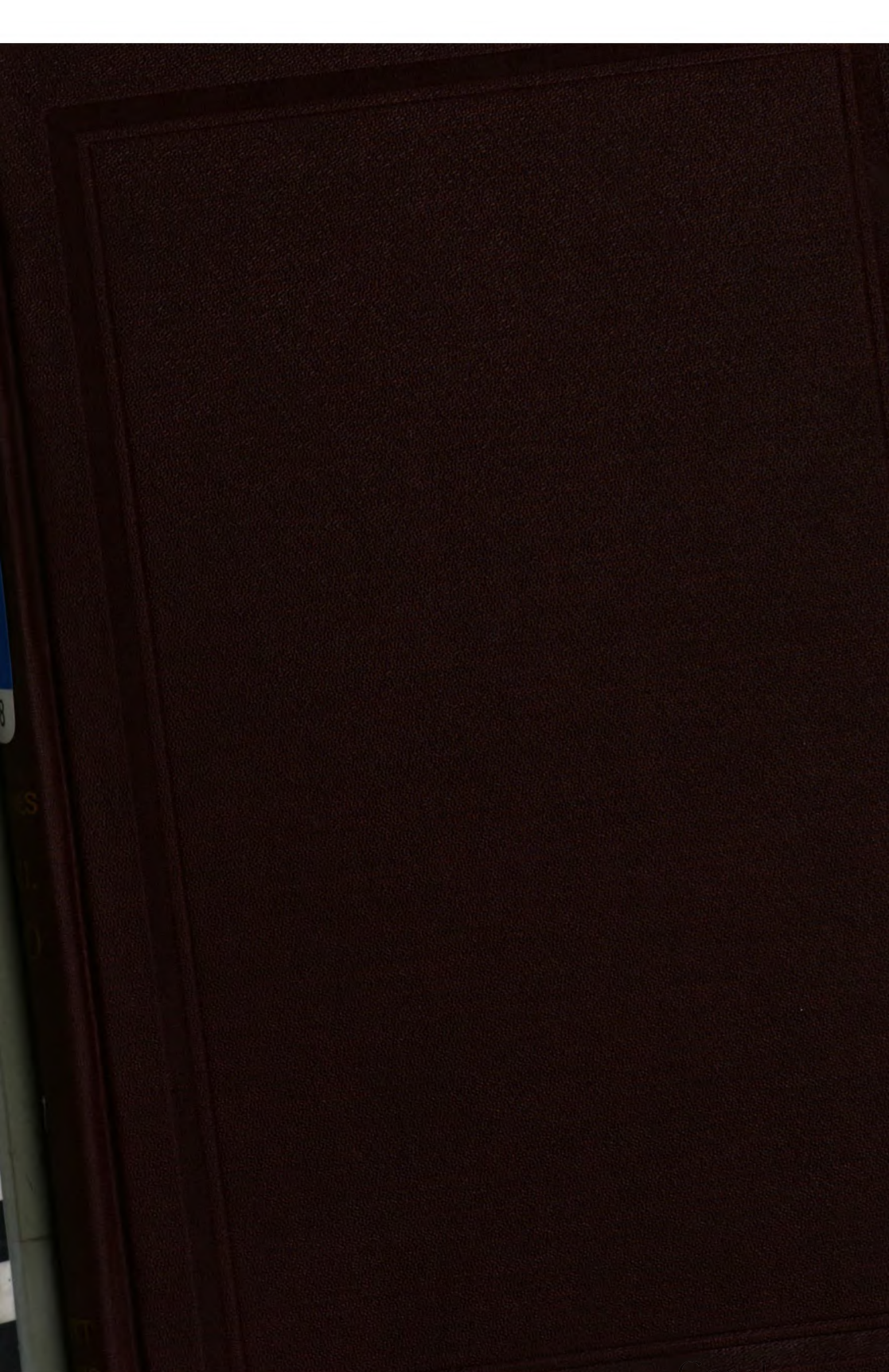
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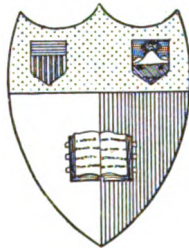
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3 1924 056 312 915

146

6187

1251

113

1870

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

BAVARIA.—Continued.

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.—Con'd.

1882.

Same as 1878 and 1887.

245 München, 24 varieties.

Principal variety, München in italics,

246 München

1884.

**Commission
für
Retourbriefe
Augsburg.**

Type printed in
black on white
wove paper, 36 var-
ieties on the sheet

247 Aug-burg, 36 varieties

1885.

**Commission
für
Retourbriefe
Augsburg.**

**Commission
für
Rückbriefe
Nürnberg.**

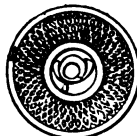
Type printed in black on white wove pa-
per, 36 varieties on the sheet.

248 Augsburg, 36 varieties

249 Nürnberg, 36 "

ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.



F.



G.

February 1st, 1869.



Stamp embossed in
upper right corner;
black inscription across
stamp "KÖNIGL BAYER
POST COUVERT;" white
wove paper. First
shape, the lower flap is
rounded at top.

Size 146 x 84 mm.

1^o Tress F measuring 16½ mm in diam
eter.

301 3kr rose

2° Tress F measuring 18½ mm in diameter.
302 3kr rose

Variety: Double impression, the first one being an Albino,
303 3x3kr rose and no color.

1871.

1° Same as preceding issue on bluish wove paper.

Size 146 x 84 mm.

a. Tress F measuring 16½ mm. in diameter.
304 3kr rose

b. Tress F measuring 18½ mm. in diameter.
305 3kr rose

2° Second shape, the top of the lower flap hollowed out.

a. Tress F measuring 16½ mm. in diameter.
306 3kr rose

b. Tress F measuring 18½ mm. in diameter.
307 3kr rose

1874.

1° Same as preceding issue, but without inscription across stamp; bluish wove paper.

Second shape, Tress F.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

308 3kr rose

2° Stamp similar to adhesives of 1861-67 issue, embossed in upper right corner.



a. Size 147 x 63 mm.

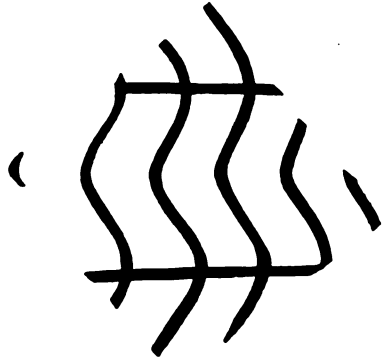
309 1kr green, white laid paper
310 1kr " blue "
311 1kr " rose "
312 1kr " yellow "

b. Size 148 x 82 mm.

313 1kr green, white wove paper
314 1kr " " laid "
315 3kr rose " " "
316 3kr " blue " "
317 7kr blue, white " "

1875.

Same as 1869 issue on blue laid paper, watermarked slanting wavy lines.



2° Second shape. Tress F measuring 18½ mm. in diameter.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

318 3kr rose

January 1st, 1876.

1° Stamp similar to adhesives of 1876 issue, embossed in upper right corner; blue laid paper, watermarked slanting wavy lines.



Second shape. Tress F measuring 18½ in diameter.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

319 3kr rose

2° Same type on various papers without watermark and tress.

a. Size 148x65 mm.

| | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|--------|-------|
| 320 | 3pf green, | rose | laid | paper |
| 321 | 3pf | " | white | " " |
| 322 | 3pf | " | green | " " |
| 323 | 3pf | " | yellow | " " |
| 324 | 3pf | " | blue | " " |
| 325 | 3pf | " | lilac | " " |
| 326 | 10pf | carmine, | rose | " " |
| 327 | 10pf | " | white | " " |
| 328 | 10pf | " | green | " " |
| 329 | 10pf | " | yellow | " " |
| 330 | 10pf | " | blue | " " |
| 331 | 10pf | " | lilac | " " |
| 332 | 20pf | blue, | white | " " |
| 333 | 20pf | " | green | " " |
| 334 | 20pf | " | yellow | " " |
| 335 | 20pf | " | blue | " " |
| 336 | 20pf | " | lilac | " " |

b. Size 148x82 mm.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--------|------------|------|-------|
| 337 | 3pf | green, | blue | laid | " |
| 338 | 3pf | " | lilac | " | " |
| 339 | 3pf | " | white | " | " |
| 340 | 3pf | " | buff, | wove | " |
| 341 | 3pf | " | straw | " | " |
| 342 | 3pf | " | gray green | wove | paper |

- 343 10pf carmine, white wove paper
- 344 10pf " blue laid "
- 345 10pf " lilac " "
- 346 20pf blue, blue " "
- 347 20pf " lilac " "
- 348 20pf " white " "

c. Size 155x90 mm.

- 349 3pf green, white wove paper
- 350 10pf carmine, " " "
- 351 10pf " " laid "

d. Size 130x85 mm.

- 352 3pf green, blue laid paper
- 353 20pf blue, " " "

e. Size 123x87 mm.

- 354 3pf green, blue laid paper
- 355 20pf carmine, " " "

January 1st, 1878.

Same type as 1876 issue, blue laid paper, watermarked wavy lines.

Second shape. Tress G.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

- 356 10pf carmine

January 1st, 1880.

Same type as preceding issue, white laid paper, watermarked slanting wavy lines.

Second shape. Tress G.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

- 357 10pf carmine

April 1883.

Same as preceding issue but watermarked slanting wavy lines, close together.

- 358 10pf carmine

Envelopes Nos. 309-317 and 320-355 inclusive, were only issued on special orders.

WRAPPERS.

February 1st, 1874.

Stamp of same type as envelopes of 1874. 67 issue embossed to right, green border, white wove paper.

Size 370 x 50 mm.

- 401 1kr green

Variety: without green border.

- 402 1kr green

1874.

Same, on bluish paper, watermarked vertical wavy lines.

- 403 1kr green

January 1st, 1876.

Stamp same type as envelopes of 1876 issue; bluish laid paper, watermarked vertical wavy lines.

Size 369 x 52 mm.

- 404 3pf green

January 1882.

Same as preceding issue, but on white laid paper.

Size 367 x 52 mm.

- 405 3pf green

April 1882.

Same as preceding issue, but watermarked wavy lines, close together.

Size 370 x 52 mm.

- 406 3 pf green

December 1885.

Same as preceding issue.

Size 230 x 160 mm.

- 407 3pf green

MILITARY ENVELOPES.

1876.

Envelope without stamp, three lines for address; black inscription in lower left corner: "Soldaten Brief—Eigene Angelegenheit des Empfängers."

White laid paper.

- 451 No value, black.

WAR ENVELOPES.

Envelopes used during the Franco-Russian war for letters sent to or by soldiers belonging to the Bavarian Army.

As these were not issued by the government we shall not catalogue them.

COUNTERFEITS.

With the exception of the 1kr black of the first issue, the Bavarian stamps have not tempted the forgers, and even this counterfeit is so poor, that it can hardly be called dangerous; it is lithographed instead of engraved, and the labels which bear the words of value, name, etc., are intensely black, while on the originals they are of a rather dull black and spotty, that is to say, the ink left small spots untouched.

BELGIUM.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES=1 FRANC=\$.19 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVES.

July 1st, 1849.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; watermark two L's interlaced, enclosed in a single lined rectangular frame, placed sideways. Size 18½ x 21½ mm.

- 1 10c brown (Leopold I)
- 2 20c blue

Reprints.

1866.

- 1° White wove paper.

- 3 10c brown

- 4 20c blue

2° Horizontally laid paper.

- 5 10c brown
6 20c blue

3° Vertically laid paper.

- 7 10c brown
8 20c blue

The absence of the watermark is sufficient to distinguish the reprints from the originals.

October 17th, 1849.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, watermarked same as preceding issue. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

9 40c carmine

August 10th, 1850.

Same as preceding issue.

- 10 10c brown
11 20c blue

1851.

Same as preceding issue,

but watermark without frame.



1° Thick paper.

- 12 10c brown
13 20c blue
14 20c carmine

2° Thin paper

- 15 10c brown
16 20c blue
17 40c carmine

April 1st, 1861.

Same as preceding issue, but without watermark.

- 18 10c brown
19 20c blue
20 40c carmine

April 11, 1863.

Same as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
21 10c brown
22 20c blue
23 40c carmine
2° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.
24 10c brown
25 20c blue
26 40c carmine
3° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
27 10c brown
28 20c blue
29 40c carmine

4° Perforated, 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 30 10c brown
31 20c blue
32 40c carmine

Other compilers catalogue these stamps as perforated 13, 14; 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$; 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$; however we have seen all these that we mention but have not found any perforated 13, 14, or 13, $13\frac{1}{2}$.

November, 1st 1865.



Typographed on white wove paper, highly surfaced. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm. London impression.

1° Perforated 14.

33 1fr lilac

2° Perforated 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 34 30c brown
35 1fr lilac

Variety: Unperforated horizontally and perforated 14 vertically.

36 30c brown

January 1st 1866.

Same as preceding issue.



1° London impression.

Perforated 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 37 10c gray
38 20c light blue
39 40c carmine

2° Local impression.

a. Thin wove paper.

Perforated 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 40 10c gray
41 20c blue
42 30c brown
43 40c carmine

b. Thick wove paper.

Perforated 15.

- 44 10c gray
45 20c blue
46 20c ultramarine
47 30c brown
48 40c rose
49 1fr lilac

The London impression is much clearer than the local impression, and the colors are much lighter. The perforation of all the stamps was done in Belgium with exception of a few sheets of the 1 franc which were perforated in London, the perforation of which is 14.

1869-70.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17½ x 21½ mm.

Perforated 15.

50 10c light green (Nov. 15th, 1869) (Leopold II)

- 51 10c dark green "
- 52 20c blue (Jan. 1st, 1870)
- 53 20c ultramarine "
- 54 30c pale bistre (March 1st, 1870)
- 55 30c dark amber "
- 56 40c rose (April 1st, 1870)
- 57 40c carmine "
- 58 1fr dark violet "
- 59 1fr mauve "

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 60 10c light green
- 61 30c dark amber
- 62 40c carmine

July 1st, 1875 and April 1st, 1878.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17 x 21 mm.

Perforated 15.

- 63 25c yellow bistre
- 64 50c slate
- 65 5fr light reddrown (1878)

1881.

Same as preceding issue, printed in fugitive colors.

Perforated 15.

- 66 10c gray green
- 67 20c ultramarine
- 68 40c carmine
- 69 5fr dark reddrown

Some of these stamps are found with a cancellation formed of lozenges within two parallel bars, these were used as deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

1883.



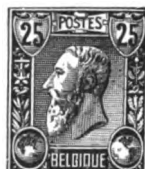
Perforated 14.

- 70 10c carmine, (October 20th)
- 71 20c pearl gray, "
- 72 25c blue, (November 1st)
- 73 50c violet, "

1884-86.



Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: the 10, 25, 50c, 1 and 2fr, 18x22 mm; the 20 and 50c, 18x21½ mm.



Perforated 15.

- 74 10c rose on bluish, (July 15th 1884)
- 75 20c olive, (Jan. 1st 1886.)
- 76 25c blue on rose, (Jan. 1st 1885)
- 77 50c ochre, (Jan 1st 1886)
- 78 1fr reddrown on greenish, (June 15th 1884)
- 79 2fr violet, (Jan. 1st 1886)

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

June 1st, 1861.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 151 1c yellow green
152 1c blue green

April 11th 1863.

Same as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$,
153 1c green
2° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.
154 1c green
3° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
155 1c green
4° Perforated 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$.
156 1c green

1866-67.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18×22 mm.

- 1° Unperforated
157 1c gray (August 1888)
2° Perforated 14.
158 1c gray (June 1866)
159 2c blue (March 1867)
160 5c brown (Sept. 1866)
3° Perforated 15.
161 1c gray (Jan. 1st, 1867)
162 2c ultramarine "
163 5c light brown "
164 5c dark brown "

1869-70.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 15.

- 165 1c yellow green (Nov. 15th, 1869)
166 1c green "
167 2c blue (Jan. 1st, 1870)
168 2c ultramarine "
169 5c pale bistre (March 1st, 1870)
170 5c dark amber "
171 8c violet (Jan. 1st, 1870)
172 8c mauve "

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 173 1c yellow green
174 2c blue
175 5c dark amber

1881.

Same as preceding issue printed in fugitive colors.

Perforated 11.

- 176 1c gray green
177 2c ultramarine
178 5c reddish amber

Variety: *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.

- 179 1c gray green

January 1st, 1884.

Perforated 14.

- 180 1c olive
Variety: *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.
181 1c olive

July 1st, 1884.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 182 1c gray
183 5c green

Varieties:

- 1° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.
184 1c gray
2° *Beigique* instead of *Belgique*.

- 185 5c green

October 1888 and January 1st, 1889.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 186 1c olive
187 2c brown red

1889.

Varieties:

- 1° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*
188 1c olive
2° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*
189 1c olive

The difference between the 1c of the 1888 issue and the 1c of the issue of January 1884, can only be told by the gum which in the later issue is white instead of yellowish; this issue was printed in olive in order to use up a large quantity of olive ink on hand at the Government Printing Office. In August, 1889, this issue resumed its former color (gray), all the olive ink having been used up. The various errors mentioned above are caused by the breaking of some letters in making the plates, and in the case of the 1c. the same error was to be found in three consecutive issues. The plates have been corrected and no errors are now to be found.

The 1c stamps having been used by many people to prepay letters, the Post Office Department in July, 1861, published a decree informing the public that as the 1 centime stamps had been created specially to prepay the postage on newspapers and printed matter, any letters prepaid with these stamps should be considered unpaid.

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.



Typograph-
on white wove
paper. Size
 $34\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.

- Perforated 14.
 251 10c brown red
 252 20c blue
 253 50c carmine
 254 80c yellow
Variety: Vingt instead of Vingt.
 255 20c blue

August 1881 and February 1882.

Same as preceding issue.

- Perforated 14.
 256 25c green
 257 1fr gray, (1882)

1881.

Same as 1879 issue, printed in fugitive colors.

- Perforated 14.
 258 50c carmine

1882-87.

Typograph-

ed on white
 wove paper.

Size 34x24½

mm.



Perforated 15.

- 259 10c brown red, (June 1886)
 260 20c blue, "
 261 25c green, (February 1887)
 262 50c carmine, (August 1882)
 263 80c pale ochre, (March 1883)

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

August 1st, 1870.



Typographed on white
 wove paper. Size 17x20½
 mm.

Perforated 15.

- 301 10c green
 302 20c blue

Varieties: 10c stamps cut in two, each half being used as a 5c.

- 1° Cut horizontally in two.
 a. Upper half
 303 5c green
 b. Lower half.
 304 5c green
 2° Cut diagonally in two.
 a. Right upper half.
 305 5c green
 b. Left upper half.
 306 5c green
 c. Right lower half.
 307 5c green
 d. Left lower half.
 308 5c green

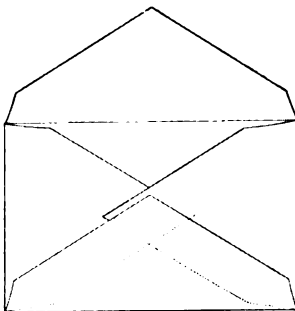
1871.

Same as preceding issue.

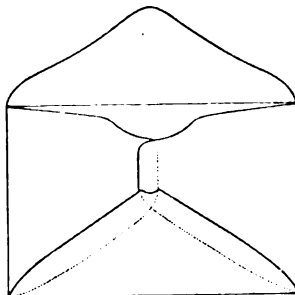
Unperforated.

- 309 10c green
 310 20c blue

ENVELOPES.
 SHAPES.



Shape 1.



Shape 2.

August 1st, 1873.



Stamp embossed in upper right corner :
 white wove paper ; 1st shape.

- 1° Size 115 x 75 mm.
 401 10c green
 2° Size 145 x 115 mm.
 402 10c green

June 1st, 1879.

Stamp same as preceding issue ; 2d Shape.

- 1° Size 115 x 75 mm.
 403 10c green
 2° Size 145 x 115 mm.
 404 10c green

LETTER SHEETS.

March 25th, 1888.

Unfolded envelope; stamp same type as adhesives of 1884 issue to right; two lines of inscription; *Enveloppe-Lettre—Omslag brief*. Thick blue paper.

Size 115 x 75 mm.

451 10c carmine

WRAPPERS.



In 1877, two wrappers were prepared but they have never been issued. Typographed on white wove paper, stamp to the right; inscription to the left in capitals: "*Administration des Postes.*"

Sizes: 350 x 40 mm. and 350 x 60 mm.

501 1c green

502 5c brown red

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any counterfeits of the Belgian stamps.

BERGEDORF.

Currency. 16 SCHILLING=12 GROSCHEN=1 MARK=\$0.28 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVES.

November 1st, 1861.

Lithographed on white or colored wove paper.



Sizes: 1/2s, 15 1/2 x 14 1/2 mm; 1s, 15 3/4 x 15 3/4 mm; 1 1/2s, 17 1/2 x 17 1/2 mm; 3s, 19 x 19 mm; 4s, 21 x 21 mm.

- 1 1/2sch black on violet
- 2 1/2sch black on blue
- 3 1sch black on white
- 4 1 1/2sch black on yellow
- 5 3sch black on pale red
- 6 3sch blue on rose
- 7 4sch black on brown

Varieties:

- 1° *schillinge* instead of *schilling*

- 8 1 1/2sch black on yellow

2° *tête bêche*

- 9 1sch black on white
- 10 1 1/2sch black on yellow (*schillinge*)

Reprints.

1° June, 1867

- 11 1/2sch black on violet
- 12 3sch black on rose

2° 1872

- 13 1/2sch black on blue
 - 14 1sch black on white
 - 15 1 1/2sch black on yellow (*schillinge*)
 - 16 3sch blue on rose
 - 17 4sch black on brown
- Varieties: *Tête bêche*
- 18 1sch black on white
 - 19 1 1/2sch black on yellow

It is not easy to distinguish the reprints from the originals; in fact, we do not know of an infallible test. The reprints are generally of a lighter shade than the originals; but this is not very difficult to remedy, as soaking will generally take away the bright appearance. The cancellation also is no positive test, as quantities of reprints are to be found with forged cancellation.

COUNTERFEITS.

Numerous good counterfeits of these stamps have been made; but the differences are so small that it is impossible to describe them, and a close comparison will be necessary to tell the counterfeits from the genuine.

BERMUDA.

Currency. 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS.
1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVES.

September, 1865



Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Size, 18 1/2 x 22mm.

Perforated 14.

- 1 1p red
- 2 6p lilac
- 3 1sh green

Varieties: Watermark inverted.

- 4 1p red

March, 1866.



Same paper, size and watermark as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

5 2p blue

March, 1873.



Similar to preceding issue, same paper, size and watermark.

Perforated 14.

6 3p yellow buff

March, 1874.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of September 1865, and March 1866, surcharged diagonally in black with new value.

Perforated 14.

1° surcharged **THREE PENCE**

7 3p on 1sh green

2° surcharged **THREE PENCE**

8 3p on 1p red

9 3p on 2p blue

10 3p on 1sh green

Some compilers catalogue also the 1 and 2p with surcharge of the first type, however, we have not the slightest confidence in them, and believe with Major Evans that the 1 and 2p, with surcharge of the second type, were never put into actual use, and are in reality essays.

March, 1875.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1868, '66 and '73 surcharged horizontally in black with new value.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged **One Penny.**

11 1p on 2p blue

12 1p on 3p yellow buff

13 1p on 1sh green

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

14 1p on 1sh green

March, 1880.



Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Size 18½x22 mm.

Perforated 14.

15 ½p pale brown

16 4p orange

1884-86

Same types, impression, etc., as issues of 1865, '66 and '67. Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

17 1p red

18 1p rose (December, 1886)

19 2p blue

20 3p gray (January, 1886)

Varieties: Watermark inverted.

21 1p rose

November, 1884.



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

Perforated 14.

22 2½p ultramarine

COUNTERFEITS.

The counterfeits being all lithographs it is quite easy to distinguish them from the genuine. However, dangerous counterfeits of the provisionals of the 1874 issue (2d type) are in existence, having been made by printing a forged surcharge over genuine stamps of the 1865 and '66 issues; there are different styles of counterfeits, some having an ornamented "P," while others are exactly of the same type as the genuine. These last are of course the only dangerous ones; the only difference we can find being in the length of the surcharge, which on all the genuine that we have seen, measures 23½mm. We have never seen a genuine cancelled 3p on 1 or 2p.

NOMEN EST OMEN.

ETYMOLOGY OF

THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES

Translated from the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* by W. Morgan Martin.

It is an undisputed fact that Stamp-collecting is receiving more and more that recognition of its interesting and instructive features which it deserves.

It is understood, that in the knowledge of stamps there lies hidden a true incentive to the broadening and animating of geographical historical and especially philological instruction.

To many collectors therefore it will not be unwelcome if the "*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*" reveals in its columns the derivation of the names of certain countries.

In the first place we look at

EUROPE.

Who does not know the tradition of the Phoenician King's daughter Europa, who was stolen by the enamored Jupiter disguised in the shape of a bull, and carried to that part of the earth which has taken her name?

Cadmus, her brother, had to search for her and was not allowed to return home without her. As is was impossible for him to accomplish his mission, he founded the city of Thebes. It is a tradition, which on the one side is intended to show, that Europe was populated from Asia, and on the other hand it illustrates to us the Phoenician influence upon Greece. The more modern etymologists (Kiepert) take into consideration the Shemitic ereb, dark; therefore Europe was the "evening land," and was contrasted with Asia, namely the "morning land."

Alsace. This name originated in the time of the Frankish Kings. Some declare the land of "Elisassen" as the land of alien settlers; others as the country of the "inhabitants on the Ill" (the name of a tributary of the Rhine in Alsace).

Bavaria. At the time of the migration, the Celtic people of Boioaria, i. e. the inhabitants of the land of Boii, stationed guards who came from their former dwelling-places to the above mentioned land of Boii, the present Bavaria (Bayern) and transferred their name to their new dwelling place. Latinized the name is Bavaria.

Belgium, the new kingdom which separated from Holland in 1831, was named after its old inhabitants, the Celtic Belgae, as the land of the Belgians had already been called Belgica (Caesar, de Bello Gallico) in the time of the Romans.

Bosnia was named after Bosna, a western tributary of the Save.

Brunswick. The city was named Brunswick by its founder Bruno of Saxony. As the old "wick" signified city, its name is in effect "Bruno City." From the city the surrounding country derived its name.

Bremen. "Border City" from bram, bräm, the shore upon which the place was originally built by mariners and fishers.

Bulgaria, derived from the Finnish Bulgarians or Volgarians, named after Bolgar their capital which was situated in middle Volga. When a part of the Bulgarians first appeared on the Danube in 587, they soon conquered the Slavs of that region; both tribes then intermingled, and thus the name has been applied to all the inhabitants of that land.

Denmark. "The mark (i. e., boundary land) of the Danes," a Gothic tribe which wandered into the archipelago about the fifth century.

England. Land of the Angles, those Germans from the district of the present Schleswig-Holstein, who came to England together with the Saxons under their leaders, Hengist and Horsa, a short time after the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Finland. "Land of the Finns." The name of the Finns is the Gothic translation of their peculiar name *soumalaiset*, swampmen, from *souma* swamp, moor.

France. Empire of the Franks—the free.

Germany. (Deutschland). The old high-German *diutisc*, *thiudisks*, "related to the tribe to the people (diot and thiuda)." At one time our ancestors called themselves thus in contradistinction to the inhabitants of the Roman Empire whom they called Welsh (Wale, Galen and Gauls,) as foreign to themselves. Hence Germany (Deutschland) the "land of the Germans" (Deutsche).

Gibraltar, named from the Arabic *Gebel al Tarik* "Mountain of Tarik," after the Arabian general who landed in Europe in 711.

Great Britain, possibly from the Phoenician *Baratanak* meaning "Land of Fin."

Hamburg signifies "forestcastle" (the old-Saxon form *hamme* still exists.) It was built in the year 811 by Charles the Great (Charlemagne) against the Slavonians.

Hannover, in former times Hanover denoting "high bank" because the city proper lay upon the elevated right bank of the Leine river, first became the name of the city only, then of the surrounding country.

Holland. This name was formed from the original "Holtland," on account of the thick copse-wood of the islands at the mouth of the Maas. (Holt is the low-German form for the high-German Holz (wood), such changes are common as for example the low-German *dat* for the high-German *das*, and the low-German *water* for the high-German *wasser*.)

Iceland. The second discoverer Floeke named this polar island "Iceland" on account of the great amount of floating ice off the north coast; it was as correctly christened *Snjoland* (snow land) by the Norwegian Noddod.

Ionian Islands. They received their names from the Ionians, who settled on them. This people derived its origin from the traditional Ion (the son of Apollo and Creusa,) who was king of Ægialea.

From that time the inhabitants of that city were called Ionians.

Italy from the Latin *vitulus* meaning calf, the secondary form is *italus*, therefore Italy denotes "calf-land." This etymology has been borne out by inscriptions on coins. (Inscription *Viteliu* for Italy.)

Lombardy, Italian *Lombardia*, was named after the immigrant German people of the Longobards.

Lübeck was named after the Slavonian king Lieuby, who erected an alarm post south of the modern *Kaltenhof* against the *Obotrites*. This was destroyed by the *Rugians* in 1139, and arose again in its present location in 1143, and the few inhabitants of Olden—*Lubecke* (Old *Lubeck*) now transferred the name to the new place.

Luxemburg, *Lucelinburg*, "small castle" at first the name of the castle, then that of the city and surrounding country.

San Marino was named after the hermit *Marinus*, who settled in this place in the fourth century, and lived upon the top of the mountain where the capital is also situated.

Modena, from the Latin "Mutina," the old Roman colony.

Montenegro is the Italian for "black mountains." Its Slavonic name has the same meaning, *Črnagora*, (*črna*=black, *gora*=mountain.)

Neapel, the Greek for "new city."

Norway, properly, *Norweg*, meaning "Northern-way," the so-called by the Norman mariners after the Northern water-ways in contrast to "Vesterveg" and "Austurveg."

Austria is an adaptation of the form for "Eastern Empire."

Poland, from the Slavonic pole meaning "plain."

Portugal was named after the city Porto, meaning "harbor," (Roman *Portuscale*,) the most important city of this country, about the middle of the 11th century.

Prussia, from *Borussen*, and this from *Russen*, *Reussen*; one of the geographical names which in consequence of the political formation, has gradually attained a much wider extent.

Saxony, an old German name for a people and their country, which spread with the tribes that bore it. From *sahs*, their peculiar short weapon.

Sardinia is not to be traced from the well-known fish—the Sardine, but from the Iberian race of people, the Sardi.

Schleswig, the name of the city signified "place (old-German wick) on the Schlei;" later on it was applied to the surrounding country.

Sweden, in the vernacular language *Sverige*, is constructed from *Svea-Rike*, which signifies "Svenen Empire," (written even in the 16th century in the chronicle of *Olaos Petri Sverike*).

Switzerland is a modification of the name *Schwyz*, the chief place of the well known old-Swiss canton of the name. Its name was derived from *Switer*, a guide of the traditional northern immigrants.

Spain is the Phoenician for "cony-land."

Tuscany was named after the Tuscans.

Turkey. The Turks were designated by the Arabs as "turkur," robbers.

Württemberg official style of writing for "Württemberg," from "Wirtemberg" or "Wirtineberg"—a castle not far from Stuttgart, on the red mountains. The latter at present, is the Greek vault church of Queen Catharine. (*Wirt am Berg*.)

ASIA.

It is accepted according to the newer etymologists, that the word *Asia* has been derived from Semitic words with the significations "Intermediate -land," "Shining-land," but mostly "Land of the Rising Sun." In this last signification, *Asia* might be contrasted with, *Europe*—the Evening-land, as the Morning-land (*Natolia*, *Orient*, *Levante*, *Japan* and *Nippon*).

Afghanistan. "Land of the Afghans," named after their ancestor *Afghana*, a co-temporary of *Nebuchadnezzar*.

Tan is "land," which we find again in *Turkestan*, *Beloochistan* and others.

Bhopal or *Bhupalpur*—"Kings-town" from *bhupal*, a land-regent.

Borneo named after the Malayan sultanate, *Burni* or *Bruni*, adapted to Portuguese pronunciation.

Ceylon: Abridged from *Sinhala dwipa*, the Sanscrit for lions island; therefore the inhabitants are *Singhalese*.

China. The name is probably formed from the name of the old dynasty *Tshin* (255-209 B. C.,) which has been adopted with us after the example of the Portuguese. The Chinese themselves also call their country *Tschung Kue* i. e., the "Central Empire."

Haidarabad. "Haidar's City," from the proper noun *Haidar*, meaning "lion."

Hong-Kong, is the Chinese for "sweet-scented water."

Faridkot. "Færid's castle."

Holkar. Family name of the house of princes.

Japan is a modification of the name Nippon, which means "Land of the Rising Sun" from the Japanese "ni" meaning fire, or in a more liberal significance meaning sun, and "pon" meaning terra firma or land.

Cashmere, is from the Sanscrit Kasyapa-mar signifying "Home of Kasyapa," the saint who brought about the drainage of a lake situated in the valley.

Corea is called Corey by Kämpfer in his description of Japan (Beschreibung von Japan I Seite 77.)

Philippines, named by the Spaniards in honor of their king, Philip the Second.

Siam, abridged from Schan or Schyan.

Straits Settlements. "Colony on the strait."

Timor is the Malayan for "Orient" or "East."

AFRICA.

This name was first applied by the Romans to the ancient Lybia, who next designated the surrounding country of Carthage, inhabited by the Afri, as Africa i. e., "Afriland", and then gradually gave a larger compass to the name. Besides, in the time of Cæsar, Africa was not yet generally acknowledged as a third part of the earth. (Sallustus, bellum Jugurthinum Cap. 17. In divisione orbis terrarum plurius in parte tertia Africam posuere, pauci tantum modo Asiam et Europam esse, sed Africam in Europam.)

Azores, port os Açores meaning "hawk-islands", so named by the Portuguese on account of the many açores, "hawks" or, properly speaking, "hen-harriers."

Cape Verde Islands, named after Cape Verde meaning "green cape."

Egypt. The name is of Greek origin, but of doubtful meaning; according to Brugsch, the Greek Aegyptos was a corruption of Ha-ka-ptah i. e., "house of worship of the Ptah." The native name was Chemi, signifying "black land;" yet that does not allude to the dark complexion of the inhabitants, for these were reddish brown, but to the alluvia black soil of the Nile, which has a remarkable distinction from the adjacent Ta Tesch i. e., "the redness," of the desert.

Fernando Po was discovered in 1469 or 1471 by Fernao do Po and named after him.

Griqualand takes its name after the Griquas, a mixed race from the Hot-tentots and Dutch.

St. Helena was discovered by João da Nova on St. Helen's day, May 22d, 1502.

Liberia, from the Latin liber meaning "free." "not slavish," was the acquired land named by the noble-minded North Americans in 1824, in which the freed and emancipated negroes should find a safe refuge and a well-ordered home.

Madeira. "Wood or forest island."

Mauritius. "Maurice-island" in honor of Maurice of Orange.

Natal. Abridgement of *dies natalis*, meaning "Christmas," because the coast was discovered on Christmas-day in 1498 by Vasco de Gama.

Orange State named after the Orange river. The latter was called Orange river by the Hollanders, in honor of their ruling-house, Orange.

Sierra Leone signifies "lion-mountains."

São Thomé. The old town Meliapore was christened by the Portuguese as "St. Thomas" in remembrance of the apostle of this name who, according to the statements of the natives, is said to have lived here and performed miracles.

Transvaal. "The land across the Vaal," an affluent of the Orange river, called also Gai Gariep.

Martin Waltze-müller, the college teacher in St. Dié, Lorraine, proposed the name

AMERICA

in his *Cosmographiae Introductio* in 1507 for the new South American countries, said to have been discovered by Amerigo Vespucci. (It is noticed indeed, that a much greater expanse was given to the name later on.) In the Spanish peninsula they for a long time called the new world *Indias Occidentales* (West Indies) or simply *Indias*. In England they called the North American coast Newfoundland and the like.

On the other hand in Germany and other countries the first named proposition immediately met with accord, assisted by the spreading of the writings of Vespucci, and the similarity of the names of other continents. The name America was first found geographically used upon Apian's map of the world in 1522.

We add to our account about the origin of the name America, that according to others the originator of the name was called Waldseemüller, and was a bookseller and Professor at St. Dié. He translated the journeys of Amerigo Vespucci from the French under the name *Hylacomylus* and then published them.

Argentina, meaning "silver land," is from the Latin *argentum* which signifies "silver," whilst the river has received its name *Rio de la Plata*, (*Plata-silver*) from the Spanish.

Barbados, named from the *fiscus barbata*, a kind of fig tree, which was met with abundantly in that place.

Bermudas (islands) received their names by their discoverer, the Spaniard—Juan Bermudas in 1515. The islands were also called *Sommers-Islands*, after Sir George Sommers, who was stranded here in 1612 and took possession of them in the name of the English.

Brazil, which was at first considered an island, received the name, *Ilha da vera cruz* i. e., "islands of the true cross," after a great wooden cross which was erected on May 1st, 1500.

Later on it received also the name *Paapagalli terra*, signifying "parrot land," and in time of the French possession it took the name *le France antarctique* i. e., "the Antarctic France."

The well-known dye-wood transported to Europe for the first time on the first voyage in 1503, which the natives call *ibira pitanga* i. e., "red wood" and the Portuguese named *braza* ("fire") after the fiery-red color, was employed to bestow its enduring name upon the country; in German it has the form *Bra-silien* meaning "land of fiery-wood."

Buenos Ayres: "Good air."

Canada, by common usage, is derived from an Indian word *Kanata* which means "a number of huts." The discoverer might have taken this word as a name for the country.

Costa Rica: "Rich coast."

* *Dominica* is the Spanish for "Sunday island," so named by Columbus because he landed here on Sunday November 3," 1493.

Ecuador is the Spanish for "equator."

Falkland Islands were taken possession of by the British in 1765 and named after Lord Falkland.

Guadeloupe. Santa Maria de Guadelupe, one of the Antilles, was discovered upon Columbus' second voyage on the 4th of November 1493, and was named after the cloister "Nuestra Señora de Guadelupe," according to a promise given to the monks.

Guatemala. The Spaniards of the century of the discovery shortened the Indian name Quauhtemallanx which signifies "rotten tree."

Hayti is an Indian name for "Rough land."

Honduras means "the deep," from the Spanish *hondo*, i. e. deep."

When the Spaniards wished to land here, they found no firm land on the coast, and thanked God, that he had delivered them from such depths of the sea.

Jamaica, its name among the Indians was *Xiamica*, denoting "the island of springs;" at the present time it is no longer a correct indication of its water supply.

Martinique was named after the Indian word *Mantinino* or *Mantigno*,

Mexico, the "place of Mexitli," was named after the temple of Mexitli, the Mars of the Mexicans.

Montserrat from the Spanish *Monte Serrato* i. q. "carved mountain." Columbus so named the mountain on account of the strange clefts.

Panama was originally the name of an Indian village. Later on it changed to the city, the province, and the isthmus.

Peru. In the year 1522 a chevalier by the name of *Andagoya* undertook an expedition from Panama out to the eastern part of South America, up to that time very little known. He went only a very little to the south to that place where the distinguished discoverer (*Balbao*) of the Pacific Ocean had already advanced. Owing to a misfortune, *Andagoya* was hindered in the continuation of his journey. He turned back and brought the news from a *Cazique* (Indian chief) that great riches were treasured up in a land in the far south, by the name of *Biru*; that it was, but, as proven later, it was the name of a small river of the coast. Since that time the journeys to the south turned to signify the journeys to the riches of *Biru* and so the name *Peru* came into vogue for great domains in South America, which so far had been entirely unknown.

Porto Rico, properly *Puerto Rico*, meaning "rich harbor."

Prince Edwards Islands were newly named in honor of Duke of Kent, who commanded the British forces to that region in 1799.

San Salvador means "The Holy Savior."

Tobago, probably a corruption from *Trabajo*, signifying "island of tribulation."

Venezuela means "Little Venice."

Virgin Islands. *Islas de las Virgines* i. e. *Virgin Islands* were discovered by Columbus upon his second voyage, on the day of the Holy *Ursula* and the 11,000 virgins—the 14th of October, and therefore so named.

AUSTRALIA.

In earlier times in the form *Terra Australis Incognita* i. e., "unknown southern land," was applied to all those rising tracts of lands in the southern latitude which they too hastily united to the enormous south-polar land surrounding the south pole, and since *Tasman's* bold voyage by which he has cut off a great tract of land from the south-polar continent, became limited to the territory of the *Australia* of the present time.

Fiji Islands were named by the natives *Viti Islands*.

New Zealand, on the other hand, derived its name from the Holland province of *Zealand*.

New Caledonia was discovered on the 4th of September, 1774, by the English mariner, *Cook*, and named after the old name of *Scotland* because he could not learn the correct name of the land.

New South Wales. The entire eastern coast of *Australia* seen by *Cook*

on the 21st of August, 1770, was named by him after the English province of Wales. Since the secession of the northern half, now known as Queensland, the name New South Wales is restricted to a more limited region.

Queensland was the name given the eastern Australian British colony and was so named in honor of Queen Victoria.

Sandwich Islands were named by Cook after his protector — Sandwich.

Samoa or Navigator Islands were discovered by Bougainville on May 3d. 1768, and received their name after the numerous sailing pirogues which surrounded him upon his arrival.

Tasmania derived its name from Abel Tasman, the Dutch mariner who first circumnavigated Australia.

Victoria received its name in 1847 after the Queen of Great Britain.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Extract from the Catalogue of Ed. v. Neulinger.

Two prominent varieties are to be found in the originals of these stamps, and the chief difference lies in the "S's" of "Zeitungs—Post-Staempel." In the first type the letter is formed thus "S" while in the second it is "S."

In the first instance the "S" is of the usual shape, in which the upper and lower curves are alike, and have vertical lines at the ends.

All the originals also have Control marks. These are to be found at the left side of the neck, directly over the knot in the mantle, and consist of small lines, sometimes almost dots, placed above one another, and varying in number from (1?) 2-6 (7?)

These control marks are also to be found in the counterfeits, but in different form; the lines are much larger and thicker, and are almost all alike in number.

In regard to the reprints, it is worthy of notice that they exist only in the second type. The impression of the second reprint (1871) bears the closest resemblance to the original because the eye of the Mercury head is heavily shaded on all four values; at this spot the color appears to have run; the first reprint (1865) has the clearest impression, and in this respect the third reprint (1885) ranks second; the paper of the first and second reprints is pure white, while that of the third and fourth (1889) is grayish and sometimes yellowish.

In comparing the originals with the counterfeits, besides the control marks already mentioned, the following differences are to be found:

The Head of Mercury is in a square on groundwork of wavy lines. Counting from the upper left corner of the square it will be found that the fourth line is carried to the brim of the helmet. This is the case in all originals and reprints, whereas in almost all counterfeits the brim touches the third line. Besides, in all originals, the third and fourth lines are united by a square dot, to the right of the brim of the helmet. This connecting dot is lacking in all reprints and counterfeits.

In the second and third reprints the third horizontal line is a little thicker at the centre than in the first reprint, but the thickening is not sufficient to cause it to merge with or touch the fourth horizontal line.

The following is another difference between the originals and the counterfeits: At the side of the square containing the Head of Mercury, four lines running almost horizontally, run from the right towards the helmet. The third and fourth of these lines connecting from the top, run together and form a canal.

The upper and shorter canal is open and broad at the end, whereas in the counterfeits it is pointed and closed and connects with the line above.

VALUES OF STANDARD FOREIGN COINS AS NEWLY ESTIMATED.

(The Postcard, January 6th 1890.)

The following will, undoubtedly, interest collectors of cards, stamps, envelopes, etc.

The Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed the values of the standard coins of the nations of the world to be followed in determining the values of all foreign merchandise imported on and after January 1, 1890, as exhibited in the table given below. The values of these several coins have been changed since January 1, 1889: The florin of Austria, silver dollar of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Central American States, bolivar of Venezuela, rupee of India, silver yen (or dollar) of Japan, dollar (or peso) of Mexico, ruble of Russia and the mahhub of Tripoli. The following coins have, for the first time, been included in the circular: Two dollar gold-piece of Newfoundland, value, \$2.02.7; Shanghai tael of China, value, \$1.03.1; Haikwan (customs) tael of China, value, \$1.14.8.

The list is as follows :

| Country. | Monetary Unit. | Value in Terms of U. S. Gold Dollar. |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Argentine Republic | Peso | \$0.965 |
| Austria-Hungary | Florin | 0.393 |
| Belgium | Franc | 0.185 |
| Bolivia | Boliviana | 0.694 |
| Brazil | Milreis | 0.546 |
| British possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland) | Dollar | 1.00 |
| Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador | Peso | 0.698 |
| Chili | Peso | 0.912 |
| China | Tael, Shanghai | 1.031 |
| China | Tael, Haikwan (customs) | 1.148 |
| Colombia | Peso | 0.698 |
| Cuba | Peso | 0.926 |
| Denmark | Crown | 0.268 |
| Ecuador | Sucre | 0.698 |
| Egypt | Pound (100 piastres) | 4.943 |
| France | Franc | 0.193 |
| German Empire | Mark | 0.238½ |
| Great Britain | Pound Sterling | 4.866 |
| Greece | Drachma | 0.193 |
| Hayti | Gourde | 0.965 |
| India | Rupee | 0.332 |
| Italy | Lira | 0.193 |
| Japan | Yen (gold) | 0.997 |
| Japan | Yen (silver) | 0.752 |
| Liberia | Dollar | 1.00 |
| Mexico | Dollar | 0.758 |
| Netherlands | Florin | 0.402 |
| Newfoundland | Dollar | 1.014 |
| Norway | Crown | 0.268 |
| Peru | Sol | 0.698 |
| Portugal | Milreis | 1.08 |
| Russia | Ruble | 0.558 |
| Spain | Peseta | 0.193 |
| Sweden | Crown | 0.268 |
| Switzerland | Franc | 0.193 |
| Tripoli | Mahhub of 20 piastres | 0.629 |
| Turkey | Piastre | 0.044 |
| Venezuela | Bolivar | 0.14 |

 THE SALTILLO ISSUE OF MEXICO.

The P. J. of A. has started an extensive inquiry into the truth of the statement made by Mr. A. Beddick that these stamps had been reprinted.

A brief summary of the correspondence bearing on the subject would show that two lots of these stamps were delivered to the Mexican government, the first lot in 1864 and the second lot, with the plates, in 1867, after the downfall of the Empire. The second lot was not put into circulation as many of the stamps delivered in 1864 had been stolen from the Monterey postoffice. The greater part of the second lot of stamps are said to be still in the possession of the Mexican government, and there would, therefore, be no occasion for reprinting.

 NOTES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the last $\frac{1}{2}$ c wrapper comes with the error "*Repubilca*" instead of "*Republica*" in the inscription on the wrapper.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars green, with black surcharge, used postally.

CONGO.—The 10c carmine of the current set made its appearance at the end of last year as predicted by us in our August number, although the stamp was chronicled by some of our contemporaries as far back as June, 1889.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The Cubierta of 50c is now printed in lilac rose on bluish paper.

RUSSIA.—This country will soon issue wrappers of 1 and 2kop, also letter cards of 5, 7 and 10 kop.

SALVADOR.—We have just received a 2c of the same type as the 1c and with the same error "*Union Postal*" instead of "*Servicio Postal*" obliterated by a heavy black line.

SWAZIELAND.—*Swazieland* This is the surcharge on the Transvaal stamps which we chronicled last month.

NETHERLANDS will soon issue a 3 cent stamp.

TRAVANCORE.—These stamps are now printed on watermarked paper; so far only the 1ch has appeared; we hope to give an illustration of the watermark in our next number.

MEXICO.—The new envelopes have the flap to the left similar to the Registration envelopes of Great Britain and its colonies; the stamp is to the right on the face of the envelope, and to the left is the coat of arms of Mexico with scroll below, bearing the following inscription "*Servicio Postal Mexicana*" all in red,

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The postal authorities thinking that on account

of its color the 50c may be mistaken for the 5 pesos, or *vice versa*, have changed the color of the 5 pesos; it is now printed in black on white paper.

TASMANIA.—An error of the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny surcharge on 1p has been found reading "Haf" instead of "Half."

URUGUAY.—The *Timbre Poste* explains in the following way the reason of the surcharge "Provisorio" on the 5c violet: "In 1886 through a misunderstanding, the 5c stamp with figure of value in center was printed in violet; the government at first refused the issue, but after some discussion with the printers, decided to use them until those printed in blue would be ready. When the blue stamps appeared the violet ones were withdrawn from sale. In October last the supply of 5c blue running short, the government again issued the violet stamps, but this time with the surcharge 'Provisorio' "

ROUMANIA.—The stamps are now printed on paper watermarked with the Arms of the Kingdom on a shield surmounted by a crown and underneath the motto "*Nihil Sine Deo.*"

MODENA.—Mr. Diena has found an uncatalogued error of the 40c 1859: before the letter "C" of "Cent" is an inverted "5"; Mr. Moens who has seen the stamp has not the slightest doubt of its authenticity.

MEXICO.—Several of our contemporaries chronicled, some time ago, a new issue of wrappers in various papers, type similar to the current issue; our confidence in them being very limited we did not catalogue them at that time preferring to await further developments. In the December number of the *Timbre Poste* one of Mr. Moens' correspondents in Mexico informs him that no such wrappers are in existence; they are thus probably essays or humbugs.

CEYLON.—For more than a year we and others have catalogued a Ceylon 25c yellow green; this is a mistake. The only 25c stamp issued was made in 1886, in bistre; but since the end of 1887, the numerals of value, which represent a second printing operation, has been printed in olive.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Both the 3 and 5c envelopes come in following sizes. 140x78mm and 120x84mm.

HANOVER.—Reprints of the 1-10th without and with large network are now offered for sale. It is not very difficult to distinguish them from the originals; those without network are unwatermarked while the originals are on watermarked paper; on the others the network is printed separately on each stamp, while in the originals the network is printed over the entire sheet.

COSTA RICA.—We publish the following decree announcing the issue of the current set:

BERNARDO SOTO, President of the Republic of Costa Rica.

By virtue of the authority conferred on him by paragraph 28, of Article 102, of the Constitution, decrees.

ART. I.—The postal and telegraph tax shall hereafter be paid by means of postal and telegraph stamps, which shall be indiscriminately used for both services.

ART. II.—A new design of postage and telegraph stamps, of value and colors as below, shall be issued.

Rectangular in shape, 25mm high, 21mm wide; "Costa Rica" above and below, "Correos y Telegrafos" and values as per schedule herewith:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Olive green, - - - - - | 5 pesos. |
| Violet, - - - - - | 2 " |
| Blue, - - - - - | 1 " |
| Red, - - - - - | 50 centavos. |
| Bright green, . - - - - | 20 " |
| Olive brown, - - - - - | 10 " |
| Orange, - - - - - | 5 " |
| Sea-green, - - - - - | 2 " |
| Sienna, - - - - - | 1 " |

ART. III.—The stamps of the new issue shall be put into circulation on the 20th of the present month, on which day they shall be received in payment of the cost of telegrams in the Treasury offices.

On the same day the use of the stamps hitherto used shall cease by law.

ART. IV.—The stamps at present in use, which may remain in the hands of the public, may be exchanged until the 31st of October, 1890.

ART. V.—On every purchase of more than \$25 worth a discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed.

For the province of Guanacaste the discount shall be 12 per cent.

Done in the city of San Jose in the Presidential Palace, the 14th of September, 1889.

BERNARDO SOTO.

MAURO FERNANDEZ, Minister of Finance and Commerce.

This decree shows the reasons why the stamps for the province of Guanacaste are surcharged with its name.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Witt, Thorne & Rechert, also to the *Timbre Poste*, *Philatelic Record*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *Der Philatelist* and the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE 215th REGULAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY, DECEMBER 17th, 1889.

Present: President Wuesthoff, Terret, Thorne, Nast, Wylie, Bogert, Aue Rechert, Dejonge, H. L. Calman, Berlepsch, Gremmel, Collin, Clotz, Hobby, Scott, Corwin, Holmes, Muecke, Witt, Determann, Ackerman, Ruhl, Lehman, Warner, Lowrie, W. M. Stillman, T. B. Stillman, Barrows, Kirtland and Van der Willigen.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following persons were proposed for membership: by Mr. Bogert, A. E. Lawrence, 221 South St., and by Mr. Corwin, Philip La Tourette, 120 Broadway, N. Y., as active members; by Mr. Corwin, Wm. Wilson, 6 Westminster Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England, and A. A. Bartlett, Charlettstown, P. E. I., and by Mr. Rechert, J. Kraft, Hauri, Basel Mission Cannamore, Malabar, India, and Fred. R. Ginn, 83 Baronet Road, Lansdown Road, Tottenham, England, as corresponding members. All of these candidates were elected.

It was moved by Mr. Corwin "to amend Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution, by inserting after the words one dollar," the words, and fifty cents.

It was moved by Mr. Bogert "to amend the Constitution by omitting all that portion of Article XI, after word members, in the seventh line of that article;" These amendments will be submitted to a general vote of members, thirty days after they were offered.

Moved by Mr. Rechert, and seconded by Mr. H. L. Calman, that twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the improvement of the library in such a way as the Librarian deems fit: carried.

Regarding a communication of The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., it was moved by Mr. Rechert and seconded by Mr. Corwin, that the Society subscribe to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for all active members, on the terms proposed by the Company: carried.

Annual reports of Treasurer and Secretary read and received.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

President. C. B. Corwin, 22. R. Wuesthoff, 10. J. W. Scott, 2.

Vice President. J. W. Scott, 20. Jos. Rechert, 13.

Secretary. G. W. D. Crittenton. Unanimously.

Treasurer. P. van der Willigen. Unanimously.

Exchange Sup't. H. Gremmel, 20. R. R. Bogert, 13.

Librarian. M. C. Berlepsch. Unanimously.

Executive Committee. H. N. Terrett, 31. D. S. Wylie, 28. R. R. Bogert, 18. T. B. Stillman, 18. H. S. Mack, 8.

Those receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected, including Mr. Bogert of the Ex. Com., he having been unanimously elected upon Mr. Stillman's withdrawal in his favor.

Moved by Mr. Rechert, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring president, Mr. Wuesthoff, for the services rendered the Society. Carried unanimously; Mr. J. W. Scott, taking the chair, Mr. Wuesthoff tendered thanks in a few words.

Adjournment.

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN,

Secretary. *pro tem.*

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Society.)

Meetings every other Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at 85 and 87 Court Street.

President Charles Gregory; Recording Secretary, Walter S. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information address, Corresponding Secretary 116 E. 90th street, New York.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD DECEMBER 19, 1889.

Present: Vice President Scott in the chair. Messrs. Aue, Beers, Furlong, Lee, Lehman, Needham, Rasmus and Sheridan. Minutes of last meeting were not read, owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary.

Mr. Scott as member of the photo. committee, reported that photo. No. 4, (Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia) had been completed, and suggestions for new subjects were invited.

Nominations for officers for the year 1890 were in order and resulted as follows:

For President, Mr. Chas. Gregory.

For Vice President, Messrs. J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin and J. K. Furlong.

For Recording Secretary, Messrs. H. C. Needham, N. T. Beers, Jr., Herman Dieterman and P. van der Willigen.

For Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Robert S. Lehman.

For Treasurer, Mr. William Rasmus.

For Librarian, Mr. Wm. G. Lee

For Superintendent of Exchange, Mr. H. C. Needham and J. M. Sheridan.

For Executive Committee, Messrs. J. W. Scott, R. R. Bogert, G. M. Williamson, J. K. Furlong, W. Rasmus, C. B. Corwin, H. C. Needham, F. A. Nast and Chas. Gregory.

Mr. Furlong moved that, on account of the holidays the next meeting be postponed until the following Thursday, namely January, 9th, 1890. Carried. Adjournment.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Society.)

Meeting held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. at Loesch-er's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGULAR MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 18, 1889.

Present: President August Dejonge, Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht, Schumann, Odendall and Lehman.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, sent his photograph for the album, and Mr. Watson sent a copy of the first part of his post card catalogue, a vote of thanks was tendered to the above named gentlemen.

Other letters of minor importance read and disposed of.

Mr. Webb sent some ingenious counterfeits of the surcharged North German envelopes for the society's counterfeit album for which he has the thanks of the members.

Information from the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, was received to the effect that the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY" could no longer be supplied gratis to the members moved and carried that one copy be ordered for each member.

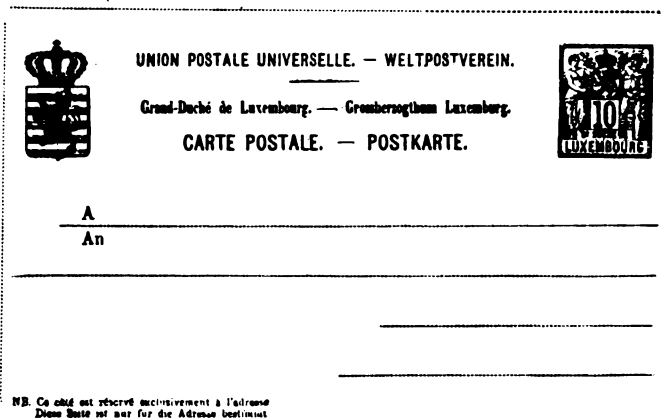
Adjournment.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

All communications relating to Exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th St., New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to Robert S. Lehman, 116 E. 90th St., New York.

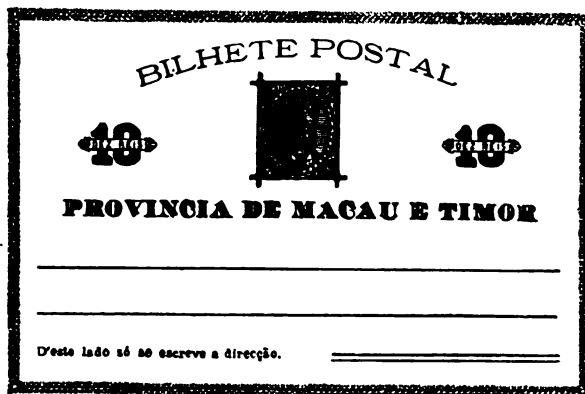
THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

LUXEMBURG.—Continued.



- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---|-----|----|
| | | | | 386 | |
| 152 | 1889 | 386 | 10c carmine | | 8 |
| 153 | " | " | 10x10c carmine, <i>F</i> 1 | | 16 |
| | | | Line under " <i>Universelle</i> " begin under " <i>iv</i> " | | |
| 154 | 1899 | 386 | 10c carmine | | |
| | | | " <i>ist</i> " instead of <i>ist</i> in lower left corner. | | |
| 155 | 1889 | 386 | 10c carmine | | |

MACAO & TIMOR.



- | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----------|-----|---|
| | | | | 387 | |
| 1 | 1885 | 387 | 10c blue, | | 5 |



388

2 1885 388 20r carmine
 3 " " 30r green

10
 15

MADEIRA.



389

4 1878 389 15r brown

10



390

- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--|----|
| 2 | 1878 | 390 | 25r rose | 15 |
| 3 | 1879 | 389 | 15x15r brown, <i>F</i> 1 | |
| | | | <i>"De porta"</i> instead of <i>"Da porta"</i> | |
| 4 | 1878 | 389 | 5r brown | |
| | | | Parenthesis after <i>"Hespanha"</i> instead of after <i>"Portuguezas."</i> | |
| 5 | 1878 | 389 | 15r brown | |



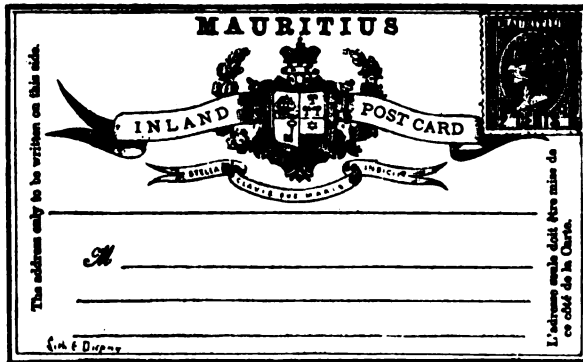
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|---|----|
| | | | 39 ¹ | |
| | | | Size 135 x 18 mm. | |
| 6 | 1879 | 391 | 20r blue | |
| | | | Size 135 x 90 mm. | |
| 7 | 1879 | 391 | 20r blue | |
| 8 | " | " | 20 x 20r blue <i>F</i> 1 | |
| | | | <i>Sr</i> under <i>D</i> of <i>D'Este</i> | |
| 9 | 1879 | 391 | 20r blue | |
| 10 | " | " | 20 x 20r blue <i>F</i> 1 | |
| | | | <i>"Restosta"</i> instead of <i>"Resposta"</i> | |
| 11 | 1879 | 391 | 20 x 20r blue <i>F</i> 1 | |
| | | | <i>"Res posta"</i> instead of <i>"Resposta"</i> | |
| 12 | 1879 | 389 | 20 x 20r blue <i>F</i> 1 | |
| | | | The stamp on the first card is of 25 reis. | |
| 13 | 1879 | 391 | 25 x 20r blue <i>F</i> 1 | |
| 14 | 1879 | 391 | 30r blue green | 30 |
| 15 | " | " | 30r yellow green | 30 |
| | | | <i>"Sr"</i> under <i>"D"</i> of <i>D'Este</i> . | |
| 16 | 1879 | 391 | 30r green | 50 |
| 17 | 1880 | 391 | 10r brown | |

MALTA.



- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------------|----|
| | | | 39 ² | |
| 1 | 1884 | 392 | 1p carmine | 8 |
| 2 | " | " | 1xip " <i>F</i> 1 | 15 |

MAURITIUS.

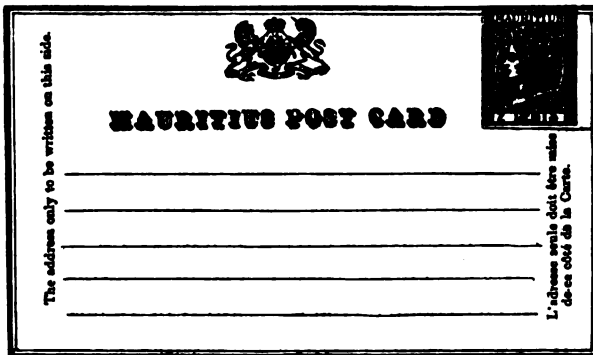


393

16 varieties according to position and measure of Lithographers name.

1 1879 393 *white*

2.00



394

20

2 1879 394 *white*

395

3 1879 395 2c brown

5



396

4 1880 396 6c green

10



397

5 1880 397 8c blue

50



398

Line begins under "4"

6 1880 398 4c on 8c blue, black surcharge.

Line begins to the right of "4"

7 1880 398 4c on 8c black surcharge.

8 1883 396 6x6c violet *F 1*

18



399

9 1815 399 2c on 8c blue, red surcharge



400

10 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge.

50

"2 cents" measures 11 mm., instead of 9½ mm.

11 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge.

Same, "2 cen" instead of "2 cents."

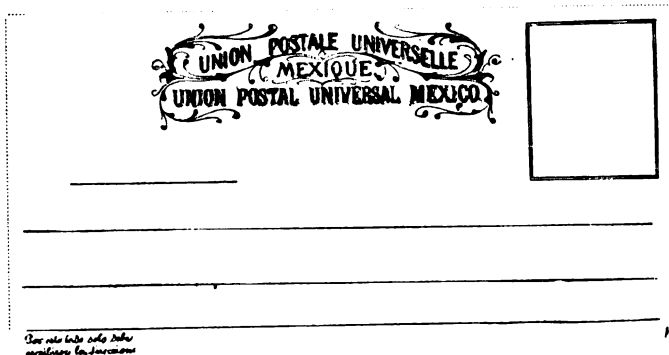
12 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge

Union Postale Universelle not barred.

13 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge.

1.50

MEXICO.

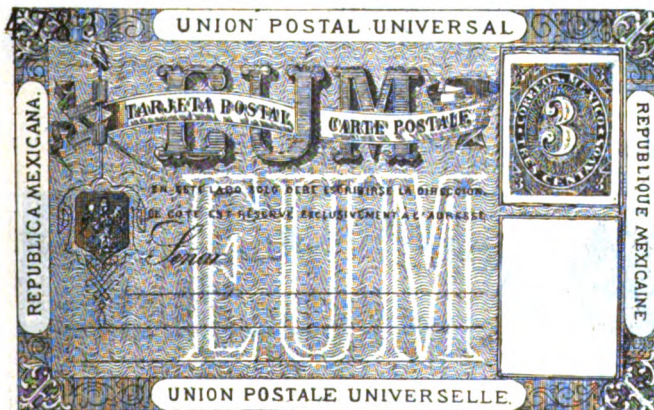


401

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----------------|----|
| 1 | 1879 | 401 | Black, gray | |
| 2 | " | " | " green | |
| 3 | " | " | " violet | |
| 4 | " | " | " brick red | |
| 5 | " | " | " brown | |
| 6 | " | " | " buff | |
| 7 | " | " | Blue, salmon | |
| 8 | " | " | " rose | |
| 9 | " | " | " buff | 20 |
| 10 | " | " | " lilac | |
| 11 | " | " | " pale brown | |
| 12 | " | " | " green | |
| 13 | " | " | " sea green | 25 |
| 14 | " | " | " yellow | |
| 15 | " | " | " rose lilac | 25 |
| 16 | " | " | " gray | 10 |
| 17 | " | " | Carmine, cream | |
| 18 | " | " | " rose lilac | |
| 19 | " | " | " rose | |
| 20 | " | " | " dark blue | 25 |
| 21 | " | " | " light blue | 25 |
| 22 | " | " | " sea green | |
| 23 | " | " | " light green | 25 |
| 24 | " | " | " yellow | |
| 25 | " | " | " golden yellow | |
| 26 | " | " | " white | |
| 27 | " | " | " gray | |
| 28 | " | " | Buff, straw | |
| 29 | " | " | Pink, rose | 25 |
| 30 | " | " | " yellow gray | 25 |



| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------------|------|
| | | | 402 | |
| 31 | 1882 | 40 | IXIC brown, <i>rose</i> | 2.50 |
| 32 | " | " | IXIC " <i>blue</i> | 2.50 |
| 33 | " | " | IXIC " <i>buff</i> | 2.00 |
| 34 | " | " | IXIC " <i>lilac</i> | 2.00 |
| 35 | " | " | IX2C " <i>buff</i> | |
| 36 | " | " | IXIC slate and brown, <i>rose</i> | |
| 37 | " | " | IXI " " " <i>buff</i> | |
| 38 | " | " | IXI " " " <i>blue</i> | |
| 39 | " | " | IXI " " " <i>lilac</i> | |
| 40 | " | " | IIX " " " <i>buff</i> | |
| 41 | 1882 | 403 | 3c red | |
| 42 | " | " | 3x2c red and green | |



| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|----|
| | | | 403 | |
| | | | No number and date in upper left corner. | |
| 43 | 1882 | 403 | 3c red | 50 |
| 44 | " | " | 3x2c red and green, | 75 |
| 45 | " | " | no stamp, blue inscription | |



SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO
Tarjeta Postal.



Señor

Servicio interior

Servicio interior.

En este lado solo debe escribirse la direccion.

404

46 1884 404 5c green

TARJETA POSTAL
MEXICO

Señor

Estado de

405

47 1884 405 no stamp, black inscription



SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO
TARJETA POSTAL



Señor

SERVICIO INTERIOR.

SERVICIO INTERIOR.

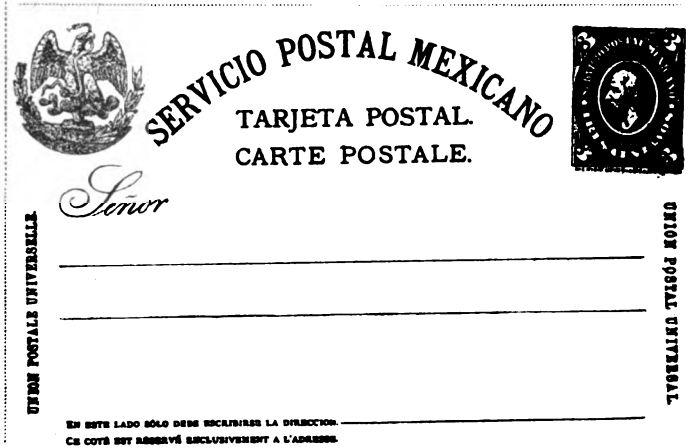
EN ESTE LADO SÓLO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCION

406

48 1884 406 5c green

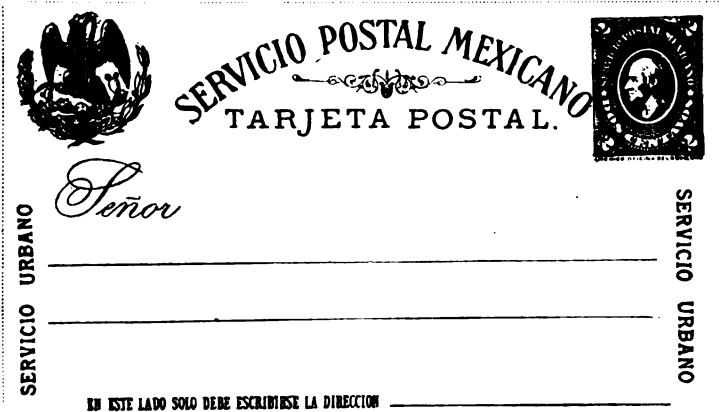
The two ruled lines are 11 mm. instead of 13 mm. apart.

49 884 406 5c green
50 " " no stamp, black inscription



407

51 884 407 3c green

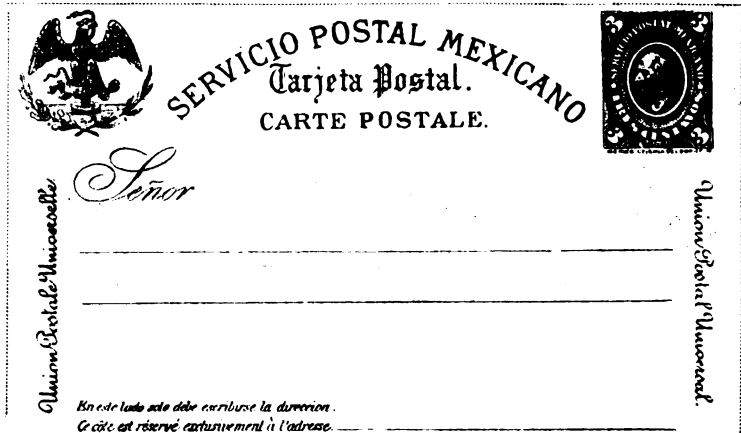


408

52 885 408 2c green

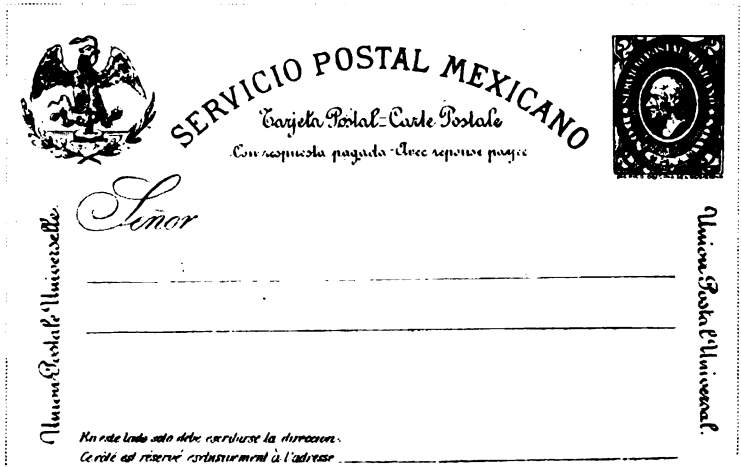
Same, stamp inverted.

53 885 408 2c green
54 " " no stamp, black inscription



409

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|
| 55 | 885 | 409 | 3c red brown | |
| 56 | 886 | " | 3x3c red brown | F 2 |
| 57 | " | " | 2c carmine | |
| Same, stamp inverted. | | | | |
| 58 | 886 | 409 | 2c carmine | |



410

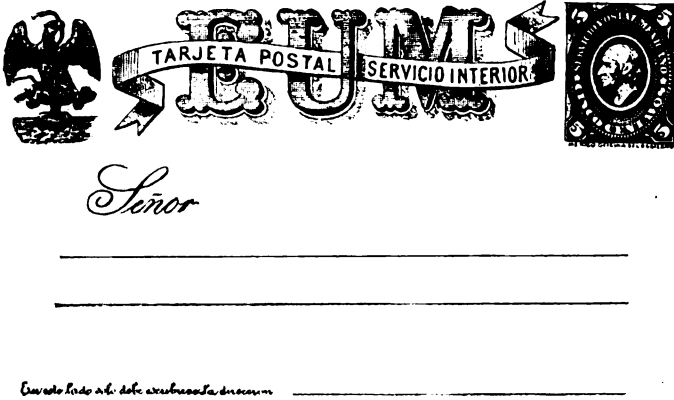
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| 59 | 1886 | 410 | 2 x 2c carmine | F 2 |
| 60 | " | 408 | 2 x 2c | F 2 |
| 61 | " | 404 | 5c blue black, inscription | |
| 62 | " | " | 5c " brown | " |
| 63 | " | " | 5c " green | " |
| 64 | " | " | no stamp | " |

Stamp inverted.

65 1885 404 5c blue

Stamp sideways.

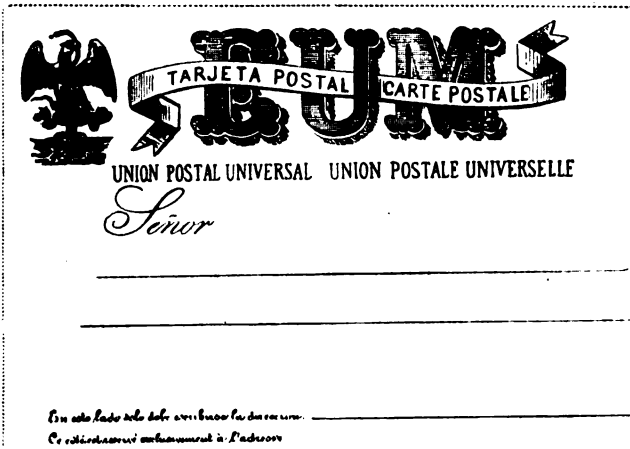
66 1886 404 5c blue



411

67 1886 411 5c blue

68 " " no stamp, green inscription



412

69 1886 412 no stamp, blue inscription

70 " 408 5 x 5c blue, F 2

Same, but "*Servicio interior*" instead of "*Servicio Urbano*"

71 1886 408 5 x 5c blue, F 2

Same as type No. 412, but stamp with numerals of value.

72 1886 412 5c blue

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

AUSTRIA.—The pneumatic letter card is now gray inside, instead of pink.
15kr gray and black on rose, inside gray p

BAVARIA.—The 3, 5 and 10pf cards are watermarked vertically wavy lines;
dated "89"

3pf green
5pf lilac
10pf carmine

GERMANY.—The new 10pf card comes with the surcharge "20 *para* 20" for
use in the Levant.

20pa black and rose

GIBRALTAR.—The new cards have appeared, they are similar to the preced-
ing issue, but with the value in Spanish.

| | |
|--------------|----|
| 5c green | 6 |
| 5x5c " F 1 | |
| 10c carmine | 10 |
| 10x10c " F 1 | |
| 15c brown | 12 |
| 15x15c " F 1 | |

GOLD COAST.—A ½p card has just been issued with stamp similar to adhe-
sive, to the right.

½p green

RUSSIA.—A card for the interior without any stamp but with a framed space
in the right upper corner for the reception of an adhesive stamp. It is
of large size and has an inscription in Russian at the top, and the arms
in the upper left corner.

No stamp, brown on buff

SPAIN.—*Der Philatelist* announces the following cards with stamp of the
same type as current issue, adhesives, (portrait of the baby King.)

5c green
5 x 5c " F 2.
10c carmine
10 x 10 " F 2.
15c brown
15 x 15c " F 2.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Engraved. Perforated 11½.

- | | | | |
|------|------|---------------|------------|
| 1889 | 2665 | 6c blue | (Samiento) |
| " | " | 6c blue black | " |

ANTIGUA.



Unwatermarked. Perforated 11½, 15, 15½.

- | | | |
|------|-----|----------|
| 1862 | 288 | 6p green |
|------|-----|----------|

BRITISH GUIANA.



Watermark Crown C. A. Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|
| 1889 | 2581 | 1d green, black surcharge |
| " | " | 2d " " " |
| " | " | 3d " " " |
| " | " | 4d " " " |
| " | " | 5d " " " |

CEYLON.



Watermark Star. Perforated 14½, 15½

- | | | |
|------|-----|--------------|
| 1861 | 724 | 1sh 9p green |
|------|-----|--------------|

CONGO.



Perforated 15

1889 676 10c carmine

6

**EGYPT.
ENVELOPES.**



2666



2667

Watermarked, "*Postes Egyptiennes*" in script.

1889 2666 1m brown, bluish paper, 1c8x70m'
" 2667 2m green, "

FINLAND.



Perforated 13

1889 2668 25 p blue

FRANCE.

PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.

1889 2669 60c carmine, lilac p, 115x75 mm.

GIBRALTAR.



2633



2670

Watermark Crown C. A. Perforated 14.

| | | | |
|------|------|----------------|------|
| 1889 | 2633 | 25c blue | |
| " | " | 40c red brown | |
| " | " | 50c lilac | |
| " | " | 75c olive | |
| " | " | 1p light brown | 40 |
| " | " | 5p steel blue | 2.00 |

WRAPPERS.

| | | | |
|------|------|-------------|---|
| 1889 | 2670 | 5c green | 4 |
| " | " | 10c carmine | 6 |

ENVELOPE STAMPS.



1889 2671 20c red, 135x83 mm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



968



981

Perforated.

Regular issue, surcharged as type 981.

1889 968 1sh green, black surcharge

GUATEMALA.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Regular issues, surcharged, **"OFFICIAL"** and **"1889."**

Perforated.

1889 2504 1c brown
" " 5c purple

MEXICO.**ENVELOPES.**

1889 1375 5c blue, wove paper, 157x92 mm.
 " " 10c red, " " " "

NATAL.

Perforated.

1889 1401 3p pearl gray

PERSIA.

2540



2673

Perforated 13.

1889 2540 7s brown
 " 2673 10s black

ROUMANIA.

Watermark Coat of Arms. Perforated 15

1889 1803 1½b black
 " " 5b green
 " " 15b red brown
 " " 25b blue

SALVADOR.



Perforated 12.

Inscription on top "*Union Postal del*" overprinted with heavy black line.
 1889 1866 2c scarlet

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Pahang.

Regular issues of Straits Settlements, surcharged "*Pahang.*"



Perforated.

1889 2019 10c slate

SWITZERLAND.



2084



2085

Perforated 10.

1889 2084 15c violet
 " 2085 40c gray

TOBAGO.



Watermark Crown C. A., Perforated 14

1889 2101 1p purple
 " " 3p light blue

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.
Colombian Republic.



Perforated 10½.

1889 2621 5p black

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



1889 2224 "50c lilac rose, bluish paper

Tollma.



Unperforated.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1886 | 2310 | 5c brown | |
| " | " | 10c ultramarine | 50 |
| " | " | 2p lilac | 3.50 |
| " | " | 5p orange | 8.00 |

URUGUAY.



2674



2675

Perforated 15.

1889 2674 2c rose
" 2675 5c blue

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

BOLIVIA.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS—1 PESO—\$0.60
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867-68.

This issue consists of four values engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; one separate plate for each value; there are two retouches of the plate of the 5c.

Plate I.

In this plate which is very finely engraved, all the fine lines of shading and details are clearly shown; several of the "A"s in the inscriptions are not barred. The sheet contains 72 stamps all differing from one another, printed in six horizontal rows of twelve stamps each. Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 5c yellow green, 72 varieties

Plate I. Worn state of the plate.

The fine lines of shading have disappeared.

2 5c apple green, 72 varieties

3 5c bluish green, 72 varieties

Plate I. First retouch.

The lines of the Condor, globe and background are recut; the shading of the globe is different, the vertical lines in the upper part have disappeared, and are replaced to the extreme left by other vertical lines crossed by some diagonal lines.

4 5c dark green, 72 varieties

Plate I. First retouch. Worn state of the plate.

The principal feature of this plate consists in the absence of all vertical and oblique lines on the globe.

5 5c dark green, 72 varieties

6 5c violet, 72 varieties

Plate I. Second retouch.

The lines of the background, Condor and globe are recut; the principal difference between the first and second retouch is in the existence of small horizontal counter-lines to the extreme right of the globe and in the absence of all vertical and diagonal lines on the globe.

7 5c dark green, 72 varieties

8 5c blue green, 72 varieties

Plate II.

Similar to plate IV. The sheet contains 78 stamps all differing from one another

printed in six horizontal rows of thirteen stamps each. Size 20 x 24 mm.

9 10c brown, 78 varieties

Variety: half of 10c brown, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

10 5c brown (half of 10c)

Plate III.

Similar to preceding plates. The sheet contains 30 stamps all differing from one another, printed in six horizontal rows of five stamps each. Size 20 x 24 mm.



11 50c yellow, 30 varieties

12 50c blue, 30 varieties

Plate IV.



Similar to preceding plates. The sheet contains 30 stamps all differing from one another, printed in six horizontal rows of five stamps each. Size 20 x 24 mm.

13 100c blue, 30 varieties

14 100c green, 30 varieties

For several years and on the authority of our predecessor we have catalogued two varieties of the 50 and 100c. They are printed in *taille douce*, and are similar to the stamps of Plate III, but are 1mm. narrower and ½ mm. shorter. There is great doubt of their authenticity as the source from which they were obtained also offered counterfeits of the catalogued varieties. However, we have not sufficient grounds on which to reject these stamps and are therefore constrained to catalogue them.

15 50c dark blue

16 100c dark sea green

1869.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½ x 23½ mm.

Perforated 12.

17 5c green

18 10c vermilion

19 50c blue

20 100c orange

21 500c black

1871.



Same as preceding issue, but with eleven stars instead of nine.

Perforated 12.

22 5c green

23 10c vermilion

24 50c blue

25 100c orange

26 500c black

January, 1890.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19½ x 24 mm.

Perforated 12.

27 5c blue

28 10c orange

29 20c green

30 50c carmine

Varieties:

a. Half of 10c cut diagonally in two, each half used as 5c.

31 5c orange (half of 10c)

b. Half of 20c cut diagonally in two, each half used as 10c.

32 10c green (half of 20c)

These stamps are to be found handstamped "Admon de Correos de Cochabamba" and value As all the specimens we have seen had no other cancellation, we believe this to be merely an obliteration mark and not a surcharge.

1887.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19 x 24 mm.

Rouletted.

33 1c rose

34 2c violet

- 35 5c blue
36 10c orange

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1870.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½ x 24 mm.

Perforated 12.

- 101 5c black
102 10c green
103 50c brown
104 100c vermilion
105 500c blue

1884.

Similar to preceding issue; same impression and paper. Size 20 x 25 mm.

Perforated 12.

- 106 5c blue

ENVELOPES.

May, 1887.



Typographed on cream laid paper. Stamp in upper right corner.

Size 134 x 85 mm.

- 150 5c blue
151 10c orange

COUNTERFEITS.

The stamps of this country have been extensively counterfeited, but all being lithographed it does not require much attention to tell them from the genuine.

Antofagasta.

1878.



Handstamp in blue on white paper.

- 1 10c blue
2 50c blue

We have seen envelopes with two and three 10c stamped side by side.

Chimba.

1876.



Handstamp on white paper.

- 1 (no value), black
2 " " blue

Coripata.

1876.



Handstamp in red on white paper.

- 1 (no value) red

Corococo.

1876.

Similar to stamps of Coripata, handstamp in blue on white paper.

- 1 (no value) blue

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Currency. 100 NOVČICA=1 FLORIN=\$0.40 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.*

July 1879.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19 x 22½ mm.

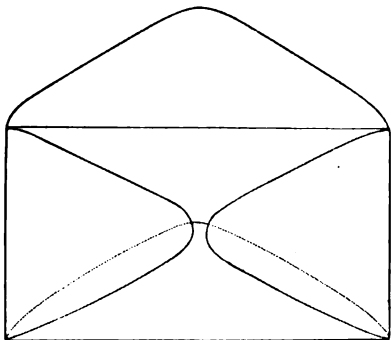
- 1° Perforated 12.
1 1 (novčic) gray
2 1 " " lilac gray

*NOTE—Prior to July 1879, during the provisional occupancy of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Army, the adhesive stamps of Austria and Hungary were provisionally used; the former are cancelled "FELDPOST-EXPOSITUR Nr. 18" and date, the latter are cancelled "K. K. ETAP-PEN—POSTAMT Nr. XXIX" and date.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|-----------|------------|
| 3 | 2 | (novcica) | yellow |
| 4 | 3 | " | green |
| 5 | 5 | " | red |
| 6 | 10 | " | blue |
| 7 | 15 | " | bistre |
| 8 | 25 | " | violet |
| 2° Perforated 12½. | | | |
| 9 | 1 | (novcic) | gray |
| 10 | 1 | " | lilac gray |
| 11 | 2 | (novcica) | yellow |
| 12 | 3 | " | green |
| 13 | 5 | " | red |
| 14 | 10 | " | blue |
| 15 | 15 | " | bistre |
| 16 | 25 | " | violet |
| 3° Perforated 13. | | | |
| 17 | 1 | (novcic) | gray |
| 18 | 1 | " | lilac gray |
| 19 | 2 | (novcica) | yellow |
| 20 | 3 | " | green |
| 21 | 5 | " | red |
| 22 | 10 | " | blue |
| 23 | 15 | " | bistre |
| 24 | 25 | " | violet |
| 4° Perforated 12½, 12. | | | |
| 25 | 1 | (novcic) | gray |
| 26 | 1 | " | lilac gray |
| 27 | 2 | (novcica) | yellow |
| 28 | 3 | " | green |
| 29 | 5 | " | red |
| 30 | 10 | " | blue |
| 31 | 15 | " | bistre |
| 32 | 25 | " | violet |
| 5° Perforated 12, 13. | | | |
| 33 | 1 | (novcic) | gray |
| 34 | 1 | " | lilac gray |
| 35 | 2 | (novcica) | yellow |
| 36 | 3 | " | green |
| 37 | 5 | " | red |
| 38 | 10 | " | blue |
| 39 | 15 | " | bistre |
| 40 | 25 | " | violet |

The 1 novcic lilac gray is an error of color and was never put into actual use. They were all cancelled with blue pencil and sold by the government to an Austrian dealer.

ENVELOPES.



Shape 4.



Tress H.

January 1882.

Stamp same as adhesives in upper right corner; white wove paper, watermarked part of BRIEF-COUVERTS, letters at some distance from one another. Shape 4. Tress H.

Size 155 x 85 mm.

81 5 (novcica) red

COUNTERFEITS.

The counterfeits are all lithographed and will not bear comparison.

The so-called revenues used as postage are nothing but ordinary revenues even when postally cancelled. In Bosnia, as in Austria and Hungary, all postal packet addresses must have a revenue stamp affixed to them in addition to the postage stamps; these last are cancelled by the postal authorities who at the same time cancel the revenue stamp.

BRAZIL, United States of

Currency: 1000 REIS—1 MILREIS—\$0.55 U
S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1843.



Engraved in *taille douce* on wove paper.
Size 28¼ x 26 mm.

1° thick yellowish paper.

1 30 (reis) black

2 60 " "

3 90 " "

2° thin grayish paper.

4 30 (reis) black

5 60 " "

6 90 " "

July 1st, 1844.



Engraved in *taille douce*
on thick yellowish wove
paper. Size 22 x 16 mm.

- 7 30 (reis) black
- 8 60 " "
- 9 90 " "

May 23d, 1845 and September 26th, 1846.
Same as preceding issue.

1° thin yellowish wove paper.

- 10 30 (reis) black
- 11 60 " "
- 12 90 " "
- 13 180 " "
- 14 300 " "
- 15 600 " "
- 16 10 " " (1846).

2° thin grayish wove paper.

- 17 30 (reis) black
- 18 60 " "
- 19 90 " "
- 20 180 " "
- 21 300 " "
- 22 600 " "
- 23 10 " " (1846).

January 1st and February 23d, 1850.

Engraved in *taille douce* on thin wove paper. Sizes varying in each value from 18½ x 14½ to 19 x 15 mm.



1° thin yellowish paper.

- 24 10 (reis) black
- 25 20 " " (February 23d).
- 26 30 " "
- 27 60 " "
- 28 90 " "
- 29 180 " "
- 30 300 " "
- 31 600 " "

2° thin grayish paper.

- 32 10 (reis) black
- 33 20 " " (February 23d).
- 34 30 " "
- 35 60 " "
- 36 90 " "
- 37 180 " "
- 38 300 " "
- 39 600 " "

February 27th, 1854.

Same as preceding issue on thin grayish wove paper.

- 40 10 (reis) blue
- 41 30 " "

June 2d, 1861.



Engraved in *taille douce* on yellowish wove paper. Sizes varying in each value from 18½ x 14½ to 19 x 15 mm.

- 42 280 (reis) red.
- 43 430 " yellow.

October 1866.

Same as issues of 1850-61.

Perforated 13½.

1° thin grayish wove paper.

- 44 10 (reis) black
- 45 10 " blue
- 46 20 " black
- 47 30 " "
- 48 30 " blue
- 49 60 " black
- 50 90 " "
- 51 180 " "
- 52 280 " red
- 53 300 " black
- 54 430 " yellow
- 55 600 " black

Variety: Unperforated horizontally.

- 56 30 (reis) blue.

2° thin yellowish wove paper.

- 57 10 (reis) black
- 58 20 " "
- 59 30 " "
- 60 60 " "
- 61 90 " "
- 62 180 " "
- 63 300 " "
- 64 600 " "

July 1st, 1866.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Sizes: 10 and 80r, 20 x 26 mm; 20r, 23 x 28½ mm; 50r, 22 x 26¼ mm; 100r, 20½ x 25 mm; 200r, 23 x 24 mm; 500r, 20½ x 25½ mm.

Perforated 12.

- 65 10r red (Dom Pedro II).

- 66 20r slate violet
- 67 20r red violet
- 68 50r blue
- 69 80r violet
- 70 100r green
- 71 200r black
- 72 500r orange

Variety : Embossed with vertical lines.

- 73 50r blue (1876)

1868.

Same as preceding issue but printed on paper tinted chemically blue.

Perforated 12.

- 74 10r red
- 75 20r red violet
- 76 50r blue
- 77 80r violet
- 78 100r green

1876-77.

Same as issue of 1866 (Dom Pedro II.)

Rouletted.

- 79 10r red (1877)
- 80 20r violet red
- 81 50r blue
- 82 80r violet
- 83 100r green
- 84 200r black (1877)
- 85 500r orange "

Varieties :

a. Rouletted vertically and perforated 12 horizontally.

- 86 200r black

b. 200r cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 100r

- 87 100r black (half of 200r)

August 21st, 1878.

Engraved in *taille*

douce on white wove paper; the centre is in green, the frame is in orange. Size 24 x 29 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 88 300r green and orange

Although this stamp was printed as early as 1874 it was not issued until 1878.

1878-79.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; Sizes: 10, 20, 80, 100, 260, 1000r, 21x26½ mm; 50 and 700r, 20½x26½ mm; 200r, 20½x27 mm; 300r, 20½x26 mm.



Rouletted.

- 89 10r red (Jan. 16h, '78)
- 90 20r mauve (May 30th, '78)
- 91 50r blue (Aug. 28th, '79)
- 92 80r lake (Aug. 18th, '79)
- 93 100r green (July 4th, '78)
- 94 200r black (Sept. 1st, '79)
- 95 260r brown (Aug. 21st, '78)
- 96 300r bistre (Sept. 1st, '79)
- 97 700r red brown (end 1879)
- 98 1000r slate

Variety: 200r cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 100r.

- 99 100r black (half of 200r black)

November 1881.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white laid paper. Size 18 x 21 mm.



- 1° Perforated 13.
- 100 50r blue
- 101 100r olive
- 102 200r red brown
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 103 100r olive
- 104 200r red brown

1882.

Similar to preceding issue but types re-engraved; same impression and paper. Sizes: the 10r, 17x21 mm.; the others 18x21 mm.



Type II.



Type III.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 105 100r olive
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 106 10r black
- 107 100r olive
- 108 200r red brown, type II.
- 109 200r pink, type III.

Varieties:

a. 200r cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 100r.

110 100r red brown (half of 200r)

b. white wove paper.

111 100r olive

- 3° Perforated 13½.
- 112 10r black
- 113 100r olive
- 114 200r red brown, type II.
- 115 200r pink, type III.

4° Perforated 14.

- 116 10r black
- 117? 100r olive
- 118 200r red brown, type II.
- 119 200r pink, type III.

Variety: 200r cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 100r.

120 100r pink (half of 200r)
The differences between the 200r of the 1881 issue and the 2 types of the 200r of the 1882 issue are as follows:

1st type (1881.) The head is small and the forehead is lightly shaded.

2d type (1882.) The head is larger and there is more shading on the forehead.

3d type (1882.) The head is large; the forehead is lightly shaded and the hair is straight in the back.

The 100r 1881 differs from the 100r 1882, in the head which is larger in the later issue.

March 17th, 1883.



Same impression, paper and size as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated 13.
- 121 100r lilac
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 122 100r lilac
- 3° Perforated 14.
- 123 100r lilac

April 23d, 1883.

Similar to preceding issue, but background of horizontal lines; same paper, impression, etc.

- 1° Perforated 13.
- 124 100r lilac
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 125 100r lilac
- 3° Perforated 14.
- 126 100r lilac

January, 1884.



Same impression, paper and size as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 127 20r greenish gray
- 128 20r yellowish gray
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 129? 20r greenish gray
- 130 20r yellowish gray
- 3° Perforated 13½.
- 131 20r greenish gray
- 132 20r yellowish gray
- 4° Perforated 14.
- 133 20r greenish gray
- 134 20r yellowish gray

June 1884.



Same impression and paper as preceding issue. Size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 135 100r lilac
 2° Perforated 13.
 136 100r lilac
 3° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 137 100r lilac
 4° Perforated 14.
 138 100r lilac

February and March, 1885.

Similar to 1881-1882 issues; the 50r has larger head. Same paper and impression. Sizes: 10r, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm; 50r, 18×21 mm.

- 1° Perforated 13.
 139 10r orange
 140 50r blue
 2° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 141 10r orange
 142 50r blue
 3° Perforated 14.
 143 10r orange
 144 50r blue

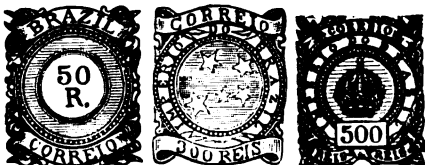
October 1885.



Same impression and paper as preceding issue. Size 17×20 mm.

- 1° Perforated 13.
 145 100r lilac
 2° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 146 100r lilac
 3° Perforated 14.
 147 100r lilac

February 1887.



Same impression and paper as preceding issue. Sizes: 50 and 300r, 18×20 mm; 500r, 17×20 mm.

- 1° Perforated 13.
 148 50r blue
 149 300r blue
 150 500r olive
 2° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 151 50r blue
 152 300r blue
 153 500r olive

- 3° Perforated 14.
 154 50r blue
 155 ?300r blue
 156 ?500r olive

March 1887.



Same impression and paper as preceding issue. Sizes 100r, 17×20 ; 1000r, 18×21 mm.

- 1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 157 100r lilac
 2° Perforated 13.
 158 100r lilac
 159 1000r pearl gray.
 3° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 160 100r lilac
 161 ? 1000r pearl gray
 4° Perforated 14.
 162 100r lilac
 163 1000r pearl gray

December 1888.



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

- Perforated 13.
 164 700r lilac

Unlike other compilers we catalogue the issues from 1881-88 in various perforations. We have found in our stock all those that we catalogue, excepting those marked (?) which we presume, also exist.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1887.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white laid paper. Sizes: 100r, 18×21 mm; 200r, 17×26 mm.

- Perforated 13.
 251 100r greenish gray

- Perforated 14
- 252 100r yellow gray
- 253 200r lilac
- 254 200r lilac, variety

The groundwork of the variety, is similar to that of the 100r, *i. e.*, "Brazil" in minute letters.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

February 1st, 1889.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, rouletted. Size 23½x33 mm.

- 301 10r yellow
- 302 20r "
- 303 50r "
- 304 100r "
- 305 200r "
- 306 300r "
- 307 500r "
- 308 700r "
- 309 1000r "

August 1889.

Same as preceding issue, but printed in different colors.

- 310 10r olive
- 311 20r green
- 312 50r pale brown
- 313 100r violet
- 314 200r black
- 315 300r rose
- 316 500r dark green
- 317 700r blue
- 318 1000r brown

Thus far only the 10, 20, 50 and 100r have made their appearance.

ENVELOPES.

July 3d, 1867.



- 1° white paper.
- a. Size 140 x 83 mm.
- 401 100r green

Stamp embossed in upper right corner; vertically laid paper, watermarked "Correio Brasileiro" in double lined letters.

- b. Size 160 x 90 mm.
- 402 200r black
- 403 300r vermilion
- Variety: without color.
- 404 300r no color.
- 2° buff paper.
- Size 150 x 90 mm.
- 405 300r vermilion
- ? 187

Type retouched. Same as preceding issue but letters of *Brasil* at greater distance from one another and figures of value thinner.

- 1° white paper.
- a. Size 140 x 83 mm.
- 406 100r green
- b. Size 160 x 90 mm.
- 407 300r vermilion
- 2° buff paper.
- Size 160 x 90 mm.
- 408 300r vermilion

February 1st 1889.

Similar to issue of July 3d 1867, same type, vertically white laid paper, unwatermarked.

- 1° Size 138 x 78 mm.
- 409 100r light green
- 2° Size 120 x 95 mm.
- 410 100r light green
- 411 300r pink

WRAPPERS.

February 1st, 1889.



- Stamp embossed to the right, manila paper.
- 501 20r (Veinte) purple, 128 x 255 mm.
- 502 40r (Cuarenta) blue, 128 x 314 mm.
- 503 60r (Sesenta) brown, 128 x 380 mm.

By an error the values are spelled in Spanish instead of Portuguese.

April 1889.

Spelling corrected; type, paper and size same as preceding issue.

- 504 20r (Vinte) purple
- 505 40r (Quarenta) blue
- 506 60r (Sessenta) brown

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeits of the early issues are numerous, but all being lithographed instead of engraved, they are not dangerous; comparison with any value of the same issue will easily tell their true nature. More dangerous however, are the counterfeits of October 1866;

genuine stamps of the 1850-61 being taken and perforated fraudulently; the genuine have $1\frac{1}{2}$ perforations within 2 centimeters, while the counterfeits have either more or less.

BREMEN.

Currency:—72 GROTE=30 SILBERGROSCHEN
1 THALER=80.72 U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 4th, 1855.



Lithographed in black on colored paper.
Sizes: 3gr, 19 x 21 mm; 5gr, 20½ x 24 mm.

- 1° Laid paper, blue p.
1 3 (grote), three varieties, side by side.
2° Wove paper.
2 5gr rose p, two varieties, side by side.
Variety: error "Marken" instead of "Marke"
3 5gr rose p, two varieties, side by side.
This stamp was never put into actual use on account of the error in spelling.
The differences between the varieties of the 3 and 5gr will be explained further on.

August 19th, 1855.



Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
 $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

4 5sbgr green

July 9th, 1860.

Type similar to the 5gr of preceding issue.
Lithographed on colored wove paper. Size
 $20\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm

5 7gr yellow

1861-63.



Same as preceding issues, with addition of two new values on white wove paper; same impression as before; the 3gr is on laid paper. Sizes: 2gr, 20½ x 23½ mm; 10gr, 20 x 22 mm.

Saw-tooth perforation.

- 6 2gr yellow (May 1st, 1863)
7 2gr orange "
8 3 (grote) blue p, 3 varieties "
9 5gr rose p, 2 varieties (Nov, 1882)
10 5 sbgr green (September 1st, 1865)
11 10gr black (November 3d, 1861)
1866-67.

Same as preceding issue; same impression as before; the 3gr is on laid paper.

Perforated 12½.

- 12 2gr yellow
13 2gr orange
14 3 (grote) blue p, 3 varieties
15 5gr rose p, 2 varieties
16 7gr yellow p
17 10gr black
18 5sbgr green

ENVELOPES.



Hand stamped on various papers; there are three types of the hand stamp.

1st type: large letters, the "S"s in *Stadt* and *Post* are open.

2d type: smaller letters, the "S"s in *Stadt* and *Post* are closed; the shank of the Key is thinner.

3d type: large letters, the crown is of different shape from that in the first two types (higher and narrower), the shield is ½ mm. narrower than in the other types. This type is considered doubtful by Moens, and we should not wonder if he was right, this being the only type to be purchased cheap and in quantities.

January 1st, 1857.

First type, hand stamp in the left upper corner, FRANCO in the left lower corner; various papers, flap gummed.

Size 150 x 82 mm.

- 19 (1 grote) black, creamy white wove paper
20 " " white wove paper
21 " " blue laid paper

Varieties:

- a. flap ungummed.
22 (1 grote) black, creamy white wove paper
23 " white wove paper.
b. hand stamp in the right upper corner.
24 (1 grote) black, white wove paper.
25 " blue laid paper
c. hand stamp in the lower right corner.
26 (1 grote) black, white wove paper
27 " blue laid paper
d. hand stamp in the lower left corner.

- 28 (1 grote) black, white wove paper
29 " " blue laid paper

1867.

1° Same type as preceding issue, hand-stamp in the left upper corner; FRANCO in the left lower corner.

Size 142 x 79 mm.

- 30 (1 grote) black, blue paper, undulated lines

2° Second type, hand stamp in the left upper corner; FRANCO in the left lower corner

Size 142 x 79 mm.

- 31 (1 grote) black, blue paper, undulated lines

Variety: without the word FRANCO.

- 32 (1 grote) black, blue paper, undulated lines

3° Same as preceding, but size 150x82mm.

- 33 (1 grote) black, creamy white wove paper

- 34 " " white wove paper

- 35 " " blue laid paper

- 36 " " greenish blue laid paper

Variety: hand stamp in upper right corner.

- 37 (1 grote) black, creamy white wove paper

- 38 " " white wove paper

4° Third type, hand stamp in upper right corner; no FRANCO.

Size 149 x 81 mm.

- 39 (1 grote) black, white laid paper

- 40 " " blue wove paper

COUNTERFEITS.

We shall not attempt to describe the many counterfeits of these stamps, their number being legion, but we shall mention some points to be found in the genuine, and the absence of one or more of these features will be sufficient evidence of the spuriousness of any specimen.

8 GROTE BLUE, three varieties.

First Variety:

1° In the shield the right line of the background is very close to the border.

2° In the "3" at the left, the white dot in the upper part is placed between two lines, and the one in the lower part is placed between three lines. In the "3" at the right it is exactly the other way.

3° The shield does not touch the left ornament containing the "3."

4° There are five jewels in the lower part of the crown; the centre one is a pearl, those to the right and the left of the centre are diamonds, and the two at the sides are also pearls.

5° There is a thin broken line between the crown and "Stadt Post Amt"; this line however shows only on the early impressions.

6° The key does not touch the upper border of the shield.

Second Variety:

1° The right line of the background in the

shield is not quite as close to the border as in the first variety.

2° In the "3" to the left the white dot in the upper part is placed between two lines, while the one in the lower part and those in the "3" to the right go slightly beyond the upper line.

3° The shield touches both ornaments containing the "3".

4° The jewels in the crown are similar to those in the first variety.

5° There is no line between the crown and "Stadt Post Amt."

6° The key touches the upper border of the shield.

Third Variety:

1° The left line of the background in the shield is close to the border, and the right line is so very close to the border that it almost forms one line with it.

2° In the "3" to the left the white dot in the upper part is between two lines, but runs slightly beyond the lower line; the one in the lower part is exactly between two lines.

In the "3" to the right, the dot in the upper part is exactly between two lines, while the one in the lower part runs slightly beyond the upper line.

3° The shield does not touch the left ornament but is very close to it; in blurred impressions it may appear to touch.

4° There are five jewels in the lower part of the crown, the centre one being a diamond, those to the right and left of it are pearls, and the two at the sides are half diamonds.

5° There is no line between the crown and "Stadt Post Amt."

6° The Key does not touch the upper border of the shield.

7° The "3" in the upper right corner does not touch the ornament to the left of it, which it does in the two other varieties.

8° The stamp is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a millimetre narrower than the two other varieties.

5 GROTE PINK, two varieties.

First Variety:

1° The wavy line between the crown and the shield touches the crown in one place.

2° In the shield the extreme left line of the background is so close to the border of the shield that it almost forms one line with it.

3 The heads of the "f"s in "fünf" are well formed balls and are close to the body.

4° The central trefoil at the top of the crown is not exactly in the middle of the angle formed by the ornaments which divides the two labels containing "Franco and Marke" but is a little to the left and touches it.

5° The lines forming the angle of the ornament dividing the two upper labels are

not of equal thickness, the line to the left being thicker than the one to the right.

6° The upper wavy line of the background starts lower than the right upper corner and ends lower than the upper left corner.

Second variety:

1° The crown does not touch the wavy lines, which runs along the upper border of the shield.

2° The line at the extreme right of the background of the shield is quite close to the border but not as near as in the first variety.

3° The heads of the "f"s in "fünf" are not close to the body and that of the second "f" is not a well formed ball.

4° The central trefoil on top of the crown is exactly in the middle of the ornament and does not touch either of its sides. It is also at almost equal distance from the trefoils to the right and left.

5° The lines forming the angle of the ornament dividing the two upper labels are similar to those of the first variety.

6° The upper wavy line of the background starts exactly in the upper right corner and ends exactly in the upper left corner.

10 GROTE BLACK.

1° Some of the lines of the groundwork of the oval containing the key go beyond the frame; this is specially the case with the fourth line from the left.

2° The lower extremity of the bow of the key does not touch the frame of the oval; in fact, there is enough space left to show the lines of the background.

3° The ninth line from the right crosses the bit of the key.

2 GROTE ORANGE.

1° There are seven lines to the right of the key, the first one touches the bow and the seventh the bit of the key.

2° There is a colored dot in the centre of the upper part of the "P" of *Post*.

3° The frame around the lattice work in the lower label is generally faint.

4° The upper part of the lattice work has 14 curves, all of which touch the upper frame with exception of first one to the right, which however is very close to it.

5 SILBERGROSCHEN GREEN.

1° The lines forming the groundwork project slightly beyond the frame in some places.

2° The lower part of the "S" of "Sgr" is smaller than the upper.

3° The hole in the key is plainly perceptible, except in blurred specimens.

4° The extremity of the bow of the key touches within a hair's breadth of the oval frame containing the key.

7 GROTE YELLOW.

1° There is a dividing line between the bit and the shank of the key.

2° The lines in the shield project slightly beyond the upper border.

3° There are 21 wavy lines in the lower half of the stamp, if counted at the left.

4° Both the ornaments containing the "7" project into the shield.

5° The wavy line to the left of the crown projects slightly into the shield below.

6° The fifth line from the left in the shield project into the bit of the key.

7° The wavy lines forming the background project slightly beyond the frame in various places.

These stamps were never reprinted, the so-called reprints being merely counterfeits!

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Currency: 1 POUND—1 SHILLING—12 PENCE.
The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1886.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of Cape Good Hope

British
surcharged
Bechuanaland



Perforated 14.

1° Watermark Crown and C. C.

1 4p blue, black surcharge

2° Watermark Crown and C. A.

2 ½p black, red surcharge

3 1p red, black surcharge

4 3p claret, " "

Variety: double surcharge, one in red and the other in black.

5 ½p black, red and black surcharge

3° Watermark,



6 ½p black, black surcharge

7 1p red " "

8 2p bistre, " "

9 6p mauve, " "

10 1sh green, " "

Varieties: "ritish" instead of "British."

11 ½p black, black surcharge

12 1p red, " "

13 1sh green " "

1887.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes:

1p to 6p, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm; 1sh to 10sh, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x31 mm; 1 and 5 \mathcal{L} , 22x38 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1° Watermark,

Perforated 14.

- 14 1p lilac and black
- 15 2p " "
- 16 3p " "
- 17 4p " "
- 18 6p " "
- 19 1 \mathcal{L} mauve and black
- 20 5 \mathcal{L} " "

2° Watermark,



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

- 21 1sh green and black
- 22 2sh " "
- 23 2sh 6p " "
- 24 5sh " "
- 25 10sh " "

1888.

1° Stamps of Great Britain surcharged with new name.



Watermark



Perforated 14.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion, black surcharge

2° Same as issue of 1887, with additional surcharge of value in figures.



Perforated 14.

1° Watermark Orb.

- 27 1p lilac and black, black surcharge
- 28 2p " " " "
- 29 2p " " red "
- 30 2p " " blue green "
- 31 4p " " black "
- 32 4p " " red "
- 33 6p " " black "

2° Watermark *V. R.* in italics.

34 1sh green and black, black surcharge

1889.

Provisional issue.

1° Stamps of Cape Good

British

Hope surcharged horizontally

Bechuanaland.

Watermark anchor.

Perforated 14.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, green surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharged vertically.
- 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, green surcharge
- b. double surcharge, one of which is inverted.
- 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, green surcharge
- c. double surcharge, one of which is vertical.
- 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, green surcharge
- d. with additional inverted surcharge "Bechuanaland."
- 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ p black, green surcharge

2° Regular issue surcharged in black with new value.



Watermark Orb.

Perforated 14.

40 $\frac{1}{4}$ p on 3p lilac and black

ENVELOPES.

July 1886.
 Envelopes of Cape
 of Good Hope sur-
 charged with new
 name in black over
 the stamp.



- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
- 101 4p blue
- 2° Size 253x175 mm.
- 102 4p blue
- 3° Size 293x150 mm.
- 103 4p blue

January 1887.
 Same as preceding issue but surcharge in
 capitals.

- Size 150x97 mm.
 - 104 4p blue, black surcharge
- October 1887.

Envelopes of Great Britain surcharged
 with new value and new name in black.



- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
- 105 4p blue
- 2° Size 253x175 mm.
- 106 4p blue
- 3° Size 293x150 mm.
- 107 4p blue

June 1888.



Envelopes of Cape
 Good of Hope sur-
 charged with new
 name in black.

- Size 150x97 mm.
- 108 4p blue

June 1889.

Envelopes of Cape Good Hope surcharged
 with new name in capitals.

- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
- 109 4p blue, green surcharge

- 2° Size 253x175 mm.
- 110 4p blue, green surcharge
- 3° Size 293x150 mm.
- 111 4p blue, green surcharge

August 1889.

Envelopes of Great Britain surcharged
 with new name in black.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.



- Size 150x97 mm.
- 112 4p vermilion
- Variety: without British Bechuanaland.
- 113 4p vermilion

WRAPPERS.

January 1887.

Wrappers of Cape Good Hope surcharged
 with new name in black



- Size 300x125 mm.
- 151 1/2p green, manila
- 152 1p red brown."

January 1888.

Wrappers of Great Britain surcharged
 with new name in new name in black.

BRITISH



BECHUANALAND

BRITISH



BECHUANALAND

Size 300x125 mm.
 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, *manila*
 154 1p red brown,"

COUNTERFEITS.

Quantities of Cape Good Hope stamps

have been fraudently surcharged and sold by unscrupulous dealers; it requires a very minute comparison to tell them from the genuine surcharges. The 5sh orange Cape Good Hope was never surcharged for British Bechuanaland, all those now on the market are counterfeits.

A VARIETY OF THE 20 PARAS (TURKEY), OF DECEMBER, 1863.

A Paper Read Before the Philatelic Society of London.

By T. K. TAPLING, M. P.

Philatelic Record, December 1889.

The stamp which forms the subject of this "note" is a great curiosity in its way, and, as far as I am aware, has never been chronicled in England. It passed into my possession in the early part of this year, and for it, and the permission to publish the following information, I am indebted to Dr. Vedel, of Copenhagen, whom I take this opportunity of thanking for his courtesy. The design of the stamp needs no description, and must be familiar to the youngest collector. Suffice it to say, that it belongs to what is known as the second edition of the first issue of Turkey, and is printed on the thick paper. Everyone knows that if a plate or stone from which stamps are printed is examined, the designs will be found reversed, in order to print a "positive" impression. The peculiarity of this specimen is that the Thougra and the whole of the design are *reversed*, thus showing that it must have been printed from a *positive* design on the plate or stone. The stamp is postmarked; and a comparison of the obliteration with other unquestionably genuine obliterations in my collection, on stamps of the same issue, resulted in a satisfactory verdict, the postmark being the ordinary one of black bars. Adhering to the back were portions of what was apparently the original letter. In spite of this collateral evidence, I at first viewed the stamp with great suspicion. Anyone who has attempted to compare two stamps of the same design—one with the design reversed, and the other with a positive design—will understand the difficulty, in examining the same portions of the design, of making such allowance for apparent discrepancies as to be able to say definitely that the types are in reality the same. I hit upon the following expedient: I placed an ordinary 20 *paras* stamp, face upwards, on a small hand looking-glass, and then held the supposed error in such a position that the reflected impression appeared side by side with the other. The reflected impression, of course, showed *positive*, and, with the aid of a magnifying-glass, I was able to decide in a few minutes that the types of both were absolutely identical. But for the thickness of the paper, the same result could have been obtained by holding the reversed stamp up to the light.

The specimen then was a genuine error of impression. But the question arose, How could it have occurred on the sheet? I wrote to Dr. Vedel for further information, and cannot do better than give from his letter a translation of the reply he received from his Constantinople correspondent.

"As to the 20 *paras* stamp with the Thougra reversed, I will reply to all your questions in order. The Thougra and the figure 20 are both reversed; for the engraver who engraved the stamp executed his first '*cliché*' *positive*, and thus, instead of 100 negative *clichés* (of which the sheet should have been composed), he only drew 99. But as the sheet is composed of 100 stamps, the *positive cliché* gave a negative design. But this error was found

out when only ten or twelve sheets had been printed, and the engraver was then obliged to furnish the hundredth *cliché*, which he had made a mistake over through his indolence or stupidity. All the same, these sheets containing the error were used up without hesitation, and at that date (1863) collectors and collections were unknown in Turkey. Chemistry could not change a design on thick paper from one side to the other. I saw myself this stamp on a letter in the possession of M. Badetti, a well-known collector. All collectors here know of the existence of this stamp, but M. Badetti is the only possessor of a specimen. There can only be a dozen specimens in the whole world, and we only know of these two. In all the sheets of the 20 *paras* that have passed through my hands I have never found this error, which only existed on the very first sheets."

This letter is very interesting, and, with the exception of the explanation given of how the error occurred, seems to me about as satisfactory a history of the stamp as one could wish for. The writer, however, by his language, appears to imply that the engraver drew each stamp separately on the plate. The French word he uses is "*exécuteur*," which, in relation to the design of a stamp, I should take to mean "to draw" or "to engrave." Now there are no varieties of type of the 20 *paras*, and it is obvious that to draw 100 stamps exactly alike is a feat beyond the skill of anyone, even a Japanese artist. A transfer of some sort from a matrix design is therefore our only alternative, and here my difficulties begin.

Warned by my fate in speculating about transfers in the case of the Sydneys, I feel the danger of hazarding opinions on a subject of which I know but little; and I regret that we cannot count among the members of the Philatelic Society any gentleman who possesses a practical acquaintance with the different methods of engraving and printing postage stamps, and who could tell us perhaps in five minutes what the uninitiated may spend hours over in vain. I have always looked upon these stamps of the first issue as lithographs, and in this view I am confirmed by "A Parisian Collector" (see the *Philatelic Journal*, p. 70), who points out that there are none of those traces of what the French call "*foulage*," which we should inevitably have found had typography been used in printing on this very thin paper. In typography the design is raised, the other parts of the plate being cut away; and the process is the exact opposite of line engraving, where the lines of the design are sunk. The result on the surface of the paper printed on is an indentation of the design and a corresponding raising on the back. A careful examination of the stamps shows no sign of anything of the kind; and, bearing in mind the extreme thinness of the paper, this seems a tolerably conclusive argument against typography. A little further on the writer remarks: "We think that a close examination of the impressions on thick paper will tend to bear out our supposition, that the series was lithographed and not typographed."

"It must, however, be remarked that in the impression on thick paper the stamps are closer together than in the thin paper impression. In this latter there is always a line running vertically between the stamps. This is wanting in the impression on thick paper, but the type is identical. This variation we attribute to another transfer for the thick paper series. We have many examples in lithographed stamps of the distance between the stamps being changed, as, by way of illustration, in the first series of Victoria, where we have a set close together, while another is found with a considerable space between them."

The writer omits to point out that there are horizontal lines between the

rows as well, which intersect the vertical ones at right angles, exactly as in the case of some of the Sydneys and laureated issues of New South Wales. Since these intersecting lines must have been drawn on a plate or stone, this at once disposes of the theory of "*clichés*," which would have to be clamped up together, and seems to me an additional argument in favor of lithography.

We are enabled to assign December, 1863, as the date of the error, which is found on the thick paper, but which does not exist on the sheets of the thin paper impression; while the existence of the error for the first time on the thick paper leads us to the belief that it was the result of a transfer of some kind, which took place at the date mentioned. All this, however, is no answer to our question, How did the error occur? and it does not seem easy to give one. I can only offer suggestions, based on the conclusion that a transfer took place in 1863.

I believe I am right in saying that, in some cases of reproduction of stamps by lithography, a matrix die is first engraved or drawn reversed on metal, stone or some other substance. Reversed designs are then transferred from the matrix to the stone which is to be used for printing from by an intermediate process, lithographic transfer paper being employed. The number of stamps would vary according to the size of the stone and the closeness of the rows; and the reversed impressions, which, of course, are necessary to give the positive designs we are familiar with on the stamps themselves, could thus have been obtained one by one. The existence of the error proves that this was not done in the case of every stamp on the stone; and the explanation which suggests itself is, that by mistake a direct application of the reversed matrix was made to the stone, a process which I am informed is used also. This direct application would leave a positive design on the stone, and consequently a reversed one in printing, as exemplified by the specimen before you. On the discovery of the error; when the sheets were printed off, it could have easily been removed from the stone and its place filled by a reverse impression, obtained by means of the lithographic paper, as mentioned above. It seems less easy to assume that the original matrix was drawn positive. In this case the *error* must have occurred through the use of transfer paper, and the remaining 99 impressions been produced either by a double process of transfer or by direct application of the matrix. Some one more skilled than I must tell us which is the more probable theory. The last and only remaining alternative that occurs to me is, that it might not have been impossible to take a transfer bodily from the first stone to a second one. Against this are two facts. The error does not exist in the thin, but only in the thick paper, and its presence therefore on the latter could not be accounted for; and, secondly, the stamps on the thick paper are printed closer together than the others. To summarize shortly I conclude—

(1) That a lithographic transfer from the original matrix to a new stone (or to the old one with the designs, &c., cleaned off) took place at the time the thick paper series was issued.

(2) That the error occurred through a mistake in the process of transfer, by one of the methods I have indicated above.

Whether these speculations are correct or not I must now leave you to judge. With an imperfect knowledge of the possible processes employed, and in the absence of definite information, it seems profitless for me to theorize further as to the *modus operandi*. It often happens that a writer on a new philatelic subject makes some blunder or misstatement. Then, and not till then, a kind friend, who has hitherto kept his lips sealed, comes promptly forward to set him right; and, if I may slightly alter a now cele-

brated phrase, I would say that even "a wilful diffusion of philatelic error as to matters of fact" proves not infrequently the means of ascertaining the truth. I can only hope that some member of the Society can give us an explanation of what at present appears a regular philatelic puzzle.

THE USE OF A PERFORATION GAUGE.

Within the past few months we have been asked many times how perforations on a stamp are counted and how the perforation gauge is to be used.

Many suppose that when a certain perforation is given for any stamp that it represents the number of perforations on either the longer or shorter side of the stamp. This is entirely erroneous, as the gauge of any perforation consists in the number of perforations that can be counted on any stamp in a space of two centimetres or twenty millimetres, equal to about twenty-five-thirty-seconds of an inch.

The simplest method of counting the perforations of any stamp is to lay the edge of the specimen on the heavy black lines that are ruled at the top and bottom of the gauge, placing the center of one of the teeth of the perforation at the extreme left of the black line, and counting to the right until the end of the line is reached. Should it then be found that the right-hand end is covered by a tooth of the perforation, the measure is a full number, but should the end of the black line be covered by one of the depressions between the teeth of the perforation, the measure becomes one-half more than the number of teeth, always excepting the one at the extreme left, that has been counted on the line. It is unnecessary to explain the use of the dotted lines, as they show their purpose in themselves.

It will sometimes occur that the measure thus obtained will not agree with any of the measures indicated by dots, and this is due to the fact that some of the needles in the perforating machine are not placed at proper distance from each other or the machine may perforate a fraction more or less, than any measure that is used.

CAUTION TO COLLECTORS.

No doubt our readers will remember the heated discussions that arose last summer as to the advisability of collecting the stamps of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua that were to appear in the present year. It will also be remembered that at that time we were arrayed on the side of those who contended that these stamps would properly belong to a stamp collection, and that no collection could be complete without them.

The new stamps have now made their appearance in each of these countries, and while we have not in any single item or particular altered our opinion as to the collectibility of these stamps, we most urgently advise collectors not to purchase any of them at present. As long as they are used for postal purposes collectors will have to pay more than the face value of any unused specimens that they may purchase, whereas under the terms of the contract under which the stamps were prepared, a large quantity of each kind will be delivered to the printers at the end of the year and thrown on the market at a price far below their nominal value.

In this case, as in many others, patience will, indeed, be found to be a virtue, and if collectors will follow our advice, they will in 1891, have cause for congratulation that they have not paid many dollars for an article that can be bought for a fraction of the price that is now asked.

REVIEW OF PHILATELICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A few weeks ago Mr. Geo. H. Watson sent us a copy of Watson's *Post Card and Letter Card Catalogue* (Part I, Europe), and Mr. P. Mahé one of *Catalogue des Cartes Postales*, par G. Campbell and A. Schoeller (Part I, Europe). Of the two, Mr. Watson's is certainly the better, being the most complete work of its kind published, giving the most minute varieties, excepting those of color, and this with good reason. However, we prefer the style in which the French catalogue has been prepared, the descriptions of the cards being more complete. Both, however, lack a very important feature—the illustrations of the cards.

Lack of time prevented our reviewing these publications at an earlier day.

NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—The new series of postage stamps were placed on sale at all the first-class Post Offices on Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22d.)

There is no change in the current special delivery, postage due or newspaper and periodical stamps, neither will the stamps on the stamped envelopes or on the letter sheet envelopes be changed for the present at least.

The new series comprises the same denominations as the series in present use to meet existing rates of postage. The stamps differ somewhat in form from those in present use, and are about one-eighth smaller in size ($18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width by 22 mm. in height) They are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The designs contain as the leading feature the portraits of personages of great eminence in American history. The portraits are in medallion, with a heavily shaded background, and set in an ornamental frame containing the words and figures expressive of the object and value of the stamps. The stamps are printed in suitable and attractive colors from engraved steel plates.

The one cent stamp contains a profile bust, after Rubricht, of Benjamin Franklin, printed in ultramarine blue.

On the two cent stamp is a profile bust, after Houdon, of George Washington looking to the left, on an oval disc, printed in carmine.

The three cent stamp contains a profile bust, after Powers, of Andrew Jackson, on an oval disc, printed in purple.

The four cent stamp contains a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right. The color is chocolate.

On the five cent stamp is a portrait of General Grant, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, color light brown.

The six cent denomination has a portrait of James A. Garfield, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, the color is brick red.

The ten cent stamp contains a portrait of Daniel Webster, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, color milori green.

The fifteen cent denomination has a portrait of Henry Clay, after a daguerreotype from life. The color is deep blue.

On the thirty cent stamp is a profile bust of Thomas Jefferson, after Ceracchi, color black.

The ninety cent denomination contains a profile bust of Commodore O. H. Perry, after Walcott's statue. The color is orange.

The whole series is designed and printed by the American Bank Note Company, under the direction and supervision of Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen.

The four, five and six cent values have not yet been issued and will not appear for some time to come.

The number of stamps already ordered of the new issue aggregates nearly forty-four millions, representing \$784,323.

AUSTRIA. Offices in the Levant.—Mr. Warner has shown us a variety of the 10pa on 2kr (Vienna surcharge) in which the "o's of both "10's are about a millimetre higher than the "1's. While referring to these stamps we may mention that the difference between the Vienna and the Constantinople surcharge consist not only in the length of the surcharge but on the Constantinople issue "PARA" is 1 mm. higher than the "10's while in the Vienna issue "PARA" is on a level with the "10's. It is said that only one hundred of these stamps were surcharged in Constantinople; the date of their issue was September 1st, 1886.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A new 40c stamp is said to have been made its appearance.

BAVARIA.—The Bavarian and Wurtemberg stamps are now printed in the same colors as those of the German Empire.

BRAZIL.—Several of our contemporaries announce two sets of unpaid letter stamps, one superseding the other; if this is true, the first set must have had a very ephemeral existence. Before cataloguing them, we will wait for more information on the subject.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The 1 peso claret comes now on thick white paper instead of bluish; perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$ as before.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A correspondent informs us that new envelopes and postal cards have been issued.

QUEENSLAND.—There are two distinct dies of the current 1 penny; in the first one the bust points between the "N" and "E" of "ONE" and there is a period after "PENNY." In the second type, the bust points towards the "E" and there is no period after "PENNY"; the ornament on the sides are different in the two types; all the stamps of the second type which we have been are printed in a yellow orange while those of the first type are of a reddish orange. We will illustrate both types in our next number.

SANTANDER.—At the time of going to press we received two new stamps; 5c red, 10c violet, on thin bluish paper, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$. We will illustrate them in our March number.

VENEZUELA.—Mr. Rob. C. H. Brock, has shown us a Escuela stamp with head inverted, this was occasioned by the same head being used for all



the values in the same series, the outside cartouche alone being different in the various values.

ZULULAND.—Mr. Brock has also shown us a 2p Zululand with inverted surcharge.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Eaton, Thorne, Montgomery, Witt, Clotz, Brock and da Gomez Costa, also to the *Philatelist*, *Portwertzeichen*, *Philatelic Record*, *le Timbre Poste*, *le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste*.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

At the last convention of the A. P. A., held in St. Louis, it was decided that each city or county containing ten or more members of the Association should be represented by a resident vice-president, who is to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association in his locality. It is important that the members resident in the various cities or counties that are entitled to have resident vice-presidents shall recommend some one of their number to the Official Board, in order that their selection may be based upon the choice of the members.

No appointment has as yet been made for the City and County of New York, and it is important that every member who lives in our city should record his vote with the Official Board by sending the name of his choice to Mr. Tiffany, the president of our Association. Thus far two nominations have been made, the one Mr. C. B. Corwin, a resident of Plainfield, New Jersey, and the other, Mr. Julius Adenaw, a prominent collector of this city.

It is almost needless to speak of the grotesqueness of the City of New York being too small to find a worthy member within its limits to act as the vice-president, but must travel into New Jersey to find the man for the place. The meeting at which Mr. Corwin was suggested was attended by but six members resident in this city, and almost all of them voted against the selection of Mr. Corwin. On the other hand, over twenty-five members resident in this city have sent to the president of our Association their indorsement of Mr. Adenaw, and we sincerely hope that the Official Board will heed the opinions of those chiefly concerned. We strongly advise all that have not voted to send their recommendation to Mr. Tiffany at the earliest possible moment.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

216TH MEETING, HELD JANUARY 7TH, 1890.

The 216th meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held January 7th, 1890, was called to order by President Corwin at 8 P. M. Present: Messrs. Aue, Berlepsch, Bogart, Corwin, Determan, Gregory, Gremmel, Holmes, Hunter, Turner and Wuesthoff.

Mr. Corwin proposed J. A. Dickerson, 8 Spruce Street, N. Y., as an active member, and C. M. Foster, 9 Teazes Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and R. F. Reynard, 54 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, England.

Mr. Berlepsch proposed Oscar Buechner, 812 Broadway, N. Y., as an active member.

Mr. Morton proposed E. S. Everett, 457 Cumberland Street, Portland, Me., and H. G. Starr, Cumberland Mills, Me., as corresponding members.

Owing to the absence of a majority of the Executive Committee no action was taken regarding these gentlemen.

The resignation of Mr. B. Abraham was read and accepted.

Mr. Corwin read his report as Exchange Superintendent for quarter ending December 31st, 1889, as follows :

| | |
|---|------------|
| Filled sheets received, - - - - - | 176 |
| Value of same, - - - - - | \$1,472 75 |
| Stamps sold from sheets, - - - - - | 236 49 |
| Divided as follows : | |
| Staten Island Branch, - - - - - | \$15 84 |
| Halifax Branch, - - - - - | 12 03 |
| Brooklyn Branch, - - - - - | 20 35 |
| Philadelphia Branch, - - - - - | 49 92 |
| New York "A" Branch, - - - - - | 35 42 |
| New York "B" Branch, - - - - - | 60 69 |
| By the Exchange Superintendent, - - - - - | 42 24 |

I have received no report whatever of the takings of the Chicago Branch since October 1st, 1889, and only one circuit report from the Staten Island Branch. I have written urgent letters to the managers of both branches for full reports, and trust to receive them shortly, and their takings, therefore, will be duly reported by my successor, at the end of the ensuing quarter. Upon receipt of these replies, and the verification by the branch managers of the circuits, now in their hands, which I trust will be within a few days, I shall turn over all the affairs of the department to my successor, together with cash on hand, \$4.84, balance of cash from sale of sheets, \$7.43 and the 529 sheets remaining out of the 2,000 originally purchased. The department therefore, by reference to my former reports, it will be seen ends the year with a balance on hand of cash \$7.43 and 529 sheets at 5 cts. each, \$26.45, making a total of \$33.88, after having expended for rules, books, sheets, postage, etc., the sum of \$66.12.

The regular expenditures of the department to date have been—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Printing 2,000 sheets, - - - - - | \$13 00 |
| Postage and express, - - - - - | 13 37 |
| | <u>\$26 37</u> |
| And the ordinary expenses extra, - - - - - | 39 75 |

which latter were the bills incurred for printing the Department Rules, etc., in English, French and German, a sufficient quantity being on hand to last for many months to come, judging from the demand from members in the past.

It therefore becomes apparent that the charge of five cents per sheet is a tax which should not be borne by the members, and I again recommend the reduction in price of these sheets to two cents each, which sum appears to be amply sufficient for all expenses connected therewith.

The total business transacted from April 10th to December 31st, 1889, resulted as follows :

| | |
|---|------------|
| Filled sheets sent in, - - - - - | 615 |
| Divided into books, - - - - - | 112 |
| And again in circuits, - - - - - | 23 |
| Value of stamps sent in, - - - - - | \$6,450.53 |
| Sales of same reported to date, - - - - - | 1,034.36 |

There are now nine Branches, as follows :

New York "A," New York "B," Brooklyn, Staten Island, Chicago, Philadelphia, Halifax, Birmingham and London, having in all a total of about 150 members. Were all the members participating in the exchange to recognize the value of an obligation and to pay in their indebtedness to the department when called upon so to do by their manager, matters would work much more smoothly. As it is, some of them are in arrears, and I have not been able to force a settlement. Through this medium, therefore, I call the attention of all branch managers to Rule XII. and to this fact, that it is their duty to deny the privileges of the Department to any of their members who do not respond promptly to this call for settlement, otherwise it may be found necessary to suspend relations with their Branch as a whole, thus forcing the innocent to bear the sins of the guilty. My books of account are open to the inspection of any committee appointed by the Society for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. CORWIN,
Exchange Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *Jan. 16th*, 1890.

Mr. Morton moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain the most feasible plan for circulating entire postal cards and envelopes through the Exchange Department. Messrs. Bogert, Watson and Morton were appointed. The Librarian, on motion of Mr. Aue, was notified to ascertain the whereabouts of the Society's counterfeit collection.

Mr. Bogert moved to appoint a committee to hunt up new quarters. Mr. Aue was appointed.

An auction sale was held, by which stamps to the amount of \$14.36 were sold.

Meeting adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

L. S. MORTON,
Secretary pro tem.

217TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD JANUARY 21ST, 1890.

The 217th meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held January 21st, 1890, was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M., President Corwin in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Aue, Berlepsch, Bogert, Corwin, De Jonge, Gregory, Gremmel, Hobby, Holmes, Lehman, Levick, Meyenberg, Morton, Scott, T. B. Stillman, Terrett, Thorne, Turner, Van der Willigen, Watson and Wylie.

As visitors, Messrs. Schumann, Sheridan and Davison were present.

Mr. Stillman proposed the following parties as active members: Messrs. G. Metze, of Fairchild Bros. & Co., Fulton Street, New York City; N. W. Pratt, 30 Courtlandt Street, New York City, and A. L. Seitz, Hoboken, New Jersey, which gentlemen together with those proposed at the 216th meeting were duly elected, whose names are as follows: J. A. Dickinson, R. T. Reynard, Oscar Buechner, E. S. Everett and H. G. Starr.

Mr. Aue, as a committee of one, reported on new quarters.

Mr. Scott moved that the Executive Committee and Mr. Aue be appointed with power to negotiate for new quarters.

Mr. Morton reported for the committee on the circulation of new envelopes, cards, etc., through the exchange system. Report accepted.

Mr. Bogert's motion to abolish smoking was lost.

Meeting adjourned at 10.10 P. M.

L. S. MORTON,
Secretary pro tem.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month, at Loescher's Hotel, No. 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., August Dejonge, president; Robert Lehman, secretary.

MEETING OF JANUARY 15TH, 1890.

Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. Clotz, Schumann, Scott, Corwin, Benary, Albrecht and Lehman, and Mr. Bogert as visitor.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

After correspondence of minor importance was read and attended to the Society went into joint session with delegates of the National and Brooklyn Societies in regard to the new official journal which it had been proposed to publish. The result of the conference was that the members of the S. I. P. S. were heartily in favor of the idea, and that they agreed to do their share in promoting the enterprise. The members were invited to be present at a joint meeting of the National, Brooklyn and Staten Island Societies, to be held January 21st.

The Society then resumed the regular session, and Mr. E. L. Schumann was elected as manager for Staten Island of the proposed Philatelic journal. Adjournment.

After the meeting some rare and curious stamps from the collections of the gentlemen present were exhibited.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*,
116 E. 90th Street, New York.

For all information relating to the Society address the secretary, and to exchange, R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

HONDURAS.—Following are the cards issued last month; the 2c reply cards are rouletted and the 3c reply cards are perforated.



2c vermilion buff
2x2c " " F 2



3c blue, white
3x3c " " F 8

NICARAGUA.

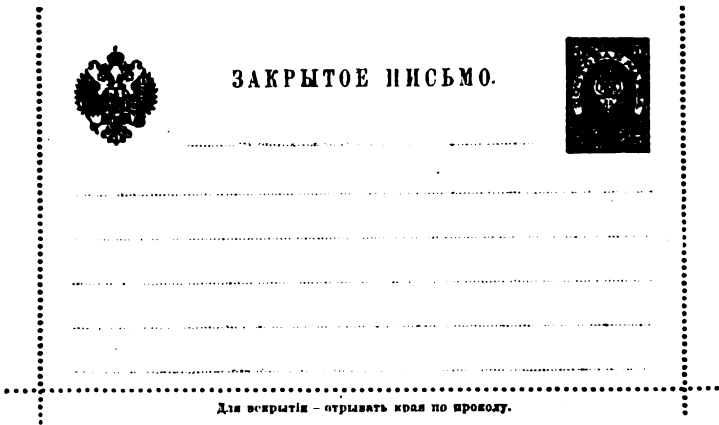


2c brown, brown
2x2c " " F 2



3c blue, buff
 3x3c " " F8
 The reply cards are rouletted.

RUSSIA.—Three new letter cards have appeared; the stamps have a ground-work of orange brown dots.



5k lilac, white
 7k blue, buff



ЗАКРЫТЫЕ ПИСЬМА. — Carte-Lettre.

Всемирный Почтовый Союзъ. Postal Union
Union Postale Universelle. Russie.



Для вскрытия — оторвать края по пунктиру.

SALVADOR. 10k blue, gray



2c brown, buff
2x2c " " F 2



3c orange, white
3x3c " " F 2
The reply cards are rouletted.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

Perforated 11½.

| | | |
|------|-----|-------------|
| 1890 | 1c | ultramarine |
| " | 2c | carmine |
| " | 3c | purple |
| " | 10c | green |
| " | 15c | dark blue |
| " | 30c | black |
| " | 90c | orange |

BAVARIA.

*Perforated.*

| | | | |
|------|-----|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 419 | 3pf | brown |
| " | " | 5pf | green |
| " | " | 50pf | red brown |

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.



| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1890 | 435 | 3pf | brown |
|------|-----|-----|-------|

COSTA RICA.



2653

Guanacaste.



2608



2609



2613

Perforated 14.

Surcharged **GUANACASTE**

| | | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|---|
| 1890 | 2608 | 1c brown, black surcharge | 3 |
|------|------|---------------------------|---|

Perforated 15.

| | | | |
|------|------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1890 | 2613 | 2c dark green, black surcharge | 5 |
| " | 2609 | 5c orange | |

CUBA.



Perforated 14.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------------|----|
| 1890 | 2616 | ½m red brown | 1 |
| " | " | 1m " | 1 |
| " | " | 2m " | 2 |
| " | " | 3m " | 2 |
| " | " | 4m " | 2 |
| " | " | 8m " | 3 |
| " | " | 1c brown | 3 |
| " | " | 2c slate blue | 5 |
| " | " | 5c olive green | 10 |
| " | " | 10c lilac brown | 20 |

DUTCH INDIES.



Perforated.

| | | |
|------|-----|---------|
| 1889 | 776 | 5c blue |
|------|-----|---------|

EGYPT.

LETTER SHEET.



Size 120 x 185 mm.

1889 806 1pia blue, *blue paper*

FINLAND.

*Perforated 13.*

| | | |
|------|------|------------|
| 1890 | 2668 | 2p gray |
| " | " | 5p green |
| " | " | 10p rose |
| " | " | 20p orange |

FRANCE.

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES



 5X

2669

GRENADA.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1890 2677 ½p on 2sh orange and green, black surcharge

HONDURAS.



Perforated 12.

| | | |
|------|------|------------------|
| 1860 | 2678 | 1c yellow green |
| " | " | 2c red |
| " | " | 5c blue |
| " | " | 10c orange |
| " | " | 20c yellow brown |
| " | " | 25c rose |
| " | " | 30c violet |
| " | " | 40c blue |
| " | " | 50c brown |
| " | " | 75c blue green |
| " | " | 1p rose |

ENVELOPES.



Size 150 x 87 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2679 | 5c blue, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 5c " <i>blue</i> " |

Size 160 x 92 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2679 | 10c orange, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 10c " <i>blue</i> " |

Size 195 x 83 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2679 | 20c brown, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 20c " <i>blue</i> " |

Size 239 x 103 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2679 | 25c rose, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 25c " <i>blue</i> " |

WRAPPERS.

Size 193 x 260 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2679 | 1c green, <i>manila paper</i> |
| " | " | 2c red " |
| " | " | 5c blue " " |

INDIA.

Chamba.

ENVELOPES.



Arms in blue.

Size 118 x 66 mm.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1880 | 2680 | ½a green, <i>white laid paper</i> | 8 |
| " | " | 1a brown " | 12 |

Faridkot.



| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|---|
| 1889 | 1140a | ¼a blue | 5 |
| " | " | ¼a black | 5 |
| " | " | ¼a green | 5 |
| <i>Perforated 12.</i> | | | |
| 1889 | 1140a | ¼a green | 5 |
| " | " | ¼a blue | 5 |

Gwallor.

ENVELOPES.



Arms in black.
Size 118 x 66 mm.

1889 1143 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, *white laid paper* 8

Jhind.

ENVELOPES.



Arms in black.
Size 118 x 66 mm.

1889 1157 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, *white laid paper* 8
" " 1a brown " " 12

Travancore.

ENVELOPES.

1890 2681 1ch blue, *white laid paper*
" " 2ch red " "
" " 4ch dark green " "

MEXICO.



Pin perforation at sides, perforated 12 at top and bottom.

1889 1375 1c green

NICARAGUA.

*Perforated 12.*

| | | |
|------|------|---------------|
| 1890 | 2682 | 1c brown |
| " | " | 2c vermilion |
| " | " | 5c blue |
| " | " | 10c slate |
| " | " | 20c red |
| " | " | 50c violet |
| " | " | 1p dark brown |
| " | " | 2p green |
| " | " | 5p rose |
| " | " | 10p orange |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Same type as regular issues surcharged

**FRANQUEO
OFICIAL***Perforated 12.*

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2682 | 5c ultramarine, red surcharge |
| " | " | 10c " " " |
| " | " | 20c " " " |

ENVELOPES.

Amber paper.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|
| 1890 | 2683 | 5c blue, 150x86 mm. |
| " | " | 10c gray, 160x91 mm. |
| " | " | 20c rose, 172x95 mm. |
| " | " | 30c red brown, 195x93 mm. |
| " | " | 50c violet, 239x103 mm. |

WRAPPERS.

Amber paper.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------------|
| 1890 | 2683 | 1c green, 195x258 mm. |
| " | " | 2c " " " |
| " | " | 4c " 199x290 mm. |

PARAGUAY.



OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issue surcharged "OFFICIAL" and new value.

Unperforated.

1890 2561 3c on 15c red violet, black surcharge
 " " 5c on 15c "

Perforated 11 1/2,

1890 2561 1c on 15c red violet, black surcharge
 " " 2c on 15c "
 " " 15c red violet, black surcharge



Perforated 13.

1889 2673 1kr orange
 " " 2kr rose

PERU.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1655



1656



1657



1658



1659



1660

Regular issue surcharged in vermilion



Perforated 12.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------|------|
| 1889 | 1660 | 1c violet | 1 |
| " | 1655 | 2c green | 5 |
| " | 1658 | 5c orange | 10 |
| " | " | 10c slate | 20 |
| " | 1659 | 20c blue | 40 |
| " | 1656 | 50c red | 1.00 |
| " | 1657 | 1s brown | 2.00 |

RUSSIA.
WRAPPERS.



| | | |
|------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2684 | 1k orange, buff paper, 87x375 mm. |
| " | " | 2k green, " " 134x328 mm. |
| " | " | 2k " " " 177x444 mm. |

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2685 | 5r on 20r rose, black surcharge |
|------|------|---------------------------------|

SALVADOR.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



1867a



1866

Regular issue surcharged **1889.** in black

Rouletted.

| | | |
|------|-------|---------|
| 1889 | 1867a | 5c blue |
|------|-------|---------|

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|----------|
| 1889 | 2619 | 1c green |
| " | 1866 | 3c brown |

Regular issue.



Perforated 12

| | | |
|------|------|------------|
| 1890 | 2686 | 1c green |
| " | " | 2c brown |
| " | " | 3c yellow |
| " | " | 5c blue |
| " | " | 10c violet |
| " | " | 20c orange |

| | | |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 2686 | 25c rose |
| " | " | 50c mauve |
| " | " | 1p salmon |

ENVELOPES.



Size 161x91 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2687 | 5c blue, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 5c " <i>amber</i> " |
| " | " | 5c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 5c " <i>green</i> " |
| " | " | 10c red, <i>white</i> " |
| " | " | 10c " <i>amber</i> " |
| " | " | 10c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 10c " <i>green laid</i> " |
| " | " | 11c yellow, <i>white</i> " |
| " | " | 11c " <i>amber</i> " |
| " | " | 11c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 11c " <i>green</i> " |
| " | " | 20c rose, <i>white</i> " |
| " | " | 20c " <i>amber</i> " |
| " | " | 20c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 20c " <i>green</i> " |
| " | " | 22c yellow, <i>white</i> " |
| " | " | 22c " <i>amber</i> " |
| " | " | 22c " <i>ble</i> " |
| " | " | 22c " <i>green</i> " |

WRAPPERS.

Size 165x252 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2687 | 3c brown, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 3c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 6c " <i>white</i> " |
| " | " | 6c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 12½c " <i>blue</i> " |
| " | " | 25c " <i>blue</i> " |

Size 198x292 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2687 | 12½c brown, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 25c " <i>white</i> " |

SHANGHAI.*Perforated 15.*1890 2688 2c brown
" " 10c black5
20*Perforated 14½.*1890 2688 5c rose
" " 15c blue10
30

Watermarked

*Perforated 15.*

1890 2688 20c lilac

40

SIAM.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated 14*

1889 2689 1 att on 2 att red and green, black surcharge

10

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Khean Guan.**

Regular issue of Straits Settlements surcharged "KHEAN GUAN" in black.

Perforated.

1889 1998 2c rose

Perak.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issue of Straits Settlements surcharged "P. G. S." in black.

Perforated.

1889 1998 2c rose

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colombian Republic.



Thin paper.

Perforated 13.

1889 2205 10c orange

3

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



" Republica " instead of " Estados Unidos."

| | | | |
|------|------|----------|----|
| 1890 | 2224 | 10c blue | 30 |
| " | " | 20c " | 50 |
| " | " | 30c " | 70 |
| " | " | 40c " | 85 |

| | | | |
|------|------|----------|------|
| 1819 | 2224 | 6oc blue | 1.25 |
| " | " | 7oc " | 1.40 |
| " | " | 8oc " | 1.60 |
| " | " | 9oc " | 1.80 |
| " | " | 1p " | 2 00 |

VICTORIA.



Watermarked V and Crown. Perforated 12½.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------|
| 1889 | 2690 | 1sh 6p blue |
| " | " | 1sh 6p orange |

WURTEMBERG.



Perforated 11.

| | | |
|------|------|----------------|
| 1890 | 2442 | 3pf brown |
| " | " | 5pf green |
| " | " | 25pf orange |
| " | " | 50pf red brown |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Perforated 11.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 2444 | 1M violet |
|------|------|-----------|

WRAPPERS

| | | |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 2442 | 3pf brown |
|------|------|-----------|

ENVELOPES.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2448 | 5pf green, <i>blue p</i> , 148x85 mm. |
|------|------|---------------------------------------|

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Published by the **Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited**, 12 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND,

CONTINUED.

ENVELOPES.

This list replaces the one given last month.

July 1886.

Envelopes of Cape of Good Hope surcharged with new name in black over the stamp; manufactured by McCorquedale & Co.

- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
101 4p blue
- 2° Size 253x175 mm.
102 4p blue
- 3° Size 293x150 mm.
103 4p blue

January 1887.

Same as preceding issue but surcharge in capitals.



- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
104 4p blue
 - 2° Size 253x175 mm.
105 4p blue
 - 3° Size 293x150 mm.
106 4p blue
- October 1887.

Envelopes of Great Britain surcharged with new value and new name in black.



- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
107 4p ultramarine
2° Size 253x175 mm.
108 4p ultramarine
3° Size 293x150 mm.
109 4p ultramarine



- 4° Size 130x82 mm.
110 4p ultramarine
5° Size 226x100 mm.
111 4p ultramarine



- 6° Size 150x97 mm.
112 4p blue
June 1888.



- 1° Size 150x97 mm.
113 4p blue
2° Size 253x175 mm.
114 4p blue
3° Size 293x150 mm.
115 4p blue
June 1889.

Envelopes of Cape of Good Hope surcharged with new name in black.



- a. Manufactured by McCorquedale & Co.
Size 293x150 mm.
116 4p blue, green surcharge
b. Manufactured by De La Rue & Co.
1° Size 150x97 mm.
117 4p ultramarine, green surcharge
2° Size 200x127 mm.
118 4p ultramarine, green surcharge
August 1889.

Envelopes of Great Britain surcharged with new name in black; manufactured by McCorquedale & Co.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.



- Size 150x97 mm.
119 4p vermilion
Variety: without British Bechuanaland.
120 4p vermilion

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VAN COUVER ISLAND.

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

100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½ mm.



- 1° Unperforated.
1 2½ p rose
2° Perforated 14
2 2½ p rose
November 1st, 1865.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Size 18½x22½ mm.



Perforated 14
3 3 p blue

March 13th, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermark Crown and C. C. One type for all the values; each value being surcharged across the lower part of the stamp.



1° Perforated 14

- 4 2c on 3p bistre, black surcharge
- 5 5c on 3p vermilion, " "
- 6 10c on 3p rose pink, blue " "
- 7 25c on 3p orange, violet " "
- 8 50c on 3p mauve, carmine " "
- 9 1d on 3p green, blue " "

2° Perforated 12½

- 10 ? 2c on 3p bistre, black surcharge
- 11 5c on 3p vermilion, " "
- 12 10c on 3p rose pink, blue " "
- 13 25c on 3p orange, violet " "
- 14 50c on 3p mauve, carmine " "
- 15 1d on 3p green, blue " "

COUNTERFEITS.

The Counterfeits are lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper, and the perforation does not correspond with that of the genuine. They are poorly printed, and comparison is hardly necessary, even for the merest tyro.

Van Couver Island.

Currency. 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July, 1865.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x22½ mm. Watermark Crown and C. C.



1° Unperforated

- 1 5c rose
- 2 10c blue
- 2° Perforated 14.
- 3 5c rose
- 4 10c blue

COUNTERFEITS.

What we have said in reference to the counterfeits of the stamps of British Columbia, applies also to those of Van Couver Island.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Currency: 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1850.

Type printed in black on colored wove paper of various textures. One type for all the values, the figure of value alone being changed as required. It is not known how many stamps were printed on a sheet, but it is presumed that there were twelve varieties, all differing from one another in various details. Size, average of 26 mm in diameter



1° Thin paper.

- 1 2c pink p
- 2 12c indigo blue p

2° Thick paper.

- 3 4c orange p
- 4 4c yellow p
- 5 8c green p
- 6 12c light blue p
- 7 12c dark blue p

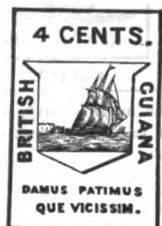
3° Pelure paper.

- 8 4c lemon p

The stamps before being sold were initialed in black pencil or in black, red, blue or violet ink, either by the Deputy Postmaster General or by one of the clerks of the Colonial Post office at George Town. Following are the initials met with: E. T. E. D. (E. T. E. Dalton, Deputy Postmaster General); E. D. W. (E. D. Wight); J. B. S. (J. B. Smith); H. A. K. (H. A. Kilkelly); W. H. L. (unknown). Some stamps are found without any initials, but this is simply the result of an oversight.

January 1st, 1852.

Typographed in black on surfaced paper (*papier couché*), two varieties for each value. In the latin motto, the engraver spelled the word *Petimus* with an "a," thus *Patimus*. Size 19½x 29 mm.



- 9 1c magenta p, 2 varieties.
10 4c blue p, 2 varieties.

Reprints,
1865.

Perforated 12½.

- 11 1c magenta p, 2 varieties
12 4c blue p, 2 varieties.

Many specimens of these reprints may be found with the perforations trimmed off, but their status can be readily recognized by the brightness of the colors.

1853.

Typographed on thick white wove paper, one die for the two values, the labels containing the value being inserted according to the value required to be printed. The stamps with white line above the value are to be found on the same sheet as those without the line. The variety was probably the result of the labels containing the value not fitting perfectly on the die. Size 19x23 mm.

- 13 1c vermilion
14 4c blue
15 4c dark blue

Varieties:

1° With white line above value.

- 16 1c brown red
17 4c blue
18 4c dark blue

2° The letters in "One Cent" are close together.

- 19 1c brown red

Reprints,

1865.

On thin wove paper.

1° Unperforated.

- 20 1c vermilion, (without line)
21 4c blue, (with white line)
2° Perforated 13.
22 1c vermilion, (without line)
23 4c blue, (with white line)

The thickness of the paper is sufficient to recognize the originals from the reprints.

1856.

Provisional issue.



how many stamps were printed on a sheet; six varieties are known to exist. Size 30x26 mm.



1° Surface paper.

- 24 1c pale red p
25 4c magenta p
26 4c rose red p
27 4c blue p

2° Colored wove paper.

- 28 4c blue p

Only one copy of the 1c is known to exist, its authenticity is however undoubted. It is supposed that either the 4c blue or the 4c magenta is an error but it has never been settled in a satisfactory way, which of the two should be the error, although taking into consideration the number of copies known of each color, the blue should be considered as such. It is possible, however, that blue was the color originally intended for the 4c, as in the previous issue, but that the supply of the paper having run short, the magenta paper was substituted for it; this theory is somewhat strengthened by the fact, that two kinds of blue paper were used. In former years a 4c yellow was catalogued, but not a single copy has ever been seen, and no doubt, this stamp is entirely mythical.

1860.

Similar to 1853 issue, but figures in the corners are framed with white lines. Lithographed on thin white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.

- 29 4c blue

May 1860.



Typographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness. There is a wide space between the value and the word "Cents" except in the 4 cents.

Perforated 12.

Thick paper,

- 30 1c rose
31 2c orange
32 4c blue
33 8c rose
34 12c pearl gray
35 24c green



Variety: Surcharged 5d in red
36 5d on 12c pearl gray

Nothing positive is known about this stamp, is it a surcharge or a mere cancel-

lation? All the specimens that have passed through our hands have had no other marks on the face.

- Reprints.
- 1865.
- Perforated 13.
- 37 1c rose

The reprints are printed on a thinner paper than the originals; the perforation however is sufficient to distinguish them.

1862.
Same as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated 12.
 - a. Thick paper.
- 38 1c red brown
 - b. Thin paper.
- 39 1c brown
 - 2° Perforated 12, 13.
 - a. Thick paper
 - 40 1c black
 - 41 2c orange
 - 42 8c rose
 - 43 12c lilac
 - b. Thin paper.
 - 44 1c black
 - 45 2c orange
 - 46 4c blue
 - 47 8c rose
 - 48 12c lilac
 - 49 24c green
 - 3° Perforated 12½.
 - a. Thin paper.
 - 50 1c black
 - 51 8c rose
 - 52 12c lilac
 - 53 24c green
 - b. Thick paper.
 - 54 12c lilac

Varieties: Unperforated.

- Thin paper.
 - 55 1c black
 - 56 4c black
 - 57 8c rose
 - 58 24c green

It is not unlikely that Nos. 55-58 are merely proofs of the perforated stamps.

October, 1862.

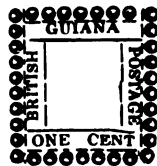
Provisional issue.

Type printed in black on colored wove paper. Two plates, one for the 1c and 2c values and the other for the 4c stamps. The sheets measure 107 x 145 mm and were composed of twenty-four stamps, each separately set up in four horizontal rows of six stamps each. After the supply of the 1c stamps had been printed, the lettering of the value was changed from "one cent" to "two cents"; all the varieties on the sheet of the one cent are thus repeated on that of the two cents. Before the stamps were sold they were ini-

tialed R. M. As. R. G. (Robert Mather, Assistant Receiver General of the Colony) in black ink on the pink, red ink on the yellow, and on the blue stamps with an alkali, which absorbing the color of the paper makes the paraph appear to be written in white ink. The stamps without paraph are remainders, a few sheets having been found a few years ago.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.



Type IV.



Type v.



Type VI.

Plate I. The first two rows are formed of twelve stamps similar to type I; the third row and the two stamps to the left in the last row are like type II, and the last four stamps on the sheet are of the pattern of type III. Average size of each stamp, 19 x 20½ mm.

Rouletted.

- 1° Border formed of crossed ovals, type I.
 - 59 1c pink p, 12 varieties.
 - 60 2c yellow p, 12 "
- Principal varieties:*
 - a. In the left border, the fourth ornament from the top is of the pattern of type IV.
 - 61 1c pink p
 - 62 2c yellow p
 - b. In the right border, the third ornament from the top is of the pattern of type IV.
 - 63 1c pink p
 - 64 2c yellow p
- 2° Border formed of pearls, type II.
 - 65 1c pink p, 8 varieties.
 - 66 2c yellow p, 8 "
- 3° Border formed of grapes, type III.
 - 67 1c pink p, 4 varieties.
 - 68 2c yellow p, 4 "

Principal varieties :

a. The second "I" of *British* is a figure "1."

- 69 1c pink p
70 2c yellow p

b. *Postage* is misspelt *Pcstage*.

- 71 1c pink p
72 2c yellow p

Plate II. The first row and the four stamps to the left of the second row are like type IV; the last two stamps of the second row and the six of the bottom row are of type V; the third row is similar to type VI. The two upper rows have inner lines forming the interior rectangle, while the two lower rows are without these lines. Average size of each stamp 19x20½ mm.

Rouletted.

1° Border formed of hearts and pearls, type IV.

- 73 4c blue p, 10 varieties

Principal varieties :

a. In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is a trefoil (type VI)

- 74 4c blue p

b. In the upper border the second ornament from the right is a trefoil.

- 75 4c blue p

2° Border formed of rosace with cross, type V.

With inner rectangle.

- 76 4c blue p, 2 varieties

Variety : The first "I" in *British* is a figure "1."

- 77 4c blue p

3° Border formed of rosace with cross, type V.

Without inner rectangle.

- 78 4c blue p, 6 varieties.

Principal varieties :

a. The "I" of *Guiana* is a figure "1."

- 79 4c blue p

b. The "A" of *Postage* is smaller than the other letters.

- 80 4c blue p

4° Border formed of trefoils, type VI.

Without inner rectangle.

- 81 4c blue p, 6 varieties.

Principal varieties :

a. The ornament under the "E" of *Cents* in the lower border is of type III.

- 82 4c blue p

b. The "S" of *Cents* is an italic letter.

- 83 4c blue p

c. The "S" of *British* is an italic letter.

- 84 4c blue p

The detailed description of all the varieties of plate I and II can be found in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, 2d series, vol. II, Nos. 10 and 11.

1863.

Same as 1860 issue, but narrow space between the value and the word "Cents."

Perforated 12, 13.

1° Thick paper.

- 85 1c black
86 2c orange
87 8c rose
88 12c gray lilac
2° Thin paper.
89 1c black
90 2c orange
91 8c rose
92 12c gray lilac

Varieties : Unperforated.

Thin paper.

- 93 1c black
94 2c orange
95 8c rose
96 12c gray lilac

Nos. 93-96 may be proofs of the perforated stamps.

August 1863.



Typographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness; values in roman numerals: Size 20x24½ mm.

1° Perforated 12, 13.

a. Thin paper.

- 97 6c blue
98 24c green
99 48c rose
b. Thick paper.
100 6c blue
101 24c green
102 48c rose

2° Perforated 12½.

a. Thin paper.

- 103 6c blue
104 24c green
b. Thick paper.
105 6c blue
106 24c green

3° Perforated 12.

a. Thin paper.

- 107 6c blue
108 24c green
109 48c rose

4° Perforated 13.

Thin paper.

- 110 6c blue
111 24c green
112 48c rose

Varieties : Unperforated.

Thin paper.

- 113 6c blue
 114 24c green
 Nos. 113-114 may be proofs.
 1868.

Same as 1863 issue.

- Perforated 10.
 1° Thick paper.
 115 1c black
 116 2c orange
 117 4c blue
 118 8c rose
 119 12c lilac

- 2° Thin paper.
 120 1c black
 121 2c orange
 122 4c blue
 123 8c rose
 124 12c lilac
 125 12c gray

1869.

Same as issue of August 1863.

- Perforated 10.
 a. Thick paper.
 126 6c blue
 127 24c green
 128 48c rose
 b. Thin paper.
 129 6c blue
 130 24c green
 131 48c rose

1875.

Same as 1863 issue.

- Perforated 15.
 Thin paper.
 132 1c black
 133 2c orange
 134 4c blue
 135 6c ultramarine (type of August, 1863)
 136 8c rose
 137 12c gray lilac
 138 24c green (type of August, 1863)

July, 1876.



Typographed on white wovepaper, water-marked Crown and C. C. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- Perforated 14.
 139 1c slate
 140 2c orange
 141 4c ultramarine
 142 6c brown

- 143 8c rose
 144 12c lilac
 145 24c green
 146 48c red brown
 147 96c bistre
Variety: Watermark inverted.
 147a 1c slate
 April 18th, 1878.
 Provisional issue.

1° Stamps of 1869 and 1876 issue with value obliterated and a vertical bar down the centre.



Type I.



Type II.

Perforation same as respective issues,

- 148 1c on 6c blue 1869, type I.
 149 1c on 6c brown 1876, type II.
 150 2c on 8c rose 1876, " II.

2° Stamps of 1876 issue with value obliterated and horizontal bar across the stamp.



Perforated 14.

- 151 1c on 6c brown 1876

3° Official stamps of 1868 and 1876 with "Official" obliterated.



Perforation same as respective issues.

- 152 1c black 1868
 153 1c slate 1876
 154 2c orange 1876

4° Official stamps of 1875 and 1877 with value and word "Official" obliterated and vertical bar down the centre.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

Perforation same as respective issues.

- a. Value obliterated in red.
- 160 2c on 96c bistre 1876, type I.
- 161 2c on 96c " " " II.
- b. Value obliterated in black.
- 162 1c on 48c rose 1869, type III.
- 163 1c on 96c bistre 1875, type I.
- 164 2c on 96c " " " I.
- 165 2c on 96c " " " II.

December 28th, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Official stamps of 1875 and 1877 surcharged with new value, the original value being obliterated in black.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.



Type IV.

Perforation same as respective issues.

- 166 1c on 12c gray lilac 1869, type I.
- 167 1c on 12c lilac 1876, " II.
- 168 1c on 48 red brown 1876, " II.
- 169 2c on 12c lilac " " III.
- 170 2c on 24c green 1869, " III.
- 171 2c on 12c lilac 1876, " IV.
- 172 2c on 24c green " " IV.

Varieties:

- a. With figure inverted.
- 173 2c on 12c lilac 1876, type IV.
- 174 2c on 24c green " " IV.
- b. With two figures "2."
- 175 2x2c on 12c lilac 1876, type IV.
- c. Without figure.
- 176 24c green 1876

January, 1882.

Provisional issue.

Type printed in black on colored wove paper; each value is printed in sheets of twelve stamps, two types of each, six minor varieties of each type. All the stamps have the word *Specimen* perforated diagonally across the stamp. Size, average of 25x25 mm.

Pin perforated 12.

- 1° Ship (three masts)
- 177 1c rose p, 6 varieties
- 178 2c yellow p, 6 "
- Varieties: without *Specimen*.
- 179 1c rose p, 6 varieties
- 180 2c yellow p, 6 "
- 2° Bark (two masts)
- 181 1c rose p, 6 varieties
- 182 2c yellow p, 6 "
- Varieties: without *Specimen*.
- 183 1c rose p, 6 varieties
- 184 2c yellow p, 6 "

June 1882.

Same as issue of July 1876, but water-marked Crown and C A.

Perforated 14.

- 185 1c slate
- 186 2c orange
- 187 4c blue



- 188 8c rose
- 189 24c green
- 190 48c red brown
- Varieties:
- 1° Watermark inverted.
- 191 8c rose
- 1889.

Provisional issue.

Stamps similar to preceding issue, surcharged in black. Watermark Crown and C. A. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 193 1c mauve and black
- 194 2c " "
- 195 4c " "
- 196 6c " "
- 197 8c " "
- 198 12c " "
- 199 24c " "
- 200 48c " "
- 201 72c " "
- 202 1d green " "
- 203 2d " "
- 204 3d " "
- 205 4d " "
- 206 5d " "

August 1889.



Same as preceding issue, with extra surcharge of figure of value in red. Watermark, Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 207 2c mauve, red and black surcharge.

September 1889.



Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. A. The stamp is printed in mauve and the upper label and value are printed in different colors. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 208 1c mauve and green
- 209 2c mauve and orange

- 210 4c mauve and blue
- 211 6c mauve and brown
- 212 8c mauve and rose
- 213 12c mauve and violet
- 214 24c mauve and green
- 215 48c mauve and red
- 216 72c mauve and bistre
- 217 96c mauve and carmine.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

June 1875.

Stamps of 1868 issue, surcharged "Official." The surcharge measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ mm on all values except on the 1c on which it measures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 10.

- 301 1c black, red surcharge
- 302 2c orange, black surcharge
- 303 8c rose, " "
- 304 12c lilac, " "
- 305 24c green, " "

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

- 306 1c black, red surcharge.

1877.

Stamps of 1876, surcharged "Official." Watermarked, Crown and C. A. The surcharge measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 307 1c slate, black surcharge
- 308 2c orange, black surcharge
- 309 4c blue, " "
- 310 6c brown, " "
- 311 8c rose, " "
- 312 12c lilac, " "
- 313 24c green, " "
- 314 48c red brown, " "

1885.

Same as preceding issue, but watermarked Crown and C. A. The surcharge measures 3×20 mm and is printed diagonally across the stamp.

Perforated 14.

- 315 1c slate
- 316 2c orange
- 317 4c blue

ENVELOPES.

May 1881.

Stamp embossed on the flap. The flap is to the right of the envelope. Printed in color on white wove linen-lined paper. Made by McCorquodale & Co.



- 1° Size 154 x 97 mm
401 4c vermilion
2° Size 202 x 123 mm
402 4c vermilion
3° Size 253 x 177 mm
403 4c vermilion
4° Size 293 x 152 mm
404 4c vermilion
December, 1888.
Same as preceding issue, manufactured by
De La Rue & Co.
Size 154 x 97 mm
405 4c vermilion

WRAPPERS.

- January, 1884.
Stamps similar to adhesives of 1876 issue
to the right; manila paper.
Size, 305 x 115 mm
451 1c green
452 2c rose

COUNTERFEITS.

The early issues have been splendidly counterfeited, so well in fact that in most cases an expert only will be able to tell them from the genuine. We will not attempt to describe them as there are too many varieties of the genuine, but advise collectors to buy these stamps only from reliable and expert parties.

The counterfeits of the provisional issue of 1862 are also very numerous, but can be easily detected by comparing them with the accurate descriptions of these stamps given in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1889. The late issues have also been counterfeited but being all poorly lithographed, a comparison with any other stamp of the series will easily show their nature. We have seen some very good counterfeits of the 1860 issue, (words close together), they are of the same impression and same paper (thick) as the genuine, they are perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ and they are about 1 mm smaller each way, than the genuine; if it were not for the size they would readily pass as genuine. Have we here some more counterfeits of the period, viz: made to defraud the Post Office or have they been made to deceive collectors?

The Official stamps have been extensively counterfeited by printing a forged surcharge over genuine stamps; the size of the surcharge ought to be sufficient to tell the genuine from the forgeries; in the genuine surcharge of the 1875 issue the "O" of the Official is much rounder than on the counterfeits; the genuine surcharges are also blacker than the forged ones.

THE POST OFFICE.

By THOMAS L. JAMES, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States.

[N. Y. WORLD, 3, 9, 1890.]

We are apt to think of the post-office as an institution of modern times, but there is plenty of evidence to show that the practice of sending messages, either written or by word of mouth, from one person to another has existed from the very earliest times.

For instance, see how many references there are in the Bible to this subject. Let me give you a few of them. We are told (II. Chronicles xxx, 6) how "the post went with the letters from the King and his princes throughout all Israel and Judah;" how (in the tenth verse of the same chapter) "they passed from city to city through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh even unto Zebulon." In the book of Esther there are various references to this subject. "Letters were sent by post into all the King's provinces;" "the posts were hastened by the King's commandment." It appears, too, that these posts went sometimes on horseback, or on mule, camels, or young dromedaries. We learn, also, in Jeremiah, that there used to be relays of these postmen—that is, when one man had run until he was tired out he was

met by another man who was waiting for him, and who continued the journey. "One post shall run to meet another, and one messenger to meet another, to show the King of Babylon that his city is taken at one end."

In an interesting book on savages I have seen a picture of a Kaffir postman. The Kaffirs live in Southern Africa, and though they are called one of the uncivilized races they have a postal service.

Of course I cannot in this brief article give a history of the postal service, but there are several historical points connected with it which strike me as being peculiar and interesting, and so, I trust, will they appear to you. It seems singular, for instance, that during the reign of Charles II. of England, in 1660, hundreds of years after people had found the usefulness of having a postal messenger service, people should object to any improvement in that service. And yet such was the fact. At that time, in London, letters were delivered by porters. A certain enterprising citizen named William Dockwray thought he could make an improvement on this method, and at considerable expense he started a penny post. He agreed to deliver letters and parcels six or eight times a day in the crowded part of the city and four times a day in the outskirts of the city. The porters fought strongly against this improvement, claiming that their business would be ruined; while other people, more suspicious than sensible, accused the projector of trying to assist by his scheme one of the political parties of the period. But the enterprise was so useful that it finally succeeded in spite of all this opposition.

It was during the reign of Charles II. that the post-office became the subject of Parliamentary enactments, and the franking privilege, hitherto enjoyed by the King and the executive officers of the Government, was granted to members of Parliament. A man who had the franking privilege could send his letters free; all he had to do was to write his name on the envelope or package and it would be carried just the same as if he paid for the service. When this question came up in the House of Commons it met with opposition from many members, who considered it a small piece of business that members of Parliament should not pay for postal accommodations just the same as other people. But the temptation to get something for nothing, an experience so rarely seen in this world, was too much for the legislators and they passed the bill and sent it up to the House of Lords for approval. But this honorable body would not agree to the franking proviso, because it would not allow the Lords' own letters to pass free! Some time after this omission was rectified and the distinguished statesmen lost no time in loading down the post with free letters and packages to their friends in all parts of the kingdom.

At that time the service was not, of course, organized with anything like the system that prevailed in after years. Apparently you could send almost anything you wanted to by the post. There are still preserved old records of the English post-office, and here we find lists of the packages and articles that were sent free under the franking privilege. Among other curious items we find fifteen pairs of dogs going to the King of an adjoining country; two maid servants going as laundresses to a Lord Ambassador; a certain Dr. Crichton, carrying with him a cow and various other necessaries; three suits of clothes for a nobleman's lady away down in Portugal; a case containing four fitches of bacon; while the nice personal habits of a certain gentleman are set forth in the item. "Two bales of stockings, for the use of the Ambassador to the Crown of Portugal." After awhile the Government had to stop this kind of franking and allow only letters to pass free.

The man who brought this reform about was Sir Rowland Hill, and the

postal service owes more to him than to any other man who has ever lived. Rowland Hill was born in 1795, and directed his attention to postal reform in 1835, his special desire being to bring about cheap postage.

In the very early days in our own country the postal conveniences grew out of mutual arrangements between friends living in the same neighborhood. Letters that came from Europe (where our early ancestors had many correspondents) were left at some coffee-house at the port where the vessel landed. From there they were carried by the nearest neighbor to those to whom they were addressed. In the records of the General Court of Massachusetts for 1639 we find this notice: "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind."

We find that the first postal law, under colonial rule, was made in 1657 in Virginia, when planters were directed to provide messengers to convey dispatches as they arrived to the next plantation, and so on, which, failing to do, they were to forfeit a hogshead of tobacco.

In 1672 the Government of New York provided a post "to goe monthly from New York to Boston," advertising "those that bee disposed to send letters, to bring them to the Secretary's office, where, in a lockt box, they shall be preserved till the messenger calls for them, all persons paying the post before the bagg is sealed up."

In 1692 the post-office was carried on by the English, or home government, and the office of Postmaster-General for America was created. The rates of postage at time were 9 cents for eighty miles or under; from New York to Philadelphia, 18 cents; to Virginia, 24 cents.

In 1753 Benjamin Franklin, who was then Postmaster at Philadelphia, was promoted to be Deputy Postmaster-General for the colonies of America. This famous philosopher was a postal reformer. He ran a mail-wagon from Philadelphia to Boston, leaving each place on Monday evening and arriving on Saturday evening. He was the first officer to make the post-office yield a revenue over and above its expenses.

After the Revolution the control of the post-office was transferred to Congress, and Benjamin Franklin was unanimously elected Postmaster-General for one year.

In old times, both in the United States and in England, when the rates of postage were very high, some people used to resort to ingenious methods to avoid the payment of the fee, which was then collected on delivery of the letter. Signs or pictures were sometimes used on the outside of the wrapper for the purpose of conveying an idea. I recall one picture of two little girls, a shoemaker's awl and an old fashioned well, the meaning being, of course, "children all well." When the man who received the letter saw this picture there was no need for him to open the package; he had obtained all the information he wanted from the picture, and, telling the postman he did not want the package or could not afford to pay for it, allowed it to be taken away and destroyed.

Coleridge, the poet, at a wayside inn once saw a young woman who was unable to pay the postage on a letter which the post messenger was delivering to her, and paid the fee in spite of the girl's protestations. When the postman left the girl confessed that she and her brother, who had sent the letter, had agreed that a few hieroglyphics on the back of a letter should tell her all

she wanted to know, while the letter would contain no writing. She said that they were so poor that they had invented that method of corresponding. When Rowland Hill, of whom I have spoken, heard of this incident, he used it as an illustration of the absurdity of the old system of high charges for postage.

I have, so far, tried to give you some notes on the history of the post-office; in the concluding part of this article I will endeavor to explain how the post-office is carried on at the present time.

At first glance the post-office establishment of the United States seems to be a very complicated affair, but if you should once become acquainted with its workings you would be charmed with the system shown in its management. The constitution of our country gave to Congress the power "to establish post-offices and post-roads." Upon that grant, thus simply expressed, the entire postal system of the country has grown.

Let us glance briefly at how this important branch of the Government is managed, and see what it does for the people. Take first the officers of the Department. There is the Postmaster-General. It is his business to establish and discontinue post-offices, to instruct persons in the postal service with reference to their duties, to superintend the disposal of the moneys, and to attend generally to the business of the Department. About fifty persons are employed under him in the office.

There is the chief clerk, who is a sort of personal superintendent of all the other clerks in the Department. An appointment clerk keeps a list of all the persons employed in the Department all over the country. Applications for appointment in the service and recommendations for promotion are filed with him. There is a superintendent who takes care of the buildings used by the Department and of the furniture in the same. The First Assistant Postmaster-General has the general care of postmasters and their instruction, and gives general information concerning the postal service, its laws and regulations. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General decides on how and by whom the mails shall be carried—the transportation of the domestic mail, as it is called. He makes up the time-tables showing when mails shall arrive and depart to or from the different towns and cities. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General is a sort of treasurer of the Department, for he attends to the collection of the revenues of the postal service and keeps account of the postal receipts. Sometimes there are questions of law that have to be decided; a citizen threatens to sue the Government on account of some alleged negligence on the part of a postal employee, or a clerk in some office has been guilty of violating the printed rules and regulations according to which the work of the Department is conducted.

To provide for such contingencies the office has the service of a capable lawyer, called the Assistant Attorney-General, whose duty it is to give his opinion to the Postmaster-General or the heads of the several departments upon any question which may arise in the way I have stated.

I suppose that the Postmaster-General receives more letters than any other man in the United States. You have heard of people who are always wishing that some one would write to them, and are never so happy as when they hear the postman's knock. You will recall, too, the character of Mr. Toots in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," who was a young man of this description, and who, failing in persuading any one to write to him, was in the habit of writing to himself epistles of considerable length, which he would receive from the postman with an air of much concern, and read the same in the presence of his friends. The Postmaster-General of the United States is

not obliged to resort to this service for the purpose of receiving letters and of obtaining thereby a glow of momentary excitement. When I had the honor a few years ago of occupying the position alluded to, the mail addressed to the Postmaster-General, was so large that it took five clerks to sort it out and distribute it to the proper departments. For you must understand that many of these letters referred to purely official business which, even if they were opened by the Postmaster-General, would have to be referred to some of his subordinates; very often the direction on the letter would be accompanied with a word or two showing the character of the communication, in which case it would be sent at once without being opened to the proper official. In other cases when the clerks would open the letters they could tell at a glance to which branch of the department the letter belonged, and it would be so referred.

Nearly every village and hamlet in the United States now has its post-office, but the system through which this convenience has been brought about has been a gradual growth. One improvement has followed after another, until now we have one of the finest postal services to be found in the world. A few years ago in some of our cities and in some sections of our country private corporations, and sometimes private individuals, carried the mails. Now, however, it may be said that the matter of mail transportation is a Government monopoly. The Government will not allow any interference with its performance of these duties, and why? Well, first, because the revenues for the support of the service might thereby be impaired, and second, this exclusive assumption assures to all the people the best postal advantages. You would not be allowed, for instance, to start an express wagon for the conveyance of letters over any route where the mail is now regularly carried; nor would a person in a city be allowed to take letters addressed to different parties out of the post-office and deliver the same in place of the regular public carrier.

One of the most beneficial developments of the postal service has been that which has had reference to the safe transportation of money.

First, we have the system of registering valuable letters. Instead of putting your money in an ordinary envelope and sending it with the usual amount of postage, you pay 10 cents additional postage and, by a system of records and receipts, the post-office can keep track of the letter through its various officials after it has left your hands up to the time it is given to the person to whom it is addressed and whose receipt for its safe delivery you will finally receive.

The plan worked so well that after awhile the Government gave us the money-order system. The amount of money sent every day by thousands of people from one part of the country to the other is enormous, and the money order system grew out of the wonderful increase in our population and the immense territory comprised in the United States. Then, too, we are a restless people. Brothers, sons, and daughters leave their old homes in the East, and go West or South to better their business prospects, or on account of marriage. In the mercantile world small sums of money are continually being sent from one part of the country to the other. How convenient, then, to have a safe and cheap method of transmitting such sums!

The facilities for the delivery of mail matter by carriers in large cities have been greatly increased of late and are, doubtless quite familiar to you, for boys and girls are sure to receive letters or packages at some season of the year and to know that the postman's ring may be expected at just such a minute, for he is never known to fail. Emerson, our great American philos-

opher, mentions in one of his essays as a proof that men are not so bad as they are commonly supposed to be, the fact that thousands of ordinary letters can travel daily over the country and be put safely in the hands of their owners without having been lost or tampered with by the numerous hands through which they have passed. The number of lost letters is growing smaller and smaller every year, and, it may be said, nine times out of ten when letters are lost or miscarried it is through the carelessness of the senders and not the post office employees.

One of the most important branches of the modern postal service is what is called the Railway Mail Service. This branch is under the charge of a general superintendent. It is his duty to supervise the distribution and dispatch of the mails on all railroads and inland steamboat mail lines, the management of the railway postal-car service and the general direction of the mail service on railroads and inland steamboats after the service has been contracted for under the law by the Postmaster-General.

Years ago it was found that much of the work of sorting the mail between stations far apart could be done on cars, and, with that end in view, accommodations for such services were provided. For this branch of the post office work the country is divided into nine divisions, each division being in charge of a division superintendent. This work is very arduous, and much of it has to be done at night, a special detail of clerks being employed for that purpose, who get their sleep during the day and long after you and I have retired for the night.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE NEW ISSUES U.S. ADHESIVES.

CHEAP JOHN'S NEW STAMPS.

GOOD PRINTING CANNOT BE DONE AT HIS PRICE.

The Postmaster General's weakness for aping the British in the size and color of letter postage stamps has not only brought upon him the maledictions of those who have no appetite for printers' ink, even when smeared homeopathically on the tongue, but it has also subjected him to the ridicule of everybody who knows anything about the subject. The bargain-counter instinct seems to have been reflected in the specification issued from the Post Office Department as well as the desire to be English when bids were solicited for the new stamps, for the size was to be reduced from 1 inch by 25-32 inch to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch—the British size for letter stamps.

So far as his purpose may be judged, now that the stamps have come into use, he had the two-fold idea that a carmine stamp would catch the eye more readily than a green stamp, thus perhaps increasing sales because the thing looked pretty, and that by decreasing the size he might lower the expenses of his department by a few hundred dollars yearly, while possibly adding something to its income. There seems to be nothing more serious than this in the policy of reform in this line which he undertook.

"This stamp," said an old engraver yesterday, "is inferior only in the matter of printing, and for that Mr. Wanamaker's peanut policy of needless economy is solely accountable. When the bids were solicited and Mr. Wanamaker let it be understood that he meant to save money under the contracts,

that was hint enough to the bidders. Of course they lowered their prices to meet his ideas. Every one knowing anything of the business of engraving and printing, including some of the veteran officials in Mr. Wanamaker's department, knew and warned him that satisfactory work could not be done at the prices bid. The change of size implied new and costly machinery, and the change of color implied extra expense, for carmine ink is the most expensive in use. Cheap paper was also likely to be used. Of course a contractor must make money, and under these conditions he could make a profit only by using an inferior ink.

"Wanamaker could not be told anything. It was no use to remind him that green had stood the best tests in printing both stamps and currency, and that a poor quality of red ink would run and smear after printing. He knew what he wanted better than experienced men could tell him.

"The result is before the country. Nothing is the matter with the engraving on the new stamp. Poor ink and inferior paper spoil it. I understand that the contractors have had to build machines to print 400 stamps from every plate instead of 200 per plate as before. In order to cover the roller for this surface with carmine ink the ink must be so diluted with oil that it is impossible that it shall print well. The wonder is that more sheets are not blotted and utterly spoiled."—*N. Y. Times*, Mar. 18, 1890.

WANAMAKER'S BLUNDER

THE LIBEL UPON FRANKLIN IN THE NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS ITS RESULT.

The most recent product of John Wanamaker's management of the Post Office Department is the new series of postage stamps, which are decidedly the ugliest that this country has yet experienced. There is an episode connected with this issue which illustrates the left-handed way in which Mr. Wanamaker does things.

It has been noticed that the new one-cent stamp bears the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, but no one who is familiar with the portraits of that practical philosopher would ever recognize the likeness except after a careful examination. The reason for this was the mistake made by the Post Office authorities in sending the American Bank Note Company a sketch of Franklin's head, which was to be used for the block. The artist who was not accustomed to the exigencies of postage-stamp engraving, followed the printed stamp, and in the portrait of Franklin which the company received the head faced the same way in which it does in the stamp—that is, to the left. This was against all traditions of stamp printing, one of the principal rules of which is that the head shall face the address, and this portrait, had it been placed upon the blocks, would have made Franklin face to the right and regard space with his usual placid expression of contentment.

The engravers of the company at once recognized this and set about remedying it. The portrait was turned around, but here came the difficulty. While Franklin looked like himself while facing the left in the portrait, by no exertion of skill could his profile be changed to the right without entirely altering his expression and making him resemble the putty-faced personification of senility which now appears on the one-cent stamp. The efforts of the engravers who strove to remedy the department's mistake required time, and that is one reason why the issue was delayed some time after it was promised by Mr. Wanamaker.

But the Administration was content to accept this libel upon Franklin,

and Mr. Wanamaker passed the proofs, so that during the remainder of the Republican term of office in the Post Office Department the country will be forced to regard this sad semblance of the good old printer Benjamin Franklin.—*N. Y. Times*, March, 1890.

SURCHARGED STAMPS.

Time was that the greatest interest was excited by the fact of a surcharge being applied to a postage stamp, as it indicated a legitimate manner of supplying the want of a particular value required for postal purposes, but 10-day surcharging is looked upon by a great many collectors, and justly so, as a means of enriching a few dealers at the expense of the host of collectors.

Things have come to such a pass that collectors see the necessity of organizing for the purpose of putting a stop to this bane of philately, and we sincerely hope that their efforts will be crowned by success. The blame for the existing state of affairs is to be laid, in great measure, at the door of these self-same collectors, who, by seeking to obtain the many minor varieties of surcharge, which have no significance whatever, have abnormally raised the prices.

There are no stamps in our collection that are more interesting than the early surcharges of Barbados, Cuba, Fiji Islands, Mauritius, Natal, Nova Scotia, &c., and had collectors been content to collect one variety for each value of these surcharged stamps, the abuse at present existing would never have gained the headway that it has. However, recrimination is fruitless, and our present object must be to find ways and means by which we can redirect surcharges to their original sources, the exigencies of the postal service, and not the pockets of provincial postmasters.

Even to-day, some of the surcharges appearing are legitimate, and it should be the duty of the dealers to give collectors the benefit of their knowledge as to the states of any particular surcharge. It would be absurd for collectors to reject the recent surcharged stamps of British Honduras, which represent a change in the currency basis, and other instances could be cited, in which the same or similar reasons obtain.

Let us go about this matter in a calm and calculating manner, and not allow ourselves to be led astray by our prejudices.

As our contribution to the present movement, we shall in future freely express our convictions as to the status of any surcharge that may appear, and when we consider it speculative, we shall not hesitate to so designate it.

At some future day we shall publish, with our comments, a full list of all surcharges that have been issued.

THE UNPAID LETTER STAMPS OF TUNIS.

It is difficult to obtain from the Postmasters the unpaid letter stamps of Tunis, which, as is well known, are merely the postage stamps of the country into which a "T" has been punched.

One of these postmasters, who formerly supplied us, has just informed us that he has no time to punch the stamps, and advised us to do so ourselves, as the various offices used any kind of a "T" that was handy, and in fact we have seen at least six different types.

He gave us the address of his tool maker, and the stamps which we offer to-day are punched by us, and sold at the price of the postage stamps. Col-

lectors of varieties will be furnished with "T's," large, small, placed at the right, across, or at the bottom, &c.—*Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, February, 1890.*

THE BROCK AUCTION SALES.

No series of sales, containing the treasures of any one collector, has ever achieved the importance or attracted the attention accorded to the Brock collection, which was sold in our 94th, 95th and 96th auction sales.

Better than ever before, these sales have demonstrated that a collection of fine stamps will realize a good price at auction, as these sales, containing but little that did not belong to Mr. Brock, realized a total of \$9,700.

We append a list of the stamps that realized \$10.00 and over, and which were the property of Mr. Brock.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Antigua, 1862, 1p unperforated pair, not very fine, | \$32.00 |
| " revenue used for postage, 1sh, | 12.00 |
| *Argentine Republic, 1864, 15c, blue unperforated, | 11.00 |
| " " Cordoba, 10c black, laid paper, | 13.00 |
| *Austria, newspaper stamp, (30kr) rose, | 10.25 |
| Bahamas, 1859, 1p unperforated pair, | 29.00 |
| *Bolivia, 1867, 10c brown, slightly damaged, | 10.00 |
| * " 1871, 11 stars, 500c, black, | 16.50 |
| British Bechuanaland, £5 | 12.00 |
| British Guiana, 1853, 1c magenta, "patimus," pair, | 17.50 |
| " " 1853, 4c blue, "patimus," pair, | 21.50 |
| " " 1856, 4c magenta, corners clipped, | 29.00 |
| " " 1862, provisional, 1c pink (pearls), | 21.00 |
| " " 1862, " 2c yellow (crossed ovals), | 16.00 |
| " " 1862, " 2c yellow (pearls), | 17.00 |
| * " " 1862, " 4c blue (hearts and pearls), | 31.00 |
| Brunswick, 1863, 1sgr. yellow p, rouletted, on envelope, | 15.00 |
| Buenos Ayres, 1858, 4 pesos, vermilion, slightly damaged, | 34.00 |
| " " 1858, 5 pesos, light yellow, | 34.00 |
| *Canada, 1857, 7½p, green, | 10.25 |
| " 1858, 6p purple, laid paper, perforated, | 29.00 |
| " 1858, 6p purple, wove paper, perforated, | 13.00 |
| Cape Good Hope, 1853, 1p triangular, rouletted, | 16.50 |
| " " " woodblock, 1p blue, error, not fine, | 90.00 |
| " " " " 4p red, error, not fine, | 122.00 |
| Ceylon, 1857, 4p rose, unperforated, | 18.50 |
| " 1857, 8p chocolate, unperforated, slightly damaged, | 10.00 |
| *Costa Rica, 1862, 2c scarlet, | 11.00 |
| Confederate States, Macon, 5c blue, on envelope | 15.35 |
| Dominica, 1886, provisional, 1p on 6p, | 13.75 |
| *Dominican Republic, 1865, ½r green, slightly damaged, | 10.00 |
| * " " 1865, 1r straw, | 22.00 |
| " " 1867, 1r light blue, no inscriptions, | 12.75 |
| Dutch Indies, provisional unpaid letter stamp, | 12.50 |
| France, 1849, 1fr vermilion, | 14.00 |
| " 1850, 20c blue error, slightly damaged, | 22.00 |
| Reunion Island, 15c blue, badly damaged, | 40.00 |
| Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5c blue, damaged, | 186.00 |
| " " 1851, 13c blue, damaged | 109.00 |
| Ionian Islands, 1859, 2p carmine, on original letter, | 12.00 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| *Labuan, 1884, 1d on 16c blue, | 10.00 |
| Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, early impression, | 10.00 |
| * " 1858, 4p green, | 15.00 |
| " 1858, 2p blue, Fillet head, not perfect, | 50.00 |
| Natal, 1869, 1sh green, black surcharge, | 25.00 |
| *New Brunswick, 1sh violet, perfect, | 46.00 |
| * " " Connell stamp, not quite perfect, | 70.00 |
| *New Foundland, 1857, 6½p scarlet, | 12.50 |
| " " 1857, 1sh scarlet, | 35.50 |
| New South Wales, Sydney view, 1p red, pair, | 10.00 |
| * " " " 1p red, retouched, | 18.00 |
| " " " 2p blue, Plate II, ribbed paper, pair, | 13.00 |
| " " " 3p green, brilliant, | 10.25 |
| " " " 3p green, pair, | 11.00 |
| " " 1851, 8p yellow, | 10.50 |
| *New Zealand, 1859, N. Z watermark, rouletted, 2p blue, | 10.75 |
| " " revenue used for postage, £10 | 10.25 |
| *Nova Scotia, 1sh violet, slightly damaged, | 21.00 |
| Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, | 10.25 |
| Queensland, 1861, 2p blue, unperforated, | 16.25 |
| " 1862, no watermark, 1p orange, unperforated, | 12.25 |
| Roumania, 1858, 27 paras, | 80.00 |
| " " 54 " | 30.00 |
| " " 81 " | 76.00 |
| " " 108 " | 57.00 |
| *St. Vincent, 1880, 1p on half of 6p, pair, | 10.20 |
| " 1882, 4p on 1sh vermilion, | 10.50 |
| Saxony, 1850, 3p red, | 11.00 |
| South Australia, 3p red and blue, surcharged P. S. damaged, | 10.50 |
| *Spain, 1850, 10 reales, green, | 11.25 |
| * " 1851, 2 " orange, | 32.00 |
| * " 1852, 2 " pale red, | 24.50 |
| * " 1853, 2 " scarlet, | 17.00 |
| " 1853, Madrid, 3 cuartos bronze, | 15.00 |
| *Switzerland, Geneva, 10c, | 28.00 |
| " Zurich, 4 rappen, vertical lines, | 16.00 |
| " Vaud, 4c red and black, | 21.00 |
| Trinidad, 1858, lithographed, blue, pair, | 28.40 |
| " 1858, " " " | 25.50 |
| " Lady McLeod, S. N. Co., blue, on letter, | 50.00 |
| *Turks Island, 1881, 2½p on 1p vermilion, | 14.00 |
| * " 1881, 2½p on 1p " " | 14.00 |
| * " 1881, 4p on 1p " pair, | 16.00 |
| Tuscany, 1852, 60 crazie, | 17.00 |
| " 1860, 3 lire, | 46.00 |
| Two Sicilies, Naples, ½gr blue, arms, | 41.00 |
| " " ½gr blue, cross, | 11.50 |
| U. S. Colombia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac, | 14.00 |
| Victoria, 1861, 1p pink, perforated, | 16.00 |
| " 1861, 2p gray, fine border, rouletted, | 13.50 |
| " revenue used for postage, £10 | 15.50 |
| Western Australia, 1860, 2p vermilion, rouletted, | 11.50 |
| " 1879, 2p lilac, error, | 20.00 |

* Unused.

OTHER AUCTION SALES.

THE GEORGE F. CRANE COLLECTION.

Following close upon the heels of the Brock sale, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, will sell, on March 31st and April 1st, the fine collection of Mr. George F. Crane, of New York.

This collection does not contain any of the astounding rarities contained in the Brock collection, but, in respect to condition, it is by far the best collection that has ever been offered. Almost every stamp is in perfect condition, even the very commonest.

The collection contains a great many rare and desirable stamps, among which we may mention:—

New York, 3c blue, on wove and glazed paper; Providence 10c; Barbados, 1d on 5s; Bolivia, complete; Brazil, fine copies of the 180, 300 and 600 r, italic figures; British Guiana, patimus errors and 1856, 4c magenta; Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos; France, 1 franc vermilion; Mauritius, fine early issues; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, shilling; Peru, ½ peso yellow; Philippine Islands, fine copies of the early issues; Saxony, 3 pfred; Spain, 1852 and 1853, 2 reales; Trinidad, 1859, 4 p; Tuscany, 60 crazie; United States of Colombia, a very fine lot.

The list above given will give a general idea of the nature of the collection.

The Crane sale also contains a consignment of Australian stamps, received direct from that Continent, which is interesting for the varieties of watermark, etc., presented.

THE GEORGE B. MASON COLLECTION.

The ninety-eighth sale of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, will be held on April 21st and 22d, and will contain the well-known collection of the late Mr. George B. Mason, of Lyndhurst, N. J.

Mr. Mason was for many years known as an ardent collector of the revenue stamps of the United States, and there is, therefore, no cause for surprise at the paucity of his collection of foreign stamps. These, the foreign stamps, contain very few rare specimens.

The greatest interest centers in the superb lot of unsevered pairs of unperforated and part perforated revenue stamps, and they form the finest lot of these stamps that has ever been offered to public competition.

Collectors of proofs and essays will find much to interest them here, and among the proofs we call particular attention to the \$5,000 stamp, and the fine varieties of color of the various high values, from \$20 to \$500.

The United States envelope stamps also contain many rarities, and, as Horner's numbers are given, collectors can readily detect the presence or absence in the sale of their wants.

The following circular has been issued by the New York City Post Office:

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

189

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The amount () enclosed with your letter of recent date is here with returned, for the reason that it is not practicable for this office to comply with the numerous requests received by it to forward postage stamps, or stamped envelopes of the ordinary denominations, by mail. Envelopes of

the larger denominations only, as per within list, will be supplied on the conditions named thereon, to which list should be added—No. 4½, 10 cent, 1st quality, \$10.18 per 100, 11 cents singly; and No. 5, 10 cents, \$10.20 per 100, 11 cents singly.

Our clerical force is limited, and time cannot be spared for attention to other matters than those which legitimately pertain to the business of this office.

Under Postal Regulations "Postmasters must, by timely requisitions in anticipation of their necessities, to be made at any time when so required, keep their offices supplied with *adhesive stamps of every kind*, with stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, in sufficient quantity to meet the public demand upon them." (Sec. 164, Postal Laws and Regulations).

I must therefore refer you to your local Postmaster for the articles you require.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS VAN COTT,

Postmaster.

* The list referred to is form 3200 A of May 1st, 1888.

THE RECENT FIND OF UNUSED ENGLISH COLONIALS.

The majority of advanced collectors have recently been offered at constantly decreasing prices, a number of unused specimens of the much sought-for rarities in English Colonials, and, as far as we know, the true inwardness of these stamps has never been published.

Only recently have we come into possession of the real facts underlying the discovery of these stamps, and we now give them to the philatelic public.

About a year ago somebody in the employ of Perkins, Bacon & Co., (the printers of almost all the early English colonial stamps) discovered a quantity (extent unknown) of sheets of some of the rarest of these stamps, such as Ceylon with star watermark, early Trinidad, Mauritius, &c.

Certain English dealers obtained control of these goods, and at first asked enormously high prices, but the prices asked have gradually decreased, and for the information of our readers we will state that we have seen them offered to collectors at the following rates:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Ceylon, 9p, perforated, star watermark, unused, | \$1.50 |
| " 1s 9p, " " " " | 3.50 |
| " 2s " " " " | 2.50 |
| Bahamas, 1p, unperforated, unused, | 3.00 |
| Mauritius, 1858, green, unperforated, unused, | 6.00 |
| Trinidad, 1851, red, " " | .40 |
| 1851, blue, " " | 3.00 |
| 1851, brown, " " | 4.00 |
| 1859, 4p lilac, " " | 1.00 |
| 1859, 1sh blue-black, " " | 1.70 |
| Victoria, 1p, green, Queen on throne, " | 1.00 |

The list above given does not include all the varieties included in the great find, but it will serve as an indication of the prices that all these goods will sell at.

Some have claimed that only one sheet of each kind was found, but the tremendous fall in price leads us to believe that the quantity is much greater.

At some future date we hope to be able to give a complete list of all the stamps included in this great find.

CAUTION TO COLLECTORS.

A SEQUEL TO AN ARTICLE UNDER THE SAME HEADING PUBLISHED IN OUR FEBRUARY NUMBER.

The advice so frequently given to judge others by yourself, often results to the detriment of those who follow it, particularly when their own motives will not bear analysis.

In the last number of this journal, we advised collectors not to purchase the current issues of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, stating that within a year or so these stamps would be offered at a low price, and those purchasing at present would suffer a serious loss in these additions to their collections.

The advice, honestly given, has sorely exercised some of the small fry in the business, who cannot quietly see themselves deprived of making a few dollars out of collectors, whether they (the collectors) receive an adequate return for their money or not.

It has in fact been stated that we gave the advice in question solely for the purpose of preventing collectors from purchasing at present, and then, when we receive a quantity, to ask an exorbitant price for the stamps.

This is, in effect, a charge of dishonest dealing, and nothing but jealousy can have prompted it.

It is well known that as soon as the issue of 1891 shall be in use in Nicaragua, Mr. G. B. Calman and our firm will control the sale of the remainders of the 1890 issue. Another dealer has the same privilege as to the 1890 issue of Honduras.

In order to emphasize the advice already given, and as the best answer to the charge above quoted, we now offer the following:

To any person who records his name with our firm (The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd), on or before January 1st, 1891, we agree to deliver, as soon as we have control of the stamps of Nicaragua of the 1890 issue, the complete set of these stamps, unused, for one dollar (\$1.00), the set to contain the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5 and 10 pesos (one of each).

By arrangement with the party who has control of the Honduras stamps of 1890, we are enabled to make the same offer on these, viz.:

To any person who records his name with our firm (The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd), on or before January 1st, 1891, we agree to deliver, as soon as the stamps are delivered to the person who has the option on them, the complete set of postage stamps of Honduras of the issue of 1890, unused, for one dollar (\$1.00), the set to contain the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 centavos, and 1 peso (one of each).

We do not ask that the money be remitted now, we simply wish collectors to record their name, and as soon as the stamps are ready for delivery, we shall notify all who have thus inscribed their names.

NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—There being only thirty envelopes of the 10c denomination, the government has found it necessary to create four more varieties, viz.:

Size $4\frac{1}{2}$, on white and amber.

Size 5, on white and amber.

We suppose these will fill a long-felt want.

We publish this month some clippings from newspapers, having reference to the new issue of postage stamps; we hope that our readers will favor us with any others which they may run across.

BREMEN.—Mr. Determann has called our attention to an important point that we failed to note, in reference to the 3 grote blue, viz.: in all three varieties there is very small dot placed on the top of the central trefoil; in the 2d variety this dot is placed a little to the left, while in the other two varieties it is almost in the centre. None of the counterfeits have this peculiarity.

DENMARK.—A return letter stamp and a return envelope have been issued; we will illustrate them in a future number.

HANOVER.—Very fine forgeries of the 10gr Hanover have recently been placed on the market as reprints.

INDIA.—Stamps for Bamra and Indur are announced to have appeared; before chronicling them we will wait for further particulars.

SOUTH.—We have received the following stamps, same type as first issue:

1 anna, black, on blue wove paper.
 4 annas, " " " "
 4 " " " white "

They are printed in sheets of 16 varieties, four in a row; are these a new issue, or are they a reprint of the first issue?

LUBECK.—Under the heading "On the means of distinguishing genuine stamps," there appeared last month in the *American Philatelist* an article in which the following test was given as a means of recognizing the counterfeit Lubeck stamps:

"The stamps of Lubeck, first issue, with reference to a means of recognizing them, are of very unusual interest, for in the engraving there are characteristic marks (check-marks) that bear a certain relation to the value of the stamps. In the centre of the lower ornaments is a horizontal line, by a single dot over it the half schilling, by dots under it the number of entire schillings is signified, so that, for example, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. stamp has two dots below and one above the line. Even in the error $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. brown, which occurs only twice on the entire sheet of the 2 sch. stamps namely, the sixth and seventh stamp of the bottom row, one finds the check-mark for $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. while the remaining stamps of the sheet have the mark for 2 sch."

This is liable to lead to mistakes, as we have in our possession a set of counterfeits, all of them bearing these check-marks; some forger evidently

got the tip in time. This particular set of counterfeits can be told from the genuine by the following points: 1st. In the genuine, the left wing of the eagle does not touch the band with value, except in the 2, 2½ and 4 sch. in which one of the feathers touch the band; in the counterfeits, at least two of the feathers touch the band. 2d. In the genuine, in all the values except the 4s, the tail of the eagle is at least ½ mm from the band with "Postmarks," while on the counterfeit, it touches the band within a hair'sbreadth. 3d. In the counterfeits, the dots forming the groundwork are closer together than in the genuine. 4th. The counterfeits are of a much clearer impression than the genuine.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A London correspondent informs us that dangerous counterfeits of the one penny Nova Scotia and 4 pence orange Tasmania are being offered for sale.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO are coming out with stamps with the head of the baby King; they are similar to those of Spain and Cuba.

QUEENSLAND.—Illustrations of types described last month.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

SERVIA.—Stamps with the portrait of King Alexander will soon be issued, there will be the following values:

5pa green, 10pa red, 15pa, blue, 20pa orange,
25pa brown, 50pa lilac, 1 dinar red violet.

SHANGHAI.—By mistake we catalogued last month, the 10 cent black as being unwatermarked, while it has the same watermark as the 20 cent.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Dias, Richardson, Wuesthoff, Witt, Brock and Determann, also to the *Timbre Poste, le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste, Philatelic Record, Postwertzeichen, American Philatelist and der Philatelist*; for the newspaper clippings, we are obliged to Mr. Warner.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE 218TH REGULAR MEETING, HELD FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M. President Corwin in the chair.

Present, Corwin, Crittenton, Berlepsch, Hunter, Gremmel, Aue Mortor, Turner, Bogert, Scott, Holmes, and Gerard.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

A communication from the Philatelic Society of London was read and listened to with much interest by the members.

The following persons were proposed for membership: By Mr. Corwin, J. W. Palmer, Oak Park, Ill., as a corresponding member. By Mr. Hunter, Tonis Wendel, Jr., No. 342 W. 44th St., N. Y. City, as an active member.

Mr. Bogert reported progress of the Special Committee on new rooms,

The motion "to amend Article VIII, Section 1 of the Constitution," made by Mr. Corwin at the 215th regular meeting was voted upon. Lost.

The motion "to amend the Constitution by omitting a portion of Article XI," was voted upon. Carried unanimously.

The motion of Committee on circulation of entire envelopes, wrappers and cards, was laid on the table until the next meeting.

Mr. Scott moved and seconded by Mr. Hunter, that the Secretary be instructed to purchase and mail copies of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY to all of the corresponding members. Carried.

A motion to include active members was lost.

The President, on motion, appointed a committee of three, as follows: Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. H. N. Terrett and Mr. August Dejonge, for the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps.

A motion was made by Mr. Aue and seconded by Mr. Berlepsch that the Chair insert in the order of business "Remarks for the good of Philately." Carried.

Mr. Corwin exhibited the two pence Victoria, Queen on throne, engraved in fifty varieties.

Adjournment at 10 P. M.

GEORGE W. D. CRITTENTON,

Secretary.

219TH MEETING, HELD FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M. President Corwin in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Aue, Bogert, Gremmel, Daggett, Turner, Corwin, Morton, Holmes, Adenaw, Warner and Crittenton.

Minutes of previous meeting read and accepted.

Mr. Bogert proposed the following gentlemen as active members: A. E. Tuttle, No. 520 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.; E. Enequist, Flushing, N. Y.; and C. F. Bishop, No. 13 Madison Ave., N. Y. Mr. Corwin proposed S. C. Skipton, Mount Shadwell, Mount Park Road, Esling, London, England, as a corresponding member. These members, together with J. W. Palmer and Louis Wendel, previously proposed, were elected.

Moved by Mr. Scott that the amendment to exchange rules be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. J. W. Scott presented the Society with his excellent catalogue, for which a vote of thanks was given him.

Special Committee on rooms was discharged with thanks.

Moved by Mr. Morton, and seconded by Mr. Warner, that the amendment on the circulation of entire envelopes, wrappers, etc., be laid on the table until next meeting. Carried.

Mr. J. W. Scott reported that the outlook for the Metropolitan Philatelist

was excellent, and a financial success; also, that it was permissible to accept any respectable advertisement other than philatelic.

Mr. C. B. Corwin reported that the literary efforts were booming, having been promised contributions from the ready pens of Mr. Van Derlip and Mr. Sterling.

Mr. Warner's offer to furnish the design for cut on first page was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited the U. S. stamps last issue, in blocks and sheets. Meeting adjourned at 9:40 P. M.

GEORGE W. D. CRITTENTON,

Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch American Philatelic Association).

Meeting held on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge.

Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information, address Secretary, 116 E. 90th street, New York.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, February 19th, 1890.

Present, President A. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht, Schumann, Benary, Odendall and Lehman.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

Mr. Dejonge reported that he had arranged the stamps in the Society album, and requested the members to contribute to the collection.

Mr. Dejonge handed to the Society a bound copy of the American Journal of Philately which had been presented by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited.

Mr. Schumann moved that the constitution be reconsidered in Article I, Section 1a, also Art. 7, Sec. 23; carried. The voting upon an amendment will take place at the subsequent meeting.

Mr. Lehman proposed a vote of thanks to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, for their present of a bound copy of the A. J. Ph., and also to Mr. Dejonge for his kindness in arranging the stamps in the Society album.

Treasurer Clotz made a preliminary report of the finances of the Society also of the permanent album enterprise; both reports were accepted.

Adjournment.

Notice.—A number of membership cards of the A. P. A. having been lost in transmission to the members, all those not having received theirs will please communicate with the Secretary of the S. I. P. S.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York, and matter pertaining to the Society to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,

116 E. 90th St., New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, January 25th, 1890.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Dear Sirs :

I have the honor of informing you that the Officers of the "Sociedad Filatélica Santiago," for the year 1890, are :

President,—SR. GUILLERMO HIRTH,

Secretary,—SR. JERMAN GREVE,

Treasurer,—SR. EMILIO BRICEÑO,

Manager of Exchange,—SR. ERNESTO GREVE.

In the hope that you will give notice of this,

Your most obedient servant,

JERMAN GREVE,

Secretary,
Sociedad Filatélica Santiago.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

MEXICO.—Continued.



413

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 65 and 55 mm. in length.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----|---------|
| 73 | 1887 | 413 | 2c | carmine |
| 74 | " | " | 3c | lilac |

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 40 and 25 mm. in length.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----|---------|
| 75 | 1887 | 413 | 2c | carmine |
| 76 | " | " | 3c | lilac |

a. No period after *Universal*.

- 77 1887 413 2c carmine
 78 " " 3c lilac
 b. No period after *Postale* at right of eagle.
 79 1887 413 2c carmine
 80 " " 3c lilac
 c. *Có* *tl* in two words.
 81 1887 413 2c carmine
 d. Period after *Mexicano*.
 82 1887 413 2c carmine
 83 " " 3c lilac
 e. Three dashes between *Postal* and *Carle*
 84 1887 413 2c carmine
 85 " " 3c blue

Similar to type 413 but "*Tarjeta Postal*" only.

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 32 mm.

- 86 1887 413 5c blue
 a. *Potal* instead of *Postal* at top.
 87 1887 413 5c blue
 b. Period after *Mexicano*.
 88 1887 413 5c blue
 c. *En* omitted in lower left corner.
 89 1887 413 5c blue
 d. *Tabjeta* instead of *Tarjeta*.
 90 1887 413 5c blue

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 40 mm.

- 91 1887 413 5c blue
 a. Period after *direccion*.
 92 1887 413 5c blue
 b. Comma after *direccion*.
 93 1887 413 5c blue

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 38 mm.

- 94 1887 413 5c blue

Same as type No. 413.

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 65 and 55 mm.

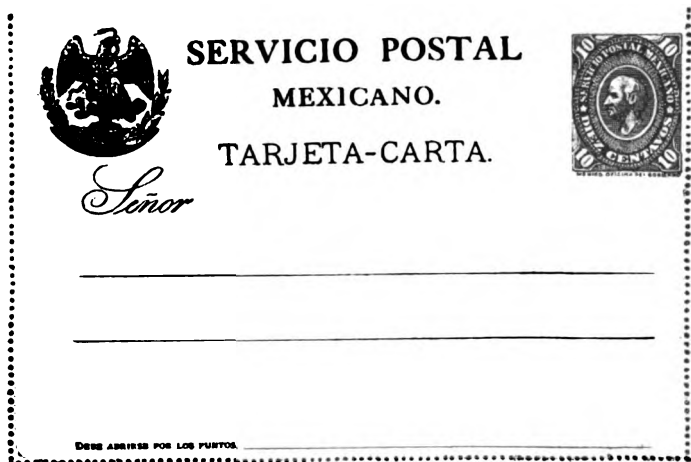
- 95 1889 413 3c scarlet
 a. No period after *Postale* at right of eagle.
 96 1889 413 3c scarlet
 b. *Tarjeta Postal*.—*Carte Postale* measures 67 mm. instead of 72 mm.
 97 1889 413 3c scarlet 10

Inscriptions to the right and left measure 50 and 43 mm.

- 98 1889 413 3c scarlet

We do not give the varieties where a letter or period is above or below the line, as their number is legion.

LETTER CARDS.



414

150 1884 414 10c green, *white*

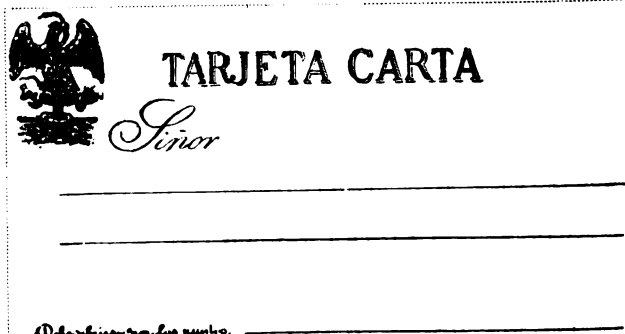


415

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|
| 151 | 1886 | 415 | 4c vermilion, <i>thick buff</i> | |
| 152 | " | " | 4c " <i>thin white</i> | |
| 153 | " | " | 4c " <i>thick white</i> | 15 |
| 154 | " | " | 10c orange, " " | 30 |
| 155 | " | " | no stamp, " " | |

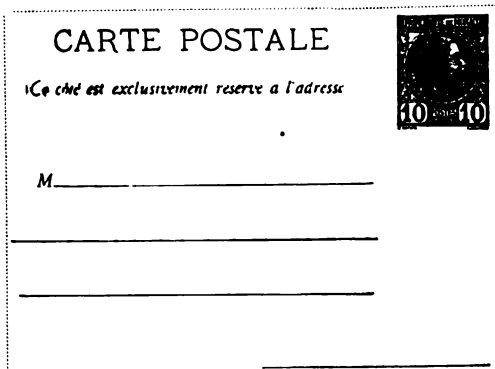
Double perforation at sides.

156 1886 415 4c vermilion, *thin white*



416

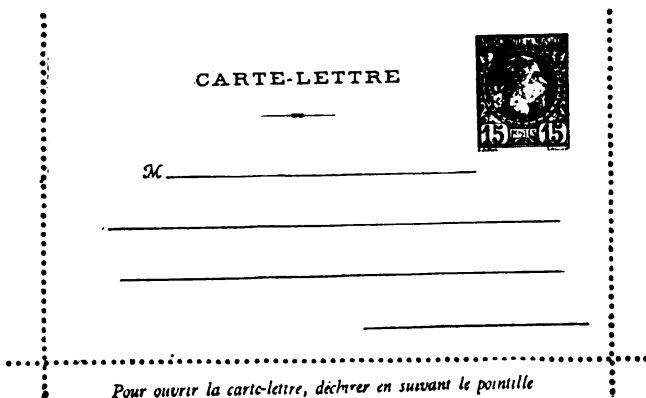
- 157 1886 416 no stamp, blue inscription, *white*
MONACO.



417.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--|----|
| 1 | 1886 | 417 | 10c brown on yellow, reverse white | 10 |
| 2 | " | " | 10x10c brown, <i>yellow F I</i> | 15 |
| 3 | 1887 | " | 10c brown on lilac, reverse white | 6 |
| | | | Without accent on third <i>é</i> of <i>réserve</i> . | |
| 4 | 1887 | 417 | 10c brown on lilac, reverse white | 25 |

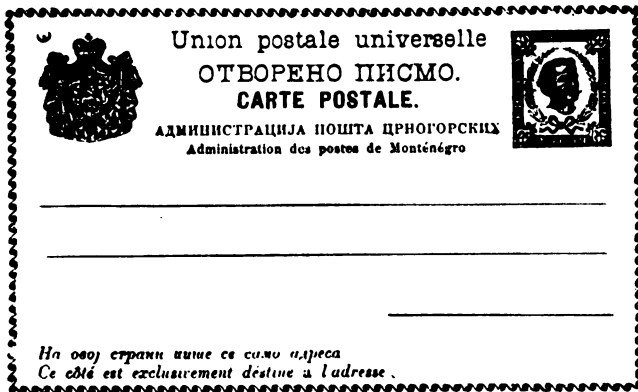
LETTER CARDS.



418

| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------------|----|
| 1 | 1886 | 418 | 15c rose, <i>buff</i> | 10 |
| 2 | " | " | 25c green, <i>rose</i> | 15 |
| 3 | 1888 | " | 25c black, <i>rose</i> | |

MONTENEGRO.

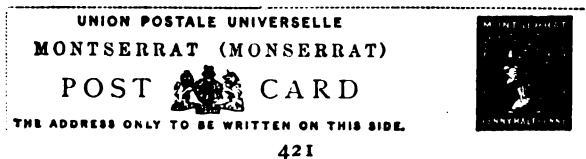


| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--|----|
| | | | 419 | |
| 1 | 1888 | 419 | 2n rose, <i>buff</i> | 6 |
| 2 | " | " | 3n black, <i>pale green</i> <i>Destiné</i> with accents and "a" in italics. | 8 |
| 3 | 1888 | 419 | 2n rose, <i>buff</i> | |
| 4 | " | " | 3x3n black, <i>pale green F I</i> <i>Destine</i> without accents. | 15 |
| 5 | 1888 | 419 | 2n rose, <i>buff</i> | |
| 6 | " | " | 2n rose, <i>pale green</i> (error) | |
| 7 | " | " | 2x2n rose, <i>buff F I</i> | 10 |
| 8 | " | " | 3n black, <i>light blue</i> | 8 |
| 9 | " | " | 3x3n " " <i>F I</i> | 15 |
| Period after 3d line of instructions is above "D" of <i>Adresse</i> . | | | | |
| 10 | 1888 | 419 | 2x2n rose, <i>buff F I</i> | |
| 11 | " | " | 3x3n black, <i>pale green F I</i> <i>Exclusivement</i> without "i" | |
| 12 | 1888 | 419 | 2x2n rose, <i>buff F I</i> | 25 |

MONTSERRAT.



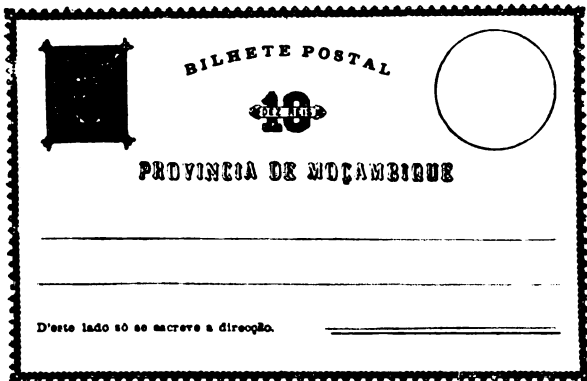
| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----------|----|
| 1 | 1879 | 420 | 1½p brown | 15 |
|---|------|-----|-----------|----|



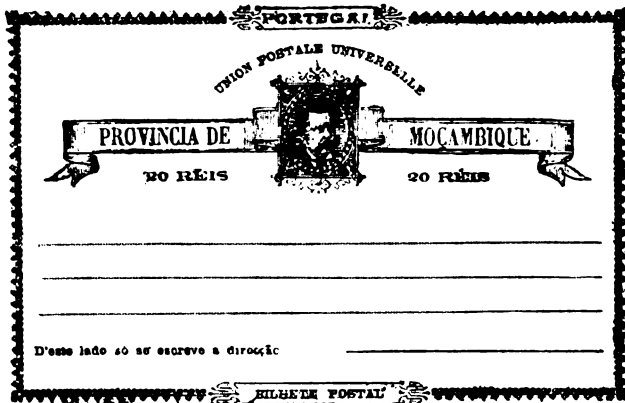
421

| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------------|----|
| 2 | 1884 | 421 | ½xi½p brown <i>F 1</i> | 20 |
| 3 | 1885 | " | 1p carmine | 8 |
| 4 | 1886 | " | 1xip " <i>F 1</i> | 12 |
| 5 | 1887 | " | 1½p brown | 10 |

MOZAMBIQUE.



| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----------|---|
| I | 1885 | 422 | 1or blue | 5 |
|---|------|-----|----------|---|



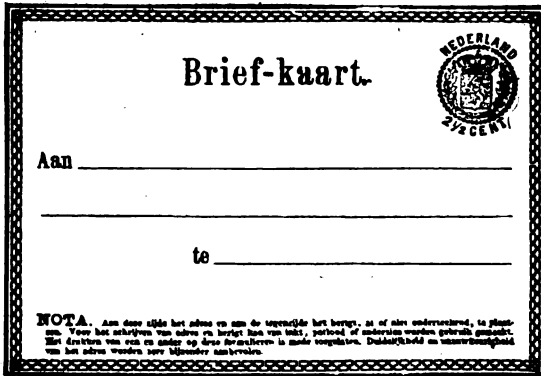
| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------|----|
| 2 | 1885 | 423 | 2or carmine | 10 |
| 3 | " | " | 3or green | 15 |

NATAL,



| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----------------------------|---|
| I | 1885 | 424 | ½p brown | 5 |
| 2 | " | " | 1p red | 8 |
| 3 | 1889 | " | ½p brown, <i>pale buff</i> | 5 |

NETHERLANDS.



425

| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----------------------|----|
| 1 | 1871 | 425 | 2 1/2c lilac | 15 |
| 2 | " | " | without stamp, lilac | 10 |



426

Dots in lines close together.

| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------------------------|----|---|
| 3 | 1872 | 426 | 2 1/2c lilac | 10 | 5 |
| 4 | " | " | 2 1/2c lilac <i>yellowish buff</i> | 10 | 5 |

Dots in lines more spaced.

| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|----|
| 5 | 1872 | 426 | 2 1/2c lilac | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | 1874 | " | 2 1/2 x 2 1/2c lilac <i>F 3</i> | 15 | |

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

Perforated 12.

1890 6c brown red

In the February number we catalogued the remainder of the series as being perforated 11½, this is a mistake, all being perforated 12.

ENVELOPES.

Stamp same as preceding issue. Watermarked U. S. in monogram.

| | | | |
|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|
| 1890 | 10c | brown, white p, size 149x86 mm. | 15 |
| " | 10c | " amber p, " " " | 15 |
| " | 10c | " white p, " 160x89 mm. | 15 |
| " | 10c | " amber p, " " " " | 15 |

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Perforated.

1890 2691 40c olive green (Dr. Moreno.)

BAVARIA.



Perforated.

1890 419 25pf orange

BRAZIL.



Engraved in *taille douce*.

Perforated 13.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------|
| 1890 | 2692 | 10r light blue |
| " | " | 20r green |
| " | " | 50r olive green |

| | | |
|------|------|----------------|
| 1890 | 2692 | 100r crimson |
| " | " | 200r purple |
| " | " | 300r dark blue |
| " | " | 500r red brown |
| " | " | 700r violet |
| " | " | 1000r yellow |

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



Typographed.

Rouletted.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------|
| 1889 | 2693 | 10r carmine |
| " | " | 20r " |
| " | " | 50r " |
| " | " | 100r " |
| " | " | 200r " |
| " | " | 300r " |
| " | " | 500r " |
| " | " | 700r " |
| " | " | 1000r " |
| 1890 | " | 10r orange |
| " | " | 20r ultramarine |
| " | " | 50r olive |
| " | " | 200r mauve |
| " | " | 300r green |
| " | " | 500r slate |
| " | " | 700r purple |
| " | " | 1000r lilac |

CANADA.



Laid Paper.

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|-----|-----------|
| 1887 | 600 | 1c yellow |
|------|-----|-----------|

COSTA RICA.



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|-----------|-----------------------|------|--|------|--|------|--|
| | 2654 | | 2614 | | 2609 | | 2616 | | 2610 | |
| | | Regular issues surcharged as type 2654. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | <i>Perforated 14.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1889 | 2614 | 10c | red brown | | | | | | 20 | |
| | | | | <i>Perforated 15.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1889 | 2609 | 5c | orange | | | | | | 10 | |
| " | 2616 | 20c | sea green | | | | | | 40 | |
| " | 2610 | 50c | rose | | | | | | 100 | |

CUBA.



| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|---------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|----|
| | | | | <i>Perforated 14.</i> | | | | | |
| 1890 | 2676 | 2½c | emerald green | | | | | | 6 |
| " | " | 20c | dark violet | | | | | | 40 |

EGYPT.

ENVELOPES.

Watermarked *Postes Egyptiennes* in italics.

Size 120x94 mm.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|----|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| 1890 | 2694 | 5m | carmine, bluish paper | | | | | | 10 |
|------|------|----|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|

LETTER SHEET.

Size 120x185 mm.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|----|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| 1890 | 2690 | 5m | carmine, chamois paper | | | | | | 10 |
|------|------|----|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|

FORMOSA.



Unperforated.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1889 | 826a | 20c | rose | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

1889 826a 20c blue
 " " 20c brown

Perforated.

GREAT BRITAIN.



Perforated 14.

1890 2695 10p carmine and lilac 35

HONDURAS.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



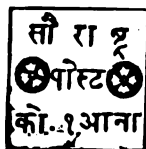
Same type as regular issues surcharged "OFFICIAL."

Perforated 12.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2678 | 1c | pale yellow, red surcharge |
| " | " | 2c | " " " " |
| " | " | 5c | " " " " |
| " | " | 10c | " " " " |
| " | " | 20c | " " " " |
| " | " | 25c | " " " " |
| " | " | 30c | " " " " |
| " | " | 40c | " " " " |
| " | " | 50c | " " " " |
| " | " | 75c | " " " " |
| " | " | 1p | " " " " |

INDIA.

Soruth.



| | | | | |
|------|------|----|-------------------------|----|
| 1889 | 1207 | 1a | black, blue wove paper | 10 |
| " | " | 4a | " " " " | 35 |
| " | " | 4a | black, white wove paper | 35 |

Nicaragua.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Same type as regular issue surcharged **FRANQUEO
OFICIAL**

Perforated 12.

| | | |
|------|------|----------------|
| 1890 | 2682 | 1c ultramarine |
| " | " | 2c " |
| " | " | 50c " |
| " | " | 1p " |
| " | " | 2p " |
| " | " | 5p " |
| " | " | 10p " |

ENVELOPES.



2683

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Perforated 14.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------|
| 1890 | 2666 | 2c carmine |
| " | " | 2½c ultramarine |
| " | " | 5c dark blue |
| " | " | 8c yellow green |
| " | " | 10c blue green |
| " | " | 12½c yellow |
| " | " | 20c rose |
| " | " | 25c light brown |

PORTO RICO.

Perforated 14.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------------|---|
| 1890 | 2697 | ½m black | 1 |
| " | " | 1m rose | 2 |
| " | " | 2m blue green | 2 |
| " | " | 4m bronze green | 3 |
| " | " | 6m brown | 3 |

| | | | |
|------|------|------------------|------|
| 1890 | 2697 | 8m bistre | 3 |
| " | " | 1c yellow bistre | 3 |
| " | " | 2c dark violet | 5 |
| " | " | 3c dark blue | 8 |
| " | " | 5c violet | 10 |
| " | " | 8c ultramarine | 16 |
| " | " | 10c rose | 20 |
| " | " | 20c vermilion | 40 |
| " | " | 40c orange | 80 |
| " | " | 80c yellow green | 1.50 |

QUEENSLAND.



Watermark Q^upright.
Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|-------------|
| 1889 | 1777 | 2sh 6 p red |
| " | " | 5sh carmine |
| " | " | 10sh brown |
| " | " | 1£ green |

ROUMANIA.



Watermark Coat of Arms.
Perforated 15.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1889 | 1803 | 3b violet |
| " | " | 10b red |

NEW ISSUE.

Watermark Coat of Arms.
Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------|
| 1890 | 2698 | 1½b lilac red |
| " | " | 3b violet |
| " | " | 5b sea green |
| " | " | 10b bistre |
| " | " | 25b blue |

RUSSIA.

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 2659 | 1k orange |
|------|------|-----------|

ENVELOPES.

1890 2699 20k blue, *bluish paper***UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.**

Colombian Republic.

*Perforated 13½*1890 2700 10c brown, *yellow paper***SANTANDER.***Perforated 13½*1890 2701 5c red
" 2702 10c purple10
20**VICTORIA.**

Watermark V and Crown.

Perforated 12½.

1890 2703 1p brown orange

2

ENVELOPES.



Stamp Duty at sides.

1890 2703 1p brown orange, *white laid paper*

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

BRITISH GUIANA. ADHESIVE STAMPS.

In the list given last month replace Nos:
38-54, 85-92 and 97-112 by following:

1862.

Same as preceding issue.

1° Perforated 12.

a. Thick paper.

38 1c red brown

b. Thin paper.

39 1c brown

39a 1c black

39b 2c orange

39c 4c blue

39d 8c rose

39e 12c lilac

39f 24c green

2° Perforated 12½.

a. Thick paper.

40 1c black

41 2c orange

41a 4c blue

42 8c rose

43 12c lilac

43a 24c green

b. Thin paper.

44 1c black

45 2c orange

46 4c blue

47 8c rose

48 12c lilac

49 24c green

3° Perforated 13.

a. Thick paper.

50 1c black

50a 2c orange

50b 4c blue

51 8c rose

52 12c lilac

53 24c green

b. Thin paper.

53a 1c black

53b 2c orange

53c 4c blue

53d 8c rose

54 12c lilac

54a 24c green

4° Perforated 10

a. Thick paper.

54b 12c lilac

b. Thin paper.

54c 12c lilac

1863.

Same as 1861 issue, but narrow space between the value and the word "Cents."

1° Perforated 12.

a. Thick paper.

85 1c black

- 86 2c orange
 87 8c rose
 88 12c gray lilac
 b. Thin paper.
 89 1c black
 90 2c orange
 91 8c rose
 92 12c gray lilac
 2° Perforated 12½.
 a. Thick paper.
 92a 1c black
 92b 2c orange
 92c 8c rose
 92d 12c gray lilac
 b. Thin paper.
 92e 1c black
 92f 2c orange
 92g 8c rose
 92h 12c gray lilac
 3° Perforated 13.
 a. Thick paper.
 92i 1c black
 92j 2c orange
 92k 8c rose
 92l 12c gray lilac
 b. Thin paper.
 92m 1c black
 92n 2c orange
 92o 8c rose
 92p 12c gray lilac
 August 1863.



Typographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness; values in Roman letters. Size 20 x 24½ mm.

- 1° Perforated 12.
 a. Thick paper.
 97 6c blue
 98 24c green
 99 48c rose
 b. Thin paper.
 100 6c blue
 101 24c green
 102 48c rose
 2° Perforated 12½.
 a. Thick paper.
 103 6c blue
 104 24c green
 104a 48c rose
 b. Thin paper.
 105 6c blue
 106 24c green
 106a 48c rose
 3° Perforated 13.
 a. Thick paper.
 107 6c blue

- 108 24c green
 109 48c rose
 b. Thin paper.
 110 6c blue
 111 24c green
 112 48c rose

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Currency: 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS.
 1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The pound equalling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.
 100 CENTS=1 MEXICAN DOLLAR=80 cents
 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1866.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x23mm.

Perforated 14.

- 1 1p blue
 2 6p rose
 3 1sh green

1872-79.

Same as preceding issue, but paper watermarked Crown and C. C.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
 4 1p blue, (1874)
 5 3p brown, (1872)
 6 6p rose, (1873)
 7 1sh green, "

2° Perforated 14.

- 8 1p blue
 9 3p brown
 10 4p violet, (1879)
 11 6p rose
 12 1sh green

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

- 13 1p blue

1882-84.

Same as preceding issue; Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 14 1p blue
 15 4p violet, (1884)
 1884-87.

Same as preceding issues, but colors changed; watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 16 1p rose, (October 1884.)
 17 6p yellow, (May 1885)
 18 1sh gray, (Jan. 1887)

January 1888.

Provisional issue.

Issues of 1872-87 surcharged with new value.



- 1^o Watermark Crown and C. C.
- a. Perforated 12½.
- 19 2c on 6p rose, black surcharge
- 20 3c on 3p brown, " "
- b. Perforated 14.
- 21 2c on 6p rose, black surcharge
- 22 3c on 3p brown, " "
- Variety: 2c on 6p rose, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.
- 23 1c rose and black, (half of 2c on 6p)

2^o Watermark Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
- 24 2c on 1p rose, black surcharge
- 25 10c on 4p violet, " "
- 26 20c on 6p yellow, " "
- 27 50c on 1sh gray, " "

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
- 28 2x2c on 1p rose, black surcharge
- b. 2c on 1p rose, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.
- 29 1c rose and black, (half of 2c on 1p)

May 1888.

Provisional issue.

50c of preceding issue, surcharged with new value.



Perforated 14.

- 30 2c on 50c gray, black surcharge
- 31 2c on 50c gray, red and black surcharge
- Variety: 2c on 50c gray, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.
- 32 1c gray, red and black, (half of 2c on 50c)

1888-89.



Issue of 1872-87 surcharged in black with value in new currency.

Perforated 14.

- 33 2c on 1p rose
- 34 3c on 3p brown
- 35 10c on 4p violet
- 36 20c on 6p yellow, (1889)
- 37 50c on 1sh gray

Variety: 2c on 1p rose, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1ct.

- 38 1c rose and black, (half of 2c on 1p)

COUNTERFEITS.

The counterfeits of this colony are lithographed on unwatermarked paper, and perforated differently from the genuine.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Currency: 100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR (MEXICAN)
—\$0.80 U. S. CURRENCY.

NORTH BORNEO.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May 1883.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½ x 22¼ mm.

Perforated 12.

- 1 2c brown
- 2 4c rose

Provisional issue.

2c brown surcharged with new value in black.

Perforated 12.

1^o Surcharged in one line.



- a. Horizontal surcharge.
- 3 8c on 2c brown
- b. Vertical surcharge.
- 4 8c on 2c brown

2^o Surcharged horizontally in two lines.



5 8c on 2c brown

End of 1883.

1° Similar to first issue.

Perforated 12.

6 8c green

2° Typographed on white wove paper. Size 25x31mm.



Perforated 14.

7 50c violet

8 1d carmine

1884.

Same as first issue, the 2 and 4c are printed in aniline ink.

1° Perforated 12.

9 2c brown

10 4c rose

2° Perforated 14.

11 2c brown

12 4c rose

13 8c green

1885-86.

Similar to preceding issue; the 2c has larger figure of value.

Perforated 14.

14 ½c rose violet, (1886)

15 1c orange, "

16 2c brown, (1885)

17 10c blue, (1886)

Variety: Unperforated.

18 1c orange

1886.

1° Same as preceding issue, surcharged "and Revenue" in black.



Perforated 14.

19 ½c rose violet

20 10c blue

2° Provisional issue.

Issue of 1884 surcharged in black with new value.



a. Perforated 12.

21 3c on 4c rose

22 5c on 8c green

Variety: Smaller figure "3".

23 3c on 4c rose

b. Perforated 14.

24 3c on 4c rose

25 5c on 8c green

Variety: Smaller figure "3".

26 3c on 4c rose

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Regular issues surcharged: Three (Five) (Ten) Cents Revenue.

1° Perforated 12.

27 3c on 4c rose

28 5c on 8c green

2° Perforated 14.

29 3c on 4c rose

30 5c on 8c green

31 10c on 50c violet

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1886.



Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes 19x22½ mm. for the values from 2c to 10c, and 25x31mm. for the higher ones.





1888.

Similar to 1886 issue, but re-engraved. Impression, paper, etc., same as preceding issues.

Perforated 14.

- 33 25c blue, type II.
- 34 50c violet, "
- 35 1d red, "
- 36 2d sea green, "

The differences between types I and II are as follows:

25c. Type I. The letters of "*British North Borneo*" are 1½mm. in height.

The last "O" of *Borneo* touches the shading to its right.

The shield is 11½mm. in height.

Type II. The letters of "*British North Borneo*" are 2mm. in height.

The shield is 10½mm. in height.

50c. Type I. The club of the native to the left touches the oval frame.

The "o"s of "50" in the upper corners are oval shaped. The lion in the flag is indistinct.

Type II. The club of the native does not touch the frame. The "o"s of "50" are oblong shaped.

The lion in the flag is quite distinct.

1 dollar. Type I. The spear of the native at the right touches the frame.

There are 13 pearls at each side of the frame.

Type II. The spear of the native does not touch the frame.

There 14 pearls at each side of the frame

2 dollars. Type I. "*British*" measures 12mm. in length.

There seven oars visible at the side of the dow.

Type II. "*British*" measures 11mm. in length.

There are only six oars visible at the side of the dow.

1889.

- 1° Perforated 12.
- 1 ½c rose violet
- 2 1c orange
- 3 2c brown
- 2° Perforated 14
- 4 ½c rose violet
- 5 1c orange
- 6 2c brown
- 7 4c rose
- 8 8c green
- 9 10c blue
- 10 25c blue
- 11 50c violet
- 12 1d red
- 13 2d sea green

Varieties :

- a. 1c stamp in the sheet of 4c.
- 14 1c rose, (error)
- b. 1c instead of 10
- 15 1cc blue, (error)
- c. Unperforated.
- 16 ½c rose violet
- 17 1c orange
- 18 1c rose, (error)
- 19 2c brown
- 20 4c rose
- 21 8c green
- 22 10c blue
- 23 1cc blue, (error)
- 24 25c blue
- 25 50c violet
- 26 1d red
- 27 2d sea green

1887-89.



Impression, paper, etc., same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 28 2c brown, (1889)
- 29 3c lilac, (1887)
- 30 5c slate, "
- 31 8c green, (1889)
- 32 10c blue, "





Typographed on white wove paper. Size 34x70mm.

Perforated 14.
37 5d violet
38 10d brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We have not seen any forgeries of North Borneo or British North Borneo, with exception of the first provisionals; collectors should be very careful in buying these stamps, the differences between the genuine and counterfeit surcharges being so minute that it needs a very experienced eye to detect them; most of the counterfeits which we have seen were printed in aniline ink (1884 issue) while the genuine are all surcharged on the stamps of the 1883 issue. We may add here, that we are not very enthusiastic in regard to any stamps of this colony, as we firmly believe that the largest part of them have been merely made for speculative purposes.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

Currency: 1 POUND—20 SHILLINGS.

1 SHILLING—12 PENCE.

The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1888.

1° Stamps of British Bechuanaland surcharged "Protectorate".



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

a. Watermark Crown.

Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|---|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | ½p | vermilion, black surcharge, type I |
| 2 | ½p | " " " " " II |
| 3 | ½p | " " " " " III |

b. Watermark V. R. in italics.

Perforated 13½.

- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 4 | 1sh | green and black, black surcharge, type II |
| 5 | 2sh | " " " " " |
| 6 | 2sh, 6p | " " " " " |
| 7 | 5sh | " " " " " |
| 8 | 10sh | " " " " " |

2° Stamps of British Bechuanaland, surcharged with value in figures and "Protectorate".

Watermark Orb.



Type IV.

Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 9 | 1p | lilac and black, black surcharge, type IV |
| 10 | 1p | " " " " " V |
| 11 | 2p | " " " " " V |
| 12 | 2p | " " "black and red" " V |
| 13 | 3p | " " "black surcharge, " V |
| 14 | 4p | " " " " " " V |
| 15 | 4p | " " "black and red" " V |
| 16 | 6p | " " "black surcharge, " V |

1889.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in green, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Watermark Anchor.



Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|----|----|-----------------|
| 17 | ½p | black and green |
|----|----|-----------------|

Varieties:

- | | |
|----|--|
| a. | Surcharged <i>Protectorate</i> only. |
| 18 | ½p black and green |
| b. | Surcharged <i>Protectorate</i> above Bechuanaland. |
| 19 | ½p black and green |
| c. | Surcharged twice <i>Bechuanaland</i> . |
| 20 | ½p black and green. |
| d. | Double surcharge, one vertically. |
| 21 | ½p black and green |

August 1889.

Provisional issue.

British Bechuanaland stamps surcharged with new value and *Protectorate*.



Perforated 14.
22 4p vermilion and black, black surcharge.

There are a large number of varieties of this stamp, but as they are caused either by poor impression or broken letters they are not worthy of cataloguing.

ENVELOPES.

1886.



Envelopes of British Bechuanaland surcharged *Protectorate* in black. Manufactured by McCorquedale & Co.

1° Size 150x97mm.
101 4p blue and black

2° Size 253x175mm.
102 4p blue and black

3° Size 293x150mm.
103 4p blue and black

1889.

Envelopes of British Bechuanaland surcharged *Protectorate*.



1° Size 150x97mm.
104 4p blue and black (De la Rue & Co)

2° Size 200x127mm.
105 4p ultramarine and green (De la Rue & Co)

3° Size 293x150mm.
106 4p ultramarine and green (McCorquedale & Co)

4° Size 253x175mm.
107 4p ultramarine and green (McCorquedale & Co)



5° Size 150x97mm.
108 4p ultramarine and black (De la Rue & Co)

Variety: Double surcharge.
109 4p ultramarine and black

6° Size 293x150mm.
110 4p blue and black (McCorquedale & Co)

Variety: Double surcharge.
111 4p blue and black



7° Size 150x97mm.
112 4p blue and black (McCorquedale & Co)



8° Size 150x97mm.
113 4p blue and black (McCorquedale & Co)

Variety: *Protectorate* inverted.
114 4p blue and black

BRUNSWICK.

Currency: 1 THALER=30 SILBERGROSCHEN=
360 PFENNIGE=\$0.72 U. S. Currency.
1 REICHS THALER=24 GUTEGROSCHEN=288
PFENNIGE=\$0.58 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1852.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 10½x21mm.

- 1 1sbgr rose
- 2 2sbgr blue
- 3 3sbgr vermilion

March 1853.

Similar to preceding, typographed in black on colored paper; watermark

- 4 1sbgr orange p
 - 5 2sbgr blue p
 - 6 3sbgr rose p
- Variety: Watermark inverted.
- 7 1sbgr orange p

March 1st, 1856.



Similar to preceding issue, but a trifle smaller. Size 19x20¾mm Watermark Posthorn.

- 8 ¼sgr brown p
- 9 ⅓sgr white p

February 1857.



Typographed in black on colored wove paper; watermarked Posthorn. Size 23x23mm.

- 10 4-4ggr brown p

These stamps could also be used in fourths, halves or three-fourths, according to the postage required.

January 1861.

Same as issue of 1853, watermark Posthorn.

- 11 1sbgr yellow p

September 1st, 1862.

Same as first issue, but watermarked Posthorn.

- 12 3sbgr rose

January 1st, 1863.

Similar to issue of 1856; watermark Posthorn.

- 13 ½ (gr) green p

July 1st, 1864.

Same as issue of 1862; watermark Posthorn.

Rouletted.

- 14 1sbgr yellow
- 1864-65.

Issues of 1853-64 with various perforations.

1° Rouletted.

- 15 ½ (gr) green p (1863)
- 16 1sbgr yellow p (1861)
- 17 2sbgr blue p (1853)
- 18 3sbgr rose (1862)

2° *Perd en Arc*

- 19 ⅓sbgr white p (1856)
- 20 ½ (gr) green p (1863)
- 21 1sbgr yellow p (1861)
- 22 1sbgr yellow (1864)
- 23 2sbgr blue p (1853)
- 24 3sbgr rose (1862)

3° Perforat d 12. (Unofficial.)

- 25 ½ (gr) green p

October 1865.



Embossed on white wove paper. Size 19¼x22½mm.

Perd en Arc.

- 26 ⅓gr black
- 27 1gr rose
- 28 2gr blue
- 29 3gr brown

Varieties: unperforated.

- 30 1gr rose
- 31 2gr blue

1866.

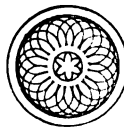
Same as issue of February 1857, but printed in color on white wove paper; watermark Posthorn.

- 32 4-4gr bistre

This stamp was prepared for issue, but never put into actual use.

ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.



H



I

1847.



I

Hand stamped in color on papers of various sizes and colors. Size 22mm. in diameter.

- 33 (3pf) red on white p
- 34 (3pf) red on buff p
- 35 (3pf) red on blue p

There are any quantity of sizes, mostly in the shape of letter sheets, as they were stamped to order for the public on any paper or envelopes they chose. When the remainder of the Brunswick envelopes were sold, this hand stamp was also sold and quantities of reprints have been made on all sorts and colors of papers, which of course are valueless. Cancelled original copies are very scarce.

August 1st, 1855.



Stamp embossed in upper left corner; blue inscription above stamp: EIN (ZWEI) (DREI) SILBERGROSCHEN POSTCOUVERT

I. Short gum, tress I.

- a. Size 147x84mm.
- 36 1sbgr yellow
- 37 1sbgr orange
- 38 2sbgr blue
- 39 2sbgr ultramarine
- 40 3sbgr rose
- 41 3sbgr carmine

Varieties:

- 1° Without color.
- 2° The inscription reads: ZWEI (DREI) SILBERGROSCHEN POSTCOUVERT POSTCOUVERT
- 43 2sbgr blue
- 44 3sbgr rose
- 3° The word DREI in the inscription is spelled DRIE.
- 45 3sbgr rose

b. Size 150x115mm.

- 46 1sbgr yellow
- 47 2sbgr blue
- 48 2sbgr dull blue

II. Long gum, tress I.

- a. Size 147x84mm.
- 49 1sbgr yellow
- 50 1sbgr orange
- 51 2sbgr ultramarine
- 52 2sbgr blue
- 53 3sbgr rose
- 54 3sbgr carmine
- b. Size 150x115mm.
- 55 1sbgr orange
- 56 1sbgr yellow
- 57 3sbgr rose

October 1865.

Stamp same as adhesives of same date embossed in upper right corner, blue inscription above stamp same as in preceding issue.

1° Tress I.

- a. Size 147x84mm.
- 58 1gr rose
- 59 1gr carmine
- 60 2gr dull blue
- 61 2gr ultramarine
- 62 3gr brown
- b. Size 150 x 115 mm.
- 63 1gr rose
- 64 2gr ?
- 65 3gr ?

The 2 and 3gr have not been seen, but are supposed to have been made.

2° Tress H.

- a. Size 147x84mm.
- 66 1gr rose
- 67 2gr ultramarine
- 68 3gr ?
- The 3gr has not been seen.
- b. Size 150x115mm.
- 69 1gr rose
- 70 2gr ultramarine
- 71 3gr brown

COUNTERFEITS.

All the counterfeits of Brunswick are lithographed and with the exception of the first issue are not dangerous as they are easily detected by the absence of the watermark. Those of the first issue need a careful comparison, as a number of very good imitations have been made. The uncanceled stamps of the October, 1865, issue, which are still rather plentiful, are not reprints but remainders, they have never been counterfeited.

Very dangerous, however, are the stamps with forged perforation of the 1864-65 issue, the only test we know of is to compare the rouletted ones with the rouletting of the 1sbgr yellow of July 1st, 1864, which is rather ordinary, and to compare those *perle marc* with any of the stamps of the October 1865 issue, as the perforations must correspond with those of those issues.

BUENOS AYRES.

Currency: 8 REALES—I PESO—\$0.05 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 29th, 1858.

Typographed on white wove paper. One original design engraved on wood, this reproduced, probably by electrotyping, and four plates were made, one for each value, differing only in the labels at the sides, the right one having the word "FRANCO" and the left one the value.

Each plate consisted of eight horizontal rows of six stamps each, all identical with one another.



That the original wood engraving was not used to make the plates, but that one electrotype was made from the original engraving, this electrotype being used to make the plates, seems to be proven by the circles in corners of each stamp; these circles being in all probability the places where the original electrotype was nailed to the block.

Size 22x18½mm.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | DOS P ^o | (2 pesos) | blue |
| 2 | DOS P ^o | (2 ") | dark blue |
| 3 | TRES P ^o | (3 ") | green |
| 4 | TRES P ^o | (3 ") | yellow green |
| 5 | CUAT ^o P ^o | (4 ") | red |
| 6 | CINCO P ^o | (5 ") | orange |
| 7 | CINCO P ^o | (5 ") | yellow |

November, 1858.

1° The plate of the 4 pesos was used to print stamps which were sold at 4 reales.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 8 | CUAT ^o P ^o | (4 reales) | bistre |
| 9 | CUAT ^o P ^o | (") | brown |
| 10 | CUAT ^o P ^o | (") | dark brown |

2° The plate of the 5 pesos was altered by partially erasing the first, and entirely erasing the fourth and fifth letters of the word *Cinco*.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| 11 | :N P ^o | (1 peso) | yellow brown |
| 12 | :N P ^o | (") | dark brown |

January 1st, 1859.

1° Altered plate of the 5 pesos, used again to print stamps of the value of 1 peso

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| 13 | :N P ^o | (1 peso) | blue |
| 14 | :N P ^o | (") | dark blue |

2° The plate of the 4 pesos was altered by erasing the first three letters of *Cuato*; this was done in a very crude way, causing several varieties.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 15 | T ^o P ^o | (1 peso) | blue |
| 16 | T ^o P ^o | (") | dark blue |

Varieties:

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1° | T P ^o | | |
| 17 | T P ^o | (1 peso) | blue |
| 18 | T P ^o | (") | dark blue |
| 2° | C T ^o P ^o | | |
| 19 | C T ^o P ^o | (1 peso) | blue |
| 20 | C T ^o P ^o | (") | dark blue |
| 3° | CUAT ^o P ^o | | |
| 21 | CUAT ^o P ^o | (1 peso) | blue |
| 22 | CUAT ^o P ^o | (") | dark blue |

January 1st, 1860.



Typographed on wove paper. Size 21½x17½mm.

1° Paris impression

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 23 | 4r | green | on bluish paper |
| 24 | 1p | blue | on white paper |
| 25 | 1p | dark blue | on white paper |
| 26 | 2p | vermillion | on buff paper |
| 2° | local impression. | | |

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----------------|
| 27 | 4r | green | on black paper |
| 28 | 1p | blue | on white paper |
| 29 | 1p | dark blue | on white paper |
| 30 | 2p | red | on straw paper |

Varieties:

1° 1p cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 4 reales

- | | | | |
|----|----|-------|-------------------|
| 31 | 4r | blue, | (half of 1p blue) |
|----|----|-------|-------------------|

2° 2p cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 1 peso

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|------------------|
| 32 | 1p | red | (half of 2p red) |
|----|----|-----|------------------|

November 12th 1862.

Same as preceding issue, local impression.

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----------------|
| 33 | 1p | rose | on straw paper |
| 34 | 2p | blue | on white paper |
| 35 | 2p | dark blue | on white paper |

The Paris impressions are much clearer than the local print.

COUNTERFEITS.

1858-59 issue. There are a number of dangerous forgeries of this issue. they are badly lithographed on white wove paper and their appearance is very much like that of the genuine. It will be impossible to describe the difference between the genuine and the many counterfeits; we may mention however that in the genuine the second "O" of "Correos" is larger than the first, a fact which we have not seen in any of the counterfeits; but there is one positive test by which genuine stamps may be readily recognized, viz: in laying a Buenos-Ayres of the 1858-59 issue on its face all paper having been removed from the back, if genuine the impression will clearly show through. In our experience this test has never failed.

1860-62 issue. The counterfeits of this issue are lithographed on white paper and are not dangerous, as comparison of a stamp with any genuine of the series will easily tell its true nature.

THE GAUCHO STAMPS.

1859.



Lithographed on white wove paper.

- | | |
|-----|--------|
| 4r | yellow |
| 6r | green |
| 8r | lilac |
| 10r | blue |

These stamps were made by a lithographic house of Buenos Ayres and were submitted to the government, who refused them on the grounds that lithographed stamps were too easily counterfeited, and adopted the wood engraving. These stamps are thus merely essays, and we do not see why they should have a place in a collection.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE NEW ISSUES U. S.
ADHESIVES.

STAMPS AND POSTAL CARDS.

We have had frequent occasion to commend the great administrative ability displayed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. In the larger lines of his important duty he has improved the postal service to such an extent that it is felt and appreciated by the business men of the entire country. There are some minor details where it may have been impossible for him to extend the same vigilance, which are justly criticised by the public, and which he will no doubt thank *The Press* for calling to his attention. The old green postage stamps were sickly and distasteful, but the new orange stamps, whose æsthetic color clings to one's fingers and diffuses itself all over the envelope on which it is affixed, is a blotchy nuisance. If the contractors cannot furnish fast orange color let it be changed at once. Then there are the blotting paper postal cards, which are another disgrace to the government. Give us good postage stamps and good postal cards, Mr. Wanamaker, and you will have the public blessing.—*The Press*.

THE SMUDGY RED WASHINGTON.

A reproachful correspondent addresses to us this remonstrance :

"It is hardly magnanimous in *The Sun* to pitch into the Postmaster General for giving us the new two-cent stamp. Of course it is no improvement on its predecessor, the sickly green. It is a cheap, inartistic little red joker which we are asked to stick on our envelopes. But *The Sun* did it, and let *The Sun* sustain it."

This gives us an opportunity to say that *The Sun* positively and emphatically disavows all responsibility for the color which John Wanamaker has daubed on the new two-cent postage stamp, or for the change in the design of the plate.

The change in design is no improvement. The old plate was simple, chaste, and satisfactory. It was the design adopted by Gen. Arthur's administration and originally rendered in the dull Venetian red which distinguished the most beautiful postage stamp ever issued by any government.

All would have been well had it not entered the head of a sickly green subordinate in the Post Office Department under Mr. Cleveland to celebrate his own moral and intellectual hue at the expense of George Washington's reputation and of the American public's comfort.

What *The Sun* labored for, backed by a powerful national sentiment, was to secure, first, the abolition of the sickly green; and, in the second place, the restoration of the satisfactory dull red which everybody liked and which met the most rigid requirements of correct æsthetics.

The sickly green went, but the dull Venetian red didn't return. Like some other half-baked intelligences, the Hon. John Wanamaker thought that while accepting *The Sun's* advice he could improve upon its suggestions. He brought to bear on the selection of colors a taste educated in the hosiery department of his emporium; and the bargain counter instinct impelled him to impose upon the people an ink which is not only too florid, but is also too gummy. It rubs off. It won't wash. It isn't a fast color.

This is the plain truth about the new two-cent postage stamp. We don't sustain it, except so far as it supercedes the sickly green. The remedy is about as bad as the disease. Considering the new stamp in connection with the new bargain counter postal card of cheap blotting paper, nobody need wonder that Wanamaker has deemed it prudent to insure his life for \$1,500,000.—*New York Sun*.

SLIGHTLY SARCASTIC.

San Francisco *Alta*: The new postage stamp is painted red, but the paper is as poor as the unemployed and thin as a politician's promise.

AUCTION SALES.

THE GEORGE F. CRANE SALE.

Following close upon the heels of the Brock sales, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd., sold on March 31st and April 1st, the fine collection of Mr. Geo. F. Crane, of New York.

Besides containing many rare stamps one of the greatest attractions of this collection was the faultless condition of most of the stamps, as almost every specimen was a perfect copy.

The following prices were realized for some of the rare stamps:

| | |
|---|---------|
| New York, 1843, 3c blue, wove paper, used, | \$20 00 |
| “ 1843, 3c blue, glazed paper, creased, used, | 6 10 |
| “ 1845, 5c black, variety, with double line, used, | 16 00 |
| Providence, 10c black, | 17 50 |
| United States, 1857, 5c red brown, used, | 5 00 |
| “ 1866, 3c vermilion, | 10 00 |
| “ 1869, 90c carmine, grilled, | 5 70 |
| “ Carrier stamp, 1849, 1c pink, on letter, | 7 00 |
| “ “ “ 1c yellow, “ | 5 50 |
| “ “ “ 1c buff, used, | 6 25 |
| “ “ 1851, 1c red, used, | 7 00 |
| Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh, used, | 7 75 |
| Bolivia, 1867 5c violet, used, | 6 50 |
| “ “ 10c brown, “ | 10 25 |
| “ “ 10c green, “ | 5 50 |
| “ “ 50c blue, doubtful type, | 7 50 |
| “ “ 100c green, “ | 7 00 |
| “ 1869, 500c black, 9 stars, | 10 00 |
| “ 1871, 500c “ 11 stars, | 31 00 |
| Brazil, 1844, 180r black, used, | 4 50 |
| “ “ 300r “ “ | 6 50 |
| “ “ 600r “ “ | 9 00 |
| British Columbia Vanc Id, 1868, 10c rose pink and blue, | 6 15 |
| “ “ “ 1d green and blue, | 8 00 |
| British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, patimus error, used, | 11 00 |
| “ “ 4c blue, “ “ “ | 12 25 |
| “ 1856, 4c magenta, type set, used, | 37 00 |
| “ 1862, 1c brown used, | 6 50 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Buenos Ayres, 1858, 1 peso brown, used, | 5 25 |
| “ 1858, 3 pesos green, “ | 13 00 |
| “ 1858, 4 reales, brown, “ | 10 00 |
| Canada, 1857, 7½p green, used, | 5 10 |
| Cape Good Hope, 1861 wood block, 1p red, used, | 5 50 |
| Ceylon, 1857, 1sh 9p green, used, | 6 00 |
| “ 1879, 2r 50c red brown | 6 25 |
| France, 1849, 1 fc vermilion, used, | 15 00 |
| French Colonies, Guadeloupe, unpaid, 40c black, | 5 00 |
| Great Britain, 1882, £5 orange, used, | 7 00 |
| Hawaiian Islands, unpaid, 1859, 2c black on bluish, used, | 5 75 |
| “ “ “ 1863, 2c blue, used, | 5 60 |
| “ “ “ 1864, 1c black, | 6 00 |
| Japan, 1874, 30s slate, on thin native paper, | 7 50 |
| Mauritius, 1848, 1p red, white paper, used, | 6 75 |
| “ 1848, 1p red, bluish paper, “ | 5 10 |
| “ 1848, 2p blue, “ “ | 8 00 |
| “ 1863, 1sh green, used, | 6 00 |
| Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3c brown, used, cut close | 22 00 |
| “ 1867, Gothic surcharge, ½r gray, used, | 7 75 |
| “ 1867, “ “ 1r blue, used | 6 75 |
| “ 1867, “ “ 8r brown, used, | 5 50 |
| New Brunswick, 1857, 1sh violet, used, | 34 00 |
| New Foundland, 1857, 4p scarlet vermilion, used, | 7 25 |
| “ “ 1857, 6p scarlet vermilion, used, | 9 50 |
| New South Wales, 1850 Sydney view, 1p red, Plate I, used, | 6 25 |
| “ “ “ “ 1p red, retouched, “ | 6 25 |
| “ “ “ “ 1p red, “ | 6 75 |
| “ “ “ “ 2p blue, Plate III (2d retouch) | |
| “ “ “ “ used, | 5 75 |
| “ “ “ “ 3p green, used, | 6 00 |
| “ “ 1853, 8p orange, used, | 8 50 |
| New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1p red, used, | 8 80 |
| Nova Scotia, 1857, 1sh violet, used, | 28 00 |
| Peru, 1858, ½p yellow, used, | 8 00 |
| Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, used, | 8 00 |
| “ “ 1854, 5c vermilion, | 7 25 |
| “ “ 1862, 1r violet | 5 50 |
| Roumania, 1858, 5 paras black, used, | 8 50 |
| St. Vincent, 1880, 1p on half of 6p green, | 7 00 |
| “ 1882, 4p on 1sh vermilion, used, slightly damaged, | 6 50 |
| Saxony, 1850, 3pf red, used, | 12 25 |
| Shanghai, 1876, 12c brown, | 5 00 |
| Spain, 1850, 10r green, used, | 7 00 |
| “ 1852, 2r red, used, | 24 00 |
| “ 1853, 2r red, used, | 10 50 |
| Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4r black, used, | 15 00 |
| “ Vaud, 1849, 4c red and black, used, | 30 05 |
| Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue, used, | 6 75 |
| Trinidad, 1856, lithographed, blue, used, | 8 00 |
| “ 1858, badly lithographed, dark blue, used, | 7 00 |
| “ 1858, badly lithographed, gray, used, | 6 00 |
| “ 1858, 4p lilac, used, | 6 00 |
| “ 1858, 6p green, used, | 5 50 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Turks Island, 1881, 4p on 1sh violet, | 11 00 |
| “ 1881, 4p on 1p red, used, | 6 75 |
| Tuscany, 1852, 60c crazie brick red, slightly damaged, used, | 14 00 |
| “ 1853, 1 soldi, white paper, used, | 5 50 |
| “ 1853, 9 crazie, white paper, used, | 6 25 |
| Two Sicilies, 1860, blue, cross, used, | 8 25 |
| U. S. Colombia, 1861, 2½c black, used, | 6 15 |
| “ 1862, 1peso lilac, used, | 10 50 |
| Uruguay, 1860, 120c blue, used, | 6 25 |
| Victoria, 1868, 5sh blue on yellow paper, not very fine, used, | 6 50 |

The above will serve as a fair indication of the prices realized at this sale, and will show that good material is always welcome, and is appreciated by our collectors.

THE C. B. CORWIN SALES.

For some time the well known collector, Mr. C. B. Corwin, has confined his attention to certain countries, and he has now decided to sell at public auction that portion of his collection which he has decided to discard. In many respects the two sales which include his stamps are unique as they contain a vast number of errors and varieties not generally to be obtained, and many used specimens of stamps which usually are met with in uncanceled state.

Of course the sales contain a great many rare stamps, and from the nature of the sale, every collector can readily see that it will pay him to carefully look over the catalogues.

Among the rarities we may mention the following :

Providence, 10c black,—some very rare U.S. Envelope stamps;—U S Locals: Adams & Co., head to right; Brown & McGill;—Confederate Locals: Athens, 5c purple; Lenoir, 5c blue and orange; Mobile, 2c black, unused;—a splendid lot of all the rare Bolivia stamps;—Dominican Republic, 1862, 1r green, and 1865, ½r green and 1r buff;—Finland, error, 10kop claret, and Envelope 10kop on blue paper;—Hawaiian Islands, fine cancelled type set stamps;—a splendid lot of Madeira;—Mexico, eagle, 3c brown surcharged; 1868, 100c brown on brown, unperforated;—Peru, ½ peso yellow, and a magnificent lot of the rare surcharged stamps; also the very rare 1 dinero green with arms inverted,—fine early Philippine Islands, and many of the later-day surcharges;—Portugal, a superb cancelled Doña Maria 100reis;—Portuguese Indies, a magnificent lot, almost complete, of all the early issues, and a fine lot of surcharged stamps including many rarities;—Spain; 1852, 2 reales; 1853, 2 reales; Madrid 1 and 3 cuartos; 1854, 1 real light blue; a fine lot of Habilitados.

Besides the stamps already mentioned, these sales contain the finest lot of cut square early German Envelopes that have ever been offered at public auction, and we would advise collectors to carefully revise the catalogue in these lines. It is but seldom that collectors can find in one sale all the rare Prussian, Mecklenburg, etc, envelopes, and this opportunity should not be lost.

This pair of sales will take place on May 19th and 26th, and catalogues may be had on application.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge. Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD MARCH 26th, ADJOURNED FROM
MARCH 19th, 1890.

Present: President August Dejonge in the chair. Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht Bauer, Schumann and Benary. Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, Art. I. Sec. 1^a.

"The A. P. A. members of the S. I. P. S constitute the I. branch of the A. P. A." Seconded and carried.

Amendment to Art. 7, Sec. 23, made Nov. 20, 1889, and Aug. 17, 1887, shall be cancelled and Art. 7. Sec. 23, hereafter reads: "The annual dues shall be \$3.00 for active and \$2.00 for corresponding members, payable annually in advance at the November meeting, and the A. P. A. members shall pay their dues to the A. P. A. Secretary individually." Seconded and carried.

Mr. Bauer moved that the *Metropolitan Philatelist* be the official organ of this Society, seconded and carried.

Mr. Dejonge reported that our member Mr. Van der Willigen is at present in very bad health, and unable to attend to his duties and the members are requested not to address any correspondence to him. The Society condoles with him and wishes him a speedy recovery.

A letter has been received from our honorary member Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, in which he promised to send us in a few weeks a supplementary catalogue of the Peruvian Stamps, &c., up to January, 1890.

Members are requested to send in their contributions to the Society Stamp Album, also their photographs for the Photo. Album.

Mr. A. S. Tibbit offers exchanges to the members and in consequence the Exchange manager is instructed to correspond with him.

As the nominations for the May election of officers for this Society will be in order at our next meeting, members are requested to attend.

Messrs Clotz and Schumann were appointed a committee on nominations, to report at the next meeting.

Adjournment.

E. L. SCHUMANN, *Secretary pro tem.*

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 161 E. 90th St., New York City.

SOME REMARKS ON THE EARLIER STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of London, January 17th, 1890.

BY E. D. BACON.

From the earliest days of collecting the stamps of Trinidad have always presented more difficulties to philatelists than those of any other of the British West Indies. The two most important points in connection with their history that require elucidation are, as you know, the following: (a) What were the franking powers of the labels without expressed values; (b) What was the method of production employed for the native-printed stamps. Both questions have raised much controversy amongst collectors, and many divergent opinions are held upon each; they practically, however, remain unsolved to the present day. The object of this paper is to try and throw some light upon the general history of these stamps, more particularly with reference to the two questions I have named.

As far back as April last I commenced collecting together what materials I could find, with the view of seeing whether it was possible to offer any reasonable explanation of the difficulties connected with these stamps. It was only when I came to search through the philatelic journals for papers treating on these subjects that I learnt how very little has at any time been written upon the stamps of this island, and I at once saw I should not get much assistance from that source. I then addressed a letter to Mr. J. A. Bulmer, the present Postmaster General of Trinidad, asking him for certain particulars relating to the issue of the stamps. In his reply he says: "I have the honour to inform you that my appointment to this colony as Postmaster-General only dates back to 1883, and that there are absolutely no official records of the postage stamps, &c., issued for any period prior to that time I have forwarded your letter to the persons long resident in the colony who have taken an interest in the collection of postage stamps, and I now enclose the reply of Mr. Taylor, one of the best informed persons in Trinidad on such matters." Thanks to Mr. Bulmer's courtesy, his letter put me in correspondence with Mr. Taylor, and he and I have been in constant communication ever since. Mr. James Graham Taylor, the gentleman referred to in Mr. Bulmer's letter, has been a stamp collector for many years, and he at once became interested in the investigation I had begun. He has devoted a great deal of his leisure during the last few months to endeavouring to obtain as full and complete replies as possible to the various questions I addressed to him at different periods, and I am indebted to him for much of the new information I am able to lay before you this evening.

The inland postal service of the island was first commenced in the year 1851, the Ordinance establishing the post being published in *The Trinidad Royal Gazette* for April 16th, of that year. I take the following clauses from that document:

"TRINIDAD, 4th April, 1851.

"An Ordinance for Establishing an Inland Post and Rates of Postage within the Colony.

"II. And be it enacted, That there shall be one General Post Office in the Town of Port of Spain, where letters may be received from all places within the colony and parts out of the colony, and whence all letters may be despatched to all places within the colony and to all parts out of the colony.

"VIII. And be it enacted, That on every letter arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of the colony, if delivered from the General Post Office in Port of Spain, and on every letter posted at the General Post Office in Port of Spain for transmission to any place beyond the limits of the colony, there shall be charged and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of the colony one uniform rate of one penny

"IX. And be it enacted, That the postage payable on all letters arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of this colony shall be paid by the person to whom the same may be addressed on the delivery of the same to him.

"X. And be it enacted, That all letters arriving in this colony from any place beyond the limits of this colony, and delivered from any post office except the General Post Office in Port of Spain, and all letters posted at any post office in this colony except the General Post Office in Port of Spain, for transmission to any place beyond the limits of this colony, and all letters transmitted by the post from any one place to any other place within the limits of this colony, shall be charged by weight, according to the following scale; and the several numbers of rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged, and shall be paid to Her Majesty for the use of the colony on all such letters; that is to say, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage; on every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage; on every letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage; on every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage; and on every letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce. And on all such letters there shall be paid the following rates of postage; that is to say, on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one uniform rate of one penny; and on every letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional rate being estimated at one penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared.

"XI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That as regards all letters posted at any post office within this colony, all such letters when posted shall have thereon or affixed thereto a stamp or stamps to the amount of the rates of postage payable on the same under this Ordinance; and in all cases in which any letter shall be posted at any post office within this colony without having thereon or affixed thereto such stamp or stamps, or having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps, the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under this Ordinance, such letter shall not in any case be forwarded by the post, but shall if posted at any other office than the General Post Office be transmitted to such General Post Office, and shall so far as may be practicable be returned to the sender thereof.

"XII. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall from time to time provide proper and sufficient dies or other implements for expressing and denoting rates or duties of one penny and twopence, or rates or duties of any other value or amount as the Governor shall see fit for the purposes herein mentioned; and stamps shall be made or impress from such dies or other implements as the Governor shall from time to time by writing under his hand direct.

“ XIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such persons as he shall see fit to retail the stamps denoting the duties of postage on letters.

“ XIV. And be it enacted, That printed newspapers may be sent free of postage, or liable to postage according to the rates and regulations herein after set forth; that is to say:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| “Printed British or Foreign Newspapers brought to this colony by packet boats or private ships . . . | } Free. |
| “Printed British or Foreign Newspapers or Island Newspapers transmitted by post from any one place to any other place within this colony . . . | } Each One Penny. |
| “Island Newspapers sent by post from this colony . . . | } Free. |
| “Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, Periodical Publications, Pamphlets, Magazines, Reviews and other Publications, sent to this colony by packet, if delivered at the General Post Office, in Port of Spain . . . | } One Penny. |
| “If delivered at any other Post Office, and if not exceeding one ounce . . . | } One Penny. |
| “If exceeding one ounce for every ounce beyond that weight . . . | } One Penny. |

“ PATTERNS:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| “ Packets or covers containing patterns or samples, being open at the sides, and not exceeding one ounce, and without any letter or writing in, upon, or within any such packet or cover, other than the name of the sender, his place of abode, the prices of the articles contained therein, and the name and address of the person to whom the packet or cover shall be sent . . . | } One Penny. |
| “Letters not open at the sides containing patterns or samples, and not exceeding one ounce in weight . . . | } Two Pence. |

“ XV. And be it enacted, That it shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by post.

“ Passed in Council this Fourth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

“(Signed)

RICHARD D. CADIZ,

“ *Clerk of Council.*

“ The foregoing Ordinance was duly proclaimed by me, in Port of Spain, this 11th day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

“(Signed)

W. B. GOULD,

“ *Marshal.*”

Although, as we see, the above Ordinance was proclaimed on the 11th April, 1851, Mr Taylor informs me the inland postal service was not commenced until August 14th of that year. The latter would, therefore, be the correct date of the first issued stamps, which we know were those without expressed values. There is a somewhat curious incident in connection with the date of this issue, which I am unable to give a satisfactory explanation of. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. tell me they sent the first supply of stamps out to the island on December 21st, 1848, and a second lot in December 1850, so the authorities must have had a stock of stamps on hand long before they were needed. Why they should order a second lot before the first were issued will probably remain known to themselves alone. I have searched

The Gazette for the years 1849 and 1850 in vain for any notice of the issue of stamps prior to 1851.

I have also looked through *The Gazette* for 1847 and 1848 without finding any notice or even reference to the "Lady McLeod" local. As the Inland Postal Service was only started in August, 1851, the stamp was probably employed by the owners of the steamer as a purely private means of franking letters carried by their vessel between the Towns of San Fernando and Port of Spain, and had no connection whatever with the Post Office.

Now with regard to the much-disputed question of the postal values of the early stamps. We see from Clauses VIII. and X. of the Ordinance that there was one uniform rate of One Penny for the transmission of half ounce letters within the Island, and a similar charge, irrespective of weight and the foreign rate, for letters forwarded to or despatched from places outside the Colony, when those letters were posted at or delivered from the General Post Office in Port of Spain. Clause XII. states that the Governor shall provide One Penny and Two Penny stamps, or such other stamps as he may find requisite for carrying out the new arrangements. It is quite obvious no other values would be required to defray the new rates; in fact a One Penny stamp was all that was really necessary. Foreign letters, as was usually the case in those days, would mostly be forwarded unpaid, provided they bore a colonial Penny stamp for the local rate, or the postage would be defrayed in money, for it was not until January 1st, 1859, that the prepayment of letters to Great Britain was made compulsory. Now entire letters are known with the red, blue, or lilac stamp upon them which have passed between two towns in the Island; and I have before me three entire letter-sheets sent from the Colony to Barbadoes. One of the latter bears the brown stamp, and is dated Trinidad, Nov. 27th, 1851; the second has a blue stamp of the first issue, and is postmarked Trinidad, Oct. 28th, 1852; and the third carries a grey stamp, and the postmark Trinidad, July 10th, 1853. Each letter has also the Barbadoes postmark, dated two days later than the Trinidad one. All three letters have the numeral 4 written in ink on the face, which I take to signify the foreign postage, which being identical in each instance points to the same postal value of One Penny (the local Island rate) for all three stamps. Then we have used pairs and blocks of the blue stamp, Mr. Tapling's collection containing an unsevered used strip of five of the native printed grey. It is true the letters with the blue, lilac, and grey stamps may have been heavy ones, but we should remember the former stamp, if it only represented Two Pence, would carry an ounce letter, and I think we may consider this a slight argument against a higher value for this stamp. Let us next see what help Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.—the printers of the stamps—can render us. I have had one or two interviews with the manager and other members of this firm upon the subject of the different values, and by their kindness I am able to give you the following interesting information. The first supply, which, as I have already stated, was sent out on December 21st, 1848, consisted of blue and lilac stamps, no values being given in their books. These were followed in December, 1850, with blue and brown; January, 1852, blue and brown; September, 1852, One Penny, no colour given; February, 1853, red and blue; September, 1853, red; February, 1854, One Penny, red; July, 1854, One Penny, purple; December 31st, 1855, and December 1st, 1856, no colours or values given; June 24th, 1857, One Penny, red; and a further supply of One Penny, red, stamps on each of the following dates; February 17th and October 26th, 1858;* April and August 5th, 1859;

*A supply of 4d., lilac, 6d., green and 1s., purple stamps, with value expressed, was also sent out with this and the succeeding consignments.

March 24th, 1860, and so on to 1862. You will notice there were never more than two colours ordered at the same time, and these only for the first few consignments, which is certainly strange if three values were wanted for the service. Taking these particulars into consideration, with what I have previously said, I would suggest that the brown, red, lilac, and purple stamps probably each represented One Penny at different periods, while the blue may have done duty during the first year for Two Pence, but afterwards for only One Penny. I am aware in making this suggestion I am entirely at variance with all former writers upon the subject, but not one of these, so far as I have been able to discover, had any good reason for assigning the values they did—of Six Pence to the blue and One Shilling to the lilac. It would certainly be interesting to know how in the first instance these values came to be given to these two stamps. The earliest work I possess that gives any values to these stamps is the English translation of M. Moens' *Catalogue* Dr. C. W. Viner, published in 1864. In this book, at page 114, the following remarks will be found: "NOTE.—The value of the red stamp is 1 penny, of the blues 6 pence, of the others 1 shilling." As I have no copy of the French edition from which the translation was made, I am unable to say whether this note is given on M. Moens' authority, or whether it was added by the editor, Dr. C. W. Viner. If on the former's, M. Moens appears to be now more undecided upon the subject, as in the sixth edition of his *Catalogue* he puts a note of interrogation after all except the red stamp, which he calls One Penny. Several writers have even added a fourth value to the first issue—viz., Four Pence—which they say was represented by the reddish-pace stamp on "blued" paper. I think, however, the majority of collectors are now agreed no such value existed at this time, and that the variety of colour was merely an early shade of the One Penny. I feel there is still a good deal to be said upon this difficult question of the values, but I hope you will consider the suggestions I have put forward are worthy of some consideration, should you not think them sufficient to prove my contention. At any rate, the information of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., if they have made no mistake, helps to prove the purple stamp was One Penny, and not One Shilling, although it is still possible this stamp may have been issued as some other value during a portion of its existence.

I may add, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. inform me that the same plate was used for printing all the stamps with unexpressed values, and that the plate contained 110 stamps, arranged in eleven horizontal rows of ten.

We will now pass on to consider the native-printed stamps. These stamps were issued at different periods as provisionals, pending a fresh supply of the stamps then in use from England. According to dated specimens, there appear to have been at least three separate issues of these makeshifts. The first took place apparently in October, 1852; the second at the end of 1856; and the third towards the autumn of 1858. The earliest copy I have seen to which a date can be assigned is one of the first and best impressions of the blue, on a letter-sheet in Mr. Tapling's collection, postmarked Trinidad, October 10th, 1852; Barbadoes, October 12th, 1852. Then I have seen another blue, not so good an impression, which was taken off a letter dated January 8th, 1857; and lastly, the very poor "blurred" copies are usually found on envelopes postmarked about the autumn of 1858.

Mr. Taylor tells me the stamps were produced by a French artist named

Charles Pétit, who was living in the island at that time, and he sends me the following short account of his history, which he has obtained from one of his people. Charles Pétit who was an engraver and lithographer, was born at Bordeaux in 1822 or 1823. He left France after the third revolution and the deposition of Louis Philippe, his father having lost most of his property during that eventful period, having been engraver, lithographer and printer to the Government. The subject of our sketch went from Bordeaux to Surinam, also to Demerara, Cayenne, Barbadoes, and Venezuela. He then went to Trinidad, where he only remained two years. He left in September 1853, for New York for the benefit of his health, but died at sea during the voyage there.

Mr. Taylor further informs me, the stones from which the stamps were printed are still preserved in the Colonial Secretary's Department at Government House. They are both ordinary lithographic stones of a light greyish colour. The one I designate A is in shape an irregular narrow upright rectangle, measuring 9 inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the top, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the bottom, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness. It has only one design upon it, which is placed about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of the stone. The other B is an oblong, measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It bears fifty four designs, arranged in six horizontal rows of nine stamps each. The design on the first is drawn reversed and is engraved—*i. e.* cut into the stone—while those on B are also reversed, but appear slightly raised. It is evident this was a lithographic transfer made in the usual way from A. Mr. Taylor has kindly sent me over the tracings of the two stones I now hand round for your inspection. He obtained these by placing the face of the stones on the card and drawing his pencil round them. He has also, as you will observe, located the exact position of the designs as they exist upon each. The cut on stone A is quite fresh and very distinct, so that if more than one transfer had been taken we should not get the extremely poor blurred impressions we find among these stamps, and the gradual deterioration I have shown took place, by the post-marked copies I have already drawn attention to. No other stones or plates are to be found in the Colonial Secretary's Office, so there is little doubt, I think, that all the provisional stamps were produced from the two stones I have described. What I am not quite so sure of is, whether stamps were printed from stone A for issue to the public. The stone has blue colouring matter upon it, so impressions have evidently been taken off in this colour, but whether these were merely proof copies or not is, I think, uncertain. The process of printing stamps one at a time would be necessarily so tedious that, if resorted to at all, it would only have been so for a short period—say during the manufacture of the lithographic transfer. On the other hand, we find some of the earliest of these stamps with such clear impressions that they have somewhat the appearance of engravings, and they have been actually described as such by several philatelic writers, one of whom, the late Captain H. O. Weare, in a paper on "The Stamps of Trinidad," published in *The Philatelic Journal* for April 15th, 1872, went so far as to state the specimens I now refer to were printed from an engraved copper-plate. My own belief is no stamps were printed from stone A for issue, and my opinion is corroborated by a horizontal pair of the earliest impressions in Mr. Tapling's collection. These two stamps show the same distance between each other as some of the later issued poor copies do, which certainly belong to stone B, and both stamps have also evidently been printed at one and the same time. I am consequently of opinion that all the native stamps ever issued were printed from stone B, and that the impressions taken from this

stone gradually degenerated, partly from wear, and it may be partly from carelessness in the printing of the stamps after Mr. Pétit's death.

All conceivable shades of blue, from indigo to very pale and even blue-green, are known for these provisionals. The stamp is also found printed in shades of grey, which, judging from the impressions, was the last colour employed previous to the change to red. The paper also varies from pelure to thin card, the earliest and best impressions being usually found upon a yellow-toned paper. In some catalogues the gray stamp is put down as representing one shilling, but, like the so-called fourpence of the first issue, most collectors now consider this a variety of colour only, and that the stamp had the same postal value as the blue.

Mr. Taylor tells me in one of his letters that stone B is very much blurred over with red colouring, thus proving the red stamp was the last printed. I notice M. Moens, in the sixth edition of his *Catalogue* mentions the red stamp was reprinted in 1882. I do not know on whose authority this statement is made, but I should be more inclined to believe the stamps that turned up in some quantity about that date were remainders, of which there were probably many on hand, as the variety was so little used.

As regards the colour employed for these native stamps. It may be, blue was first selected as being the colour of the One Penny stamp then in use, or that the printer chose it in preference to any other, either on account, as he thought, of its better printing qualities or because no supply of red "ink" was available. When the last lot of stamps was required in 1858, the colour would naturally be changed to red to conform to that of the One Penny then current, which we see from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s list of stamps sent out had been red, without intermission, for sometime previously.

This completes all I have to say upon the native-printed stamps, but before concluding my paper I propose to give you copies of a few further postal notices I have extracted from *The Trinidad Royal Gazette*. The first institutes a postal delivery of correspondence within the towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando, letters, &c., having previously only been delivered when called for at the various post-offices. This notice appeared in *The Gazette* for August 11th, 1852:

"NOTICE.

"Postal delivery within the Towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, PORT OF SPAIN, 9th August, 1852.

"His Excellency the Governor having authorised a DAILY POSTAL DELIVERY (Sunday excepted) within the *Towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando*, commencing this day, the undersigned hereby gives Notice thereof to the Public; and that in order to give greater facility to such delivery, it is necessary that Parties should direct their correspondents to add to the usual address on their Letters, &c., the name of the Street, and also the number of the House in which they reside. In the case of Merchants' Letters, however, these particulars will be unnecessary.

"(Signed) JAS. H. O'BRIEN, *General Postmaster.*"

Mr. James H. O'Brien was appointed Postmaster of the General Post Office in Port of Spain on August 13th, 1851—the day before the commencement of the Inland Postal Service. The following is a list of the subsequent postmasters who have held office from that date to the present time: Mr. Ellys Layton succeeded Mr. O'Brien as Colonial Postmaster on the 1st June, 1853;

and Mr. William Eversly was appointed Postmaster-General of the Colony on December 14th, 1860. He was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. Charles Chipchase, who was followed, on October 13th, 1866, by his brother, Mr. Henry Chipchase. The latter was succeeded, on January 1st, 1879, by Mr. J. W. O'Brien, who was a son of the Mr. O'Brien appointed in 1851. He remained in office until the year 1883, when the present Postmaster-General, Mr. J. A. Bulmer, who was formerly Postmaster of Cyprus, was appointed.

The next two notices are taken from *The Gazette* for October 20th, 1858, and January 5th, 1858, respectively.

“GENERAL POST OFFICE, 9th October, 1858.

“NOTICE

“IS HEREBY GIVEN, That *from and after this date* ALL LETTERS addressed to the UNITED KINGDOM must be PREPAID, in order to obviate the apprehended inconvenience of a large number of letters being detained, owing to the writers being ignorant of the new regulations, and thus posting them *unpaid*; the transmission of such letters for a further limited period, say, until 31st December next, has been sanctioned, but imposing on each a fine of *Sixpence*, in addition to the postage due upon them.

“(Signed) ELLYS LAYTON, *Col. Postmaster.*”

“*Compulsory Prepayment of Letters to the United Kingdom.*”

“GENERAL POST OFFICE, 27th December, 1858.

“FROM FIRST JANUARY NEXT all Letters addressed to the UNITED KINGDOM *must be prepaid*. Any Letters posted *unpaid* will not be forwarded to their destination, but will be opened and returned to the writers. The Colonial Penny Stamps now in use will answer the purpose of prepaying Letters, until such time as the requisite description shall have been received from England.

“(Signed) ELLYS LAYTON, *Colonial Postmaster.*”

The last notice is particularly important, as you will observe it speaks of the postage to England being paid by the Colonial Penny stamps until the arrival of the required values. The rate to England at this period was sixpence the $\frac{1}{4}$ oz; so it is certain if other values had previously been in use in the island, only one penny stamps were in stock at this time. We see from the following notice, published in *The Gazette* for May 11th, 1859, that the fourpenny, sixpenny, and one shilling stamps, with the values expressed, were first issued on May 9th in that year:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 9th May, 1859.

“POSTAGE STAMPS, representing 1s., 6d., 4d, and 1d., are now procurable, on application to Mr. EVERSLEY, the Confidential Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, on the terms mentioned in the notice issued on the 24th February last.

“(Signed) J. SCOTT BUSHE, *Colonial Secretary.*”

We shall find on referring to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s list of the stamps sent out to the Island that the colour of the One Penny mentioned in this notice was red.

The above issue completes the list of the imperforate stamps of Trinidad, with the exception of one or two accidental varieties found among some of the later printings. I propose breaking off my paper to-night at this point, and I have now given you as much of the history of these early imperforate stamps as Mr. J. G. Taylor and I have been able to collect together to this date. In conclusion, let me add, I regret I have been unable to produce sufficient official information to prove conclusively what were the actual postal values of the early stamps, but I hope by drawing fresh attention to the subject we shall not have long to wait for a decisive solution of this philatelic problem.—*Philatelic Record*, March 1890.

NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. R. H. Willcox has shown us an albino of the current 1c envelope, large baronial size.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—We have seen a letter sheet stamped with the so-called Statesville stamp, and bearing no cancellation, thus proving it to be merely a postmark and not a provisional issue of the Confederate States.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian government will soon issue Telegraph stamps and stamps for tax due on telegrams. Of the regular Telegraph stamps there will be three series.

1st Series: 100, 200 and 500 reis, same size as the ordinary postage stamps; the design represents Mercury with the coat of arms of the Republic at his side and a bunch of electric flashes beneath.

2d Series: 1000, 2000 and 5000 reis, same size as first series, similar design but Mercury replaced by Liberty,

3d Series: 10000, 20000 and 50000 reis, same size as first and second series, the design is the Coat of Arms of the Republic and a bunch of electric flashes.

The unpaid stamps are similar, but are only of the following values; 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000 and 5000 reis.

The colors are the same as those of the regular postage stamps.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Mr. C. B. Corwin has kindly called our attention to some errors in the list of British Guiana stamps given in last month's Journal, thus enabling us to correct them this month, before the list was printed in book form. We earnestly wish that every one of our readers will do us the same favor, viz: immediately call our attention to any error or omission that he may find in our catalogue as soon as published in our JOURNAL; the work is laborious, and one in which errors are unavoidable, no catalogue of this kind has ever been published without mistakes, but we hope in our work to reduce these to a minimum and will certainly be successful if every collector, large or small, will give us a little help whenever it is in his power.

CEYLON.—The accomplished surcharges have made a new type of the surcharge of "2 cents" on the 4 cents pink and violet rose. The original value is barred with a black line, and "2 cents" in small thick type is placed above, sometimes correctly, at other times near the top, upside down, and again in both these ways on the same stamp, but it is said that these two latter varieties exist only on the 4 cents pink. (*Philatelic Record.*)

CUBA.—Mr. Benj. F. Levy has shown us two distinct shades of the 5c present issue, one being of an olive gray and the other almost black.

FRANCE.—According to the *Collectionneur de Timbre Poste*, the 75c is now obsolete and a 50c in the same color will shortly be issued.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Two more, probably speculative, provisionals have have originated at Diego Suarez and Madagascar.

GABON.—The *Timbre Poste* states that these stamps are being offered with false surcharges, though warranted genuine; the G of Gabon measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height and in width instead of $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; the A is too closed, the O too round and the N to open at the top; all these stamps are post-marked "20 nov 89."

GREAT BRITAIN.—In our January number we chronicled the current 1sh surcharged *I. R. Official*; the *Stamp News* affirms that this has never existed, and that all such stamps are bogus, the surcharge being forged.

HUNGARY.—Mr. de Ferrari has in his collection two curious errors which have done postal service. One is a 20kr of 1881 issue, without numerals of value, the other is a 8kr of the 1887 issue with the numeral surcharged twice.

MEXICO.—The inscription *SERVICIO INTERIOR* on the 1c wrapper comes now in larger type.

CHAMBA.—By mistake we chronicled last month two envelopes which had already been catalogued since 1888; a typographical error gave the color of the arms "blue" instead of black.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. J. B. Hooper states he has seen the following cut stamps used as provisionals or half values:

| | | | |
|------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Half of 8p | 1857 | used as 4p, | cut vertically. |
| " " | 8p | " " | 4p, " diagonally. |
| " " | 4p | 1863 | " " 2p, " horizontally. |
| " " | 1p | " " | " ½p, " vertically. |

All these stamps are with combinations on others found recently. This splendid "find" will soon be exhibited at the National Philatelic Society.

ST. VINCENT.—Mr. Campbell writes us that sheets of the 2½p surcharged in black on blue, have reach him, consisting of six rows of ten, on which the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th are watermarked with Crown C. A.; while the 4th has "Crown Agents." This is doubtless owing to the steel plate not being adapted to the size of the panes of the Crown C. A. paper. (*Philatelic Record*.)

SWITZERLAND.—A 3fr stamp will soon be issued.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Willcox, Auerbach, Witt, Bowers, Levy, Dias, Corwin, also to the *Timbre Poste, le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste, Stamp News, der Philatelist* and the *Philatelic Record*; for the newspaper clippings we are obliged to Messrs. Toppan and Warner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. V., St. Stephen, N. B. The Guatemala label you describe, was never a postage stamp, but a humbug made years ago to defraud collectors.

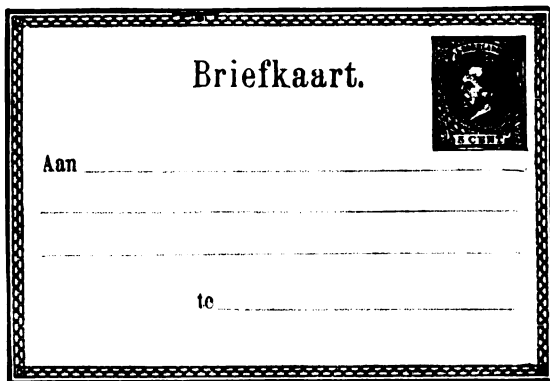
T. J. W. B. Hamilton, Ont. The frame of the watermark of the 1850 issue of Belgium is single lined. We have sent you by mail a revised list of the Belgium stamps. Many thanks for your information.

OBITUARY.

With sincere regret we announce the death of Mr. P. Van der Willigen, an active member of the National Philatelic Society and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, who died on Monday, April 14th. Mr. Van der Willigen had for years been known as an ardent philatelist and his removal from among our ranks will be a severe shock to the many friends who had learnt to respect him.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

NETHERLANDS.—Continued.



427

The first and fourth lines are 24 mm. apart.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 7 | 1873 | 427 | 5c blue | |
| 8 | " | " | 5x5c blue, <i>F</i> 2 | |
| 9 | " | " | 5x5c blue, <i>F</i> 3 | 25 |
| | | | | The first and fourth lines are 27 mm. apart. |
| 10 | 1873 | 427 | 5c blue | 15 |
| 11 | " | " | 5x5c blue <i>F</i> 3 | |
| 12 | 1874 | " | 5c blue, brown border | |
| 13 | " | " | without stamp, brown | |
| | | | | Card No. 2 with stamp of card No. 1 printed on afterwards. |
| 14 | 1874 | 425 | 2½c violet, lilac border | |
| | | | | Same as type 427, but without "Aan" and "Te" |
| | | | | The first and fourth lines are 24 mm. apart. |
| 15 | 1876 | 427 | 5c blue | |
| | | | | The first and fourth lines are 27 mm. apart. |
| 16 | 1876 | 427 | 5c blue | |



Briefkaart.



Aan _____

te _____

428

Twenty-four lines in the shield.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------|----|
| 17 | 1878 | 428 | 2½c lilac | 10 |
| 18 | " | " | 2½c " yellow buff | 10 |

Forty-four lines in the shield.

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------------------------|--|----|
| 19 | 1878 | 428 | 2½c lilac | | 25 |
| 20 | " | " | 2½x2½c lilac, F 1 | | 10 |
| 21 | " | " | 2½x2½c " yellow buff F 1 | | 10 |
| 22 | " | " | 2½x2½c " F 2 | | 25 |
| 23 | " | " | 2½x2½c " yellow buff F 2 | | 25 |



Briefkaart.



429

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------------------|--|----|
| 24 | 1878 | 429 | 5c blue | | 10 |
| 25 | " | " | 5x5c " F 1 | | 15 |
| 26 | " | " | 5x5c " F 2 | | 15 |
| 27 | " | " | 5c " yellow buff | | |
| 28 | " | " | 5x5c " F 1 | | |
| 29 | " | " | 5x5c " F 2 | | |



BRIEFKAART



AAN _____

430

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 30 | 1881 | 430 | 2½c lilac, pink, reverse white | | 4 |
| 31 | " | " | 2½c " salmon, " " | | 4 |
| 32 | " | " | 2½x2½c lilac, pink, " " F 1 | | 6 |
| 33 | " | " | 2½x2½c " salmon, " " F 1 | | 6 |

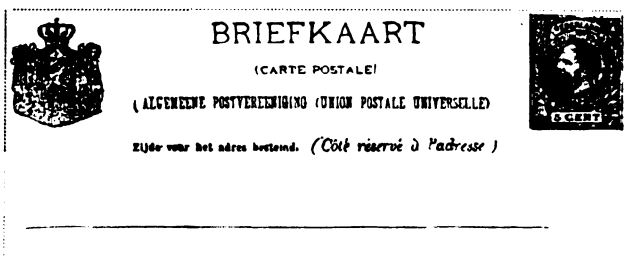


BRIEFKAART



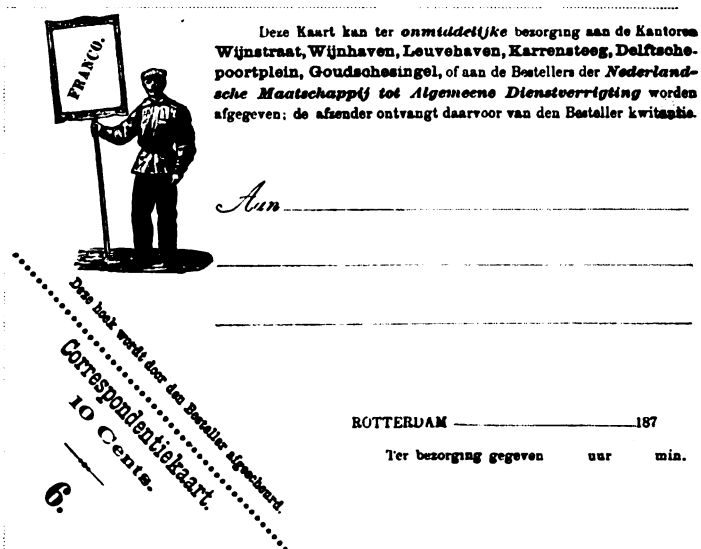
431

- 34 1881 431 5c blue, *blue*, reverse white 6
 35 " " 5x5c " " " " " " F 1 12



432

- 36 1887 432 5c blue, *blue*, reverse white 6
 CARDS FOR THE CITY OF ROTTERDAM.



433

Names of 3 stations : *Zuidblaak, Leuvehaven* and *Spuy*.

- 76 1872 433 10c red, *white laid*
 Names of 4 stations, as above, with addition of *Delftschepoortplein*.
 77 1874 433 10c lilac, *white*
 Names of 5 stations, as above, with addition of *Goudschesingel*.
 78 1875 433 10c lilac, *white*
 Same as preceding, but second line ends with *plein* and fourth line with *de*.
 79 1875 433 10c gray, *white*
 80 " " 10c violet, "
 81 " " 10c yellow "
 82 " " 10c red "

Zuidblaak is omitted but two stations are added : *Wynstraat* and *Wynhaven*.

83 1876 433 10c bronze green, *white*
 84 " " 10c red, *white*

Station *Spuy* is replaced by *Karrensteeg*.

85 1880 433 10c red, *white*
 86 " " 10c lilac, "
 87 " " 10c orange, "
 88 " " 10c blue, "

Same, the six lines end: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Der*; 4th, *Dienstverrigt*; 5th, *Den*, 6th, *Kwitantie*.

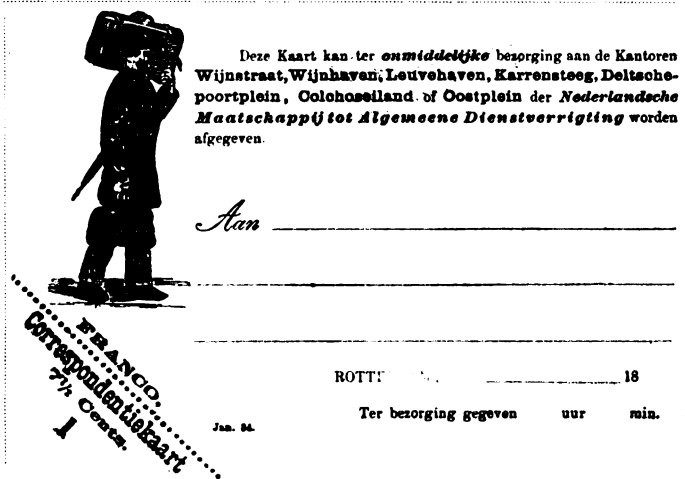
89 1880 433 10c orange, *white*
 90 " " 10c lilac "

The five lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *worden*; 5th, *Kwitantie*.

91 1880 433 10c blue, *white*
 92 " " 10c black, "

The six lines end as follows: 1st *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftschepoort*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *Dienstverrigting*; 5th, *Bestellers*; 6th, *Kwitantie*,

93 1880 433 10c bronze green, *white*



434

The six lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delft*; 3d, *Der*; 4th, *Dienstverrigt*; 5th, *Den*; 6th, *Kwitantie*.

94 1880 434 10c green, *white*
 95 " " 10c lilac "

The six lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delft*; 3d, *Neder*; 4th, *Dienstverrigting*; 5th, *Besteller*; 6th, *Kwitantie*.

96 1880 434 10c green, *white*
 97 " " 10c red, "

Only five lines, which end as follows: 1st *Kantoren*; 2d *Delft*; 3d, *Nederland*; 4th, *Worden*; 5th, *Afgegeven*.

98 1882 434 7½c green, *white*

The five lines end as follows: 1st, *Kantoren*; 2d, *Delftsche*; 3d, *Nederlandsche*; 4th, *Worden*; 5th, *Afgegeven*,

| | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---|
| 99 | 1882 | 434 | 7½c red, <i>white</i> |
| 100 | " | " | 7½c black, " |
| | | | Same, but type reset. |
| 101 | 1882 | 434 | 7½c red, <i>blue</i> |
| 102 | " | " | 7½c violet " |
| 103 | " | " | 7½c blue " |
| | | | Similar, but size reduced. Date 18 instead of 188' |
| 104 | 1884 | 434 | 7½c green, <i>blue</i> |
| 105 | " | " | 7½c orange, " |
| 106 | " | " | 7½c red, " |
| 107 | " | " | 7½c violet, " |
| 108 | " | " | 7½c blue, " |
| 109 | " | " | 7½c black, " |
| | | | Same with addition of " <i>Geldig tot een, etc.</i> " |
| 110 | 1886 | 434 | 7½c black, <i>blue</i> |
| 111 | " | " | 7½c " <i>rose</i> |
| 112 | " | " | 7½c " <i>orange</i> |
| | | | Same, dated "Nov 87" |
| 113 | 1887 | 434 | 7½c black, <i>sea green</i> |
| | | | Same, dated "March 89" |
| 114 | 1889 | 434 | 7½c black, <i>brown</i> |
| 115 | " | " | 7½c " <i>light blue</i> |
| | | | Same, dated "Febr 90" |
| 116 | 1890 | 434 | 7½c black, <i>blue</i> |
| 117 | " | " | 7½c " <i>green</i> |
| 118 | " | " | 7½c " <i>rose</i> |
| 119 | " | " | 7½c " <i>salmon</i> |

NEVIS.



435

Size 122 x 87 mm.

| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------------|----|
| 1 | 1879 | 435 | 1½p brown | 15 |
| | | | Size 140 x 88 mm. | |
| 2 | 1886 | 435 | 1½p brown | 10 |



436

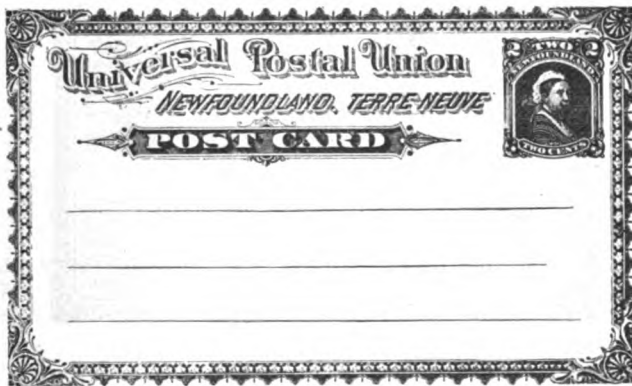
| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 3 | 1886 | 436 | 1p carmine | |
| 4 | " | " | 1x1p " | F 1 |
| 5 | " | " | 1½x1½p brown | F 1 |
| 6 | 1887 | " | 1½ | 15 |
| | | | | 20 |

NEWFOUNDLAND.



1 1873 436 1c green, white 437

8



2 1879 438 2c red, white 438

15



3 1880 439 1c green, buff 439

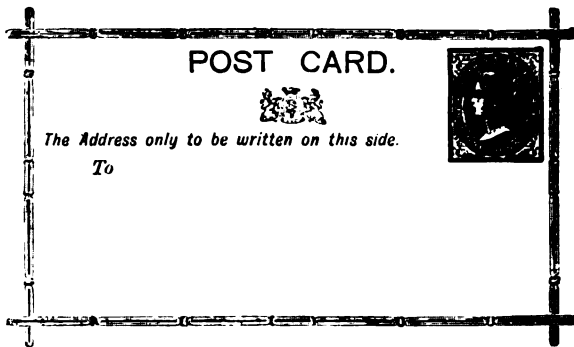
4



4 1880 440 2c red, buff 440 6



5 1889 441 2c on 1c green, black surcharge 441 2.50
NEW SOUTH WALES.



1 1875 442 1p rose, thin white 442
Size 119 x 83 mm.

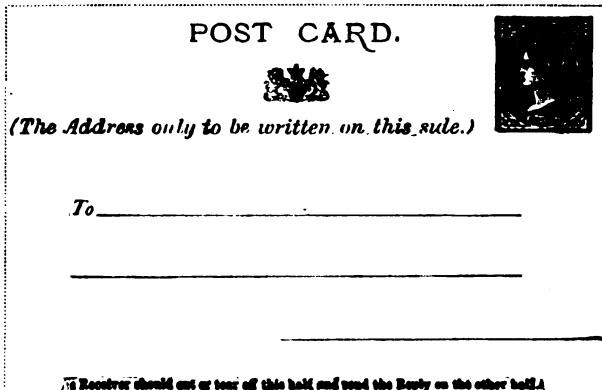
Size 117 x 72 mm.

Central piece on top of frame measures 6 mm.

2 1876 442 1p rose, *thick white* 50

Central piece on top of frame measures 9 mm.

3 1877 442 1p rose, *thick white* 10



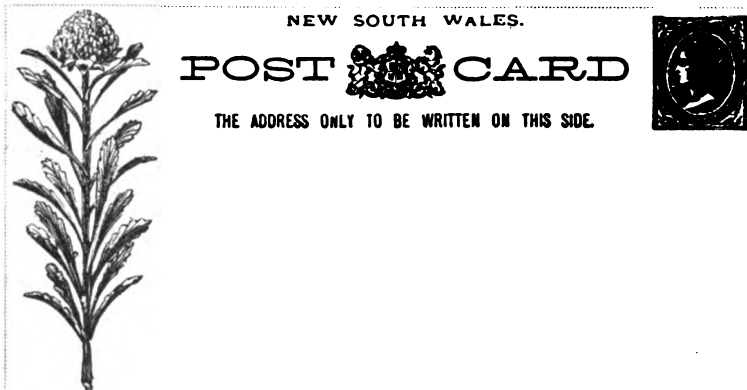
443

Size 125 x 86 mm.

4 1883 443 1x1p rose, *pale buff* F 1 20
 5 1887 " 1x1p rose, *white* F 1
 6 " " 1p rose, *white*

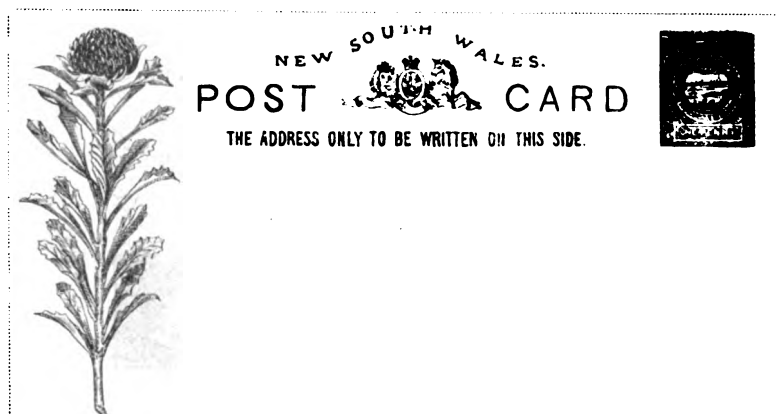
Size 129 x 85½ mm.

7 1887 443 1x1p rose, *white* F 1



444

8 1887 444 1p rose, *white* 15



9 1888 445 1p violet, *pale buff* ⁴⁴⁵

8

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

BAVARIA.—The following cards dated “90” have appeared: type same as previous issues.

Watermark of vertical wavy lines.

10pf carmine, *buff*

3x3p brown, *gray F 1*

10x10pf carmine, *buff F 1*

Watermark of horizontal wavy lines.

10p carmine, *buff*

On the 10pf reply cards “Bavière” is spelt “Bavièrè. When this error is found on the first card it does not exist on the second and vice versa.

CUBA.—Two cards with stamps of current type (Alphonso XIII) have been issued, they are similar to the preceding issue.

2c green, *buff*

4c carmine,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the following two cards:



AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

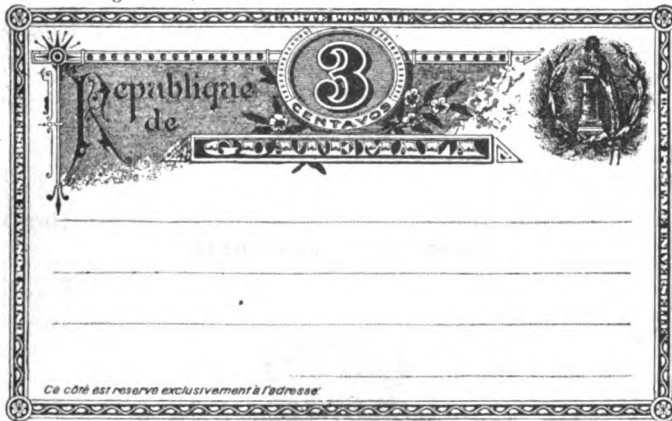
1c green, *buff*

1X1c “ “ *F 8*

GUATEMALA.—Three new cards have just been issued.



3c blue, white



3c red, white
3x3c " " F 1

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The 1c cards single and reply are now on orange buff card and the 2c reply are printed in light blue. The reply cards are not rouletted at top.

1c vermilion, orange buff 4
1x1c " " F 2 8
2x2c light blue, white F 2 12

MEXICO.—The "Philatelist" announces two new letter cards; to the right stamp same as adhesives of current issue; to the left eagle, and between *Servicio Postal Mexicana—Tarjeta Postal* in two lines.

4c scarlet, buff
10c " rose

MONACO.—The 10c reply card is now printed in brown violet on light blue.
10x10c brown violet, pale blue F 1

SERVIA.—The *Timbre Poste* chronicles four new cards which we hope to illustrate in our next number.

5pa gray, rose
5x5pa " " F 1
10pa red, orange buff
10x10pa " " F 1

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

ARGENTINE.

WRAPPERS.

1890 2704 4c brown on *straw paper*, Size 165x250 mm.

CEYLON.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*1890 " 2705 2c on 4c violet rose
" " 2c on 4c pink

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.



Size 140x80 mm.

1890 " 2706 5c blue, *white laid paper*.
" " 10c orange, "
" " 20c brown, " "

DUTCH INDIES.

*Perforated 13.*

890 776 3c lilac

EGYPT.



2894

FRENCH COLONIES.

Diego Suarez.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issues French Colonies surcharged with new value.

Perforated.

1890 2707 15c on 20c red on green, blue surcharge

MADAGASCAR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issues French Colonies surcharged with new value.

Perforated.

1890 2593 05 on 25c black on rose, black surcharge

GUATEMALA.

ENVELOPES.



Size 152x90 mm.

1890 2708 5c blue, *white laid paper*
 " 2709 10c carmine, "

WRAPPERS,



Size 126x300 mm.

1890 2710 2c brown, *manila paper*

INDIA.

Bhopal.



Laid Paper.

1890 1126 4a yellow

Travancore.



2681



2681a



2681b

JAMAICA.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1242



2554

Perforated.

1^o surcharged **OFFICIAL.**

1890 1242 ½p green, black surcharge

2^o surcharged **OFFICIAL**

1890 2554 1p rose, black surcharge ;
 “ “ 2p slate “ “ ;

MEXICO.

ENVELOPES.



Size 158x92.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|---------|
| 1890 | 1375 | 4c | scarlet |
| " | " | 6c | " |
| " | " | 12c | " |

Zacatecas.



1867 2711 2 reales black on blue p

PERSIA.



Unperforated.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|--------|
| 1889 | 2673 | ros | black |
| " | " | rk | orange |

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



2712



2666

Perforated 14.

| | | |
|------|------|------------------|
| 1890 | 2712 | 3/8c lilac brown |
| " | " | 1m dark violet |
| " | " | 2m " |
| " | " | 5m " |
| " | 2666 | 5c olive |

PORTO RICO.

2697

RUSSIA.

2659



2699

SALVADOR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2619



1866

Regular issue surcharged 1889.

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|----------------------------|
| 1889 | 2619 | 1c green, violet surcharge |
| " | 1866 | 3c brown, black " |

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

CANADA.

Currency: 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS=240
PENCE CURRENCY.

The Pound equaling \$4.00 U. S. Currency.
100 CENTS=1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 1851.

Engraved in *taille douce* on thin white laid
paper. Size 18x22½ mm.



1° Horizontally laid paper.
1 3p vermilion

2° Vertically laid paper.

- 2 6p purple black (Prince Albert)
- 3 12p black (Queen Victoria)
1852.

Same types and impression as preceding
issue, white paper varying in thickness.

- 1° Thin wove paper.
- 4 3p vermilion
- 5 6p violet black

- 2° Thick wove paper.
- 6 3p vermilion
- 7 6p purple black
- 8 6p violet

Variety: 6p cut diagonally in two, each
half being used a 3p.

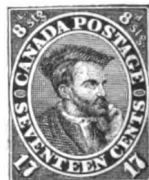
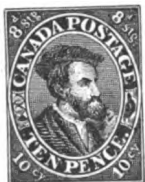
- 9 3p violet (half of 6p)

3° Thin ribbed paper.

10 3p vermilion
Although the 12p is catalogued by some
as existing on thin wove paper, we do not
believe in it as in every copy on wove paper
sent to us for examination some traces of the
word "*specimen*" were to be discovered thus
showing them all to be merely proofs.

1855-57.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white paper.
Size 18x22½ mm.



- 11 1° Wove paper.
½p rose (Queen Victoria) July 18th, 1857.
- 12 7½p green (Queen Victoria) June 2d, 1857.
- 13 10p blue (Jacques Cartier) August 1st, 1855.

- 2° Ribbed paper.
- 14 ½p rose

1857.
Same as preceding issue.
Perforated 12.

- 1° Laid paper.
- 15 3p vermilion ?
- 16 6p dull purple

We have heard of the existence of the 3p but have never seen one.

- 2° Ribbed paper.
- 17 ½p rose
- 18 3p vermilion

- 3° Wove paper.
- 19 ½p rose
- 20 3p vermilion
- 21 6p purple black

Varieties:

- a. Perforated 13.
- 22 3p vermilion
- b. Perforated 14.
- 23 3p vermilion

We do not believe these two perforations official although they are undoubtedly genuine, having seen copies on original letters.

July 1st, 1859.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Sizes: 17c, 18½x23 mm., the other values 18½x22½ mm.

- Perforated 12.
- 24 1c rose
- 25 5c vermilion
- 26 10c violet black
- 27 10c brown violet
- 28 10c red lilac
- 29 12½c green
- 30 17c blue

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
- 31 5c vermilion
- b. 5c cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 2½c in connection with a 10c stamp to make up the packet rate of 12½c.
- 32 2½c vermilion. (half of 5c)
- c. ribbed paper.
- 32a 5c vermilion

August 1864.

Same paper, impression, as preceding issue. Size 18½x23 mm.



- Perforated 12
- 33 2c rose
- March and April 1868.

Engraved in *taille douce* on various papers. Sizes ½c, 17½x21½ mm., other values 20x24½ mm.





- 56 2c green
- 57 3c red
- 58 6c brown
- 59 12½c blue
- 60 15c lilac

Although we catalogue as varieties the stamps on watermarked paper it is very possible that these form a separate issue; it may have happened that the printers having run short of the regular paper replaced it by some similar paper that they had in stock bearing this watermark. In the stamps of the English Colonies, watermarked Crown and C. C. and Crown and C. A., the margins of the sheets have the words "Crown Colonies" and "Crown Agents for the Colonies" in double lined capitals; it happens that when the sheets are placed wrong while feeding the press, some of the stamps will show part of these words, either vertically or horizontally, in some the upper part of the letter, in others the lower part and in others the entire letters; this is however not the case in the watermarked Canadian stamps, for the position of the letters being vertical on all copies that have been found, it proves that the makers name or trademark was in the sheet and not in the margins.

1870-74.

Engraved in *taille douce* on wove white paper, varying in thickness. Size 17½x 21½ mm.

Perforated 12.
1° White wove paper varying in thickness.

- 34 ½c black
- 35 1c brown red
- 36 1c orange
- 37 1c yellow
- 38 2c green
- 39 3c red
- 40 6c dark brown
- 41 6c yellow brown
- 42 12½c blue
- 43 15c lilac

Varities:

a. Paper watermarked with letters or parts of letters, probably forming the makers name.

- 44 1c orange
- 45 2c green
- 46 3c red
- 46a 12½c blue

b. Unperforated.

- 47 1c yellow
- 2° White horizontally laid paper.
- 48 1c brown red
- 49 1c yellow
- 50 3c red

3° Bluish-white wove paper.

- 51 ½c black

4° Thin grayish white wove paper.

- 52 ½c black
- 53 1c brown red
- 54 1c orange
- 55 1c yellow



- Perforated 12.
61 1c orange
62 1c yellow

- 63 2c green (1872)
 64 3c rose
 65 3c vermilion
 66 6c brown (1872)
 67 10c lilac rose (1874)

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
 68 2c green
 69 3c vermilion
 b. Laid paper
 69a 1c yellow

1875-76.

Same impression and paper as preceding issue. Sizes: type I, 20x24½ mm., type II, 17½x21½ mm.



Type I.

Perforated 12.

- 70 5c bronze green, type I (October 1875)
 71 5c bronze green, type II (May 1876)

1877-80.

Same type and impression as issue of 1868, white wove paper varying in thickness.

Perforated 12.

- 72 15c gray violet
 73 15c slate (1880)

July 1882.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Size 15x18 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 74 ½c black
 1888.

Same as issue of 1870-74 but printed in aniline ink.

Perforated 12.

- 75 3c vermilion

1888,

Same types, impression and paper as issue of 1870-74.

Perforated 12.

- 76 2c blue green
 77 3c lake
 78 5c greenish gray

- 79 10c carmine red
 1890.

Same type, impression, etc., as issues of 1877-80.

Perforated 12.

- 80 15c bright violet

REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS.

November 15th, 1875

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 41½x16 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 101 2c orange vermilion
 102 2c scarlet vermilion (1888)
 103 5c green
 104 5c blue green (1880)
 105 8c blue

The 8c was withdrawn from circulation in January 1878.

Variety: Unperforated.

- 105a 5c green

A great splurge has been made in regard to a so-called error 2c brown, which is merely a color changing caused by oxidation, the same thing happening with other stamps of the early issues of British North America printed in vermilion such as the 3p and 5c Canada (Beaver) and the first issues Newfoundland. We have in our possession several of these so-called errors, in which the vermilion partly shows through.

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

1879.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 25½x38 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 151 no value, dark red brown

ENVELOPES.

1860.



Stamp (Portrait of Queen Victoria) embossed in right upper corner; white laid paper, watermarked:



Size 140x83 mm.

- 1° Yellowish white paper, flap rounded.
- 201 5c vermilion
- 202 10c dark brown
- 2° Bluish white paper, flap more pointed.
- 203 5c vermilion
- 204 10c dark brown

Reprints.

1868.

- 1° On pieces of white wove paper.
- 205 5c vermilion
- 206 10c red brown
- 2° On pieces of vertically laid buff paper.
- 207 5c vermilion
- 208 10c red brown
- 3° On envelopes watermarked U. S. P. O.
- D. Size 137x77 mm.
- a. White laid paper.
- 209 5c vermilion
- 210 10c red brown
- b. Buff laid paper.
- 211 5c vermilion
- 212 10c red brown

These envelopes were reprinted by Nesbitt, who originally made them for the Canadian Government; as he was also printing envelopes for the United States Government, this explains how these reprints are to be found on paper with the U. S. watermark.

There is also a second type of the 5c to be found on the same papers as above reprints which was probably struck off in the same year. The stamp is a trifle larger and the head smaller than on the accepted die; this is probably a die prepared by Nesbitt but refused by the Canadian Government.

1877.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner. White laid paper, with cross vergures 19 mm., apart. Pointed flap.



- 1° Size 140x79 mm.
- 213 1c blue
- 214 3c vermilion
- 215 3c rose
- 2° Size 150x85 mm.
- 216 3c vermilion
- 217 3c rose

1881.

Same as preceding issue but with tongued flap.

- 1° Size 140x79 mm.
- 218 1c blue
- 219 3c vermilion
- 2° Size 150x85 mm.
- 220 3c vermilion ?

1888.

Same type as preceding issue, white laid paper with cross vergures 24 mm. apart. Pointed flap.

- 1° Rosy white paper.
- a. Size 140x79 mm.
- 221 1c blue
- 222 3c vermilion
- b. Size 150x85 mm.
- 223 3c vermilion
- 2° Bluish white paper.
- a. Size 140x79 mm.
- 224 3c vermilion
- b. Size 150x85 mm.
- 225 3c vermilion

WRAPPERS.

1875.

Stamp typographed to the right on buff paper.



1° Size 235x127 mm.
301 1c blue

2° Size 270x127 mm.
302 1c blue

Variety: Stamp printed to the left.
Size 290x163 mm.

303 1c blue

1881.

Same as preceding issue but on very light buff paper, almost white.

1° Size 280x130 mm.
304 1c blue

2° Size 235x127 mm.
305 1c blue

3° Size 290x127 mm.
306 1c blue

The last two we catalogue on the ground that they are chronicled by Maj. Evans and in the work of the Philatelic Society of London; we have seen only the first one (280x130.)

1882.

Similar to preceding issue, typographed on various papers.



1° Very light buff paper.

a. Size 235x127 mm.
307 1c blue

b. Size 290x127 mm.
308 1c blue

2° Yellow buff paper.

a. Size 235x127 mm.
309 1c blue

b. Size 290x127 mm.
310 1c blue

3° Cream paper.

Size 290x127 mm.

311 1c blue

We catalogue the wrappers of this issue, size 235x127 mm. on the authority of Maj. Evans; they are not mentioned by anyone else.

1887.

Similar to preceding issue; typographed on various papers. Size 290x127 mm,



1° Very light buff paper.

312 1c blue

2° Yellow buff paper.

313 1c blue

OFFICIAL WRAPPERS.

1879.

Wrappers of 1875 having several lines of inscription in English and French, showing them to have been used by the Weights and Measures Departments. The inscriptions are in blue.

Very light buff paper.

1° Size 235x127 mm.

351 1c blue

2° Size 290x127 mm.

352 1c blue

COUNTERFEITS.

We have not seen any good forgeries of the Canadian stamps. Some enterprising persons have of late been trying to take the word "*specimen*" from proofs of the 6, 7½, 10 and 12 pence, and sell these stamps as originals, but a thorough examination will show some traces of the inscription; however even if this fails, the texture of the paper is sufficient to distinguish the proofs from the stamps.

The envelopes of the 1877 issue and the wrappers of the 1875 and 1881 issues are to be found surcharged in red, blue or black, with the word "*Official*" or "*Service*." These surcharges are of no value whatsoever being merely made for speculation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Currency: 1 POUND—20 SHILLINGS. 1 SHILLING—12 PENCE.

The Pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1853.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, blued by the action of certain chemicals in the gum. Watermarked:

Size 30x43 mm,

1 1p brick red

2 4p blue

1857-64.

Same as preceding issue, on white wove paper, same watermark, etc.



- 3 1p brick red
- 4 1p red
- 5 1p carmine
- 6 4p blue
- 7 4p violet blue
- 8 6p lilac
- 9 6p violet
- 10 6p slate
- 11 1sh green
- 12 1sh emerald green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted. (Unofficially)
- 13 1p red
- 14 6p lilac
- 15 1sh green
- b. *Perç en Arc.* (Unofficially)
- 16 4p blue

1861.

Provisional issue.



Wood engraving, typographed on white laid paper.

- 17 1p rose red
- 18 1p deep red
- 19 4p light blue
- 20 4p dark blue

Varieties: Errors, a 4p being inserted in the plate of the 1p and a 1p in the plate of the 4p.

- 21 1p blue
- 22 4p light red
- 23 4p dark red

The so-called error 4 PENCK blue is worthy of only passing notice the K being merely a badly formed E.

Reprints.

- 1885.
- 24 1p dark red
- 25 4p dark blue

The reprints are printed on wove paper; the colors are brighter and the impressions clearer than in the originals.

1863.

Same as the 1857-64 issue, engraved on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C.

- 26 1p brown red

1863-77.

Typographed on white wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C. C. Size 19 x 23 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 27 1p rose
- 28 4p blue
- 29 6p lilac
- 30 6p mauve (1877)
- 31 1sh green

Variety: Watermark inverted.

- 32 4p blue

Nov. 16th, 1868.

Provisional issue.

6p stamp of the 1863 issue, with old value obliterated and new value added.



Perforated 14.

- 33 4p on 6p lilac, red surcharge
- 34 4p on 6p " brown red surcharge.

1871.

Similar to 1863-77 issue,

but without outer line around the stamp, Same paper, impression, watermark, etc.



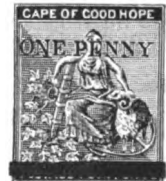
Perforated 14.

- 35 1p rose
- 36 5sh orange

1874-77.

Provisional issue.

6p and 1sh stamps of the 1863 issue, with original value obliterated and new value added.



Perforated 14.

- 37 1p on 6p lilac, red surcharge
- 38 1p on 1sh green, black " (1877)

Varieties:

- a. Upper label containing "Cape of

Good Hope" obliterated instead of lower label.

- 39 1p on 6p lilac, red surcharge
- b. Original value obliterated, but new value not added.
- 40 1p on 6p lilac, red surcharge.
- c New value added, but original value not obliterated.
- 41 1p on 6p lilac, red surcharge
- d. New value surcharged over original value, with black line above.
- 42 1p on 6p lilac, red surcharge

1876-77

Same as 1871 issue.



Perforated 14.

- 43 ½p gray black
- 44 4p blue (1877)

1879.

Provisional issue.



4p stamp of 1877 with original value obliterated and new value added.

Perforated 14.

- 45 3p on 4p blue, red surcharge.
- Varieties*: Errors.
- a. THE.EE instead of THREE.
- 46 3p on 4p blue, red surcharge, (error)
- b. PENCB instead of PENCE.
- 47 3p on 4p blue, red surcharge, (error)
- A third variety has been chronicled THRFE instead of THREE which is merely a badly printed E.

1880.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

1° 4p stamp of 1877 printed in violet rose, surcharged with new value in black.



- 48 3p on 4p violet rose

2° Similar to 1871 issue, same watermark, etc.

- 49 3p violet rose

3° Same, but surcharged with numeral of value in black.



- a. Thin numeral.
- 50 3p violet rose
- Variety*: Surcharge inverted.
- 51 3p violet rose

- b. Thick numeral.
- 52 3p violet rose
- Variety*: Surcharge inverted.
- 53 3p violet rose

1881.

Similar to 1877 issue, same impression, etc.

Perforated 14.

- 54 3p red brown
- Same type as 1863 and 1871 issues, white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. A.
- Perforated 14.

- 55 1p red, type of 1871
- 56 2p bistre, " "
- 57 3p red brown, " "
- 58 6p mauve " 1863
- 59 5sh orange " 1871
- Variety*: Watermark inverted.
- 60 2p bistre

1882.

Provisional issue.

3p stamps of 1881 and 1882 issues, surcharged with new value in black, original value obliterated.

Perforated 14

- 1° Watermark Crown and C. C.
- 61 ½p on 3p red brown
- 2° Watermark Crown and C. A.
- 62 ½p on 3p red brown

1885-87.

Same types as 1863 and 1871

issues, white wove paper, watermarked:



Perforated 14

- 63 ½p gray black, type of 1871 (1886)
- 64 1p red, " "
- 65 2p bistre " "
- 66 6p violet, " 1863
- 67 1sh green, " "
- 68 5sh orange, " 1871 (1887)

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1883-85.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-marked Crown and C. C. The 1, 2, 4 and 8p are like engraving, the other values are of a similar design but narrower and longer.



Perforated 15.

- 151 1p lilac
- 152 2p "
- 153 4p "
- 154 6p "
- 155 8p "
- 156 1sh brown
- 157 2sh green
- 158 2sh 6p green
- 159 4sh lilac
- 160 5sh magenta
- 161 8sh blue

ENVELOPES.

1882.

Stamp embossed on the flap, linen lined envelope, white paper. Manufactured by McCorquedale & Co.



- 1° Flap to the left.
 - a. Size 253x175 mm.
- 291 4p blue
 - b. Size 293x150 mm.
- 202 4p blue
 - 2° Flap to the left, large R in the upper left corner.
 - a. Size 130x83 mm.
 - 203 4p blue
 - b. Size 150x97 mm.
 - 204 4p blue

1888.

Same type, paper, etc., as preceding issue, flap to the left, large R in oval in upper left corner. Manufactured by De LaRue & Co.

- 1° Size 130x83 mm.
- 205 4p ultramarine
- 2° Size 150x97 mm.
- 206 4p ultramarine
- 3° Size 200x127 mm.
- 207 4p ultramarine

WRAPPERS.

1881-82.

Typographed on manila paper. Stamp to the right. Size 300x125 mm.



- 251 ½p green
- 252 1p red brown

COUNTERFEITS.

The first issues (triangle) of the Cape of Good Hope stamps have been extensively counterfeited, no doubt more than any other stamp, they are however all lithographed on unwatermarked wove paper and in consequence not dangerous. Of the provisional issue of 1861 a very fine and exceedingly dangerous counterfeit is in existence, and but for the fact that the forgeries are printed on wove instead of laid paper, close comparison would be necessary.

CAPE VERDE.

Currency the same as in Portugal.

1 MILREIS—1000 REIS—\$1.08 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877.



Typographed on ordinary white wove paper varying in thickness, some appearing on very thin paper. Size 21 x 24 mm.

- 1° Perforated 12½
- 1 5r black
- 2 10r orange
- 3 20r bistre
- 4 25r rose
- 5 40r blue
- 6 50r green

- 7 100r lilac
8 200r orange
9 300r brown
10 300r lilac brown

Variety: The plate of the 40r contains by mistake, a stamp inscribed "Mozambique" instead of "Cabo Verde."

- 11 40r blue, error (Mozambique)

2° Perforated 13

- 12 5r black
13 10r orange
14 20r bistre
15 25r rose
16 40r blue
17 100r lilac

Variety: 40r inscribed "Mozambique."
18 40r blue, error (Mozambique)

1881.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated 12½
19 10r green
20 40r yellow
21 50r blue

Variety: 40r inscribed "Mozambique."
22 40r yellow, error (Mozambique)

- 2° Perforated 13
23 10r green
24 40r yellow
25 50r blue

Variety: 40r inscribed "Mozambique."
26 40r yellow, error (Mozambique)

July 1885.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issues.

- 1° Perforated 12½
27 20r red
28 25r violet
2° Perforated 13.
29 20r red
30 25r violet

1885.

Same as preceding issue on thick white wove paper smooth un gummed.

- Perforated 13.
31 5r black
32 10r yellow
33 20r light bistre
34 25r light rose
35 40r blue
36 50r light green
37 100r pale lilac
38 200r orange
39 300r light brown
40 10r green
41 20r light rose
42 25r light violet
43 40r light yellow
44 50r light blue

Varieties: 40r inscribed "Mozambique."
45 ? 40r blue, error (Mozambique)

- 46 ? 40r light yellow, error (Mozambique)
1886.



Embossed on white wove paper, (Portrait of Don Luis). Size 21x24½ mm.

Perforated 12½.

- 47 5r black
48 10r green
49 20r carmine
50 25r violet
51 40r chocolate
52 50r blue
53 100r brown
54 200r lilac
55 300r orange

1888.

Re-issue of the Crown series on white wove paper, smooth white gum.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
56 5r black
57 300r brown
2° Perforated 13.
58 10r green

The notes we have given in regard to the stamps of Angola applying also to those of Cape Verde, we do not think it necessary to repeat them. In referring to Angola, we notice that by mistake the perforations of the 1882-85, 1885 (thick paper) and 1888 (Re-issue of the Crown series) are given as 13½ instead of 13.

COUNTERFEITS.

Crown Series. Lithographed, perforated 13 or regular perforation 11½. They are a trifle smaller than the genuine. By comparison with any stamp of the Crown Series of the Portugues Colonies they will be readily distinguished from the genuine.

We have not seen any counterfeit of the the "Head Series."

CEYLON.

Currency: 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS. 1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The Pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.
100 CENTS=1 RUPEE=38 cts. U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove

paper, blued by the action of chemicals in the gum.

Watermark :



Type I.

Sizes : 19¼ to 19½ mm. in width and 26¼ mm. in length.

- 1 1p blue
- 2 6p violet brown

1857-61.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, watermarked star.

Sizes : 1, 2, 5, 6, 10p, 1sh, 25½ to 26½ mm. in length and 19 to 19½ mm. in width; 4, 8, 9p, 1sh 9p, 2sh, 25½ to 26 mm. in length and 19¼ to 19½ mm. in width.



Type II.

- 3 1p blue, type I
- 4 1p dark blue, "
- 5 2p yellow green, "
- 6 2p green, "
- 7 4p rose, type II
- 8 5p dark red brown, type I
- 9 6p brown, "
- 10 6p violet brown, "
- 11 8p brown, type II
- 12 9p lilac brown, "
- 13 10p vermilion, type I
- 14 1sh pale violet, "
- 15 1sh 9p green, type II
- 16 2sh milky blue, "

Varieties : Rouletted (probably unofficially.)

- 17 1p blue
- 18 2p green

1860.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove glazed paper. Size 26x19 mm.



1° Paper blued by the action of chemicals in the gum.

- 19 ½p lilac

2° White paper.

- 20 ½p lilac
- 21 ½p pale lilac-pink

Variety : Rouletted (probably unofficially.)

- 22 ½p lilac

3° White paper, perforated 12½.

- 23 ½p lilac (1861)

1861-62.

Similar to 1857-61 issue, same types, impression and watermark.

1° Perforated 14, 14½, 15, 15½, compound.

a. Paper blued by the action of chemicals in the gum.

- 24 1p blue

b. White paper.

- 25 1p blue
- 26 1p dark blue
- 27 2p green
- 28 4p rose
- 29 4p bright red
- 30 5p dark red brown
- 31 6p brown
- 32 8p yellow brown
- 33 8p brown
- 34 9p violet brown
- 35 9p lilac brown
- 36 9p olive brown
- 37 10p vermilion
- 38 1sh pale violet
- 39 1sh bluish violet
- 40 1sh 9p green
- 41 2sh blue

Variety : Unperforated vertically.

- 42 10p vermilion

2° Perforated 12½.

- 43 10p vermilion

3° Perforated 12½x14.

- 44 10p vermilion

The 1sh 9p was only discovered in 1889, and probably was never issued.

1863.

Same as preceding issue, on crisp thin white wove paper, unwatermarked. Size 25½ to 26 mm. in length and 19 to 19¼ in width.

1° Perforated 12.

- 45 1p blue

- 2° Perforated 13.
 46 1p dark blue
 47 5p reddish brown
 48 6p brown
 49 9p brown
 50 1sh grayish violet

1864-70.

Same types and impression as preceding issues, on white wove paper, varying in thickness, watermarked Crown and C. C.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
 51 ½p pale lilac
 52 ½p pale lilac-pink
 53 ½p violet
 54 1p blue
 55 1p dark blue
 56 2p grass green (1861)
 57 2p sea green
 58 2p emerald green (1866)
 59 2p orange yellow, (1861)
 60 2p olive yellow, "
 61 4p rose, (1865)
 62 4p lake rose, "
 63 5p carmine brown, "
 64 5p yellow green, (1867)
 65 5p olive green, (1869)
 66 6p dark yellow brown, (1865)
 67 6p olive brown, "
 68 6p deep brown, "
 69 8p red brown, "
 70 9p dark yellow brown, (1866)
 71 9p deep brown, "
 72 10p vermilion, (1865)
 73 10p orange, "
 74 1sh violet, (1866)
 75 1sh bright violet, (1868)
 76 2sh blue, (1867)
 77 2sh Prussian blue, (1870)
Varieties: Unperforated.
 78 ½p lilac
 79 1p blue
 80 2p orange yellow
 81 4p rose
 82 5p olive green
 83 6p brown

It is probable that these are only proofs, all the specimens met with being unused; a 4p has been found cancelled but this does not prove anything, as it is very possible that a proof may have passed through the post by accident.

- 2° Perforated 13x12½.
 84 ½p lilac
 85 6p olive brown

The stamps of this issue vary very much in size, measuring from 25½ to 26½ mm. in length and 19 to 19½ mm. in width. Several causes are given for this: Major Evans attributes it to shrinkage of the paper, Mr. Tapling to some defect in the formation of the plates, what the defect was he does not know; Mr. Thornhill says "*could the steel plates in the process of hardening have shrunk in length? That seems most improba-*

ble." On the contrary this is more than likely, for certainly several plates of each value must have been used during the period that these stamps were in use; the explanation we give in regard to the differences in size of the stamps of the first issue of Austria, can, we think, be applied to the stamps of Ceylon.

The 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 and 10p on the paper of the stamps watermarked Crown and C. C. are also chronicled unwatermarked, but all the copies found show some traces of the watermark, either part of the Crown and C. C. or part of a line. For fuller information on this subject, we advise our readers to consult "The Adhesive Stamps of Ceylon to the end of 1870," by W. B. Thornhill, published in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, 2 series, vol. II., page 245.

1867-68.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Sizes: 1p, 19x23 mm.; 3p, 18½x22½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 12½.
 86 3p rose (1861)
 2° Perforated 14.
 87 1p blue, (1868)
 88 3p rose, "
Variety: Unperforated.
 89 3p rose

1872.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Size: 8, 24, 96c, 18½x22½ mm.; other values, 19x22½ mm.





1880.
Same as 4c of 1872 issue, but change of color.

105 4c lilac rose

1882.

Provisional issue

24c of 1872 issue and 64c of 1874 issue, surcharged in black with new value.

Perforated 14.

- 90 2c pale brown
- 91 4c slate
- 92 4c gray blue
- 93 8c dull orange
- 94 16c lilac
- 95 16c mauve
- 96 24c green
- 97 36c blue
- 98 48c rose
- 99 96c gray

1877.

Impression, paper, watermark same as preceding issue. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1° Perforated 14.

- 100 32c slate
- 101 64c red brown

2° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

- 102 32c slate
- 103 64c red brown

1879.

Impression, paper, watermark, same as preceding issue. Size $35\frac{1}{2} \times 40$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 104 2r 50c red brown

Perforated 14.

- 106 16c on 24c green
 - 107 20c on 64c red brown
- Variety: Surcharge inverted.
- 108 16c on 24c green

1883-85.

Same types, impression and paper as issue of 1872, watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 109 2c pale brown
- 110 2c green, (1884)
- 111 4c lilac rose
- 112 4c rose, (1885)
- 113 8c dull orange
- 114 16c lilac
- 115 24c purple brown, (1884)

January 1885.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of 1872-85 issues, surcharged in black with new values.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

1° Watermark Crown and C. C.

a. Perforated 14.

- 116 5c on 24c green, type I.
- 117 5c on 32c slate, "
- 118 5c on 36c blue, "
- 119 5c on 48c rose, "
- 120 5c on 64c red brown, "
- 121 5c on 96c gray, "

- 122 10c on 16c mauve, type II.
 123 10c on 24c green, "
 124 10c on 36c blue, "
 125 10c on 64c red brown, "
 126 20c on 24c green, type III.
 127 20c on 32c slate, "
 128 25c on 32c slate, "
 129 28c on 48c rose, "
 130 30c on 36c blue, type II.
 131 56c on 90c gray, "
 132 1r 12c on 2r 50c red brown, type III.

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

- 133 5c on 32c blue
 134 5 on 36c blue
 135 30c on 36c blue
 b. Perforated 14x12½.
 136 5c on 32c slate
 137 5c on 64c red brown
 138 10c on 64c red brown

2° Watermark Crown and C. A.

- 139 5c on 4c lilac rose, type I.
 140 5c on 4c rose, "
 141 5c on 8c dull orange, "
 142 5c on 16c mauve, "
 143 5c on 24c purple brown, "
 144 10c on 16c mauve, type II.
 145 10c on 24c purple brown, "
 146 15c on 16c mauve, "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 147 5c on 4c rose
 148 5c on 16c mauve
 b. Double surcharge.
 149 5c on 8c dull orange

1886.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of 1872-85 issue, surcharged in black with new value and original value obliterated by a black line.



Type IV.



Type V.

1° Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 150 5c on 8c lilac, type IV.
 151 10c on 24c purple brown, type V.
 152 15c on 16c orange, "
 153 28c on 32c slate "
 154 30c on 36c olive "
 155 56c on 96c gray "

2° Watermark Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 156 1r 12c on 2r 50c red brown, type V.

1886.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-

marked Crown and C. A., the 15, 25 and 28c of a similar type; the 1r 12c of the same type as the 2r 50c of the 1879 issue. Size 19x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 157 5c lilac
 158 15c olive green
 159 25c buff brown
 160 28c slate
 161 1r 12c red brown

1888.

Provisional issue.

4c stamps of 1883-85 issues, surcharged in black with new value; watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 162 2c on 4c lilac rose
 163 2c on 4c rose
Varieties: Surcharge inverted.
 164 2c on 4c lilac rose
 165 2c on 4c rose

1889.

Provisional issue.

1° 4c stamps of 1883-85 issues surcharged in black with new value; watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 166 2c on 4c lilac rose
 167 2c on 4c rose

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted in upper right corner.
 168 2c on 4c lilac rose
 b. Double surcharge, one of which is inverted in upper right corner.
 169 2c on 4c lilac rose

SURCHARGED STAMPS.

In the *American Stamp Journal* we find several articles on the above question, which were either very hastily written or else serve as an exposition of the ignorance of the writers. The first article is signed "A. R. Roebuck," and consists of a general tirade against the dealers for not having done before what they are doing now, i. e. advise caution.

However, Roebuck is so little a student of philately that he indulges in a sweeping denunciation of all surcharges, irrespective of their origin and history. This is so plainly the conclusion of an immature mind that it is hardly worthy of criticism, and writing in a serious strain it would be useless to waste any space in answering it.

Let the youth who wrote the article study the history of the world and he will find that every abuse with which the world has been confronted, has been allowed to grow until it has assumed such dimensions as to become a dangerous factor, and not until this condition appeared has public opinion been aroused to a sense of its lurking danger. The same has occurred with the surcharged stamps, and history has simply repeated itself.

The second article is signed "Fictitious" and it is well for the writer that he hides his good family name under this title, for he displays a remarkable amount of information, or rather misinformation, which he could easily have avoided had he invested 25 cents in a stamp catalogue, and taken a night off to study it.

He very coolly informs us that Cuba used Spanish stamps surcharged for use in the Island. Where did he obtain this remarkable information? Probably he thought they might have done it, and therefore assumed that they did.

Again the fact that surcharges have been extensively counterfeited is used as an argument against their collection. With as much reason should collectors reject and refuse to collect all early Buenos Ayres, Switzerland, Oldenburg, Moldavia, etc., *ad infinitum*.

Competent authorities can almost always tell a genuine from a counterfeit stamp, whether it be surcharged or unsurcharged, and collectors should simply exercise caution as to where they purchase their stamps.

The reason for the crusade against the surcharge is the unnecessary issue of many varieties, not required by the exigencies of the postal service, but manufactured for the purpose of increasing the commissions of provincial postmasters.

We shall be the first to welcome well considered and intelligent articles on the subject in hand, but certainly must consider such articles as those that we mention, as more hurtful than beneficial, as they are simply storehouses of misstatements and ignorance.

Just such journalism as this has been the bane of philately in America, and for this reason our journals receive so little consideration from authorities outside of the United States.

Hundreds of young collectors and dealers who have a little money to lose, have plunged into philatelic journalism, supposing that a few advertisements, a few personal remarks and a few articles written by somebodies who know nothing about the subject in which they wish to instruct, constitute a first-class stamp journal.

A REMARKABLE SPANISH STAMP.



Among the less well-known stamps we must class the Spanish stamp of 1869, in blue on white paper, with inscription "Cartilla Postal de Espana," used copies of which will be found in but few collections.

Recently I had an opportunity of seeing a specimen in a friend's collection, and, although I can scarcely be termed a beginner in Philately, I was entirely unacquainted with the stamp, and the strange inscription, "Mail route map of Spain," excited my curiosity, and induced me to investigate its history and purpose.

My efforts have been crowned with success, and I can now report the following :

A certain Diego Castell Fernandez, a lithographer and printer by trade, worked for twelve years on a postal map of Spain, and at the same time wrote a work on the subject whose title reads about as follows: "The A. B. C. of the Spanish Postal Service, also text book of the correct manner of addressing letters, according to the regulations of the Post Office Department."

By a decree of Queen Isabella, dated October 17th, 1866, this work was acknowledged to be of general usefulness, and on the 31st of March, 1867, the Postmaster General issued a decree whereby the work was to be distributed to the 24,313 common schools in Spain. Further, on December 22d, 1868, in view of the great advantages that would accrue to the postal service by the general distribution of Mr. Castell's work, a decree authorized its free carriage through the mails for six months from January 1st, 1869.

In order to exercise this privilege, Mr. Castell made the stamp in question, of which an illustration is annexed. The stamp is lithographed in blue on white paper, of the same size as the regular postage stamps.

Hence, we are really dealing with a private stamp, which, however, was officially recognized for a certain time, and admitted by the post office as evidence of pre-payment of postage. Therefore the stamp is entitled to a collector's consideration, but only such specimens are to be recognized as regularly used copies, which bear a date between January 1st and June 30th, 1869, as the special franking privilege expired on the latter day.

Some time ago specimens of this stamp were found in England, and perhaps elsewhere, printed in black on blue paper, which were supposed to constitute a separate issue. However a closer examination, made, I believe, by Mr. Moens, revealed that on the back, portions of a postal schedule was found, and the gum was wanting.

It may be assumed, that these so-called stamps were printed on the title page of Castell's work, and that some genius had cut them out and sold them as originals. (Translated from *Der Philatelist*.)

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF THE CENTENNIAL STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[BY ANDREW HOUISON, M. B., J. P.]

(The Federal Australian Philatelist, April 1890.)

Australia, nationally speaking, completed her hundredth year, on January 26, 1888. This event was celebrated in New South Wales, by the unveiling of the Queen's Statue, the dedication of the Centennial Park, a State Banquet, illuminations, and so forth. To some Philatelists, however, it appeared that a very appropriate method of celebrating it would be by the issue of certain new stamps. To Mr. Thomas Pugh belongs the honour of first suggesting this. The suggestion was warmly taken up by the Philatelic Society, after certain preliminary work had been done by Mr. Pugh, and the author of this paper. At a meeting of the Society, held on August 2nd, 1887, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Venerable Archdeacon King, Dr. Houison, and Messrs. Pugh and Hagen, to carry the matter out. They waited on the Premier on the 5th of August, to recommend that an issue of new stamps should form an item in the programme for the celebration of the centenary of the colony. Sir Henry Parks at once fell in with the proposal, and informed the deputation that he would represent what they had said to the other members of the Government. The Cabinet met on the same afternoon, considered the proposal, and decided to have enquiry made as to the cost of new dies. This took some little time, but eventually resulted in the following notice appearing in the *Government Gazette*:—

General Post Office,

Sydney, 15th November, 1887.

DESIGNS FOR NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

DESIGNS will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, the 6th December, for eight new Postage Stamps, intended to be commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony.

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

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| One Penny. | Eightpence. |
| Two Pence. | One Shilling. |
| Fourpence. | Five Shillings. |
| Sixpence. | Twenty Shillings. |

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

Tenderers may submit designs for one or the whole.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

The result of this notice was that 956 designs were sent in by about 250 competitors. The great majority of these were very crude, but some few were not only well conceived, but admirably drawn. On December 12th, the whole of the designs were submitted to the Committee of the Philatelic Society by the Premier, in the Cabinet Council Room, and their opinion was given as to those that were most suitable for the purpose. The final selection rested with the Postmaster-General, who was guided in his opinion by certain officers of his Department, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. James Dalgarno.

The following *Gazette* notice gives the list of prizes:—

General Post Office,

Sydney, 6th January, 1888.

DESIGNS FOR NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified, that Premiums have been awarded for designs for new Postage Stamps, as follows, viz.:—

FIRST PRIZES—£10 10S. FOR EACH STAMP.

| | Motto. | Name. |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| For 1d. Stamp..... | Finis coronat opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 2d. Stamp..... | Chi la dura la vince... | Miss Devine. |
| For 4d. Stamp..... | Evening Star..... | Henry A. Barraclough. |
| For 6d. Stamp..... | Finis coronet opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 8d. Stamp..... | Finis coronet opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 1s. Stamp..... | Captain Cook..... | Charles Turner. |
| For 5s. Stamp..... | Atlas..... | Charles Turner. |
| For 20s. Stamp..... | Rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet.... | Mrs. F. W. Stoddard. |

SECOND PRIZES—£3 3S. FOR EACH STAMP.

| | Motto. | Name. |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| For 1d. Stamp..... | Chi la dura la vince.. | Miss Devine. |
| For 2d. Stamp..... | Finis coronat opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 4d. Stamp..... | Finis coronat opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 6d. Stamp..... | Chi la dura la vince.. | Miss Devine. |
| For 8d. Stamp..... | Vivat regina..... | Charles Turner. |
| For 1s. Stamp..... | Finis coronat opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 5s. Stamp..... | Finis coronat opus.... | M. Tannenberg. |
| For 20s. Stamp..... | Georgia..... | Charles Turner. |

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to use these designs in any way that may be deemed expedient to utilize them, i. e., to substitute one denomination of stamp for another, or to modify the design in any respect; and it should be understood that it does not follow that the awarding of premiums necessarily implies that the designs shall be used at all.

The successful designers will in a few days be specially informed when and on what conditions they can obtain the amount of their prizes.

It is intended to publicly exhibit for a short while the whole of the designs that have been sent in (unless any of the unsuccessful competitors intimate

to this Department in writing, before the 12th instant, that they object to this being done), and due notice will subsequently be given when designs will be returnable to their owners.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

As these vary somewhat from those eventually chosen, I shall take them individually, and indicate briefly the subjects of the designs.

One Penny.—This design was adopted.

Twopence.—A portrait of Lord Carrington, under an arch inscribed, "New South Wales Postage," supported by columns, bearing the words "Two Pence," and resting on a basement having the words "One Hundred Years" on its front.

Fourpence.—This design was adopted.

Sixpence.—This design was adopted.

Eightpence.—A medallion portrait of Her Majesty, imperially crowned, flanked by groups of native roses, and resting on a scroll with the words, "New South Wales Postage," immediately beneath which is a view of Sydney, and "One Hundred Years," on a ribbon-like label, at the foot of the whole, the value in large letters "Eightpence."

One Shilling.—A representation of the Statue of Captain Cook in Hyde Park, Sydney, surrounded by native floral emblems under an arch, bearing the inscription "One Hundred Years"—"New South Wales Postage"—"One Shilling."

Five Shillings.—This design was adopted.

Twenty Shillings.—This design was adopted.

It is unnecessary to describe the second prize designs, as not one of them was eventually adopted. The suggestion was thrown out that the engraving of the designs should be entrusted to some firm of eminence, either in England or America, but it was decided that the engraving and printing should be done in the Government Printing Office under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Potter, the Government Printer. The engraving was performed by Mr. William Bell. The process was as follows:—A block of steel was prepared of the required size; on this the design was engraved. It was then hardened, and the requisite number of impressions, in their proper places, were made by means of this die, on a sheet of lead. This was then placed in the electrotyping bath, and a copy made, which was backed up, and prepared for printing from. The first issue was of the Twenty Shilling Stamp, and the following is the *Gazette* Notice, giving a description of it, and the date of issue :

General Post Office,

Sydney, 26th April, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMP.

IT is notified that, on and after the 1st May next, a New Postage Stamp described below, of the value of twenty shillings, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Twenty Shilling Stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

Description of New Twenty Shilling Stamp.

The stamp is printed in light blue. It represents the Governors of New South Wales in the respective years 1788 and 1888, viz.:—Captain Phillip and Lord Carrington. They appear as if on two coins, one partially hidden behind the other. The coin in the front bears the portrait of Lord Carrington; it is clearly and strongly defined, and near its

edge are printed the words Twenty Shillings (the value of the stamp) and the figures 1888. The second coin bears the portrait of Captain Phillip and the figures 1788; it is smaller than the other, as if far off, and is surrounded by clouds to convey the idea of distance and space of time. Floating between the coins, amongst the clouds, is a fluttering banner with the words "One hundred years." The spaces surrounding the coins are filled in with the Australian ferns and Christmas bells (*blandfordia nobilis*), the latter being appropriately suggestive of ringing in the glad Centennial time.

Until special paper can be procured, the stamp will be printed on that now used for the present Five Shilling Stamp.

CHAS. J. ROBERTS.

As mentioned in the last paragraph of this notice, the stamp was first printed on the old Five Shilling Watermark paper. The new paper which is of the same quality as that used for the rest of the New South Wales issue, bears the watermark, 20/- over N. S. W., in a circle. The diameter of the circle is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.



On the old Five Shilling Paper, which was of a brownish tint, the design was not effective, but on the new paper, which is more highly milled, the design is satisfactory.

Next in order of issue comes the One Penny Stamp. The following is the *Gazette* notice of the issue:—

General Post Office,

Sydney, 29th June, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMP.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 9th proximo, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of One Penny, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present One Penny Stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ONE PENNY STAMP.

Inside a circle is a view of Sydney, taken from Mossman's Bay. Above the circle rests an Imperial Crown, and around the circle are the words "New South Wales Postage" and "One Hundred Years." The surrounding space is filled with Australian ferns and the words "One Penny." The stamp is printed in violet lake.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,

The design was chosen as an historical contrast to the Original One Penny Sydney View. It was printed on the ordinary Crown, N. S. W. wmk. paper, and from the fact that one-half of the plate was set in error upside down, it will be found that one half of the watermarks are upside down also. In consequence of the supply of this paper having run out on several occasions, the value was printed on the "Duty Paper," with the watermark, a large "N. S. W."

Immediately on the issue of this stamp a correspondence took place in the newspapers, with reference to the colour. It was pointed out that the colour adopted would lead to confusion with the then current sixpence, and also that it was unwise to change a colour that had been identified with the stamp since the first issue. The colour wished for was that subsequently chosen for the sixpence, viz., rosiné; but the Postmaster-General had made up his mind that the colour should be violet lake, and violet lake it remained, in spite of all the influence brought to bear upon him.

(To be Continued.)

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE NEW ISSUES U. S.
ADHESIVES.

GOOD PAPER IN THE NEW STAMPS.

Democrats and Democratic organs that have been getting an immense deal of alleged pleasure out of furious attacks on the quality of paper in the new postage stamps will have to seek a new field. The following letter speaks for itself on the subject :

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE }
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL. }
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1890. }

MR. N. O. WILHELM, 86 West Twelfth St., New York, N. Y.

Sir:—Yours addressed to the Postmaster General complaining of the quality of the paper used in the manufacture of the new series of postage stamps has been referred to this office. In reply I beg to say that upon a recent investigation in a similar complaint it was found that the stamp paper now used is to but a trifling extent different from the paper adopted by the department as the standard of not only the present contract but the contract made four years ago, and that difference is in favor of the paper actually in use, the record of strength of the two papers by the testing machine of the department being as follows: Strength of paper of contract standard, 13 pounds; strength of paper used by stamp contractors, 15 pounds. In fact, the paper in use is almost precisely the same as that which has been used for the past five years, being made by the same firm, in the same mill and by the same formula. Yours very respectfully,

A. D. HAZEN,

(Press, April 27th.)

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

THE FIRST CORWIN AUCTION.

A variety of causes, including the bad weather, contributed to a small attendance at the auction sale held by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., on Monday, May 19th. A number of familiar faces were absent but the lack of attendance only the more fully demonstrated the advantage that accrues to collectors by placing their collections in the hands of the above named Company for sale. Their distribution of catalogues is three times as great as that of any other auction house and as a result, the bids from collectors not residing in New York are so numerous and liberal, that local causes cannot affect the success of the sale, and the absence of even a number of the most prominent buyers leaves barely an appreciable trace on the general result.

Many of the stamps sold were purchased at other auctions at much lower prices, in some cases realizing 75% more than Mr. Corwin paid for them only a short time ago.

The following will serve as an indication of the prices obtained :

| | |
|---|---------|
| United States.—Providence, 10c, unused, | \$11.00 |
| “ Envelope. 1853, 3c on white, K die, cut square, used, | 14.00 |
| “ “ 1857, 1c blue on orange, “ unused, | 7.00 |
| “ “ 1861, 4c blue on buff, “ | 5.00 |
| “ Local Stamps, Adams & Co., 25c, head to right, used, | 12.00 |
| “ Brown & McGill, blue, unused, | 9.00 |
| “ City Express, blue, used, | 5.50 |
| “ Pip’s Daily Mail, 1c buff, unused, | 5.75 |
| “ U. S. P. O., 1c blue on white, used, | 5.00 |
| Confederate States.—Athens, 5c purple, used, | 15.10 |
| “ “ “ 5c “ damaged, used, | 11.50 |
| “ “ Charleston, 5c blue, used on envelope, | 7.50 |
| “ “ Lenoir, 5c blue and orange, used, | 40.00 |
| “ “ Memphis, 2c blue, used, | 5.75 |
| “ “ “ 5c red, used, | 5.50 |
| “ “ “ 5c dark red, used, | 6.00 |
| “ “ Mobile, 2c black, unused, | 27.00 |
| “ “ Nashville, 5c brown, pair, cancelled, “ “ | 19.00 |
| “ “ New Orleans, 2c blue, pair, cancelled, one printed on both sides, | 27.00 |
| “ “ Petersburg, 5c red, | 12.00 |
| “ “ “ 5c red, cancelled, | 8.50 |
| Afghanistan, 1870, sanar, black, | 9.00 |
| “ 1870, abassi, black, | 5.00 |
| “ 1872, rupee, black, | 11.00 |
| Argentine Republic, 1864, 10c green, unperforated, used, | 5.85 |
| Baden, Envelope, 1858, 18kr red, original, | 6.75 |
| Bolivia, 1867, 10c brown, | 5.00 |
| “ 1869, 500c black, 9 stars, | 9.00 |
| “ 1871, 500c black, 11 stars, not very fine, | 14.00 |
| “ Antofagasta, 10c blue, damaged, | 5.15 |
| Brazil, 1865, perforated 30r black, pair, unperforated in center, used, | 6.00 |
| Costa Rica, 1882, 2c on $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue, | 6.00 |
| “ “ 2c on 2c provisional, 1881, | 10.75 |
| Dominican Republic, 1862, $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, used, | 5.00 |
| “ “ 1862, 1r green, not very fine, | 26.00 |
| “ “ 1862, $\frac{1}{2}$ r green, “ “ “ | 22.00 |
| “ “ 1862, 1r straw, “ “ “ | 26.00 |
| Finland, 1866, 10p claret on lilac, error, used, | 11.00 |
| “ Envelope, 1850, 10k red on blue, used, | 8.25 |
| Guadeloupe, unpaid stamp, 25c black, | 6.50 |
| “ “ 40c black, | 7.50 |
| Tahiti, 1882, 25c on 35c, used, | 5.00 |
| Germany, Thurn and Taxis, envelope, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr orange, used, | 8.00 |
| “ “ “ 1861, 2kr orange, used, | 9.25 |
| Guinea, 1879, 20r bistre, small surcharge, | 5.00 |
| “ 1879, 300r brown, “ “ used, | 5.75 |
| Hawaii, unpaid stamp. 1859, 2c black on bluish, used, | 5.25 |
| Japan, 1874, 4s rose, | 5.00 |
| Mecklenburg Schwerin, Envelope, 1856, 5s blue, | 6.00 |
| Mexico, 1864, 3c brown, | 20.00 |
| “ 1867, Gothic surcharge, $\frac{1}{2}$ r gray, thick paper, | 5.25 |
| “ 1868, 100c brown on brown. unperforated, | 8.25 |

SUBSCRIBE TO OUR ADVANCED CATALOGUE.

We are now prepared to send out the first seventy pages of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which has been running in our JOURNAL for the past eight months.

When we announced our intention of preparing a complete catalogue we stated that the work would also be published in book form, by subscription, and no doubt our collectors will be pleased to hear that we are now ready to distribute the first part.

In order to make the book a permanent one, it has been printed in 4to form with margins of 1 inch at each side and between the printed columns, so that corrections and additions may be inserted in their proper places, thus forming a handy reference.

It has been our aim to make the Catalogue as perfect a handbook of Philatelic Reference as could be found, and we are pleased to see that our efforts have found general appreciation. Among prominent philatelists it is generally admitted that this Catalogue is by far the most complete work of its kind that has ever been published.

The subscription price will be Five Dollars, but we reserve to ourselves the privilege of raising the price after five hundred subscriptions have been received.

The work will be delivered in parts of from 64 to 72 pages and sample pages will be sent free to intending subscribers.

Every subscriber to our journal will receive sample pages by the mail carrying this number of the journal.

COMMUNICATION.

62 Fleet St., London, April 17, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. ~~██████████~~

Sir:—In your issue of March 15, we notice under the heading "The recent find of unused English Colonials," a statement that about a year ago somebody in our employ discovered a quantity (extent unknown) of some of the rarest of the English Colonial Stamps of which our firm were the printers.

We shall be glad if you will allow us to take this opportunity of stating that we have no knowledge of any such discovery. The late Mr. J. P. Bacon, the former Managing Partner of our firm, was always most particular in keeping account of all paper used, every sheet being accounted for, and about the year 1872, destroyed all the spoilages of the various Colonial Stamps then in our possession, and from time to time (the last occasion being early in 1889) all papers of this description, except the few proof sheets necessarily kept for reference, have been destroyed in due course.

We are therefore of opinion that the stamps referred to did not come from our establishment; but even if some sheets have been abstracted by a dishonest employé, the number taken must have been very limited indeed, for the reason stated above.

You are no doubt aware that in an establishment like ours, where banknotes and other documents of great value are printed, an offence of the nature indicated would be visited with the severest punishment; and having held the position of Contractors to the British Government for a period of 40 years, we think we are justified in vouching for the integrity of our staff until satisfactory evidence to the contrary is laid before us. You can easily understand

that great injury might be done to our reputation were the report that we had allowed valuable documents to be taken out of our establishment, without the authority of our customers, to remain without contradiction, and we therefore beg you to kindly insert this letter in your next issue.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are

Your obedient servants,

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Limited.

JAMES D. HEATH, *Managing Director.*

NOTES.

Beginning with the present number all paragraphs and lists relating to reprints in our "Advanced Catalogue," will be printed in italics in order to prevent confusion.

AUSTRIA.—In commemoration of the Postage Stamp Exhibition held this month in Vienna, the Government has used the die of the first issue Postage Stamps to print labels in various colors, unperforated and perforated, with "1890" in place of the value. We have seen the following:

green, unperforated
 carmine, perforated,
 mauve, "

They are printed in sheets of 16, in four rows of 4 stamps each.

AFGHANISTAN.—Mr. de Ferrary has a 1 abasy violet on white laid paper, printed on both sides. This country is most prolific in its stamp issues, a whole load of new stamps printed in different colors on various papers being chronicled this month; it is almost as bad as the provisional issues of the French Colonies.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—According to the *Timbre Poste*, Telegraph stamps may now be used to prepay postage; the 40c telegraph stamps used in this way have already been seen.

BRAZIL.—Of the current set, the 200r purple made its appearance last month.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the authority of the *Stamp News* we denied the existence of the current 1sh surcharged "1. R. OFFICIAL." This, however was erroneous, the *Stamp News* this month correcting its former statement.

MEXICO.—Mr. Corwin has shown us an 1864, 2r orange (Eagle), on ribbed paper.

The 1c wrapper for interior use comes with the error "120 gramos" instead of "60 gramos;" to rectify this mistake a second 1c stamp has been printed to the left of the first one.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Witt has shown us an Official Envelope; the design of the stamp is similar to that of the Liberian Registration Envelope; the inscriptions are: in the upper part, "*Republique*" in the centre "*Service Postal*" and below "*de Nicaragua*;" it is printed in greenish blue on blue paper; not having seen the entire envelope we cannot give the size.

QUEENSLAND.—In addition to the two types of the current 1 penny, mentioned by us in our February number Mr. Moens has found a third type; there are also two types each of the 4p, 6p and 1sh. Having already described the first two types of the 1p we will not repeat them; in the third type the bust points towards the E of ONE and the ornament to the right almost touches the Y of PENNY.

In the first type of the 4p the bust points towards the "U" of FOUR, while in the second type it points towards "UR."

In the first type of the 6p the "S" of SIX is closer to the ornament to the left than in the second type.

In the first type of the 1sh the bust points towards the "E" of ONE, and the "G" of SHILLING is close to the ornament at the right, while in the second type the bust points towards the space between the ONE and SHILLING and the "G" is further apart from the ornament at the right.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—The supply of 1 penny stamps having given out the 1 penny stamp of Antigua are used instead. This is certainly far better than surcharging.

ST. HELENA.—A forerunner of a new series has made its appearance, it is printed in two colors and smaller than the previous issue.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Witt, Corwin, Wilcox, Hirsch, also to the *Timbre Poste, le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste, Stamp News, der Philatelist, Philatelic Record, Börsen-Courier* and the *Federal Australian Philatelist*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. L. London—We are greatly obliged to you for your suggestions of which we have brought two into practice in our present number. As we print the Advanced Catalogue in book form, it does not matter what is printed on the reverse of the last page.

R. H. W. San Francisco—Many thanks for your information and stamps sent for inspection, which we return to day. We have in our possession unsevered blocks of ten of the unperforated 10ch and 1kr Persia, as chronicled in the April journal. The same values perforated were catalogued in the January and February numbers.

W. C. E., Hamilton, N. Y.—Both Bremen envelopes you sent for inspection are genuine, the one with the small lettering is of type II, and the other one is of type III, the latter we consider doubtful but have no proofs of it being bad. See AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. III, page 50.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge. Secretary, Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD APRIL 16th, 1890.

Present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Schumann, Clotz, Albrecht and Lehman.

Minutes of the last meeting adopted as read.

Mr. Dejonge reported that he had mounted all the stamps of the Society, both genuine and counterfeit in their respective albums and that he had made a catalogue of the same, as well as a list of the publications and books in the possession of the Society.

Mr. Schumann moved that the Executive Committee with the Librarian *ex officio*, take action with the view of exchanging the duplicate books and publications owned by the Society, for others which it does not possess. Carried unanimously.

The Committee on Nominations reports the following candidates for the 1890-91 board of officers:

For President, August Dejonge. For Vice President, E. L. Schumann. For Secretary and Librarian, Robert S. Lehman. For Treasurer, Henry Clotz. For Manager of Exchange, R. F. Albrecht. For Executive Committee, Robert Benary, C. Witt and B. von Hodenberg.

The above report was accepted unanimously.

The President then reported as follows: "Gentlemen: I am pained to inform you officially of the death of our much beloved and esteemed friend Peter van der Willigen, which took place on the 8th of April, at the age of 37, at his residence in Brooklyn.

"Mr. van der Willigen was a native of Haarlem in Holland, and commenced collecting stamps about five years ago. As a Philatelist Mr. van der Willigen devoted himself to the collection of all branches of philately.

"He was a member of the A. P. A., N. P. A. and Brooklyn P. C., besides our Society, in the most of which he was an officer.

"The Philatelic world loses by his death one of its most ardent collectors and conscientious workers, and we in particular, one of our truest friends."

The members present expressed great sorrow for the death of Mr. van der Willigen, and Mr. Schumann proposed the following resolution:

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Lord to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother philatelist, Peter van der Willigen, known and honored by all of the philatelists of the metropolis and the A. P. A., as an active collector, we desire to place on record our appreciation of his good qualities and high character as a man and a good comrade. His modesty, righteousness and winning ways, made him a favorite with all, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and mourning family in their deep affliction, and

RESOLVED, that the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Various correspondence was read and disposed of.

Adjournment.

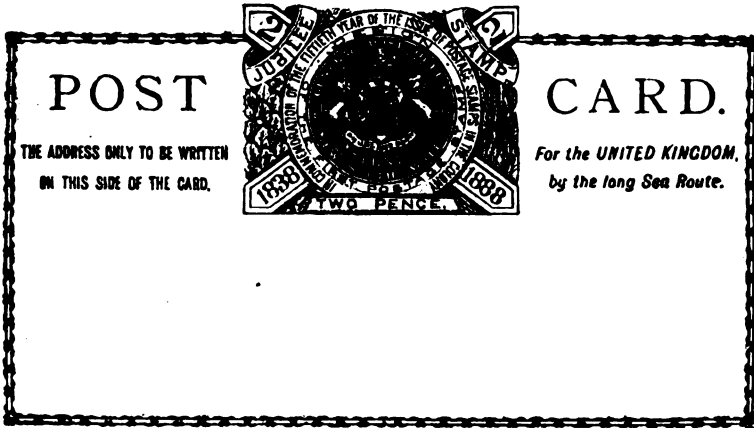
ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 25 Park Row, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 116 E. 90th St., New York City.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

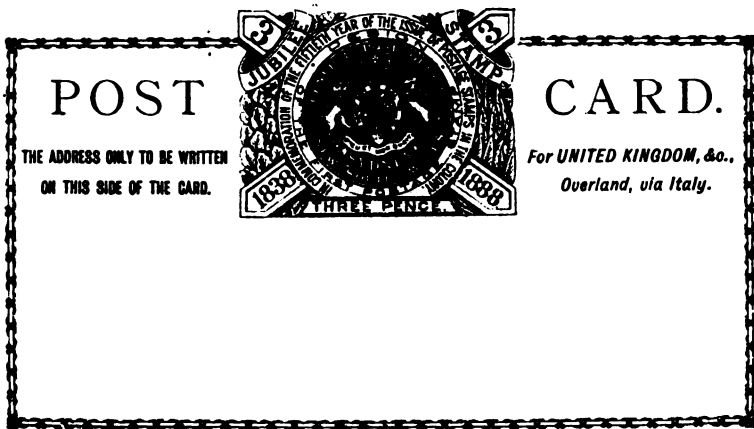
.NEW SOUTH WALES.—Continued.



446

10 1888 446 2p blue, *white*

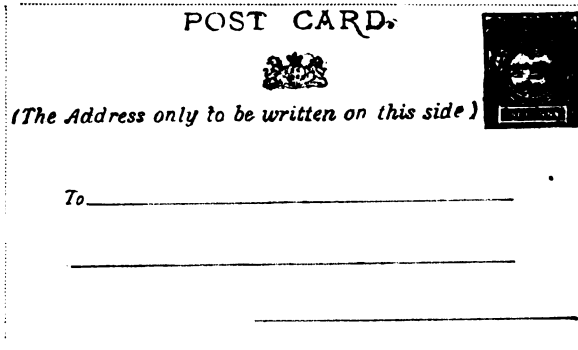
15



447

11 1888 447 3p green, *white*

20



(The Recipient should cut or tear off this half and send the Reply on the other Half.)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | 448 | | | |
| 12 | 1887 | 448 | 1 | 1p violet, <i>white F</i> | 1 | |
| | | | | OFFICIAL CARDS. | | |
| | | | | Card No. 3 surcharged O. S. in black. | | |
| 26 | 1877 | 442 | 1p | rose and black, <i>thick white</i> | | |
| | | | | NEW ZEALAND. | | |



- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----|-------------------|--|----|
| | | | 449 | | | |
| | | | | Thin inner line. | | |
| 1 | 1877 | 449 | 1p | red brown | | 25 |
| | | | | Thick inner line. | | |
| 2 | 1883 | 449 | 1p | red brown | | 10 |



3 1886 450 1p red brown

10



451

4 1886 451 1x1p red brown F 8
5 1888 " 1p red brown

15
8

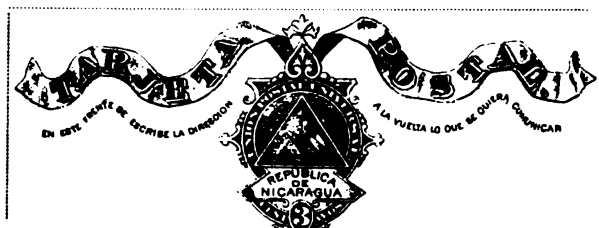
NICARAGUA.



452

1 1878 452 2c red brown
2 1885 " 2x2c red brown F 8

8



453

3 1884 453 3c blue
4 " " 3x3c blue F 2

20



454

5 1888 454 2c red brown
 6 " " 2x2c red brown F 8



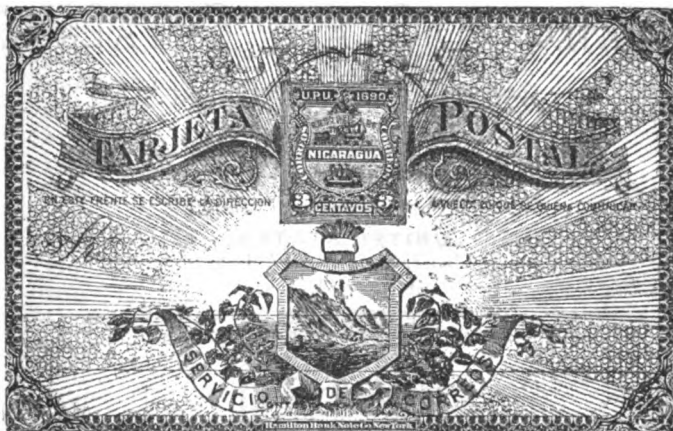
455

7 1888 455 3c blue



456

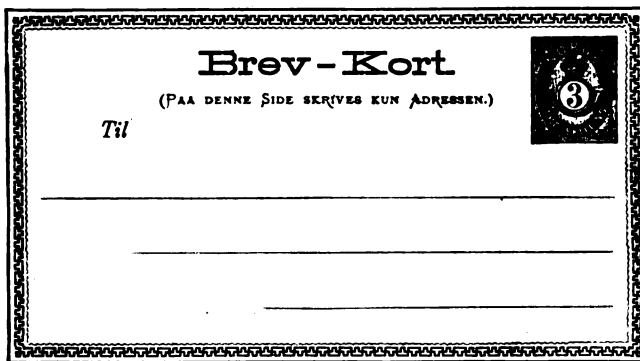
8 1890 456 2c brown, *dark buff*
 9 " " 2x2c brown, " F 8



456a

- 10 1890 456a 3c blue, yellow buff
 11 " " 3x3c " " F 2

NORWAY.



457

With thin wavy line inside of frame.

- a. Frame correct. 75
- 1 1872 457 3sk carmine 75
- b. First ornament at top from left is inverted. 75
- 2 1872 457 3sk carmine 75
- c. Ornaments 32 and 34 in frame at top differ. 75
- 3 1872 457 3sk carmine 75
- d. 5th and 38th ornaments in frame at top differ. 75
- 4 1872 457 3sk carmine 75
- e. 10th and 18th ornaments at top, and 6th at left differ. 75
- 5 1872 457 3sk carmine 75
- Without thin wavy line inside of frame.
- a. Frame correct.
- 6 1872 457 3sk carmine 75
- 7 1873 " 2sk blue, white 50

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.
TELEGRAPH STAMPS.
WESTERN UNION.



Perforated 12.

1890 20⁷ purple

AFGHANISTAN.



1119



1120



1121

Colored Wove Paper.

| | | | | |
|------|------|-----|---------|--------------|
| 1890 | 1119 | 1ab | black, | orange paper |
| " | " | 1ab | " | blue |
| " | " | 1ab | " | pink |
| " | " | 1ab | " | green |
| " | " | 1ab | " | yellow |
| " | " | 1ab | " | violet |
| " | " | 1ab | maroon, | orange |
| " | " | 1ab | " | blue |
| " | " | 1ab | " | pink |
| " | " | 1ab | " | green |
| " | " | 1ab | " | yellow |
| " | " | 1ab | " | violet |
| " | 1120 | 2ab | black, | orange |
| " | " | 2ab | " | blue |
| " | " | 2ab | " | pink |
| " | " | 2ab | " | green |
| " | " | 2ab | " | yellow |
| " | " | 2ab | " | violet |

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|----------------|--------|
| 1890 | 1120 | 2ab | maroon, orange | paper |
| " | " | 2ab | " | blue |
| " | " | 2ab | " | pink |
| " | " | 2ab | " | green |
| " | " | 2ab | " | yellow |
| " | " | 2ab | " | violet |
| " | 1121 | 1rup | black, orange | " |
| " | " | 1rup | " | blue |
| " | " | 1rup | " | pink |
| " | " | 1rup | " | green |
| " | " | 1rup | " | yellow |
| " | " | 1rup | " | violet |
| " | " | 1rup | maroon, orange | " |
| " | " | 1rup | " | blue |
| " | " | 1rup | " | pink |
| " | " | 1rup | " | green |
| " | " | 1rup | " | yellow |
| " | " | 1rup | " | violet |

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



2691



2712



2713

Typographed. Perforated 11½.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2712 | 2c | violet (Dr. Derqui) |
| " | 2713 | 60c | black (D. G. A. de Posadas) |

AUSTRIA.
NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



Perforated 9.

| | | | |
|------|-----|-------|-------|
| 1890 | 366 | (1kr) | lilac |
|------|-----|-------|-------|

NEWSPAPER DELIVERY STAMPS.



Perforated 9.

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1890 | 367 | ½kr | green |
|------|-----|-----|-------|

BULGARIA.

*Perforated.*

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------|
| 1890 | 2556 | 1c violet |
| " | " | 2c gray |
| " | " | 3c bistre brown |
| " | " | 10c rose |
| " | " | 15c yellow bistre |
| " | " | 25c dull blue |
| " | " | 30c dark brown |
| " | " | 50c greenish blue |

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

WRAPPERS,



| | | |
|------|------|--|
| 1890 | 2706 | 2c red, <i>manila paper</i> , size 240x155 mm. |
| " | " | 3c orange, " " " 310x140 mm. |

ECUADOR.
ENVELOPES,

| | | |
|------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1889 | 794 | 5c blue, <i>white laid paper</i> |
|------|-----|----------------------------------|

FINLAND.
ENVELOPES.

Size 150x85 mm.

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2668 | 20p orange, <i>white laid paper</i> |
| " | " | 25p blue, " " " |

**GREAT BRITAIN.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.**



988



981

Regular issue surcharged in black as type 981.

Perforated.

1889 968 1sh green

**GUATEMALA.
ENVELOPES.**



2709

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Regular issues surcharged "OFFICIAL" and "1889."

Perforated.

1889 1011 2c brown
" " 20c green

**INDIA.
Nabha.**



1091



1094



1096



1098



1179

Regular issues of India surcharged in black as type 1179.

Perforated.

- 1890 1094 3a orange
 " 1091 6a bistre
 " 1098 12a red brown, *vermilion paper*

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues of Nabha with additional surcharge SERVICE in black.

Perforated.

- 1890 1094 3a orange
 " 1091 6a bistre
 " 1094 8a violet
 " 1098 12a red brown, *vermilion paper*
 " 1096 1r gray

Tranvancore.
 ENVELOPES.



- 1890 2681 3ch violet, *white laid paper*

MEXICO.



Perforated 12½.

- 1899 1275 12c brown violet

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Perforated 12½.

- 1889 1383 orange

WRAPPERS.

- 1889 1375 1x1c green, *orange paper*

NEW ZEALAND.
 NEWSPAPER STAMPS.
Perforated.

1890 2714 ½p black
 " " 2p blue

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.



Perforated.

1890 1574 1p lilac

NICARAQUA.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1890 2715 greenish blue, *blue paper*

PERSIA.



Perforated 13.

1890 2673 5kr green

ROUMANIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



Watermark Coat of Arms.

Perforated.

1890 1804 3ob green

RUSSIA.



Perforated 15.

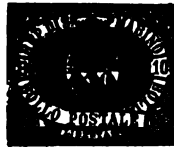
| | | |
|------|------|------------|
| 1890 | 2659 | 2k green |
| " | " | 3k carmine |
| " | " | 5k violet |

ST. HELENA.

. 1845

Perforated. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|
| 1890 | 2716 | 1½p light brown and green |
| " | 1845 | 4p gray brown |

SAN MARINO.*Perforated 14.*

| | | |
|------|------|-------------|
| 1890 | 1874 | 5c orange |
| " | " | 25c magenta |

SERVIA.*Perforated.*

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------|
| 1890 | 2717 | 5p green, (Alexander I) |
| " | " | 10p red |
| " | " | 15p violet |
| " | " | 20p orange |
| " | " | 25p blue |
| " | " | 50p olive |
| " | " | 1d lilac |

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.Watermarked Crown and C. A. *Perforated 14.*

| | | |
|------|------|------------------------|
| 1890 | 2718 | 2c green and carmine |
| " | " | 4c carmine and green |
| " | " | 8c violet and blue |
| " | " | 10c blue and brown |
| " | " | 13c blue and black |
| " | " | 16c red brown and blue |
| " | " | 48c yellow and green |
| " | " | 96c violet and carmine |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.



1998



2019

Pahang.

Regular issues of Straits Settlement surcharged in black "PAHANG."

Perforated.

1890 1998 8c orange

Perak.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues of Straits Settlements surcharged in black "P. G. S."

Perforated.

Watermark Crown and C. C.

1890 1998 12c blue

Watermark Crown and C. A.

1890 1998 4c brown
 " " 6c lilac
 " " 8c orange
 " 2019 10c slate
 " 1998 12c purple
 " " 24c green

SWITZERLAND.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



Perforated.

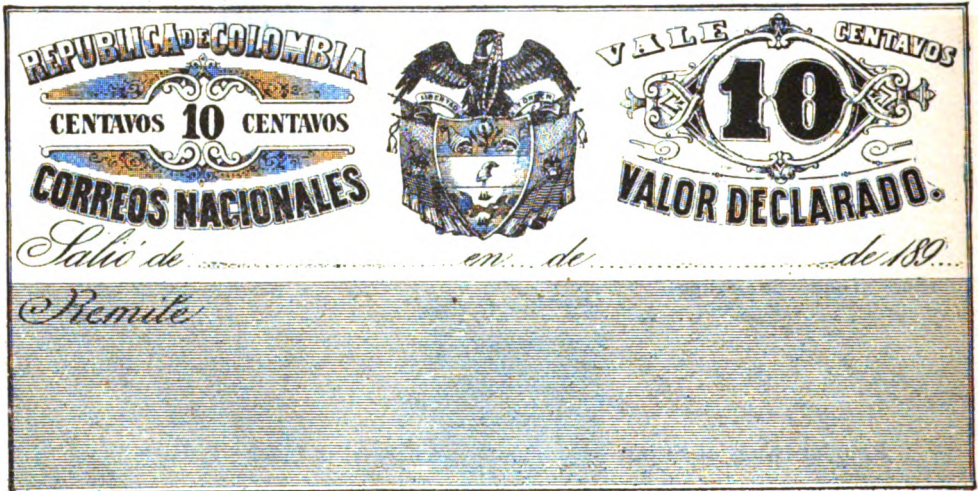
1890 2087 3c yellow green

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

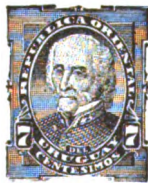
Colombian Republic.

Perforated 13½.

1890 2718 2c red, rose paper

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

1890 2719 1cc black on rose paper
 " " 20c black on yellow paper
 " " 1p vermilion

**URUGUAY.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

Regular issues surcharged OFFICIAL diagonally in black.

Rouletted.

1890 2340 7c orange

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perforated 14. Watermark Crown and C. A.
 1890 2435 1p rose

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

CEYLON—Continued.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

c. Double surcharge, one above the other.
170 2x2c on 4c lilac rose

2° 4c stamps of 1883-85 issues surcharged
in black with new value, and original value
obliterated by black line.



Perforated 14.

171 2c on 4c lilac rose
172 2c on 4c rose

1890.

Provisional issue.

1° 4c stamps of 1883-85 issues surcharged
in black with new value and original value
obliterated by black line.



Perforated 14.

173 2c on 4c lilac rose

174 2c on 4c rose

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted at top of stamp.

175 2c on 4c rose

b. Double surcharge one of which is in-
verted and at top of stamp.

176 2x2c on 4c rose

2° 15c stamps of 1886 issue surcharged
in black with new value.



177 5c on 15c olive

Varieties:

a. "Revenue" omitted.

178 5c on 15c olive

b. Surcharge inverted.

179 5c on 15c olive

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1871.

1° Stamps of the issues of 1864-70
surcharged horizontally **SERVICE** the sur-
charge measuring 13½x3 mm. Watermark
Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

- a. Black surcharge
 301 2p orange yellow
 302 4p rose
 303 8p red brown
 304 1sh violet

- b. Red surcharge.
 305 6p deep brown
 306 2sh Prussian blue
Variety: Unperforated.
 307 2sh Prussian blue

2° Stamps of 1867-68 surcharged horizontally the surcharge measuring $14\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

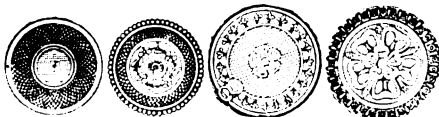
Perforated 14,
 Black surcharge.

- 308 1p blue
 309 3p rose
Varieties: Unperforated.

- 310 1p blue
 311 3p rose

These stamps were prepared for use but arrived in Ceylon at about the time of the change of currency and consequently were not used. The larger part of these Officials were burnt at the same time as the remainders of the "pence" issues, only a few sheets of each being saved.

ENVELOPES. TRESSSES.



J. K. L. M.

October 1858.

Stamp embossed in upper in upper right corner, on various papers.



2° Tress M.

- 428 10p orange red

Some of these envelopes may be met with, watermarked with the maker's name (De la Rue & Co. 1867).

January 1872.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner, white laid paper.



1° White paper, laid diagonally.

- a. Tress J. Size 121x72 mm.
 401 1p blue, type I

- 402 2p green, type I,
 403 4p rose, "
 404 5p deep brown, "
 405 6p violet brown, type II
 406 8p brown, type III
 407 9p red violet, type IV
 408 1sh yellow, type II
 409 1sh 9p green, type IV
 410 2sh deep blue, type III
 b. Tress K. Size 121x72 mm.

- 411 1p blue
 412 2p green
 413 4p rose
 414 5p deep brown
 415 6p violet brown
 416 8p brown
 417 9p red violet
 418 1sh yellow
 419 1sh 9p green
 420 2sh deep blue

2° Laid vertically. Tress K. Size 121 x 72 mm.

- 421 5p deep brown
 422 6p violet brown
 423 9p red violet
 424 1sh 9p green
 425 2sh deep blue

1868.

Bluish laid paper. Size 132x75 mm.

1° Tress L.

- 426 6p violet brown

Variety: The tress is at the inside of the flap.

- 427 6p violet brown

Size 140x77 mm.
429 4c blue

January 1877.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner,
white laid paper.



Size 140x77 mm.
430 4c blue

1885.

Provisional issues.

Envelopes of 1877 issue, surcharged with
new value over stamp.

Size 140x77 mm.

I. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp.

**FIVE
CENTS**

1° Black surcharge.
431 5c on 4c blue

2° Carmine surcharge
432 5c on 4c blue

Varieties :

a. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

433 5c on 4c blue

b. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.
434 5c on 4c blue

II. Same surcharge as preceding but per-
iod after "CENTS."

1° Black surcharge.
435 5c on 4c blue

2° Carmine surcharge.
436 5c on 4c blue

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

437 5x5c on 4c blue

b. FIVE CENTS CENTS.

438 5c on 4c blue

III. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp.

**FIVE
CENTS.**

Black surcharge.

438a 5c on 4c blue

1886.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of 1877 issue surcharged with
new value. Size 140x77 mm.

I. Surcharged horizon-
tally in black at top of stamp.

FIVE CENTS

439 5c on 4c blue

Varieties :

a. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

440 5c on 4c blue

b. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.

441 5c on 4c blue

II. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp. **Five Cents**

1° Black surcharge.

442 5c on 4c blue

2° Carmine surcharge

443 5c on 4c blue

III. Surcharged horizontally:
at top of stamp. **5
CENTS**

1° Black surcharge.

444 5c on 4c blue

2° Carmine surcharge.

445 5c on 4c blue

IV. Surcharged horizontal-
ly at top of stamp. **5 CENTS**

1° Black surcharge.

446 5c on 4c blue

Variety : Surcharge inverted.

447 5c on 4c blue

2° Carmine surcharge.

448 5c on 4c blue

V. Surcharged horizontally in
black at top of stamp. **FIVE
CENTS**

449 5c on 4c blue

Variety : Surcharge inverted at bottom
of stamp.

450 5c on 4c blue

VI. Surcharged horizontally in
black at top of stamp. **5
CENTS**

451 5c on 4c blue

Variety : Surcharge inverted.

452 5c on 4c blue

VII. Surcharged horizontally in
black at top of stamp. **FIVE
CENTS**

453 5c on 4c blue

Varieties :

a. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

454 5c on 4c blue

b. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.

455 5c on 4c blue

VIII. Surcharged horizon-
tally in black at top of stamp. **FIVE CENTS**

456 5c on 4c blue

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

457 5c on 4c blue

b. Surcharged vertically reading down-
wards.

458 5c on 4c blue

c. Surcharged vertically reading upwards.

459 5c on 4c blue

1881.
Same type as 1877 issue; white laid paper.
Size 140x77 mm.
460 5c blue

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

January 1880.

Stamp embossed
on flap; linen lined
envelopes, flap to the
left; manufactured by
McCorquedale & Co.



- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
501 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
502 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
503 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
504 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
505 12c rose

1885-88.

Provisional issues.
Envelopes of 1880 issue surcharged with
new value at bottom of stamp.

1885.

I. Surcharged horizontally:

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
506 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
507 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
408 15c on 12c rose

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 509 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
510 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
511 15c on 12c rose

II. Surcharged horizontally:

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
512 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
513 15c on 12c
3° Size 202x127 mm. ?
514 12c on 15c rose

- 4° Size 253x176 mm.
515 12c on 15c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
516 12c on 15c rose

III. Surcharged horizontally:

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
517 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
518 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
519 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm. ?
520 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
521 15c on 12c rose

1887.

Surcharged horizontally: **15 CENTS**

Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
522 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
523 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
524 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
525 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
526 15c on 12c rose

1888.

Surcharged horizontally:

FIFTEEN CENTS

I. Black surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
527 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm.
528 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm.
529 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 253x176 mm.
530 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm.
531 15c on 12c rose

II. Carmine surcharge.

- 1° Size 132x83 mm.
532 15c on 12c rose
2° Size 153x96 mm. ?
533 15c on 12c rose
3° Size 202x127 mm. ?
534 15c on 12c rose
4° Size 252x176 mm. ?
535 15c on 12c rose
5° Size 292x152 mm. ?
536 15c on 12c rose

FIFTEEN CENTS**15 CENTS**

WRAPPERS.

1879.

Stamp typographed to the right on yellowish white wove paper. Four lines of instructions. Size 110x316 mm.



601 2c red brown

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeits of the Ceylon stamps are easily told being lithographed on unwatermarked paper. However, very dangerous forgeries exist of the provisional issues, and collectors should be very cautious especially in purchasing the rare varieties, as only experts are able to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit surcharges. In some instances the counterfeit surcharges can be told by the watermarks.

There are also in existence numerous counterfeits of the official stamps made by printing a forged surcharge over genuine stamps. The surcharge: on the genuine stamps are in a bold black type and printed straight like all surcharges made by De la Rue & Co., while the counterfeits are printed more or less irregularly, the spacing of the letters is not exact and the printing is not so black; there is also a slight discrepancy in the height and length.

The existence of the 10c on paper blued by the gum is denied by Major Evans and E. Heitmann in their catalogues, and Moens does not mention the stamp in his catalogue. Within the last ten years we have seen at least three specimens undoubtedly blued by the gum; this stamp is certainly of a great degree of rarity and this explains why it has not been met with, by several compilers.

1852-62.

Same as preceding issue but on white wove paper varying in thickness. Watermark double lined numeral corresponding with the value.

1° Small watermark, 8 to 11 mm.

- 3 1c yellow (1862)
- 4 5c brown red
- 5 5c red
- 6 10c blue
- 7 10c ultramarine
- 8 20c green

Varieties:

- a. Unwatermarked.
- 9 5c red
- b. Ribbed paper.
- 10 5c red
- c. 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
- 11 5c blue (half of 10c)
- d. Perforated (unofficially)
- 12 10c blue

2° Large watermarked, 12 to 14 mm.

- 13 5c red

The 1c stamps of this issue used postally are very scarce, almost all the copies met with having been used as revenues.

1867-68.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 19½x23 mm.



CHILI.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS—1 PESO—about \$0.45 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 22d, 1852.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, blued by the action of chemicals in the gum. Watermarked with double lined numeral corresponding with the value. Size 19¼x 2 2½



mm.

- 1 5c brown red (Christopher Columbus.)
- 2 10 blue



Perforated 12.

- 14 1c orange (1868)
- 15 2c black
- 16 5c red (1868)
- 17 10c blue
- 18 20c green

1877-78.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 19¼x23½ mm.



Rouletted.

- 19 1c gray (Jan. 1878)
- 20 2c orange "
- 21 5c lake (Dec. 1877)
- 22 10c blue (Jan. 1878)
- 23 20c green "

Varieties: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

- 24 5c blue (half of 10c)

1878-81.

Same impression, paper and size as preceding issue.



Rouletted.

- 25 1c green (Oct. 1881)
- 26 2c carmine (Feb. 1881)
- 27 5c lake "
- 28 50c violet (June 1878)

1883-86.

Same as preceding issue.

Rouletted.

- 29 5c blue (1883)
- 30 10c orange (1885)
- 31 20c gray (1886)
- 32 50c purple (1888)

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1880-84.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size $21\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 76 1c vermilion
- 77 2c brown
- 78 5c blue

- 79 10c green
- 80 20c orange
- 81 1p orange
- 82 2p green

It is very doubtful whether any but the 1, 2 and 5c have done postal service; we have seen the other values with postal cancellation on parts of letters, but believe that this was done by some obliging postal official.

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS.

1886.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper.



Perforated 12.

- 101 no value, vermilion

ENVELOPES.

November 22d, 1872

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on various papers and sizes.



I. White laid paper.

- 1° Size 160x90 mm.
 - 201 5c violet ?
 - 202 10c blue
 - 203 15c violet
- 2° Size 140x84 mm.
 - 204 5c violet
- 3° Size 140x50 mm.
 - 205 5c violet

4° Size 112x73 mm.
206 5c violet

5° Size 185x100 mm.
207 20c bronze green

II. Blue laid paper.

1° Size 160x90 mm.

208 5c violet

209 10c blue

210 15c rose

2° Size 140x84 mm.
211 5c violet

3° Size 140x60 mm.
212 5c violet

4° Size 112x73 mm.
213 5c violet

5° Size 185x100 mm.
214 20c bronze green

III. Buff wove paper.

1° Size 160x90 mm.

215 5c violet

216 10c blue

217 15c rose

2° Size 140x84 mm.
218 5c violet

3° Size 140x60 mm.
219 5c violet

4° Size 112x73 mm.
220 5c violet

5° Size 185x100 mm.
221 20c bronze green

1875.

Same type as preceding issue, but die worn.

I. White laid paper.

1° Size 140x65 mm.
222 5c violet

2° Size 140x80 mm.
223 5c violet

3° Size 112x73 mm.
224 5c violet

II. Thin white wove paper.

1° Size 140x65 mm.
225 5c violet.

2° Size 140x80 mm.
226 5c violet

III. Thin blue wove paper.

1° Size 140x65 mm.
227 5c violet

2° Size 140x80 mm.
228 5c violet

IV. Blue laid paper.

Size 140x65 mm.
229 5c violet

V. Buff laid paper.

Size 140x65 mm.
230 5c violet

1879.

Same type as preceding issue, but greek frame has been retouched.

White quadrille paper

1° Size 168x92 mm.
231 5c bright violet

2° Size 138x80 mm.
232 5c bright violet

3° Size 112x73 mm.
233 5c bright violet

4° Size 140x65 mm. ?
234 5c bright violet

COUNTERFEITS.

It is hardly worth while to mention the forgeries of the Chilian stamps, all being lithographed and easily told even by a young collector.

CHINA.

Currency: 100 CANDAREENS—1 TAI—\$1.40
U. S. Currency

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 22½x26 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 1 1c green
- 2 1c yellow green
- 3 3c red
- 4 5c yellow

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 5 1c green
- 6 3c red
- 7 5c yellow

December 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19½x22½ mm.



Watermarked



- Perforated 12½.
 8 1c green
 9 1c yellow green
 10 3c violet
 11 5c ochre yellow
 12 5c greenish yellow (1887)

These stamps are issued by the Custom House and prepay postal matter between the Treaty ports of the Empire.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any counterfeits of these stamps.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS—I PESO—about 55 cents U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May 1859.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 16x21 mm.



- 1° Wove paper.
 1 5c brown gray
 2 5c lilac
 3 5c gray
 4 10c yellow
 5 10c buff
 6 10c yellow brown
 7 20c blue
 8 20c deep blue
Varieties: Tête bêche.
 9 10c yellow
 10 10c buff ?
 11 10c yellow brown ?

2° Horizontally laid paper.

- 12 5c lilac

The so-called error CONEED is caused by defective printing and is not worth cataloguing.

1860.

Lithographed on various papers. Size 16x21 mm.



- 1° White wove paper.
 13 2½c deep green
 14 2½c yellow green
 15 2½c greenish yellow
 16 5c blue
 17 5c slate
 18 5c violet
 19 5c lilac
 20 10c orange
 21 10c buff
 22 20c light blue
 23 20c deep blue
 24 20c ultramarine
 25 1p rose
 26 1p carmine

Variety: Error on the sheet of 20c stamps.

- 27 5c blue (error)

2° Bluish paper.

- 28 1p carmine

1861.

Lithographed on white wove paper, one engraving for all the values. The 2½c was the original type, the other values being made by erasing the numeral of value as in the 10c, or the entire lower label as in the 5, 20c, and 1 peso. Of the 2½c and 10c there is only one type, of the 5 and 20c there are ten varieties of type consisting of slight differences in the figures of value; of the 1 peso there also ten varieties formed by the different ways in which the "2½" was erased from the lower label. In the 5 and 20c the erasure of the dot on the 1 and the 1 of ½ has left holes in the lined groundwork, this has been retouched in the 10c, while in the 1p these parts have been only partly erased on some of the varieties, and not at all on others. Size 20½x25½ mm.

- 29 2½c black
 30 5c yellow (10 varieties)
 31 5c buff "
 32 10c blue
 33 10 greenish blue
 34 20c red (10 varieties)
 35 1p lilac rose "



A COMEDY

IN MANY ACTS UNDER THE TITLE OF
 "SURCHARGED STAMPS,"

BY J. W. SCOTT.

(Criticism by HENRY L. CALMAN.)

When I wrote my article on "Surcharged Stamps" in our March number, I was prepared for a large number of silly ebullitions on the part of amateurs who thought they knew something on the subject. However, I confess, I never thought any thing quite so ridiculous as the article published under the heading of "Surcharged Stamps" in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and written by J. W. Scott, a dealer who has been long enough in the business to know better. The article is replete with misrepresentations and stupid blunders, and in his anxiety to overthrow all surcharged stamps Mr. Scott creates some very subtle distinctions, applying them or not as he sees fit.

For instance, when he finds himself cornered, and cannot reject a certain surcharge, he simply calls it a stamp printed in two colors, applying the principle without sense or reason, but just as his fancy may dictate.

The boys' articles criticised in the last number of the *A. J. of P.* do but little harm, as very few will pay any attention or attach any weight to articles written by unknown persons, but when persons well known in the philatelic field stultify themselves in print, the damage is great, as a large number consider the writer an authority and have not the the means of knowing his shallowness and utter lack of information and study.

It speaks but badly for the journal in question, which pretends to a high position as a philatelic instructor, that the Board of Managers have not the courage to reject an article written by one of their own number, when such article is manifestly worthy of nothing beyond the stomach of the celebrated "office-cat."

I shall in this criticism touch only on the errors and absurdities of Mr. Scott, and shall not mention those countries as to which I agree with him.

My criticism will be published serially as the article in question is not completed in one number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and I depend for my material upon what is published there.

Under each heading I shall first place Mr. Scott's erudite remarks in italics, and my criticism thereunder.

ANTIGUA.

Has one surcharge turning a fiscal to a postage stamp; it is of doubtful authenticity quite uninteresting and should not be admitted to our albums.

It has been clearly proven that such a surcharge never existed, but is a mere concoction.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In 1877, the 5 and 10 cent stamps were surcharged with a large numeral changing them to 1, 2, and 8 cent values respectively, this entirely spoils the look of the stamp and could easily be counterfeited; of course the numerals are found reversed on stamps and can always be procured in this condition by paying double price. From 1882 to 1884 we find ½, 1, and 4c stamps made on same principle, but as they have the date or the word "provisorio" are more interesting; they do not appear to have been counterfeited: but with all these points

in their favor are not worth collecting. Nearly the entire series are found surcharged official in different colors and various type, but can any one imagine that a stamp with an extra mark on it, and therefore so much dirtier, is more interesting simply because it was used by some obscure official. If the stamp was signed by some important personage I can understand why students of history might desire specimens, but these official stamps are too ridiculous for consideration.

It is argued as to the 1877 issue, that a surcharge is not worth collecting because it disfigures the original beauty of a stamp. By a parity of reasoning we should reject all wood block Cape of Good Hope stamps, as they were locally printed to supply a temporary want, and are far inferior in execution to the regular series of engraved stamps. The reason underlying the creation of these two series were exactly the same in each case, and my simile would therefore obtain.

It is admitted that the 1882 and 1884 surcharges are more interesting, but they are cast aside without any reason being given. This is indeed an intelligent and easy method of disposing of a knotty question.

The argument as to the official stamps is worthy of a six year old child, but disgraces a full grown man. Mr. Scott has always cherished and sold the official stamps of the United States, Denmark, North German Confederation, Sweden, Wurtemberg, &c., without regard to the personality of the particular official who expended his energy in pasting the label on the letter. These are of exactly the same character as the despised Argentine official stamps, only the method of creating the difference between a general postage stamp and an official stamp is different.

In applying the *argumentum ad absurdum* to Mr. Scott's valuable contribution, we must arrive at the conclusion that the proper collection for an intelligent philatelist is a collection of all the pretty pictures that have resulted from the great reform introduced by Sir Rowland Hill.

BERMUDA.

In 1874 some 1s. stamps were surcharged, and the year following "one penny" was printed on the 2p., 3p. and 1s.; a few years later some counterfeiter printed Three Pence on 1 and 2p. stamps, but the government was never guilty of such a silly device, however they seemed to sell well at about \$5.00 each until too many were made and then the price dropped.

Mr. Scott assumes too much here. Even Major Evans, who doubts most of the fancy capitals surcharges on the 1 and 2p. admits that he has seen undoubtedly genuine specimens of both values. If Mr. Scott has not the time to read what has been written by *real* authorities within the past ten years, I would advise him to engage a secretary for that purpose.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

These are really stamps for a country, made at two printings, and must be collected, although probably half sold are counterfeit.

I insert this merely as an example of the novel "two printing" dodge. I always supposed that all surcharging was effected by a second printing.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

There was some reason for the issue of these, but the colored gentleman in the wood pile shows his head in the 2c on 6p and the double surcharged 50c; these have not been counterfeited that we know of, but can always be purchased of the postmaster's brother-in-law. I don't collect them.

The writer does not appear to know that these stamps were surcharged owing to a change in the currency in use in the colony. In order to accomplish this change they surcharged all the stamps that they had on hand, among them the 6p rose. The double surcharge of the 2c on 50c on 1sh is also easily explained as they found they had more 50c stamps than they could possibly use.

The good faith of the colony in this matter is plainly shown by their having had another lot printed and surcharged by De La Rue & Co., without errors or varieties.

The mere fact of a certain surcharge having been made the subject of speculation does not affect its value.

BULGARIA.

Immediately it was demonstrated to the dull pate of this postmaster that the rubbish would sell, he did not fail to keep collectors supplied.

We are led to believe that since 1884 and 1885 the date of the first surcharges, a constant supply has been manufactured.

The fact is that the offence has never been repeated since the last date mentioned.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

These were probably honestly issued, but still are not worth collecting, while those struck with a G in a dozen styles of type may be useful for the specimen book of a type founder, but are quite out of place in a stamp collection.

I should like to know *why* these are not worth collecting. It is easy to say that they are worthless, but I fail to see the difference between these and the regular issues of any English Colony. The method by which stamps are made cannot decide their status. With as much reason might we say that no stamp not engraved in *taille douce* is worth collecting.

CONGO.

The Packet surcharge may be all right and sell at a high price, but dealers can always supply them. They are not worth collecting.

As to the last statement I can only say WHY.

COSTA RICA.

These surcharges are genuine, and we do not call to mind any successful counterfeits, although they have been imitated in the country; they are not worth collecting. The officials are pure rubbish. Those surcharged Guanacaste have some claims to consideration, but had better be dropped with the rest.

Perhaps Mr. Scott has never noticed that the surcharges of 1882 indicated a change in currency. Such instances as these form some of the most interesting features of a stamp collection; yet, the great I AM rejects them.

As to the official, the remarks I made under the head of Argentine Republic will apply.

Had Mr. Scott read the Stamp Journals of about six months ago he would have discovered that Guanacaste stamps are sold at a discount of 6% from the price of unsurcharged Costa Rica stamps, and in order to create a distinction the surcharge was resorted to. Still we are told they are valueless.

CUBA.

The "Habilitado" surcharge is certainly interesting, but could not conscientiously be guaranteed by any dealer while the 1883 designs have lately been reprinted or counterfeited, and are now on the market, together with rare errors at \$5.00 each.

I sincerely regret that after thirty years of experience Mr. Scott cannot tell a counterfeit "Habilitado" from a genuine.

The argument that counterfeits of the 1883 are around is a very strong one. Tell any collector of paintings that he should cease to collect the productions of Teniers, Claude Lorraine, Murrillo, &c., because numerous copies bearing their names have been offered, and the collector of paintings would probably make speedy application for a commission in lunacy to sit over the propounder of the advice.

DANISH W. INDIES.

Unworthy of notice.

It is worthy of notice that very soon after the appearance of the provisional 1c on 7c, the only surcharged stamp ever issued by this country, the regular 1c stamp appeared in a very much different shade than before, proving almost conclusively that the provisional surcharge was a necessity pending the arrival of the new stamps.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

These surcharges were probably made to protect the government, and although I should not collect them as surcharges would prefer to have the stamps in my collection that have been overprinted so as to be sure they were not the fraudulently postmarked reprints.

No stamp of this country has ever been reprinted and Mr. Scott has simply made a wilful misstatement.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

First issue not worth collecting.

Again "WHY" ?

EGYPT.

Surcharges genuine but valueless from any point of view.

The three surcharged stamps of this country were all made in order to use up the large quantity of stamps of high value for which the government found but small sale.

FIJI.

Genuine and interesting, but should be excluded under the rule, except the V. R., which may be considered as a bi-colored stamp.

I cannot quite understand why the script V. R. should be any better than the others of this country. Probably the disinterested dissector of surcharges has some for sale.

The *raison d'être* of all these surcharges was a temporary change of currency and later on, a return to the original basis. The various varieties were certainly not created for the benefit of the stamp collectors, as in those days surcharges had not yet secured a foothold.

GIBRALTAR.

Are stamps made in two parts and collectible. The 1889 series should be declined.

I should like to know why? The surcharging was done in England, and denotes a change in the currency.

GUATEMALA.

Probably made for collectors and should not be collected.

The surcharges of 1881 were issued at about the time that all the Central American countries adopted the decimal system of currency. The wise con-

clusion therefore, that the surcharge was made for the benefit of collectors, simply proof of the ignorance of the maker of the list.

HELIGOLAND.

We can well do without this envelope.

WHY?

HONG KONG.

Genuine, but should be excluded with all their class.

WHY?

ITALY.

Drop all surcharges except issues for the Levant.

So the poor 20c on 15c of 1865, which sells for practically nothing, is found in every school boy's collection, and has never been counterfeited or made the subject of speculation, is to be dropped into this great maelstrom of destruction. Verily, ye idols have been dethroned but woe to the iconoclast.

Also the inoffensive 2 centesimi newspaper stamps, which have carried education and enlightenment all over Italy for the last twelve years, and which can be had for nothing for the complete set of eight, are to be cast from our doors.

The aforesaid commission in lunacy should be speedily impaneled and begin proceedings.

(To be continued when further material is furnished.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A RESUSCITATED ISSUE OF AFGHANISTAN.

By T. K. TAPLING, M. P., Vice-President London Philatelic Society.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society.



The pressure of other duties has delayed the preparation of these short papers for the Society to a far greater extent than I had originally expected; but I am tempted by an interval of leisure to offer a few remarks on some stamps which have been recently discovered, and which I think must be unknown to every member of the Society, and possibly to every European collector. During a recent visit to India, philately was not forgotten, and among other prominent Anglo-Indian collectors I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. A. S—, of Calcutta, and it is in reality through his kindness that I am enabled to-night to add something to your knowledge of the uncouth postal productions of Afghanistan. The stamps of this country are already so numerous, and in many cases so difficult to procure, that I feel I shall scarcely earn your gratitude by introducing to your notice one more issue, hitherto unknown, which seems likely to surpass all others in rarity. Yet such is the fact. Mr. S— not long since entered into correspondence

with Captain G—, of the Geological Survey Department of the Indian Government. This gentleman, a year or two ago, while in the service or company of the Amir of Afghanistan, rendered some service to an old Afghan, an ex-postmaster of the late Amir Shere Ali, who, you will recollect, was in power at the time postage stamps are first supposed to have come into use in that country. The ex-postmaster in return promised to hunt up some old Shere Ali stamps, and in due time forwarded twenty-one specimens to Captain G—. No others are known, and the length of time (twenty-two years) that has elapsed since the stamps were issued precludes the probability of many more turning up. So much for the history of these specimens, and for the manner in which they passed into the hands of Mr. S—and myself. With the specimens before you a detailed description becomes unnecessary. You will notice that the design practically consists of two inscriptions, the longer one being contained in an outer circular band, the shorter in an inner circle. I obtained three independent translations in different places in India of these inscriptions from native gentlemen acquainted with the language, and they were all nearly identical. They read as follows:

1. The outer inscription, "Tikat tchapar Khana Darul Sultanat Kabul 1285," meaning "Stamp of the Post Office of the Capital Kabul, 1285."
2. The inner, "Amir Shere Ali," meaning simply the title of Sher Ali.

This translation was given me by an old staff officer of Sher Ali's, at present living at Lahore, and differs a little from one I previously obtained at Meerut from a native gentleman there who understood Persian and Persi-Arabic. His reading was, (1) "Tikat par Khana Darul Sultanat Kabul," in the outer band; and, (2) "Amir Sher Ali Khan 1285," the three first words, "Amir Sher Ali," being within the inner circle, the word "Khan" and the date being interposed respectively in the outer band at the beginning and end of the inscription. The difference turns upon the interpretation of two characters, which, as they are written together on the stamp, rather resemble a flattened-out figure "6." In the second translation they are assumed to represent "Kha," an abbreviated form of the title "Khan;" in the former they are taken to be "tcha," the first half of the word "tchapar." Both "Kh" and "tch" are much alike in the Persian character, and it is not easy to decide between the two; but on this point hinges the question, Which division of the whole inscription are we to adopt as correct? If the second translation is taken, it may reasonably be contended that the date "1285" refers possibly to some epoch or occurrence in the life of Sher Ali, and not to the date of issue of the stamps. If the first reading is preferred, the date "1285," from its position in the inscription, almost certainly refers to the issue of the stamps, and not to Sher Ali. In this case the word "Khan" must be omitted, and the date comes in its natural place at the end of the outer inscription. It is therefore worth while enquiring which is the true interpretation, and later on it will be seen that the question becomes of some importance. We have to decide then between "Kh" and "tch." In the first place, it seems unlikely that an inscription would be begun in the inner circle and finished haphazard among the words of another and distinct inscription in the outer band; and there is also no apparent reason why the last letter of "Khan" should have been omitted. In the next place, according to the second translation, there is the word "par" to be accounted for, of which no interpretation was given me, and which seems meaningless as it stands. On the other hand, "tchapar Khané" is a well-known Persian word, signifying "Post of Couriers," or "Post Office," and seems almost necessary here to make sense of the inscription. I have therefore come to the conclusion that "Khan"

is a mistake of the Meerut translator. The characters are "icha," and not "Kha," and consequently form the first part of the word "tchapar." We must therefore adopt the first reading, which after all is given us by an Afghan officer, who, we may presume, could speak with authority.

So far there is nothing in our examination to show that the stamps were postal, or that they were not mere post-office labels for sealing up official packets, or some similar purpose. But I must now draw your attention to two specimens on envelopes, which apparently franked letters between Kandahar and Kabul. They are numbered in blue pencil, and the translation of the addresses, &c., is as follows:

No. 1. "God willing this letter may reach city Kabul in Shor bazaar on the shop of Mohammad Khan draper in a felicitous hour. 15th Shavval 1289. From Mohammad Nabi merchant." The word underlined in red pencil is rather illegible, but I am told it signifies "Kandahar."

No. 2. "God willing this letter may reach city Kandahar Shikarpur Gate in a felicitous hour to Ahsanullah draper, from city Kabul, writer Mohammad Sarwar merchant, Mohalla Charsu."

The stamps in each case are placed upon the back of the envelopes, and are obliterated in pen and ink with the words "talaf kardā," meaning "cancelled." They are printed in bright mauve upon the ordinary native laid paper that we meet with in subsequent issues, and are all of one type. It will at once strike you as curious that in the address on letter No. 1 we find the date 1289, whereas the date on the stamps is 1285, showing that if the date on the stamps is the date of issue, specimens actually franked letters nearly four years later. I can give no explanation, and can only offer suggestions. Now a Persian figure "5" is practically the same as a Persian "9," minus the bottom stroke; and one of the Babus I consulted was of opinion that the writer of letter No. 1 had, by a slip of the pen, accidentally written a "9" instead of a "5." If this was so, the date on the stamp and that on the face of the envelope are in agreement. Another method of explaining this discrepancy in dates depends on the theory that the date on the stamps refers to some occurrence of importance in the life of Sher Ali, such, for instance, as his accession to power in Afghanistan. In this case the stamps may have been issued later than 1285 (equivalent to 1868 of our era), and the difference between the date of issue and the date on the letter in question becomes correspondingly less. But our investigation into the inscriptions showed, I think, fairly clearly that the date had no reference to Sher Ali, as the whole inscription in the outer band must be taken as distinct from that in the inner circle. In any other country but Afghanistan it would seem almost impossible for a stamp to be in use four years without specimens reaching Europe; but it must not be forgotten that in those days hostility to foreigners, and especially to Englishmen, began to be strongly marked, and has continued to the present day, rendering any communication with the country both difficult and uncertain. In 1288, what we have hitherto considered the first issue of Afghan stamps took place, and every collector knows that the fact of stamps being found on a letter dated a year after they are supposed to have become obsolete is no real argument against their authenticity. In 1284, equal to our 1867, Mahommed Azim Khan had usurped the kingdom of Kabul, and Shir Ali made more than one unsuccessful effort to regain it. Captain G—writes, "Shir Ali Khan was at that time ruling only over Turkestan and Herat. The present Amir's father, Mahommed Afzal Khan, who had made himself Amir of Kabul, died in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother, Mahommed Azim Khan, at Kabul. In 1868 to 1869 Shir

Ali marched, *vid* Herat and Kandahar, on to Ghazin, finally defeating Mahommed Azim Khan at Zanakhan. These stamps were therefore used for a very short time only." The last sentence does not seem quite clear without further investigation into the occurrences at that time in Afghanistan, and it is by no means easy to get at anything to throw light upon the circumstances which necessitated a provisional issue of stamps. Anyhow it is certain that about the end of 1285 Shir Ali finally reconquered his kingdom and became Amir of Kabul, and he probably had his hands full for some time in restoring order and reorganising the services. It may well be that these stamps, struck from one die, were used provisionally in portions only of the country pending the preparation of the four plates each of fifteen varieties, which we know were issued just two years later—in 1288. One other test occurs to me, but it is impossible to make it. If anything in the shape of an Afghan postal directory was available we might perhaps ascertain from it if the names and addresses on the letters were genuine or fictitious; but, as I have pointed out, it is most difficult even now to obtain information about what is occurring in Afghanistan, while the events of twenty years ago must be all but forgotten.

To sum up, these stamps have come down to us through an officer of the Indian Government, and their history seems satisfactory. They bear the inscription "Stamp of the Post Office of Kabul," and in two cases they have apparently franked letters passing between merchants at Kabul and Kandahar, which are not addressed in the same handwriting, and which bear no other evidence of prepayment. The stamps are duly obliterated with the word "cancelled;" and though no value is expressed, and we are unacquainted with the postal rate between the two cities, I do not think stronger evidence of their postal character than we have here would be forthcoming in the case of many other stamps which are accepted without hesitation. I have now laid before you the results of a long and rather critical examination, and I think you will come to the conclusion that the stamps are an unknown and *bona fide* issue of Afghanistan. I am not without hopes of obtaining more detailed particulars, which I shall hope on some future occasion to submit for the consideration of the Society.—*Philatelic Record* April 1890.

SHADES OF THE 1878 ISSUE OF HONDURAS.

Toward the end of 1889 the government of Honduras began to run short of certain value of these stamps and as they had to supply a certain quantity of each value in order to obtain the new issue from the Hamilton Bank Note Co., the American Bank Note Company were ordered to print a new lot. However some of these new stamps differs considerably from the old in regard to color, but they cannot be considered reprints, as they were in use for a short time in the country and were accepted in payment of postage.

The differences between the new and the old stamps are as follows:

| | | |
|----------|------------|-------------------|
| 2 reales | old issue, | dark blue. |
| 2 " | new issue, | ultramarine. |
| 4 " | old issue, | dark vermilion. |
| 4 " | new issue, | bright vermilion. |
| 1 peso | old issue, | dark orange. |
| 1 " | new issue, | pale orange. |

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

BY A WELLKNOWN ENGLISH COLLECTOR.

I was just congratulating myself that it was all over, and that I need think no more about the Exhibition till the time comes around for another, when I received a letter from the publishers of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, asking me to write them "a good article" upon it. A *good* article should be short. I determined, therefore, to endeavor to control my usual tendency to prolixity, and to be concise for once, if possible; besides, time was precious.

We are not a conceited people, we English, all the world acknowledges that, but we fully believe that as far as size, value, completeness, and general interest goes, the Philatelic Exhibition which has just been brought to a conclusion in London, was *the* best that has ever been held; most of us have never seen any other, so we are quite unprejudiced, but we believe this was the *best*; and, joking apart, it was certainly a very fine show of its kind.

It was opened with due ceremony by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who is himself an enthusiastic collector, on the 19th of May, and remained open until the evening of the 26th, being visited during that time by a very large number of the general public, as well as by numerous English and foreign philatelists; it was a matter of general regret among the members of the London Philatelic Society that no American collectors (as far as we know of) happened to be in England at the time, but probably the early season was the cause of this, as few of our friends cross the Atlantic at the beginning of May, and the Exhibition was unavoidably held then so as to be near the date of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of cheap postage.

Such being the case, however, a description of some of the stamps shown will be the more welcome, and I think I may well pass over the festivities, which would only make the reader's mouth water, and come to the stamps. The large room formerly occupied by the collection of waxworks of Madame Tussaud, was engaged for the occasion, and was filled with works of art of a very different nature and equally unique in their way. The collection was undoubtedly a very complete one; there was hardly a stamp that could be mentioned that was not represented; to describe them all, would be to recite a full catalogue; I must be content, therefore, to allude to the principal rarities.

The Exhibition was especially strong in sheets and made-up plates of those stamps that exist in a number of minor varieties of engraving, the collection and arrangement of which are particularly studied in England at the present day; thus there was a fine show of the stamps of Afghanistan, Cashmere, and the various native Indian States; a really magnificent exhibition of the various issues of New South Wales, I was informed by one who took the trouble to count them, that there were actually over 1,600 Sydney views in the three collections shown, and a proportionate number of the Laureated issues, every style being present in various shades, etc.; a complete series of plates of the early Philippines, among them entire (unsevered) sheets of the 10 cuartos and 1 real; made-up plates of the first issue of Tasmania, original impressions, as well as entire sheets of the reprints from cancelled plates; and similar plates of the second Victoria, Queen on Throne, showing various stages of wear; not to mention the smaller plates of the native-engraved Mauritius, which are not so difficult to compose; the Swiss Rayons I. and II.,

and Orts-poste and Poste-locale, which are the most trying of all to the eyesight; and the first issue of Bolivia, some of which are in the largest sheets of any, containing seventy-two types; and last, but not least, in this class, was a wonderful collection of the stamps, envelopes, and post-cards of Japan, including almost every variety of type that is known to exist, showing sheets of the adhesives with the various syllabic characters, and a vast number of the minor varieties of type of the envelopes and post-cards, among the latter being a fine lot of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen and 1 sen of the first issue.

Passing now to the great rarities, I may mention two very fine collections of the stamps of British Guiana, in each of which was a complete set of the early issues, the circular 2 cents, *pink*, of 1850, being represented by a good single copy in one, and by a damaged but unsevered pair in the other; good specimens of all the other circular stamps were shown, and very fine one of the oblong 4 cents of 1856, *three* fine copies of the 4 cent, *blue*, being exhibited upon the same envelope. Several good specimens of the Cape "wood block" errors were to be found in the room, among them an *unused* copy of the *penny* in Mr. Pearson Hill's album, and a similar one of the *four-pence*, in that of Mr. Hughes.

There was a lovely collection of French, almost all unused, and beautifully mounted and arranged, including nearly a dozen fine shades of the 1-franc, *orange*, whilst the French Colonials were headed by ten specimens of the Reunions of 1852, a fine copy of each value being at the top of the page, and the eight varieties of type below.

As might be expected, the Exhibition was very strong in stamps and essays of Great Britain; there was more than one collection on view, containing almost every known variety of type, plate number, etc., that of the Earl of Kingston being the most complete; the "V. R."s were not, perhaps, quite as common as blackberries, but there were several of them about, and there were numerous interesting essays, proofs, and original drawings for English and Colonial stamps.

The most valuable single page in the Exhibition was, no doubt, that of the first issue of Hawaii, which contained twelve fine specimens in all, including the two minor varieties of each of the four types—the 2c, 5c, and the two types of the 13c; all were perfect copies, several of them being unused!

Among the Indian stamps was conspicuous an unused, unsevered pair of the 4 annas of 1854, with the *blue* frame surrounding the stamps complete.

Mr. Tapling's collection of Mauritius contained the *penny* and *two pence* "POST OFFICE," and complete made-up plates of all the native engraved stamps, including the rare *two pence* "Large Head with fillet," which is a very difficult sheet to make up; there was also a 2d "Post Office" for sale at one of the dealer's stalls for £200 cash!

The stamps of Mexico, with all the surcharges, occupied a large amount of space, and among the rarities were all the scarce Guadalajaras and other provisional types. I have already alluded to the stamps of New South Wales, and will only mention here an *entire sheet* of the *penny* Sydney view.

Specimens of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. stamps, used in Peru experimentally, may also rank among the rarities, and a fine collection of the rarer of the U. S. locals, most of them on the original envelopes or letter-sheets, would, doubtless, have much interested many of the readers of this magazine. The Government issues of the United States were only fairly well represented, in comparison with some of the other countries of equal interest; all the principal varieties were shown, but not in any profusion of

shades, etc. On the other hand, there was a very fine series of U. S. entire envelopes, including all the principal varieties and most of the great rarities.

Among the stamps of Buenos Ayres, were numerous unused copies of all the values of the first issue. In the Austrians may be specially mentioned a specimen of the *red* Mercury, on *laid* paper. All the rarities of the British North American Colonies were shown, the 12 pence of Canada on *laid*, also a fine copy on *wove* believed to be original; and all the perforated varieties of the *pence* issue; the "Connell" of New Brunswick, and some fine shades of the *shilling* stamps of that province and of Nova Scotia; very fine unused sets of the early issues of Newfoundland, the 2½ d. of British Columbia *imperf.*, and all the other varieties.

There was a very interesting collection of the stamps of Italy, and the various Italian States, almost all on the original envelopes or letters, including the Naples ½ tornese, *blue*, arms and Cross, and a *tête-bêche* pair of Parma 15c. of 1852; also a very fine set of the first issue of Moldavia. All the principal rarities of the stamps of Spain were included in the collection shown; and there was a very complete collection of Swiss, with all the rare cantonals. There were good specimens of the earliest issues of the Dominican Republic, almost all the rarities to be found among the British West Indians; very nearly complete collections of New Granada, and the other South American Republics; and all the varieties of Oceania, including two copies of the first 4d. Western Australia with the swan upside down!

In class II were some very good small general collections in albums, the numbers being limited to 5000 in Division 1, and 3000 in Division 2; some old collections were shown here containing beautiful unused copies of almost all the early stamps, not in profusion of course, but arranged on the old principles.

In class III, for entire envelopes, &c., besides those of the U. S. already mentioned, were a valuable lot of Mauritius, including three varieties of the *shilling yellow*, and some very good sets of Austria, of Germany and the German States, and of Russia, Finland and Poland.

In class IV for Post Cards, the only exhibit was the Japanese collection of Mr. Bacon, one of the judges.

Class V, for dealers, contained a great number of rare and valuable stamps, not arranged in collections, but shown as rarities, curiosities, &c.

Class VI was for Philatelic literature, and works connected with the introduction of Postage Stamps; as these would have been of but little interest to visitors to the Exhibition, enclosed in glass cases, they were submitted to the judges for the most part without being placed on view; they included a large number of very interesting works, some of them of considerable rarity and value.

Class VII was for Albums, and systems of mounting stamps, envelopes, &c. A very ingenious method of securing stamps without actually attaching them to the page at all, consisted in using thick cardboard, with recesses cut in it to fit the stamps (it could be formed by using two sheets of card, one with openings cut in it pasted on the other), and the stamps were held in their places by four short stiff bristles, inserted in the thickness of the card (or between the two thicknesses); it was thus possible to remove and replace them with perfect ease, and the raised card around them protected them from pressure—it was suggested that very great rarities should be further protected by a slip of talc over them. Other ingenious systems for envelopes and cards were shown also.

Class VIII was perhaps the most interesting of all to the general public

being composed for the most part of exhibits of an unscientific nature, if I may so call them. Among these were numerous beautiful proofs and essays for the first stamps of Great Britain, and for those of other countries, collections of caricatures of the Mulready envelopes; specimens of the U. S. stamps enclosed in brass cases and used as currency; a very large collection of sheets of early forgeries, some of them excellent imitations; die proofs of the Mulready design struck in different colors, from the engraved block; some extraordinary designs and screens formed of postage stamps; four original drawings of designs found on various stamps, one showing all the different portraits of the Queen, another a collection of other portraits, a third all the different animals, birds, &c., represented, and the fourth the various landscapes, &c., a most interesting series beautifully executed; a collection of postage and postal fiscal stamps showing different portraits of the Queen; the certificates of the Honorary Freedom of the City of London and of the Fishmonger's Company presented to Sir Rowland Hill, the first in a gold casket and the second in a silver one, and the first gold Albert Medal of the Society of Arts, also presented to Sir Rowland Hill; entire sheets of the 2d. Mulready envelopes and wrappers.

Besides these there were some very interesting Government Exhibits. A complete set of imperforate specimens of every plate and die of the English stamps; books of copies of curious addresses on letters, belonging to the Post Office; and other postal curiosities from the same source; sheets of reprints of all the Tasmanian stamps, sent by the Government of Tasmania; and frames of other Colonial stamps, shown by the Colonial Agents.

A collection most kindly sent by the Government of New South Wales, unfortunately did not arrive until after the Exhibition had closed; it is hoped that arrangements may be made to show it elsewhere during the summer.

Some very fine proofs, colour trials, and original drawings were shown by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., who also lent the original hand perforating machine used by them for many of the Colonial stamps; a number of the old Britannia Mauritius were perforated with this at the Exhibition and sold to visitors. Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and Messrs. Blades, East & Blades (printers of the stamps of Liberia and North Borneo) also kindly showed proofs and specimens of stamps produced by them; all tending to complete an Exhibition which, in its kind, it will be very difficult to surpass.

THE HISTORY OF THE ISSUE OF THE CENTENNIAL STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[BY ANDREW HOUISON, M. B., J. P.]

(The Federal Australian Philatelist, April 1800.)

(Continued from page 181.)

Next came the Twopence. The prize design was here abandoned, and one by Miss Devine substituted. The following is the *Gazette* notice:—

General Post Office,

Sydney, 10th August, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 1st proximo, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of twopence, will be used in substitution

for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Two Penny Stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW TWO PENNY STAMP.

The Stamp is printed in deep blue. The design represents an Emu surrounded by a shaded oval band, on which the words "One Hundred Years" and "Twopence" are inscribed. The four corners bear the words "New South Wales Postage," with which are interwoven the berries of the Lilly-pilly, the Corea or Native Fuchsia, and feathery sprays of Wattle.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

The same remarks apply to this Stamp, as to the One Penny, with reference to watermark, but in this case the plates were set properly, and any topsy turvey printing could only occur by accident. The Stamp was also printed on the "Duty Paper," at the same time as the Onepenny.

The next to appear was the Fourpence. The *Gazette* notice is as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 29th September, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 8th proximo, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of fourpence, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present fourpenny stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FOURPENNY STAMP.

The stamp is printed in chocolate-brown. The design consists of a portrait of Captain Cook, surrounded by an oval band on which the words "New South Wales Postage" are inscribed, within the oval the words "Captain Cook" are printed. At the foot of the portrait is the Australian Coat of Arms resting on a cross band, on which the words Fourpence are printed. The whole is fitted into a fancy square, the top bar of which bears the words "One Hundred Years."

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

This was only printed on the Crown N. S. W. Paper.

The next issue was that of the Sixpence, and the *Gazette* notice was as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 14th November, 1888.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY.—NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the the 26th instant, a new Postage Stamps described below, of the value of Sixpence, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Sixpenny Stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SIXPENNY STAMP.

The color of the stamp is rosine. The design consists of the Queen's head in the left hand upper corner, to the right of which are four stars representing the Southern Cross; beneath these and on the right is the New South Wales Coat of Arms, surrounded by Australian flowers, viz.: the waratah, wattle blossoms, eucalyptus, ferns, and heath, and surmounted by a small scroll bearing the words "One Hundred Years." This small scroll is surmounted by

a larger one running diagonally through the centre of the design and bearing the words "New South Wales Postage." The value of the stamp is denoted by the word "Sixpence" legibly inscribed on a broad bar at the foot of the design.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

This was printed on the Crown N. S. W. paper only.

The next to follow was the Eightpence, and here a change in the design was made to one of a Lyre Bird, by Miss Devine. Appended is the *Gazette* notice:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 4th January, 1889.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 17th instant, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of Eightpence, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present eightpenny stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW EIGHTPENNY STAMP.

The stamp is printed in plum colour. The design consists of a representation of the Australian Lyre-bird in an oval which occupies the centre of the stamp. At the foot of the oval and within, on a white ground, the words "One hundred years" are printed. The oval is surrounded by native flowers, the waratah and honeysuckle, and encircled at the top by the words "New South Wales Postage." The value of the stamp is denoted by the words "Eightpence" legibly inscribed on a broad bar at the foot of the stamp.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

Printed on Crown, N. S. W. Paper.

Next in order was the One Shilling. The design of this was taken from a Kangaroo in the Museum, which was photographed, and the border filled in with native flowers. The *Gazette* Notice is as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 12th February, 1889.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 21st instant, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of One Shilling, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present One Shilling Stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW ONE SHILLING STAMP.

The stamp is printed in purple brown. The design consists of a representation of a kangaroo, surrounded by waratah, flannel, and other native flowers and shrubs. A scroll above the design bears the words "One Hundred Years." Along the left-hand edge of the stamp are printed the words "New South," and in a corresponding position on the right-hand edge the words "Wales Postage." The value is denoted by the words "One Shilling" printed in large characters on a broad white band at the foot of the stamp.

HENRY CLARKE.

It was printed on Crown, N. S. W. Paper.

The last of the series to appear was the Five Shillings. The *Gazette* Notice is as follows:—

General Post Office,
Sydney, 8th March, 1890.

CENTENARY OF THE COLONY—NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 13th instant, a new Postage Stamp, described below, of the value of Five Shillings, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present Five Shilling stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW FIVE SHILLING STAMP.

The stamp is printed in mauve lake. The design consists of an outline map of Australia, showing the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. The map is surrounded by an octagonal band, on the upper half of which are printed in large characters the words "New South Wales Postage," and on the lower half the words "Five Shillings." On the right-hand side of the stamp, and placed over the above-mentioned octagonal band, is a representation of the New South Wales shield, and in a similar position on the left-hand side is one of the Imperial shield. Immediately beneath the map the words "One Hundred Years" are printed in small characters.

D. O'CONNOR.

This stamp was first printed on the old 5/-brown paper. It is now printed on the specially prepared paper, which is similar to that in ordinary use, but bears the watermark 5/- over N. S. W. in a diamond. The size of the diamond is from side to side $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or from angle to angle about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.



Envelopes.—On July 15th, 1888, an envelope, of the value of One Penny, similar to the previous one, of the ordinary commercial size on white-laid paper, was issued with the stamp of the new type. The corresponding Two-penny Envelope did not make its appearance until much later.

Post Cards. A new Post Card was issued in September, 1888, bearing the new One Penny Stamp in the right upper angle. To the left is a figure of the Waratah. The letters of the heading "New South Wales" are arranged in a scroll-shaped form, and in the Royal Arms below there is no motto, which is also absent on the scroll underneath the arms and animals which are represented couchant. The card is cream coloured, and is printed in mauve.

Jubilee Post Cards.—As the year 1888 happened to be the fiftieth since the introduction of postage stamps in New South Wales, and the establishment of a postal system between New South Wales and the United Kingdom, on the 1st January, 1889, necessitated the issue of suitable cards, the occasion was availed of to commemorate this Jubilee event by including in the design of these Post-cards a reference to the occasion.

The size of the Post-card of the value of two-pence is $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and it is printed in blue.

The size of the Post-card of the value of three pence $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and is printed in light green.

The design (which is the result of the joint effort of Dr. Houson, President of the Philatelic Society, Mr. Dalgarno, of the Post Office, and Mr. Potter, the Government Printer) of both stamps is the same, except in the value indications, and may be described as follows:—

In the centre is a similitude of the first stamp issued in the year 1838, containing Royal arms, with motto "Dieu et mon droit," and words "General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales," surrounding the same. This similitude is enclosed by two circles containing the words "In commemoration of the fiftieth year of the issue of postage stamps in the Colony," and "Design of the first postage stamp." This rests upon a St. Andrew's Cross, the upper limbs of which contain the figures denoting the value of the postage with rings containing words "Jubilee" and "Stamp." The lower limbs of the cross respectively bear the figures "1838" and "1888." Through the design and enclosing it is a wreath composed of oak and eucalyptus leaves, with band at foot containing words indicating the value of postage.

To the left of the design above described are the words "Post" in large capitals, and below this in smaller type "The address only to be written on this side of the card." To the right are the words "Card," and in the one case "For the United Kingdom by the long sea route," and in the other "For the United Kingdom overland via Italy." The whole is enclosed in an ornamental double-lined border.

Service Stamps—The first of the Centennial Series to be surcharged O. S. for official use was the One Penny. This was first issued on July 17, 1888. The Twopence followed on October 15, 1888. The Fourpence followed on October 10, 1889; the Sixpence on January 16, 1889, the One Shilling and the Five Shillings on January 9, 1890; and the Twenty Shillings on March 10, 1890. As there is a considerable supply of the old Eight Penny on hand, it is scarcely likely that the new will be surcharged for some time.

Service Envelopes were issued for the use of the Department of Public Instruction, of the value of One Penny, but with the O. S. engraved in the upper spandrels. Two sizes of envelopes were issued. One of the ordinary commercial size, without printing on the face; the other of foolscap size, and printed on the face with the address of the department.

In connection with this issue, although not of the Centennial Series may be mentioned the Sixpenny O. S. Envelope. These were issued to prepay postage and registration fee from the country Public School Savings Banks to head office. The old sixpenny die, with the letters O. S. engraved in the upper corner was used. The envelope was of foolscap size, and had the direction, etc., printed on the front. The whole was crossed with a red band.

Among the other issues of the official series have been Onepenny and Twopenny Envelopes, for the use of the Medical Board. The Onepenny is printed on Treasury Envelopes of the size $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. The stamp is the same as that before described with the O. S. engraved in the spandrels. The Twopenny is printed on the Treasury Envelopes, and surcharged O. S. in black, and also on commercial size envelopes, with a cameo on the flap. On all these the name of the department, etc., is printed.

Private Envelopes.—Many of these have been issued, but as their name is legion, and as they are printed on any envelopes that may be sent in, it will be understood that any attempt to catalogue them at the present time would be useless. The only one that deserves mention is one that was printed in August. Messrs. Harrison, Jones and Devlin, requiring to send out a large number of circulars, forwarded to the General Post Office 3,000 envelopes to have a Twopenny Stamp impressed on each. Through some blunder, the Government Printer received the order from the Postal Authorities to

impress *One Penny* Stamps on them. This was done, and the envelopes were returned to the firm. Naturally they declined to take them, and returned them to the Postal authorities. The question then arose, as to how they could change the One Penny Stamp into a Twopenny. After much thought it was decided to print another One Penny alongside the first. We have thus the great curiosity of an envelope with two impressed One Penny Stamps side by side. Wrappers, both public and private, have been issued. The latter of every kind and in every shape of paper.

PATRICK CHALMERS AGAIN.

In a recent circular Mr. Patrick Chalmers conveys the impression that the Philatelic Society of London, would at its Exhibition recently held, plainly show that it now admitted the claim that James Chalmers was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp.

¶ We publish herewith a letter from Mr. Philbrick, the President of the society:

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR—In the interesting article on the Vienna Postage Stamp Exhibition, which appeared in your paper on the 25th ult., you refer to the rival claims which have, from time to time, been advanced by different persons to have been the first to suggest the use of adhesive, as distinguished from non-adhesive, postage stamps, in carrying out the great postal reform with which Sir Rowland Hill's name is associated.

My attention has just been called to the circulation, on the eve of the London Philatelic Exhibition, of a leaflet, in which it is asserted that the Philatelic Society of London "now admits that Sir Rowland Hill did not originate the adhesive postage stamp," the suggestion of which is claimed for Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee. Permit me to say that such assertion is entirely and absolutely untrue.

The London Society some years ago investigated the whole subject, and after a long and careful inquiry and consideration of the original documents, unanimously resolved that the claims put forward by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, on behalf of his late father, were "unsubstantiated." Since then the society has seen no reason to alter its views, and it certainly has expressed no such opinion, or made any such admission, as stated in the leaflet.

Those who are interested in the matter will be able to see, at the society's Exhibition, to be held at the Portland Rooms, in the present month, examples of the actual stamps proposed by Mr. James Chalmers, and can then judge for themselves as to the merits of his suggestions. I may state that some fifty persons sent in proposals for adhesive labels in response to the Government invitation in 1839; many of them recommending that the stamp should be inserted in the seal of the letter, leaving one end loose. This utterly impracticable plan was also favored by Mr. James Chalmers, whose suggestions were laid aside as useless.

But on the question of priority there can be no doubt that Sir Rowland Hill was first in the field, for, as stated in your article he, in his evidence given before the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry on the 13th of February, 1837, proposed the use of adhesive as well as other kinds of postage stamps, while Mr. James Chalmers, both in his printed proposals, and in his

original letters, which are in my possession, states that he first made his plan public in November, 1837.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. A. PHILBRICK,

President of the Philatelic Society of London.

Lamb-buildings, Temple, E. C., May, 1.

This very plainly shows that Mr. Chalmers has again indulged in one of his misrepresentations, and we cannot resist the conclusion that a cause which must be bolstered up by misrepresentation and deceit, has but little solid foundation in fact or reason.

This is not the first instance of perversion the part of Mr. Chalmers, and such exhibitions as this must certainly raise a doubt even in the minds of his followers.

At the same time they serve a good purpose and a few more instances will effectually dispose of all that remains of Chalmersism.

THE A. P. A. ELECTION.

The time is drawing near when the members of the American Philatelic Association shall again decide to whom they will entrust the management of the affairs of this Association for a terms of two years. Several tickets have been presented and not only that judgment and care should be exercised in selecting those most worthy of your suffrages, but every item that can have a bearing on the question should be duly weighed.

For the office of President, we have seen only the name of Mr. Tiffany suggested, and our past experience has proven that we can rest in no better hands. The election of Mr. Tiffany is assured.

For the office of Vice-President two candidates have been offered, Mr. W. C. VanDerlip, the present incumbent and Mr. C. B. Corwin.

In determining upon a choice for this office it should in first instance be considered that it is essentially an honorary position and it has always been a custom, in all associations, to observe rotation in the filling of offices of that nature.

The names proposed for the Vice Presidency are both unexceptionable, both gentlemen being generally known to all the members, and reasons, other than those of personality, must determine the selection. For the reasons already stated, we heartily endorse the nomination of Mr. Corwin.

There are also two candidates for the Secretaryship and the greatest difficulty is encountered here. Mr. Millard J. Walton, the present Secretary, has shown, in his official position at least, that he is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the members, and as he has had only a part of a term we think it no more than right that he should be given another full term in which to make use of the experience which his preparatory year has furnished him. The position of Secretary is one that necessarily entails a great deal of routine work, and in distinction to that of Vice-President, we should retain a good officer when we have found him.

The other name proposed for the office in question, is that of Mr. S. B. Bradt, of Chicago, and without entering into any details we must confess that we should consider his election a misfortune.

Mr. Charles P. Gregory and Mr. Joseph Rechert will, without question, be reelected to the respective offices of Treasurer and International secretary. No more efficient officers could possibly be found and their retention in office is certainly wise.

The question has been raised as to the possibility of electing both Mr. Corwin and Mr. Rechert. on account of the provision of our constitution prohibiting the election of two residents of the same state.

We can however, confidently predict that this provision will be altered, and can we think, assure our readers that whoever obtains a plurality of votes will be duly installed in office.

Since some time it has been found that the article in question has greatly limited the choice of good officers, and the best sentiment of the association, whether East, West, North, or South, is unqualifiedly in favor of removing all restrictions.

THE SECOND CORWIN SALE.

The attendance at the sale held Monday May 26th, was somewhat better than that of the week before, but still far from the large number that usually attend the auctions of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. For some time we have thought that auctions have been too plentiful this year and the lack of interest referred to has but proven the correctness of our ideas.

However, in general the prices were very satisfactory and Mr. Corwin is highly gratified at the result.

The following stamps realized \$5.00 and over :

| | |
|---|--------|
| New South Wales, Sydney Envelope, 1838, cut square, used, | \$9.50 |
| Peru, 1858, ½ peso orange, used, | 7.70 |
| “ 1868, 1 dinero green, arms reversed, used, | 5.00 |
| Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, used, | 8.25 |
| “ “ 1854, 5c orange, used, | 7.25 |
| “ “ 1854, 5c vermilion, used, | 7.50 |
| “ “ 1854, 5c “ used, | 7.50 |
| “ “ 1854, 10c carmine, used, | 5.05 |
| “ “ 1854, 10c “ used, | 5.00 |
| “ “ 1862, 2r blue, | 5.00 |
| Portugal, 1853, Dona Maria, 100r lilac, used, | 10.00 |
| Portuguese Indies, 1871, 20r red, 32 lines, | 5.00 |
| “ “ 1879, 4½r on 100r lilac, | 6.60 |
| “ “ 1879, 1r on 50r green, | 5.10 |
| Prussia, Envelope, 1852, 4 sgr brown, used, | 10.25 |
| “ “ 1852, 7 sgr red, used, | 14.50 |
| “ “ 1861, 4 sgr brown, used | 28.00 |
| Saxony, Envelope, 1862, 5 sgr mauve, | 6.00 |
| Spain, 1852, 2 reales red, used, | 12.05 |
| “ 1853, 2 reales scarlet, used, | 9.50 |
| “ 1853, Madrid, 3 cuartos, used, | 14.50 |
| “ 1854, 1r light blue, used slightly damaged, | 10.05 |
| Uruguay, 1860, 120c blue, used, | 5.25 |

It will be seen that the quality of the sale was not as good as the previous one, but the general average of prices was up to the usual mark.

A MIDSUMMER AUCTION.

For the first time in many years an auction sale will be held in summer, and while as a general rule, such a sale would be contrary to the interest of

the seller, still in this instance, extraordinary circumstances render this venture on our part an experiment worth trying.

The annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association is to be held in the city of New York, on August 4th, 5th and 6th, and we feel certain that an enormous assemblage of Philatelists from all parts of the country will be present to attend the interesting proceedings.

In order to make the stay of non-resident members even more interesting we have decided to hold an auction sale of stamps on Tuesday evening, August 5th, at some rooms in a central portion of the city, and under the auspices of the popular auctioneer, Mr. Henry C. Merry.

The sale will contain a very good collection belonging to a New York gentleman, and a miscellaneous selection received from England, and while it will not contain any great rarities, it will still be worthy of the attention of every collector.

The stamps will be on exhibition for three days prior to the sale at our spacious store in 23d Street, and collectors will thus have ample opportunity for examination.

Catalogues may be had after July 10th, on application to the publishers, or at any other well known stamp dealer.

NOTES.

OUR readers will please take notice that whenever compound perforations are given we will first name those at the top and then those at the bottom. In case the perforations of a stamp should be irregularly arranged, we will first name those at the top, then those at the bottom, next those at the right, and end with those at the left. The same rule will be observed in giving sizes of stamps, the width being given first and then the height.

AT the suggestion of several advanced collectors we shall discontinue cataloguing inverted watermarks; the principal objection is that they do not constitute a variety worthy of collecting, as no special care is taken by the printers in feeding their presses; watermarked stamps may be found with the watermark inverted, reversed or sideways; it is only in case that such a condition distinguishes an issue, as in the Labuan stamps, that they should be catalogued and collected.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—In the catalogue of a collection of stamps sold lately at auction, in London, one of the lots is described as consisting of 1sh green surcharged 50c; this is catalogued without any remarks, which certainly is not to the credit of the cataloguers. Can any of our readers enlighten us as to this stamp.

BRAZIL.—Of the new issue we have received the 300r in almost the same color as the 200r, only the purple is more bluish in tint.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Years ago a 2c stamp engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, similar to the lithographed stamp of 1862, was prepared but never issued; numerous unused copies were to be obtained and were generally considered as reprints. Lately we have received several letters prepaid by these stamps and we are informed by one of our correspondents that all these stamps are now placed on sale at the Honolulu Post Office.



HAYTI.—Some contemporaries chronicle a so-called provisional which we illustrate here. We have seen a letter with this handstamp addressed to a New York firm, on which the postage was claimed by the New York Post Office. If it was a provisional at all, its franking powers were limited to those parts of Hayti ruled at that time (1887-89) by General Hypolite.

DOMINICA.—Last year on the authority of the *Philatelic Record*, we recorded the issue in 1888, of a 6p *yellow brown*, watermark Crown and C. A.; up to this day we have never come across a specimen of this stamp; but lately we received a 6p *orange*; could this by chance be the stamp chronicled as *yellow brown*.

ITALY.—Following is the official decree authorizing the surcharging of the 30 and 50c stamps and 15 and 30c Postal cards;

Humbert 1st etc.:

In view of Art. 239, approved by Royal decree of June 29th, 1889, No. 6152, 3d series, by which the stamps of 30 and 50 cent. were withdrawn from circulation, as they had become useless after the reduction of the charge on letters, decreed by Art. 1, of the law of July 30th, 1889, No. 5618 (same series); and

WHEREAS there remains on hand a large stock of said stamps which it is not desired to destroy, and

WHEREAS there remains on hand a quantity, in excess of requirements, of foreign postal cards, of 15 cent. and 30 cent. which it is desired to use in some other manner, therefore by virtue of Art. 137,

Under the proposition of our Minister, Secretary of State for Post Offices and Telegraphs, we have decreed as follows:

Article I. The postage stamps of 30 cent. and 50 cent., withdrawn from circulation by Article 239 of the rules approved by Royal decree of June 20th, 1889, No. 6152, (3d series), will be placed on sale at the price of 20 centesimi each, to be used instead of those of the latter value, after the Government Printing Office shall have surcharged on each stamp the legend: *cent. 20*.

Article II. A part of the stock of postal cards for foreign correspondence of 15 cent. and 30 cent. which are stored in said printing office, and which exceed the quantity likely to be needed, shall be converted into cards for interior correspondence, of 10c; these shall also be placed on sale, after those of 15 cent. and all those of 30 cent. have been surcharged with the legend *valevole anche per l' interno* (good also for the interior) and after the value 10 cent. has been substituted for the former value.

Art. III. The stamps and cards above mentioned, may be used by the public from June 1st, 1890, until the corresponding month of 1891; after that time they will no longer be received for postage, but they may be exchanged until the end of the first quarter of 1892.

Dated at Rome, March 11th, 1890.

(Signed) HUMBERT,

LACAVALA.

Witnessed. The Keeper of the Seals.

ZANARDELLI.

TRAVANCORE.—Annexed is the illustration of the watermark of the Travancore stamps.



KHEAN GHUAN.—In our February number we chronicled the 2c rose of Straits Settlement surcharged Khean Ghuan; this is what the *Philatelic Record* has to say about the stamp in its last number: "Khean Ghuan.—No wonder that this surcharge on the 2 cents pink of the Straits Settlement defied our geographical researches. According to the *Ill. B. Journal*, it turns out to be the stamp of a firm, "The Khean Ghuan Marine Insurance Company," Philatelists need not worry themselves with the acquisition of the knowledge that one more Marine Insurance Company exists in the world than they were previously aware of."

SALVADOR.—In our April number we chronicled the 3c brown as having "1889" in *black surcharge*; this should read "*violet surcharge*" the former one having already been mentioned in February.

URUGUAY.—Below we publish the translation of the decree in regard to the new issue of stamps.

NOTICE.

By order of the General Administration, a new issue of postage stamps, of the following values and colors, will be put into circulation on the 1st of May next:

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 centesimo | bright green. |
| 7 " | maroon. |
| 10 " | sea green. |
| 20 " | orange. |
| 25 " | red. |
| 50 " | bright blue. |
| 100 " | lilac |

Ninety days, computed from the date above mentioned, will be allowed for retiring the stamps of similar values at present in use, and these may be exchanged for the stamps of the new issue, during the last thirty days of the time allowed; all post offices in the state are authorized to act in accordance with this decree.

At the expiration of the ninety days the postage stamps to be retired from circulation will no longer be accepted for postage.

Montevideo, April 19th, 1890.

THE SECRETARIAT.

VICTORIA.—There are two distinct types of the 5sh stamp; in the first one the outer frame of the circular band containing the inscriptions is unbroken, while in the second type the frame stops at both sides of the Crown; this second type is only to be found in the stamps of the dark ultramarine shade (1881.)

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Berlepsch, Corwin, Barnum, Robertson, Eaton, Lyman and Cacavajo; also to the *Timbre Poste*, the *Post Card*, the *Philatelic Record*, the *Federal Australian Philatelist* and *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robt. S. Lehman.

87th REGULAR MEETING.

Present: President Dejonge in the chair. Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht, O. Dejonge, Benary, Schumann and Mr. Chas. Kentgen as guest.

In the absence of our Secretary, Mr. Schumann was elected Secretary, *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. O. Dejonge proposes Mr. Chas. Kentgen, for membership. Referred to Executive Committee.

The Chair informs the members that there will be an exhibition of stamps at the next Convention of the A. P. A., and those wishing to exhibit will please notify the Board of Trustees of the A. P. A. He refers also to the report of the Trustees to be published in the next *American Philatelist*.

Mr. and Mrs. Witt tender their resignation which were accepted with regret.

Mr. von Düring offers his resignation which was accepted and approved *with pleasure*.

Mr. Dejonge presents in the name of Mr. Scott the two first numbers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and his Catalogue; also from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club plate and photograph of the early Moldavian stamps. Accepted with thanks.

President Tiffany sends his photograph and a copy of Roberts' Rules. The Secretary is requested to acknowledge receipt with thanks.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd. presents the Society with a bound copy of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Asher informs us that he has sold his collection of Peruvian stamps for the sum of £120, to England, and it will be exhibited in London.

Mr. Clotz received a P. C. from our member Geo. Neumann, who sent his best regards to all.

The ticket nominated at the last meeting as follows:

For President, Aug. Dejonge. For Vice-President, E. L. Schumann. For Secretary, R. Lehman. For Treasurer, H. Clotz. For Exchange Manager, R. F. Albrecht. For Executive Committee, B. von Hodenberg, R. H. Benary, Oscar Dejonge, was unanimously elected.

Meeting adjourned.

E. L. SCHUMANN, Secretary *pro tem*.

All communications relating to Exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, care of Mr. E. Steiger, 25 Park Place, New York City, and matters pertaining to the Society to Rob. S. Lehman, 161 E. 90th Street, New York City.

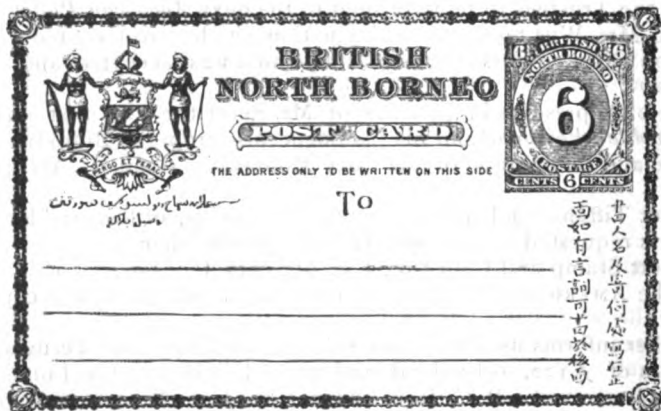
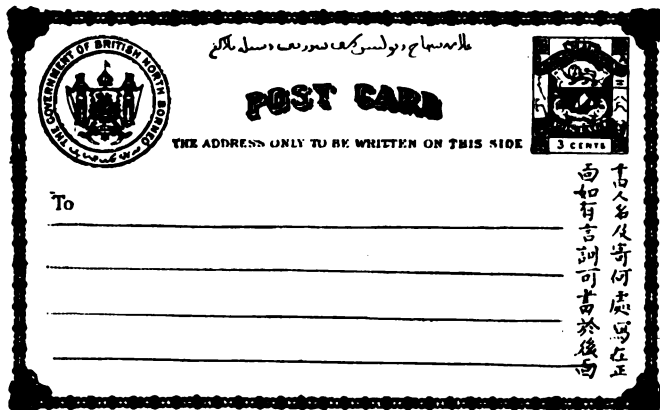
POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

AUSTRIA.—The 2k card is now issued with a frame similar to that of the 1p cards of Sierra Leone.

2kr brown, buff

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Below we illustrate the cards chronicled last year.



DUTCH INDIES.—The $7\frac{1}{2}$ c card now comes on a glazed paper of cream color.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ c ochre, cream

GREAT BRITAIN.—We copy the following from the *Post Card*: A NEW ENGLISH CARD.—As we go to press we have just received from a gentleman in England a post card of one penny carmine on buff, size 141x89 mm. We are informed that this card is very scarce, having been for sale only one day. The following is a description of it: At top in centre, arms supported by two dragons with wings, beneath which is the following motto in scroll: DOMINE DIRIGE NOS, and below

this is PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE—1890. And below this again in smaller letters GUILDHALL, LONDON. In upper right corner is the stamp, with head of Queen in octagon frame, POSTAGE at top, ONE PENNY at bottom. In upper left corner is V. R. over fancy scroll work with a crown at top, over the V is a shamrock, over the R a thistle, between this and over space between the R and V is a circular ornament. It is believed that the plate of the above card has been destroyed.

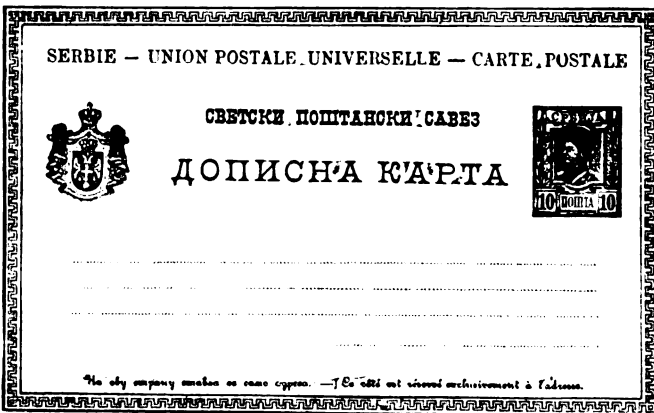
NOTE.—The arms above described are those of the City of London.

SERVIA.—We illustrate here the new cards; we chronicled them two months ago, and as we find that the colors given then were erroneous, we repeat them in the correct colors.



5pa green, pink
5x5pa " " F 1

5
8



10pa red, orange buff
10x10pa " " F 1

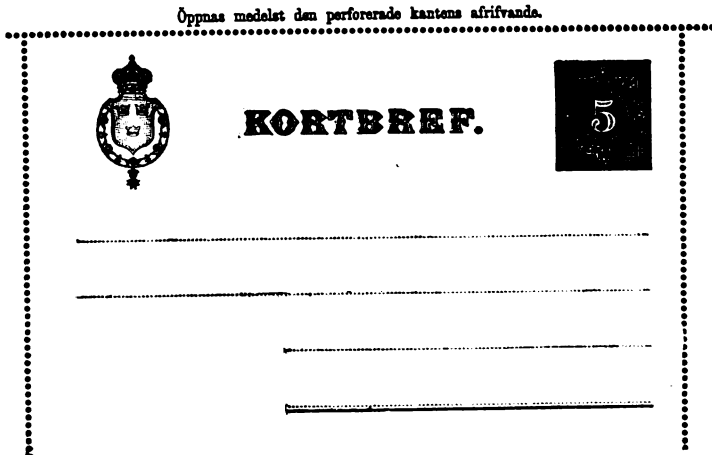
8
12

SHANGHAI.—A new card with stamp of same type as last issue adhesives has appeared.



2c orange, *white*

SWEDEN.—We omitted to chronicle the following letter cards issued some time ago:



50 green, *gray*
100 pink, "

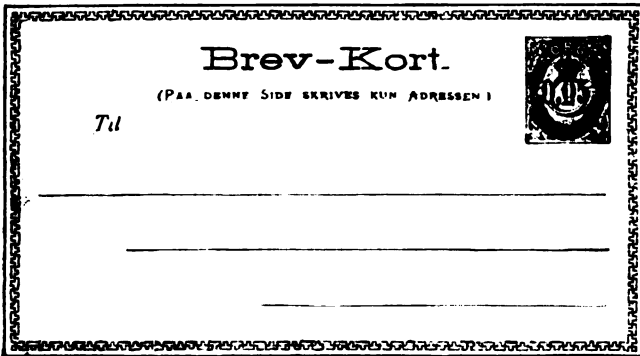
TRAVANCORE.—The 8 cash is now printed in carmine on cream paper.
8 cash carmine, *cream*.

VENEZUELA.—We have a 10c card of the current type printed on very thick paper, the face of the card is light blue and the reverse dark blue.
10c blue; *blue*, reverse *dark blue*.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

NORWAY.—Continued.

- b. First ornament from left at top is inverted.
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|------|
| 8 | 1872 | 457 | 3sk carmine | 1.00 |
| | | | c. 32d and 34th ornaments in frame at top differ. | |
| 9 | 1872 | 457 | 3sk carmine | 1.00 |
| | | | d. 5th and 38th ornaments at top differ. | |
| 10 | 1872 | 457 | 3sk carmine | 1.00 |
| | | | e. 10th and 18th ornaments at top, and 6th at left differ. | |
| 11 | 1872 | 457 | 3sk carmine | 1.00 |
| | | | f. 9th ornament at top, 27th, 32d, 45th, 46th at bottom, and 3d at left differ. | |
| 12 | 1872 | 457 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 50 |
| | | | g. 48th ornament at bottom differs. | |
| 13 | 1872 | 457 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 50 |
| | | | h. 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 51st, 52d at top, 28th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 51st at bottom differ. | |
| 14 | 1873 | 457 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 50 |
| | | | i. 3d and 4th ornaments at top, and 45th at bottom differ. | |
| 15 | 1873 | 457 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 50 |
| | | | j. 17th and 19th ornaments at left, 27th at right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ. | |
| 16 | 1873 | 457 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 50 |
| | | | k. 27th ornament at right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ. | |
| 17 | 1873 | 457 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 50 |



458

- a. Frame correct.
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------------------------------|----|
| 18 | 1877 | 458 | 5 0 blue and black, <i>white</i> | 75 |
|----|------|-----|----------------------------------|----|

- b. 48th ornament at bottom differs.
- 19 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 50
- c. 9th ornament at top, 27th, 32d, 45th, 46th at bottom and 3d at left, differ.
- 20 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75
- d. 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 51st, 52d ornaments at top, 28th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 51st at bottom differ.
- 21 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75
- e. 3d and 4th ornaments at top and 45th at bottom of frame differ.
- 22 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 50
- f. 17th and 19th ornaments at left, 27 that right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ.
- 23 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75
- g. 27th ornament at right, 15th and 16th at bottom differ.
- 24 1877 458 50 blue and black, *white* 75



459

Inner frame is a thin line.

- a. First ornament in upper right corner of frame forms a half T.
- 25 1877 459 100 carmine 15
- b. First ornament in upper right corner forms a T.
- 26 1877 459 100 carmine

Inner frame is a thin wavy line $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from outer line.

- 27 1877 459 50 blue, *white* 50

Wavy line close to the border.

- 1° The "A"s of PAA have horizontal shaped bars.
 a. *Brefkort* begins 35mm. from outer line of frame.
- 28 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white*
 b. *Brefkort* begins 36mm. from outer line of frame.
- 29 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white* 50
 2° The "A"s of PAA have V shaped bars.
 a. *Brefkort* begins 34½mm. from outer line of frame.
- 30 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white*
 b. *Brefkort* begins 35½mm. from outer line of frame.
- 31 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white*
 c. *Brefkort* begins 36mm. from outer line of frame.
- 32 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white*
 d. *Brefkort* begins 38mm. from outer line and figure "5" in oval is small.
- 33 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white* 50 25
 e. Same as preceding but "5" is large.
- 34 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white*
 f. *Brefkort* begins 40mm. from outer line of frame.
- 35 1877 459 5 0 blue, *white*

Similar to preceding issue.

- 1° The "R"s of SKRIVES and ADRESSEN have long tails.
 a. Figure "6" in centre of stamp is thin.
- 36 1877 459 6 0 green 25
 b. Figure "6" is broad.
- 37 1877 459 6 0 green 25
 2° The "R"s of SKRIVES and ADRESSEN do not extend below the line.
- a. Figure "6" is thin.
- 38 1877 459 6 0 green 25
 b. Figure "6" is broad.
- 39 1877 459 6 0 green

Similar to preceding.

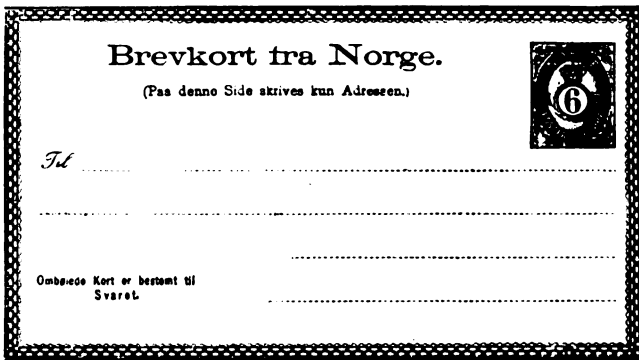
- 40 1879 459 6x6 0 green, *white F 2* 25
 41 " " 10x10 0 carmine, " *F 2* 50

Half of reply cards sold by the government as single cards.

- 42 1881 459 6 0 green, *white*
 43 " " 10 0 carmine, "

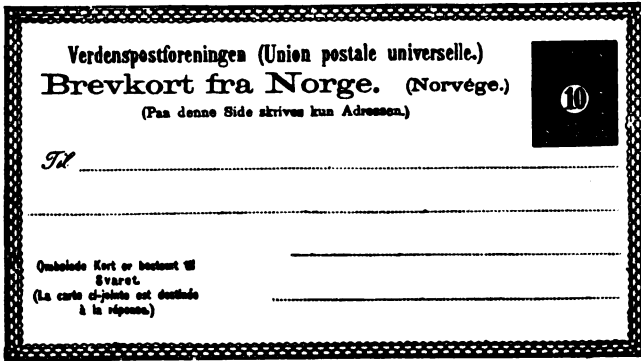
Paa denne Side etc in small letters and capitals.

- a. Period after *Postfrim* on stamp
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------------------------|----|
| 44 | 1881 | 459 | 5 0 blue, <i>white</i> | 10 |
| 45 | " | " | 6 0 green, <i>buff</i> | 25 |
| 46 | " | " | 10 0 carmine, <i>white</i> | 50 |
- b. Same as card 45 but "6" in curve is small.
- 47 1881 459 6 0 green, *buff*
- c. Same as preceding but first ornament in frame, at top from the left forms a T.
- 48 1881 459 6 0 green, *buff*
- d. Without period after *Postfrim*.
- 49 1881 459 5 0 blue, *white*



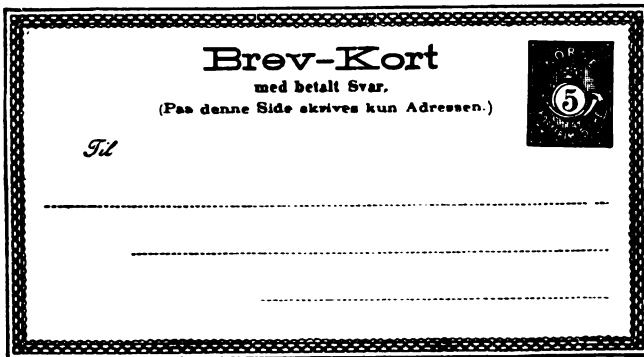
460

- a. Frames correct on both cards, "S" of "Svaret" is directly under "K" of "Kort."
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|----|
| 50 | 1881 | 460 | 6x6 0 green, <i>white F 1</i> | 20 |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|----|
- b. Frames correct, "S" of "Svaret" is a little to the right of "K" of "Kort."
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|----|
| 51 | 1881 | 460 | 6x6 0 green, <i>white F 1</i> | 20 |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|----|
- c. 6th ornament from the right at bottom on first card is like a corner ornament.
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 52 | 1881 | 460 | 6x6 0 green, <i>white F 1</i> | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|
- d. The 6th ornament at bottom on first card is like a corner ornament, and centre ornament on right frame on first card is turned sideways.
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 53 | 1881 | 460 | 6x6 0 green, <i>white F 1</i> | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|
- e. The 6th ornament at bottom on reply card is like a corner ornament.
- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 54 | 1881 | 460 | 6x6 0 green, <i>white F 1</i> | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|



461

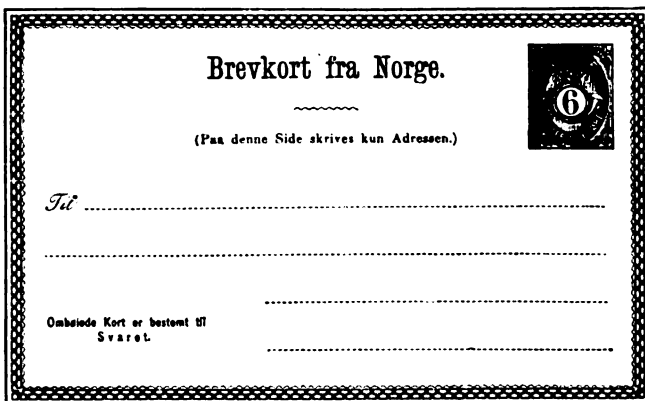
- a. Period after *Verdenspostforeningen* on first card, no period after the same word on reply card.
- 55 1881 461 10x100 carmine, *white F* 20
 - b. No period after *Verdenspostforeningen* on first card, but period after same word on reply card.
- 56 1881 461 10x100 carmine, *white F* 1 30
 - c. Same as preceding card but the 6th ornament from the right at bottom on first card is like a corner ornament.
- 57 1881 461 10x10 carmine, *white F* 1
 - d. Same as card 55 but the 6th ornament at bottom on reply card is like a corner ornament, and the centre ornament in right frame is turned sideways.
- 58 1881 461 10x100 carmine, *white F* 1



462

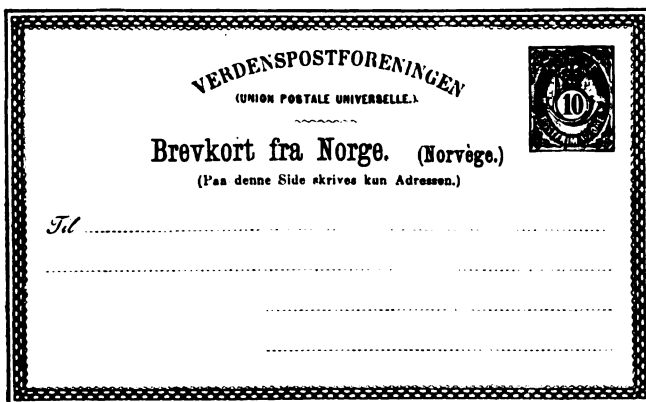
- a. Figure "5", in oval on stamp, large on both cards.
- 59 1881 462 5x50 blue, *F* 2 25
 - b. "5" small on both cards.
- 60 1881 462 5x50 blue, *F* 2 25
 - c. "5" small on first card, large on reply card.

- 61 1881 462 5x5 o blue, *F* 2 35
 d. "5" large on first card, small on reply card.
- 62 1881 462 5x5 o blue, *F* 2 35
 e. Same as preceding card but on reply card the first ornament in frame, from left at top, is out of place.
- 63 1881 462 5x5 o blue, *F* 2



463

- a. Round periods after *Adressen* on both cards.
- 64 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F* 2
 b. Diamond periods after *Adressen* on both cards.
- 65 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F* 2
 c. Diamond period on first card, round period on reply card.
- 66 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F* 2
 d. Round period on first card, diamond period on reply card.
- 67 1882 463 6x6 o green, *white F* 2



464

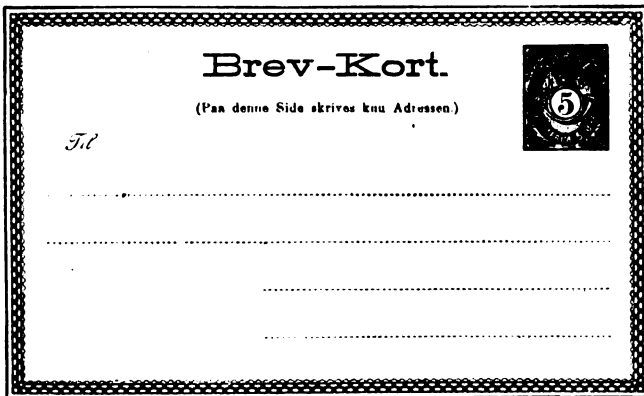
- a. *Norge* in thin parenthesis ()
- 68 1882 464 10 o carmine, *white*

30

- b. *Norvège* in thick parenthesis ()
- 69 1882 464 100 carmine, *white* 30
- c. Thin parenthesis before, thick after ()
- 70 1882 464 100 carmine, *white* 30
- d. Thick parenthesis before, thin after ()
- 71 1882 464 100 carmine, *white* 30

Similar to preceding, six varieties according to thickness of parenthesis before and after *Norvège*.

- a. 1st card (), reply card ()
- 72 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2* 30
- b. 1st card (), reply card ()
- 73 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2* 30
- c. 1st card (), reply card ()
- 74 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2* 30
- d. 1st card (), reply card ()
- 75 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2* 30
- e. 1st card (), reply card ()
- 76 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2* 30
- f. 1st card (), reply card (); error in upper left corner of frame.
- 77 1882 464 10x100 carmine, *white F 2*



465

- a. Small "5" in oval on stamp.
- 78 1882 465 50 blue, *white* 12
- b. Large "5" in oval on stamp, round period after *Adressen*.
- 79 1882 465 50 blue, *white* 12
- c. Large "5;" diamond period after *Adressen*.
- 80 1882 465 50 blue, *white* 12

Similar to preceding.

- a. Round period after *Adressen* on both cards.
- 81 1883 465 5x50 blue, *white F 2*

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|----|
| 82 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o violet blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| | | | b. Diamond period on first card, round period on reply card. | |
| 83 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| 84 | " | " | 5x5 o violet blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| | | | c. Diamond periods on both cards. L of <i>Betalt</i> is over V of <i>Skrives</i> . | |
| 85 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| 86 | " | " | 5x5 o violet blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| | | | d. Diamond periods on both cards. L of <i>Betalt</i> is over I of <i>Skrives</i> . | |
| 87 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| 88 | " | " | 5x5 o violet blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| | | | e. Round period on first card, diamond on reply card. | |
| 89 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| 90 | " | " | 5x5 o violet blue, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |

Similar to preceding.

1° 33 ornaments in frames at sides.

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|----|
| | | | a. Large "5" in oval, diamond period after <i>Adressen</i> . | |
| 91 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| | | | b. Small "5," diamond period. | |
| 92 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| | | | c. Small "5," round period. | |
| 93 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| | | | d. KUU instead of KUN. | |
| 94 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 75 |
| | | | e. ADRESSEU instead of ADRESSEN. | |
| 95 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 75 |

2° 32 ornaments in frame at sides.

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|----|
| | | | a. Large "5" in oval, diamond period after <i>Adressen</i> . | |
| 96 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| | | | b. Small "5," round period. | |
| 97 | 1883 | 465 | 5 o green, <i>white</i> | 15 |

Similar to preceding.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---|----|
| | | | a. Diamond periods after <i>Adressen</i> on both cards. | |
| 98 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o light green, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| 99 | " | " | 5x5 o dark green, " " | 10 |
| | | | b. Round periods after <i>Adressen</i> on both cards. | |
| 100 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o light green, <i>white</i> F 2 | 20 |
| | | | c. Diamond period on first card, round on reply card. | |
| 101 | 1883 | 465 | 5x5 o dark green, <i>white</i> F 2 | 10 |

Same as type 464 but "Til" above lines for address.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---|----|
| | | | a. (); round period after <i>Adressen</i> ; P of <i>Verdenspostforeningen</i> over P of <i>Postale</i> . | |
| 102 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 103 | " | " | 10 o carmine, " | 20 |

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

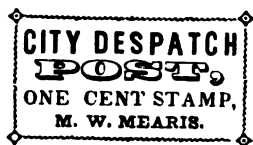
UNITED STATES.

Perforated 12.

1890 4c dark brown (Abraham Lincoln)
 " 5c chocolate (Grant)

LOCAL STAMPS

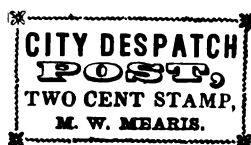
MEARIS CITY DESPATCH POST.



2720



2721



2722

1846 2720 1c black on bluish
 " 2721 1c "
 " 2722 2c "
 " 2721 2c "

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Perforated 12.

1890 2723 5c red

10

BELGIUM.

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.

*Perforated 15x14½.*

1889 460 1fr lavender

10

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

ENVELOPES.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Envelopes of Great Britain surcharged with new name in black

| | | | |
|------|------|---------------------|----|
| | | 1° size 200x127 mm. | |
| 1889 | 2652 | 4p vermilion | 35 |
| | | 2° size 293x150 mm. | |
| 1889 | 2652 | 4p vermilion | 40 |

FRANCE.*Perforated 13.*

1890 836 50c rose

GRENADA.



2677

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



Engraved on yellowish wove paper.

1889 1036 2c rose

HONDURAS.



Perforated 12.

| | | | |
|------|------|---------------------|----|
| 1889 | 1064 | 2r ultramarine | 5 |
| " | " | 4r bright vermilion | 15 |
| " | " | 1p orange | 25 |

NICARAGUA.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.



2716

ROUMANIA.

2608

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1890 1843 6p olive brown

SALVADOR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Provisional 1c of 1889 surcharged 1889, in black

Perforated.

1889 2620 1c on 3c brown, black surcharge

SERVIA.

2717

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colombian Republic.



2718

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



| | | | |
|------|------|------------------------|------|
| 1890 | 2719 | 30c black on orange p, | 60 |
| " | " | 40c " on blue p, | 80 |
| " | " | 50c " on green p, | 1 00 |
| " | " | 60c yellow | 1 20 |
| " | " | 80c green | 1 60 |
| " | " | 90c brown | 1 80 |

Tollma.
INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



| | | | |
|------|------|-------------------------|------|
| 1890 | 2316 | 5c red, yellow and blue | 40 |
| " | " | 10c " " " | 25 |
| " | " | 50c " " " | 1 25 |

URUGUAY.



2724



2725



2726



2727



2728



2729



2780

Perforated 15.

| | | | |
|------|------|----------------|------|
| 1890 | 2724 | 1c green | 3 |
| " | 2725 | 7c maroon | 15 |
| " | 2726 | 10c seagreen | 20 |
| " | 2727 | 20c orange | 40 |
| " | 2728 | 25c lake | 50 |
| " | 2729 | 50c light blue | 1 00 |
| " | 2730 | 1p lilac | 2 00 |

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Continued.

1862.

Lithographed on various papers. Size
16½x21 mm.



1° White wove paper.

- 36 10c blue
- 37 10c ultramarine
- 38 20c rose
- 39 50c green
- 40 50c yellow green
- 41 1p lilac
- 42 1p violet

2° Bluish paper.

- 43 10c blue ?
- 44 1p lilac

1863.

Lithographed on various papers, one type for all values. Size 17x21½ mm. Printed in sheets of ten stamps in two horizontal rows of five stamps each, all differing from one another in the numerals of value. On the original plate there was a star before and after the value; these were erased for some reason or other, but as this erasing was done in an imperfect way, the first impressions

show traces of the stars before or after the value, and in some instances in both places; this was corrected later on, by erasing the remaining traces, and in the later impressions the stars have entirely disappeared.

We have never seen a stamp of this issue having a well formed star before and after the value, but in every instance of a so called star it was a mere apology for it. This fact proves conclusively that the erasure was made before any of the stamps were printed.



1° Bluish paper.

- a. With star.
- 45 10c blue
- 46 50c green

Principal variety: Period after 10.

- 47 10c blue

b. Without star.

- 48 10c blue, 10 varieties
- 49 50c green, 10 varieties

Principal variety: Period after 10.

- 50 10c blue

In the so called variety with period after "Nacionales" the period is only a remaining trace of the star.

2° White paper.

- a. With star.

- 51 5c orange, 10 varieties
 52 20c red, 10 varieties
Variety: Error in the sheet of 20.

53 50c red

b. Without star.

- 54 5c yellow, 10 varieties
 55 5c orange, 10 varieties
 56 10c blue, 10 varieties
 57 20c red, 10 varieties
 58 50c green, 10 varieties

Principal variety: Period after 10.

59 10c blue

We believe the 10 and 50c on bluish paper to have been issued first, and the 5, 10 and 20c on white paper later on. Our belief is based on the fact that we have never seen a specimen of the 10c blue on white paper with traces of a star, showing that the stamps on white paper were printed after the plate of the 10c had been thoroughly corrected. Another stamp, the 20c green, has been chronicled by some, but all those which have passed through our hands were undoubtedly forgeries; the 20c red on bluish paper is no doubt of the same class.

1864.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Two varieties of each denomination, in the figures of value. Size 17x21 mm.



- 60 5c orange, 2 varieties
 61 5c yellow, 2 varieties
 62 10c blue, 2 varieties
 63 10c dark blue, 2 varieties
 64 20c red, 2 varieties
 65 50c green, 2 varieties
 66 1p violet, 2 varieties

Varieties:

a. *Tête Bêche.*

- 68 5c orange
 69 5c yellow

b. Period after 10.

- 70 10c blue, 2 varieties
 71 10c dark blue, 2 varieties

January 1865.



Lithographed on white wove paper. Ten varieties of the 5, 10, 20 and 50c, in the figures of value; six varieties of the 1p in the inscription at bottom. Size 17½ x 22½ mm.

- 72 5c orange, 10 varieties
 73 5c yellow, 10 varieties
 74 10c violet, 10 varieties

- 75 10c lilac, 10 varieties
 76 20c blue, 10 varieties
 77 20c dark blue, 10 varieties
 78 50c green, 10 varieties
 79 1p vermilion, 6 varieties
 80 1p carmine, 6 varieties

Principal varieties of the 1 peso.

a. Period after PESO.

81 1p vermilion

82 1p carmine

b. Small O in PESO.

83 1p vermilion

84 1p carmine

c. S in PESO larger.

85 1p vermilion

86 1p carmine

July 1865.

Lithographed on various papers. The 50c is of the same type as the preceding issue but re-engraved, the principal difference being the size of the letters and figures of value, which are smaller than in the preceding issue. Sizes: 1 and 50c, 17½ x 22½ mm.; 2½c, 22x22 mm.



1° White wove paper.

87 1c rose

88 50c green

2° Colored wove paper.

89 2½c black on pale lilac

January 1867.

Lithographed on various papers varying in thickness. Sizes: 5, 10, 50c and 1p, 16½ x 22 mm.; 20c, 17x22½ mm.





1° White wove paper.

- 90 5c yellow
- 91 5c orange
- 92 10c lilac
- 93 10c mauve
- 94 20c blue
- 95 50c green
- 96 1p carmine
- 97 1p vermilion

Varieties:

- a. Small U and SO in UN PESO.
- 98 1p carmine
- 99 1p vermilion
- b. Small N and SO.
- 100 1p carmine
- 101 1p vermilion
- c. Small N.
- 102 1p carmine
- 103 1p vermilion
- d. Small O.
- 104 1p carmine
- 105 1p vermilion

2° Bluish paper.

- 106 1p carmine
- Varieties:*
- a. Small U and SO.
- 107 1p carmine
- b. Small N and SO.
- 108 1p carmine
- c. Small N.
- 109 1p carmine
- d. Small O.
- 110 1p carmine

End 1867.

Lithographed in black on glazed wove paper colored on the surface only. Size 17x22½ mm.



- 111 5p green
- 112 10p vermilion

1868-70.

Lithographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness. Two varieties of the 10c and 1p. Sizes: 5c, 18½x24 mm.; 10c, 19x24 mm.; 20c, 18½x24½ mm.; 50c, 18½x23½ mm.; 1p, 19x23½ mm.



- 113 5c yellow
- 114 5c orange
- 115 10c violet, 2 varieties
- 116 10c lilac, 2 varieties
- 117 20c blue
- 118 50c green
- 119 1p rose

Varieties:

- a. 10c cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
- 120 5c violet, (half of 10c)
- 121 5c lilac, (half of 10c)
- b. 20c cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 10c.
- 122 10c blue, (half of 20c)
- c. 1p cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 50c.
- 123 50c rose (half of 1p)
- d. *Tête Bêche.*
- 124 1p rose

1869.

Lithographed on various papers, two varieties. Size 19x23½x30.



- 1° Colored wove paper.
- 125 2½c lilac, 2 varieties
- 126 2½c violet, 2 varieties
- 2° Colored laid paper.
- 127 2½c lilac, 2 varieties

3° Colored laid *batonne* paper.
128 2½c lilac, 2 varieties

January 1870.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper. Size 19x23½ mm.



129 25c blue

May 1870.

Lithographed in black on glazed wove paper, colored on the surface only. Size 24x28½ mm.



130 5p green

131 10p vermillion

September 1870.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



132 5c yellow

133 5c orange

1871-72.

Lithographed on white wove paper.
Sizes: 1c, 18x23 mm.; 2c, 18½x23½ mm.



134 1c dark green, Jan. 1872

135 1c light green, " "

136 2c brown, End 1871.

April 1873.

Same as preceding issue but change of color.

137 1c rose

138 1c red

March 1874.

Lithographed on white paper, Two varieties. Size 18½x23½ mm.



1° White wove paper.

139 10c violet, 2 varieties

140 10c mauve, 2 varieties

2° White laid paper.

141 10c violet, 2 varieties

142 10c mauve, 2 varieties

July 1876.

Lithographed on white laid paper. Sizes 5c, 19½x23½ mm.; 10 and 20c, 19x23½ mm.



143 5c mauve

144 5c lilac gray

145 10c brown

146 20c blue

1877.

Same as preceding issue on white wove paper varying in thickness.

147 5c mauve

148 5c violet

149 10c bistre

150 10c red brown

151 10c purple brown

152 10c brown

153 20c dark blue

154 20c light blue

155 20c ultramarine

Varieties:

- a. 10c brown cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
- 156 5c brown, (half of 10c)
- b. 20c blue cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 10c.
- 157 10c blue, (half of 20c)
- c. Sewing machine perforation (Unofficially)
- 158 5c mauve
- 159 10c brown
- d. Perforated 14 (Unofficially).
- 160 10c brown

May 1877.

Lithographed in black on glazed wove paper, colored on the surface only.

- 1° Same as issue of May 1870.
- 161 10p pink
- 2° Similar to issue of May 1870, but re-engraved.

- 162 5p light green
- 163 10p pink

The differences between the issue of May 1870, and the re-engraved are as follows:

5 pesos: In the 1870 issue the ornament to the left of the C of Cinco goes into the C and the shading of the flag which is formed of diagonal lines is not as pronounced as in the re-engraved. In the 1877 issue the ornament to the left of the C only touches the C and the shading of the flag is formed of vertical and diagonal lines.

10 pesos: In the re-engraved the stars are distinctly five pointed, while in the first type they appear to have extra rays between the points; there is no shading in the central part of the shield while in the first type there are a few horizontal lines at each end.

1879.

- 1° Same type as issue of January 1870, lithographed on white wove paper.
- 164 25c green

Some cataloguers claim that this stamp has been reprinted, but we consider this a mere assumption, based upon the appearance of a number of unused specimens.

In the absence of any proof, we must refuse to believe that any reprinting has taken place.

- 2° Same, lithographed in black on colored wove paper.
- 165 25c rose

3° Same types as issues of 1868-70, lithographed on white laid paper.

- 166 50c green
- 167 1p light red

Varieties: Tête Bêche.

- 168 1p light red

- 4° Same, lithographed on greenish paper.
- 169 20c blue
- 170 50c green

Provisional issue.

Type set on various papers, five varieties

of each value. Except that they were used in the town of Cali, capital of the State of Cauca, very little is known of these stamps. "No Hay Estampillas" means "there are no stamps." Size 24x14 mm.



1° White wove paper.

- 171 5c black, 5 varieties
- 172 10c " "
- 173 20c " "
- 174 50c " "
- 175 1p " "
- 176 Un p " "

Principal varieties:

- a. "Hai" instead of "Hay."
- 177 5c black
- 178 10c " "
- 179 20c " "
- 180 50c " "
- 181 1p " "
- 182 Un p " "
- b. N of NO is inverted.
- 183 10c black

2° Buff wove paper.

- 184 5c black, 5 varieties
- 185 10c " "
- 186 20c " "
- 187 50c " "
- 188 1p " "
- 189 Un p " "

Principal varieties:

- a. "Hai" instead of "Hay."
- 190 5c black
- 191 10c " "
- 192 20c " "
- 193 50c " "
- 194 1p " "
- 195 Un p " "
- b. N of NO is inverted.
- 196 10c black

3° Blue batonne paper.

- 197 5c black, 5 varieties
- 198 10c " "
- 199 20c " "
- 200 50c " "
- 201 1p " "
- 202 Un p " "

Principal varieties:

- a. "Hai" instead of "Hay."
- 203 5c black
- 204 10c " "
- 205 20c " "
- 206 50c " "
- 207 1p " "
- 208 Un p " "
- b. N of No is inverted.
- 209 10c black

4° 10c on white wove paper has original value obliterated and new value surcharged in manuscript (Unpeso. \$1.)

210 1p on 10c black, 5 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. "Hai" instead of "Hay."
 211 1p on 10c black
 b. N of NO is inverted
 212 1p on 10c black

1880.

Stamps of the 1868-70 and 1876 issues, lithographed on thin bluish paper.

- 213 5c mauve, 1876
 214 10c brown, "
 215 20c blue, "
 216 50c green, 1868
 217 1p red "

Varieties:

- a. 10c cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
 218 5c brown, (half 10c)
 b. *Tête Blêche*.
 219 ? 1p red

July 1st, 1881.

Lithographed on various papers. Sizes: 1c, 18½x22 mm.; 2c, 18¾x22½ mm.; 5 and 10c, 18x22 mm.; 20c, 18x21 mm.



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

1° White wove paper.

- 220 1c green, type I.
 221 2c vermilion, type II
 222 2c rose, "
 223 5c blue, type I
 224 5c dark blue, "
 225 10c violet, type III
 226 10c mauve, "
 227 20c black, type I

Varieties:

- a. 10c violet, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
 228 5c violet, (half of 10c)
 b. 20c black, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 10c.
 229 10c black, (half of 20c)
 c. Sewing machine perforation (unofficially).
 230 1c green

- 231 2c vermilion
 232 5c blue
 233 10c violet
 234 20c black

There are a number of so called varieties, such as POSTAL, INIVERSAL, period after POSTAL, etc., etc.; these are merely caused by defective printing and are not worth cataloguing.

2° Lithographed in black on colored wove paper. Size 19x24 mm.



Type IV.

- 235 1c green, type IV
 236 2c rose "
 237 5c lilac "

Varieties:

a. Sewing machine perforation (unofficially).

- 238 1c green
 239 2c rose
 240 5c lilac

b. Error of color.

- 241 5c rose
 242 5c green

The first one of these errors is very doubtful as it is very easy to change lilac to rose.

These stamps were only used to prepay postage on mail matter addressed within the United States of Colombia.

1882.

Stamps of the issues of 1881, perforated. Perforated 11.

- 243 1c green, type I
 244 2c vermilion, " II
 245 5c blue, " I
 246 5c lilac, " IV

Jan. 1883.

Similar to types I and III of 1881 issue but re-engraved; same impression, paper, etc.

- 247 1c green
 248 2c rose
 249 5c ultramarine
 250 5c blue
 251 5c slate blue, (1888)
 252 10c lilac

Varieties:

- a. Pin perforated (Unofficially).
 253 5c ultramarine
 254 5c blue
 b. Printed on both sides.
 255 5c blue, reverse 5c ultramarine

256 5c slate blue, reverse 5c ultramarine
Following are the differences between the re-engraved and the 1881 issues:

1c green. In the re-engraved the period before UNION is square instead of round as in the 1881 issue, and there are no rays between the stars and the Condor.

2c rose. In the re-engraved the "2" and "C" in the corners are placed slanting instead of straight as in the 1881 issue; the re-engraved measures 18½x22 mm.

5c blue. In the 1881 issue the last star to the right almost touches the frame, while in the re-engraved it touches the wing of the condor.

10c lilac. In the re-engraved the letters of the inscription are thicker, there are no rays under the stars and the right wing of the condor plainly touches the frame, while in the 1881 issue there are rays below the stars and the left wing scarcely touches the frame.

May 1883.

Lithographed on tinted wove paper varying in thickness. Sizes: 1, 5c, 1p, 19x22½ mm.; 2, 10, 20c, 18½x23½ mm.



Type I.



Type II.

- 1° Perforated 10½.
- 257 1c light green on light green, type I
- 258 1c light green on dark green, "
- 259 1c dark green on light green, "
- 260 1c dark green on dark green, "
- 261 5c blue on dark blue, "
- 262 5c blue on light blue, "
- 263 5c dark blue on dark blue, "
- 264 5c dark blue on light blue, "
- 265 5c blue on white, "
- 266 1p claret on light bluish, "
- Varieties:
- a. Unperforated.
- 267 1c light green on light green
- 268 5c blue on light blue
- b. Unperforated vertically.
- 269 1c light green on light green
- 270 5c blue on light blue
- 2° Perforated 13
- 271 2c red on rose, type II
- 272 2c orange red on rose, type II
- 273 2c orange red on yellow, "
- 274 10c dark orange on light yellow, "
- 275 10c dark orange on dark yellow, "
- 276 10c dark orange on light bluish, "
- 277 10c orange on light yellow, "
- 278 10c orange on dark yellow, "
- 279 10c orange on light bluish, "

- 280 20c violet on lilac, type II
- 281 20c mauve on lilac, "

Varieties:

- a. DE LOS in large letters.
- 282 10c dark orange on light yellow
- 283 10c dark orange on dark yellow
- 284 10c dark orange on light bluish
- 285 10c orange on light yellow
- 286 10c orange on dark yellow
- 287 10c orange on light bluish
- b. Unperforated.
- 288 2c red on rose
- 289 10c orange on light yellow, (small DE LOS)
- 290 10c orange on light yellow, (large DE LOS)
- 291 20c violet on lilac
- c. Unperforated horizontally.
- 292 2c red on rose
- 293 10c orange on light yellow, (small DE LOS)
- 294 10c orange on light yellow, (large DE LOS)
- 3° Perforated 12.
- 295 10c orange on dark yellow, (large DE LOS)
- 296 10c orange on dark yellow, (small DE LOS)

1883.

Provisional issue.

1° 10 pesos stamps of 1877 issue cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5 pesos.

- 297 5p pink, type I, (half of 10p)
- 298 5p pink, type II, (half of 10p)

2° 10 pesos stamps of 1877 issue cut diagonally in two, each half being surcharged in small black capitals BUENO POR CINCO PESOS.

- a. Right side.
- 299 5p pink, type I
- 300 5p pink, type II
- b. Left side.
- 301 5p pink, type I
- 302 5p pink, type II

There is certainly some doubt as to the genuineness of this surcharge, but no positive proof exists on which to reject it.

1884-86.

1° Similar to type of May 1883 issue, same paper, impression, etc.

- Perforated 10½.
- 303 50c brown on yellow, type I
- 304 50c brown on white, "
- 305 5p brown, "
- 306 10p black on pink, "

2° Same types as issue of May 1877, on various papers.

- Perforated 10½.
- 307 5p brown, type II
- 308 10p black on lilac rose, type II

1886-89.

Lithographed on tinted wove paper vary.

ing in thickness. Sizes: 1, 50c, 5 and 10p, 19½x23½ mm.; 2c, 19x24 mm.; 5c, 19½x24 mm.; 10c, 19½x23 mm.; 20c, 19x23½ mm.; 1p, 18½x24 mm.; the 5 and 10 pesos are of the same type as the 50c.



1° Perforated 10½.

- 309 1c yel. green on light green, Jan. 1877
 310 1c slate green on light green, "
 311 1c dark green on light green, "
 312 5c ultramarine on blue (General Bolivar)
 313 5c blue on blue
 314 5c dark blue on blue,
 315 50c brown on yellow, 1889
 316 1p claret on blue, "
 317 1p claret on white "
 318 5p brown on light bluish, 1889
 319 10p black on pink, 1889.

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

- 320 1c yellow green on light green
 321 5c blue on blue
 322 5c dark blue on blue
 323 5c ultramarine on blue

b. Perforated diagonally across stamp.

- 324 5c blue on blue

c. Perforated horizontally in centre of stamp.

325 5c blue on blue

2° Perforated 13.

- 326 2c orange red on rose, July 1888, (Marshal Sucre)
 327 10c orange on light yellow, (D. Rafael Nuffez)
 328 10c dark orange on light yellow
 329 20c violet on lilac (REPUBLICA), 1887, (General Narino)
 330 20c violet on lilac (REPUBLICA), 1889

3° Pelure paper.

Perforated 13.

- 331 10c orange on bluish
 Variety: Unperforated vertically.
 332 10c orange on bluish

1890.

Lithographed on tinted wove paper.
 Sizes: 2c, 19½x25 mm.; 10c, 20x25 mm.



Perforated 13.

- 333 2c orange red on rose
 334 10c brown on yellow

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

October 1865.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 28½x43½ mm.



451 20c black

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

July 1865.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper. Sizes: 25c and 1p, 17½x22½ mm.; 50c, 17x23 mm.



- 501 25c blue
- 502 50c yellow
- 503 1p rose

REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS.

July 1865.

Lithographed on white wove paper. The letter A stands for "Anotacion," and the letter R for "Registro." Size 27x27 mm.



- 601 5c black (A)
- 602 5c " (R)

1870.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Groundwork of vertical lines. Size 19x23 1/2 mm.



- 603 5c black, (A)
- 604 5c " (R)

1877.

Same as preceding; groundwork of horizontal lines.

1° White paper.

- 605 5c black, (A)
- 606 5c " (R)

2° Bluish paper.

- 607 5c black, (A)
- 608 5c " (R)

1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper varying in thickness. Size 32 1/2 x 37 mm.



- 609 10c mauve

Variety: Pin perforated (Unofficially).

- 610 10c mauve

1883.

Lithographed on colored wove paper. Size 23x32 mm.



Perforated 13.

- 611 10c red on yellow

1887.

Same as stamps of 1877, but worn plate; in some stamps only faint traces of the groundwork are perceptible.

1° Very light bluish paper.

- 612 5c black, (A)
- 613 5c " (R)

2° Blue paper.

- 614 5c black, (A)
- 615 5c " (R)

1889.

Lithographed on grayish white wove paper. Size 48 1/2 x 17 1/2 mm.



Perforated 13.
616 10c red

TOO LATE STAMPS.

1887.

Lithographed in black on colored wove
paper. Size 20x23 mm.



Perforated 10½.
701 2½c lilac

STAMPS FOR THE CITY OF BOGOTA.

1889.

Lithographed on pelure paper. Size 21½
x25½ mm.



Perforated 13.
801 ½c black

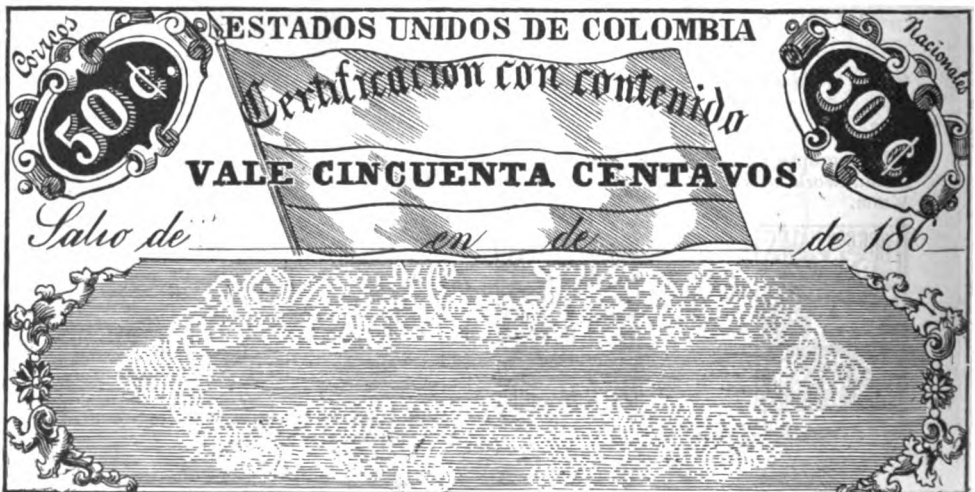
INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

(CUBIERTAS.)

A. CERTIFICACION CON (SIN) CONTENIDO.

July 1865.

Lithographed in color on white wove paper; the flag is colored yellow, blue and
rose; the design and inscriptions are in brown, shaded with yellow. Only one type of each
value, the 25c has the inscription "*Certificacion sin contenido*" and the 50c "*Certifi-
cacion con contenido*". Size varying, average 130x65 mm.

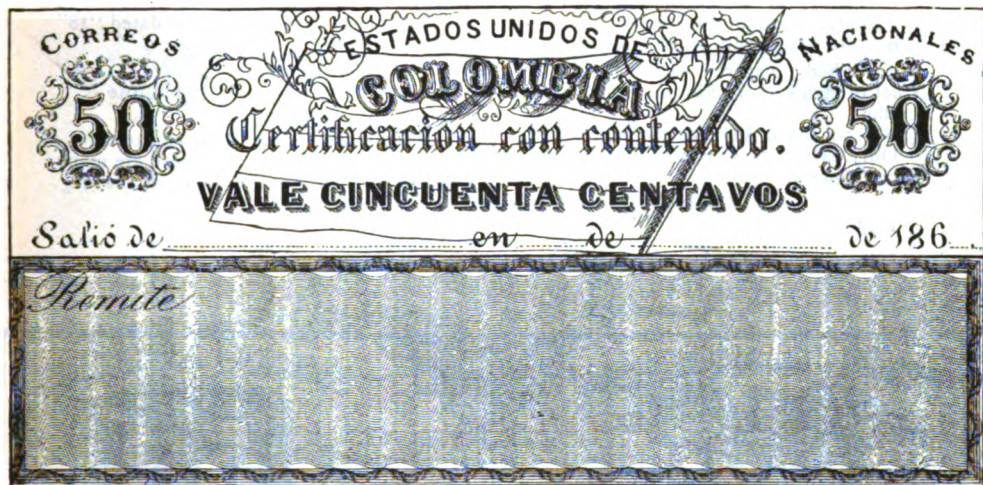


901 25c brown, yellow, blue and rose

902 50c brown, yellow, blue and rose

1867.

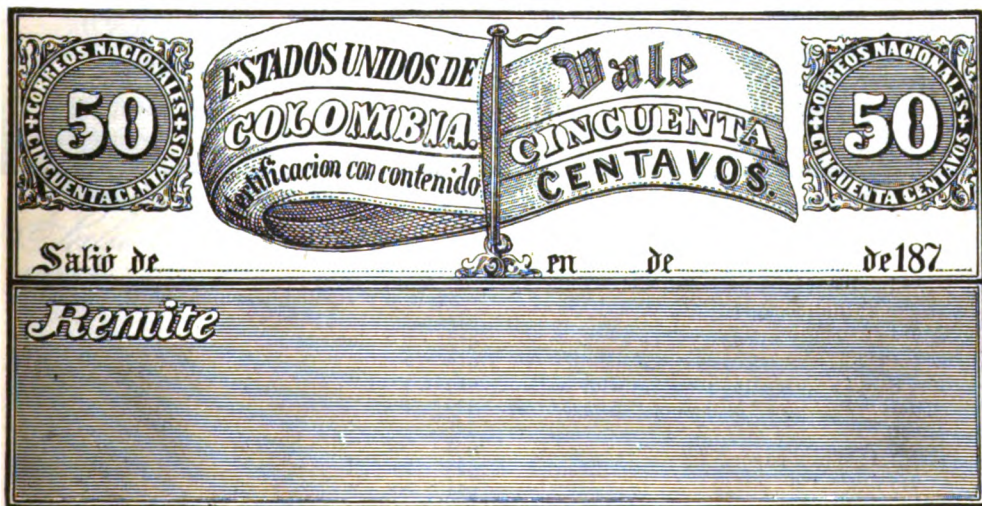
Lithographed in black on white wove paper; the flag is colored yellow, blue and
rose. Size varying, average 130x65 mm.



903 50c black, yellow, blue and rose

July 1870.

Lithographed in black on white wove paper varying in thickness; the flag is colored yellow, blue and rose; the words *Colombia* and *Cincuenta* have a white ground; *Centavos* is printed in black and shaded in white. Size varying, average 130x65 mm.



904 50c black, yellow, blue and red

January 1877.

Same as preceding but *Centavos* not shaded.

905 50c black, yellow, blue and red
1879.

Same as preceding but *Colombia* and *Cin-*
cuenta have colored ground.

906 50c black, yellow, blue and rose
1880.

1° Same as issue of January 1877, but
date "18" instead of "187."

a. White wove paper.

907 50c black, yellow, blue and red

b. Ribbed paper, watermarked with Coat
of Arms of the State of Cundinamarca.

908 50c black, yellow, blue and rose

Variety: Without watermark.
 909 50c black, yellow, blue and red
 c. Ribbed paper, watermarked with Coat of Arms of the United States of Colombia.
 910 50c black, yellow, blue and red
 Only part of these watermarks is found on each *Cubierta*

1883.

Lithographed on wove paper. Size about 182x65 mm.

2° Same as issue of 1879 but dated "18" instead of "187."

a. White wove paper.
 911 50c black, yellow, blue and rose

b. Ribbed paper.
 912 50c black, yellow, blue and rose
 In all the preceding issues there are many varieties of shades in the colors of the flag.



1° White paper.
 913 50c red

2° Bluish paper.
 914 50c rose
 1887.

Same as preceding issue but with inscription "*Republica*" instead of "*Estados Unidos*."

1° White paper.
 915 50c red
 2° Bluish paper.
 916 50c rose

1890.

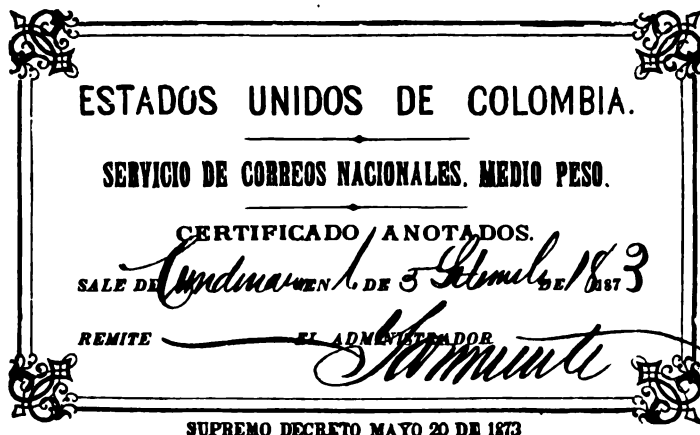
Same as preceding issue on white wove paper.

917 10c blue
 918 20c "
 919 30c "
 920 40c "
 921 50c "
 922 60c "
 923 70c "
 924 80c "
 925 90c "
 926 1p "

B. CERTIFICADON ANOTADOS.

May 20, 1872.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper. Size 91x54 mm.



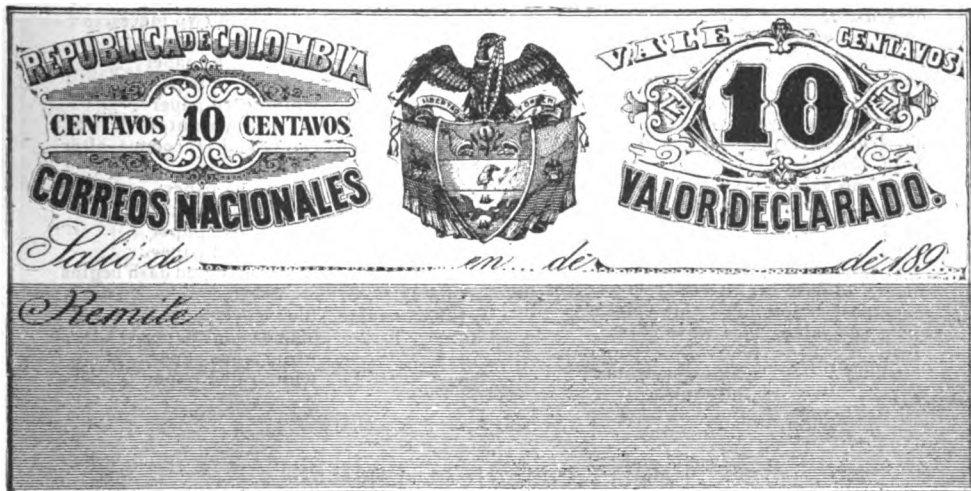
1001 ½p yellow

1002 ½p green

C. VALOR DECLARADO.

1890.

Lithographed on wove paper.



1° Black impression on colored paper.

- 1101 10c rose
- 1102 20c yellow
- 1103 30c orange
- 1104 40c blue
- 1105 50c green

2° White paper.

- 1106 60c yellow
- 1107 80c green
- 1108 90c brown
- 1109 1p vermilion

OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.

1867.

Type set in black on various papers. Six varieties in the setting up. Size varying average 125x75 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

SALE DE

EN

DE

DE 186

Remis.

El Administrador,

a. First and second dashes begin under U of *Unidos*.

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1201 | no value, | blue wove paper |
| 1202 | " | blue <i>batonne</i> paper |
| 1203 | " | white wove paper |
| 1204 | " | white ruled paper |

b. 1st dash begins between S and U of *Estados Unidos*; 2d dash begins between O and D of *Servicio de*.

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1205 | no value, | blue wove paper |
| 1206 | " | blue <i>batonne</i> paper |
| 1207 | " | white wove paper |
| 1208 | " | white ruled paper |

c. 1st dash begins to the right of S of *Estados*; 2d dash begins under O of *Servicio*; each dash is formed of three pieces.

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1209 | no value, | blue wove paper |
| 1210 | " | blue <i>batonne</i> paper |
| 1211 | " | white wove paper |
| 1212 | " | white ruled paper |

d. Same as preceding but 1st dash is form e of one piece and 2d dash of two pieces.

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1213 | no value, | blue wove paper |
| 1214 | " | blue <i>batonne</i> paper |
| 1215 | " | white wove paper |
| 1216 | " | white ruled paper |

e. 1st dash begins to the right of S; 2d dash begins between O and D; comma after *Nacionales*.

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1217 | no value, | blue wove paper |
| 1218 | " | blue <i>batonne</i> paper |
| 1219 | " | white wove paper |
| 1220 | " | white ruled paper |

f. 1st dash begins under U; 2d dash begins under D.

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1221 | no value, | blue wove paper |
| 1222 | " | blue <i>batonne</i> paper |
| 1223 | " | white wove paper |
| 1224 | " | white ruled paper |

TWO PERUVIAN FAC-SIMILES:

BY DR. L. VIERORDT.

Translated from the *Monatschrift für Postwertzeichen Kunde*.

In 1881, two revenue stamps, the 10c blue and 25c red were officially made postage stamps by means of a surcharge. The following surcharge is found on these two stamps; "Provisional" in semi-circle and below, horizontally, "1881-1882".



The illustrations given above render further description unnecessary. The 25c, the rarer of the two was discovered in 1882, by Mr. Riedel, of Leipzig. The copy which this gentleman still possesses bears the surcharge "Puno," others are surcharged "Arequipa"; others, again, have the surcharge "Habilitado 1883" (sometimes found over the former date "1881-1882") specimens are also found without this second surcharge, but with "provisional 1881-1882".

The 10c is not so rare, and is found with various surcharges; with "Arequipa" in circle, with "Cuzco" in oval, and with "1883" (without "Habilitado"). The 10c also has a second surcharge like that on the 25c. Since their discovery, a number of the 10c. stamps have been found, while no specimens of the 25c. were discovered until 1885 or 1886, hence their rarity. In 1887, a certain Donato Cusicanqui of La Paz, Bolivia, sent out sheets of Peruvian stamps and among them specimens of the two stamps here in question. They were bought in Hamburg, and from there thrown on the market at moderate prices. Unfortunately they were counterfeit and an equally unfortunate thing occurred at the time; a certain person, after a show of examination, declared the fac-simile of the 25c. to be a genuine stamp; he cannot have carefully examined the stamp and probably had no specimen at hand to compare with, or he could not possibly have made this mistake. This stamp soon found a place with the 10c. in the largest collections, and, in fact, we have found it in one of the finest collections in Germany.

For a time the confidence in this rogue Cusicanqui was so great that as long as these stamps were considered genuine, the genuine specimens were considered counterfeit. Fortunately, it is not thus today, since the South American Philatelic Society of Lima has described the fac-similes, and aroused the public attention. We shall give an exact description of these fac-similes.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE 10 CENTAVOS BLUE.

There is a fac-simile of this stamp which is widely distributed; despite its defective work, it has found access to the largest collections.

I know of three different surcharges on this stamp; the design of the fac-similes is always the same, and I shall draw attention to the differences which will make them recognizable at first sight.

The first two figures of the date 1881, which is in the oval surrounding the arms, incline slightly to the left in the genuine, and are between the letters "R" and "U" of the word "Peru" directly underneath. The "R" of this word is exactly under the blank space between the "S" of "Timbres" and the date 1881.

In the fac-simile the figures 1 and 8 are perpendicular, placed more towards the centre of the stamp, and nearer to the letter "S"; they are directly above the "R" of "Peru."

There is also a difference in the length of the diagonal line in the lower corners which in the genuine measures $35\frac{1}{4}$ mm. and only 34mm. in the counterfeit.

In the genuine stamp the word "Peru" commences $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left border. The line which bounds the oval touches the top of the letter P; in every instance this is the simplest method of detecting the counterfeit.

In the counterfeit "Peru" commences 4 mm. from the left and the curved line stops at "E" of Peru.

Again there are genuine specimens in which two dots are found below the "N" of "centavos" and above the "O" of "Departatos"; in the counterfeit there is only one period and the letter "O" is placed more to the right.

The counterfeits, with black surcharge, show the following differences;

1. They have been surcharged "Arequipa"; in double circle, in black. The small dash which distinguishes the Q from an O resembles a thick dot and is placed below the letter. In the genuine the surcharge comes only in red and the distinguishing mark on the Q is shaped like the circumflex over a Spanish N.

2. The second counterfeit surcharge of "Arequipa" in double circle, in black, has the mark of the Q in the shape of an acute angle, with slightly curved lines, it is smaller and thinner than the other. In this surcharge the two horizontal lines of the letter "E" are longer than in the genuine.

3. The same counterfeit stamp with oval surcharge in black bearing the word "Cuzco" without period. This surcharge is not generally found in the genuine stamps.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE 25C ROSE.

This stamp has no trace of arabesque in the corners outside of the oval, but above the right hand end of the band bearing the word "Peru" differences may be found notwithstanding the villainous printing of the genuine stamps. Around the oval at the right and left, there is a line almost parallel with the exterior line of the oval. In the genuine the distance between these lines is only 1 mm. whereas it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the counterfeit, leaving but little room for arabesques.

In the genuine there are four lines of dots at the left of "Peru", whereas in the counterfeit there are only three. There are also differences in the flags which are at the sides of the arms; the flag of Peru is red white and red; at first sight, those in the counterfeit appear to be of one color; there are also slight differences in the shading.

Finally, the line which separates each row, horizontally, from the other, is an unbroken one in the genuine whereas in the counterfeits it is broken between each two stamps. A practiced eye can easily distinguish the genuine stamps from the counterfeit by the impression, and on the genuine a certain strength of impression of the figures is noticeable. The figures appear raised, whereas in the counterfeit they are impressed.

The color, while carmine-red in the originals, is brick-red in the counterfeits.

A COMEDY

IN MANY ACTS UNDER THE TITLE OF
 "SURCHARGED STAMPS."

BY. J. W. SCOTT.

(Criticism by HENRY L. CALMAN.)

Concluded.

INDIA.

Adapted revenues surcharged should be declined, notice the drop in price lately, the demand is being supplied. Officials and Service stamps, no interest. The stamps surcharged for Native states constitute a bi-colored stamp, and are collectable.

It is useless to argue against any such foolish and arbitrary statements as "should be declined" &c., when unaccompanied by any arguments, and I shall only contradict misstatements and absurdities. It is stated that the demand is being supplied. In the first place, this is only partly true as only one value has been found in any quantity, and in the second place, if the fact that a number of specimens of any stamp are discovered is sufficient reason for discarding it, collectors should, by parallel, immediately root out of their collections the interesting stamps of Scinde, because Mr. T. K. Tapling brought a number of specimens from India, causing the market value to fall considerably.

MAURITIUS.

This was the first colony to surcharge stamps, and should be left with the others. It seems that it is next to impossible to determine which are genuine. The 4p. used to be one of the greatest rarities; there are plenty to be had now. The 1878 issue should be considered as a bi-colored series.

I think collectors would hesitate long about taking out the old 4p surcharged stamp and the statement that it was one of the greatest rarities is incorrect. It was always obtainable in Europe although hard to find in this country.

MEXICO.

Has no surcharge in the sense we are using the word, and this (1c on 2c) is of very doubtful authenticity.

What has become of the surcharges of the 1861 issue which the writer of the article worked up to a large price in one of his own auctions not very long ago? Memory also, seems to be an absent factor in his composition.

NATAL.

Those with postage down each side and the shilling with postage in curve are true bi-colored stamps, others although genuine, are simply expedencies, and should be declined.

If we were to follow out the principle here outlined, i. e. to throw out all stamps created as expedencies, our collections would be robbed of much that makes them interesting. With surcharged "expedencies" we should have to throw out all home printed type sets, etc. The argument is too childish to require an answer.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Beneath our notice.

Short and sweet, but forgets that the 1876 issue marked a change in indicating the value of the stamp, immediately followed by the unsurcharged issue of 1876, with value expressed in latin characters.

PERU.

These stamps are very interesting and the series with Chilian arms should certainly be collected, but I see no reason for taking any of the others. Many varieties were made expressly to fill an order from a dealer, and were never legitimately used.

I fail to see why the Chilian Arms series are any more valuable than the other surcharges made for the purpose of protecting the revenues of the Peruvian government. The last statement is false.

PORTO RICO.

These are quite uninteresting, and should not be collected.

Certainly among the most interesting stamps known. The reason of their existence is the same as to that which caused the surcharging of English, French and German stamps for use in the Levant, (see *American Journal of Philately*, Second Series, Vol. II.) If such stamps are uninteresting then stamp collecting loses all historical value, and it might as well be said that when the ruler of a country dies, the issue engraved for his successor should be rejected unless it presents some beautiful new design for a picture book. Truly, how stale and unprofitable would philately become, were it to be followed along the lines laid down by this so-called philatelic student.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.

Comes second only to the French colonies; no one could identify the genuine even if it were worth while to try to do so, and should all be discarded.

Perhaps Mr. Scott has not yet learnt that these surcharges were all made at one time, and that they indicate a change from the Portuguese to the East Indian basis of money, the *reis* and *tanga* being the same as the *pie* and *anna*. In making this change the government used all the stamps that they had on hand.

QUEENSLAND.

Should be discarded under our rule.

Please explain the rule.

RUSSIA.

Envelopes, no reason for keeping.

Except that the rate for a single foreign letter was changed from 7 to 8 kopecks.

SOUTH BULGARIA,

Should not be collected; probably largely counterfeited.

There is only a slight interest attaching to these stamps, and that is an entire change in the government and separation from its former suzerain, certainly one of the most important events in Europe in the last decade.

I have selected only a few choice morsels, this time, as all the others are dential in character with some I have already touched upon. I have tried

to discover the wonderful principle of separation of the good from the bad, employed in the make up of the article, but must confess that I cannot find it. From beginning to end the article is a mass of absurdities and were it not signed by a well-known name, no journal of any standing would have accepted it. True philatelists will laugh at the grotesqueness of many of the arguments and will regret that the younger collectors should be advised to reject almost all that makes postage stamps an index of the history of the modern world. Geographical, historical and fiscal changes, when indicated on postage stamps, appear to convey no meaning to Mr. Scott's astute mind, and were we to follow his lines, stamp collecting would be but a poor pursuit.

SPECIAL POSTAL JUBILEE ENVELOPE.

Encouraged by the extraordinary demand which attended the introduction, on the occasion of the recent Penny Postage Jubilee, at the Guildhall, of a special post card sold only on that occasion, the Post Office have resolved on issuing a specially designed postage envelope as a principal feature of the celebration by the Department on the 2nd of July of the Jubilee of Uniform Penny Postage.

At this moment Messrs. De la Rue and Co., who print for the Inland Revenue Department supplies of stamps for postal and other purposes, are busily engaged in producing, from the design of Mr. F. E. Baines, C. B., Assistant Secretary at the Post Office, a postal envelope of original and attractive character. This design is printed in a fine tint of blue on white paper, and the envelope is of a larger size than ordinary postal envelopes. It is impressed in the usual place with a postage stamp of the value of *id.*, and in the opposite corner with the same graceful indication of the symbols of Royalty, together with the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle, which were so much admired on the Guildhall post card. A few lines of print at the head of the envelope refer to the jubilee, and the date of the pending *conversazione* at South Kensington. Then come two sets of illustrations, one implying a centenary and the other a jubilee. In the former case, a mail coach drawn by four horses is assumed to be making for Highgate, in 1790, with the North mail in its lockers, and is travelling at a speed of eight miles an hour. As a contrast to this, at the foot of the envelope is represented the special mail train, composed exclusively of Post Office carriages, which leaves Euston Square every night at half-past 8 o'clock for the North. It is described as approaching Carlisle, and, by a curious coincidence, there is every probability, we understand, that an acceleration of this train will commence on the day of the *conversazione*, under which the average speed will possibly be 48 miles an hour. In that case, the centenary will contrast a speed of 48 miles an hour by mail train with a speed of eight miles an hour of a mail coach.

The jubilee is indicated by two Postmen—one in the garb of 50 years ago, when the rates of postage were various and high, and the other in the garb of the present day, when letters not over an ounce in weight pass at the uniform postage of *id.*

Although it is yet more than three weeks before these envelopes will be sold to the public, the demand we understand, is already very great, and the estimates formed of the total number likely to be absorbed by the public are already greatly in excess of the quantity proposed to be printed. There is

consequently, every probability of the jubilee envelopes—which, by the way will enclose a correspondence card of original design—rising in a few months, or possibly weeks, to the same high premium of a guinea which has already been obtained for the Guildhall post cards.

The chief feature of the correspondence card is a medallion portrait of Sir Rowland Hill in the upper left-hand corner, under which is printed the legend, "He gave us Penny Postage." These words originated, we understand, with the late Lord Mayor, Sir James Whitehead, who has for some years taken a deep interest and active part in the administration of the "Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund," to assist which the special postal envelope has been devised.—(*The Post*, June 21, 1890.)

NOTES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The present wrapper has the stamp to the left and "*Impresos*" to the right. We have the wrapper of the 1882 issue on vertically laid paper. The 10c envelope is now issued on wove paper.

BELGIUM.—This country will soon issue a 35 centimes stamp.

BRAZIL.—The 20r of the current set has just been issued.

BULGARIA.—The part relating to this country, in our Advanced Catalogue, was by accident omitted in the May number of this Journal; we enclose in this number, the two pages which were left out and which can easily be inserted after page 130 in the April number.

FRENCH COLONIES.—In our April number, we expressed the opinion that new surcharges of Madagascar and Diego Suarez were speculative. The *Revue Philatelique* takes us to task for this and publishes the official decree signed by the Governor of the Colony under which these stamps were issued. We hasten to correct our statement and admit that our opinion was merely speculative.

GUATEMALA.—Mr. Witt writes us that he has received information from Guatemala that the Post Office officials deny the existence of any stamps surcharged "1889" "Official." We may add here that in Spanish *Oficial* is spelled with only one "f" while on the frauds chronicled lately it is spelled with two "f"s, a fact which was overlooked by us at the time.

HAYTI.—Last month we doubted the collectability of the so-called provisional stamps of Hayti, and we have since had pretty positive confirmation of our opinion. Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard sent us two specimens which showed clearly that they prepayed the full postage to New York, but one was stamped on the printed business envelope of the firm which had sent the letter, proving conclusively that it is nothing but a hand stamp of the same character as the hand stamps used before the introduction of postage stamps.

MEXICO.—We chronicle this month two provisional adhesive stamps issued in Cuernavaca and Patzcuaro; the first one was already known but the latter is a new discovery; they were sent to us by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, who discovered them on old letter files while travelling in Mexico; both are on original letters and are undoubtedly genuine.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Stamp News* has seen the 1sh of 1879 with error
QOENSLAND.

IN its editorial, our esteemed contemporary the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, makes much a do about two printers errors which passed unnoticed by us in our June number. In the first part of the first paragraph in our Notes we say, "we will first name those at the top then those at the bottom"; we meant, "we will first name those at top and bottom and then those at the sides," the sentence as printed being meaningless. In the second part of the same paragraph the word "more" was left out after "irregularly." The editing of a paper like the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY is no child's play, and we think we ought to be excused if through the rush at the time of publication some mistake passes unnoticed.

SPEAKING of the June number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* (which never makes a mistake), we may mention here that it chronicles a stamp purporting to be a new issue of Reunion, which however, is merely a Revenue stamp used for collecting a fiscal tax on Postal Packet addresses.

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Hubbard, Witt, DeCoppet, Corwin, Clotz, Barnum, Robertson, Berlepsch, Perozo, Mekeel and Seamun, also to the *Timbre Poste*, *Echo de la Timbrologie*, the *Post Card*, the *Philatelic Record*, the *Stamp News* and the *Revue Philatelique*.

COMMUNICATION.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, JUNE 14th, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY;

Dear Sir—In the interest of Stamp Collectors and Dealers, I consider it my duty to place the following facts before your readers:

This morning a Japanese called upon me with samples of 19 different Japanese Stamps, viz:—1871 issue, 48-100-200 and 500 Mon. 1872 issue, ½-1, 2 and 5 sen [Type same as the 1871 issue] also 10, 20 and 30 sen of same year; 1873 issue, 6 sen Purple Brown; 1875 issue, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 and 45 sen; 1876 issue, 5 sen green. He represented that he had from 90 to 400 of each, aggregating about 2900; they had the appearance of being genuine, and were all cancelled in perfect imitation of the crude style of canceling in vogue in most of the Post Offices at the time these stamps were current. These stamps have been very scarce here for years past, and latterly it has been very difficult to find a dozen of any one of them at one time, so the quantity this party had, excited my suspicion, and fortunately I examined them much closer than I otherwise would have done, and found that every one of them were bogus.

As these stamps are such very clever imitations it will be a difficult matter for any one who has no genuine stamps to compare with to decide whether they are genuine or bogus; the only difference that I noted was in the workmanship, the imitations are not quite so finely engraved. I would therefore advise purchasers to buy these old issues only from reputable dealers who are willing and able to guarantee all the stamps they sell.

E. A. SARGENT.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, Robt. S. Lehman.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGULAR MEETING, JUNE 18, 1890.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., by the President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge and Mr. Chas. Gregory was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

At roll call there were present Messrs. A. Dejonge, Clotz, Scott, Gregory, Von Hodenberg, Rasmus, Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, Schumann, and as visitors, Messrs. Gremmel and Berlepsch of the National Society.

Mr. Chas. Keutgen was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

A communication from Mr. R. H. Wilcox in relation to Albino Envelopes was received, read and laid on the table.

Communication from Mr. E. R. Aldrich was read and placed on file.

The resignations of Paul Lazarus and Miss Agnes Margraf were received and accepted with regret.

The Exchange Manager, Mr. R. F. Albrecht, reported the transactions of his department for the year ending June 1890, as follows:

The members have taken from the Nat'l Exch'ge Dept. Books, stamps to the value of \$155.81, and from the A. P. A. Books, \$71.55. The A. P. A. Dept. has been paid in full and the Nat'l Dept. is now owed \$29.13. In closing his report, the Manager requested the members to be more prompt in forwarding the Circuits and announced that the fines for delay over the allotted time, as prescribed by the rules of the Dept., would be strictly enforced, complaint having been received from the A. P. A. Supt. that his Dept. kept the books too long. He called the attention of the Society to the case of Mr. Herzog, who had been fined for retaining books several months contrary to the rules and paid no attention to the fine imposed. The matter was referred to the legal advisor of the Society.

Communications were received from Mr. Tibbets of Antigua and Mr. Bernard of Reunion Island, and referred to Exchange Manager.

The President reported receipt for the Society, of the London Exhibition Catalogue, *The Stamp News* and *Auction Record*, also some counterfeit stamps for the Society's Counterfeit Album, from Mr. Corwin, all of which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. Clotz moved that a social meeting of the three Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island be held on Wednesday June 9th, in these rooms to discuss the A. P. A. Convention. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Clotz moved that Mr. J. W. Scott be appointed delegate to this Society to receive proxies of all its A. P. A. members unable to attend the coming Convention. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Clotz moved that in the future all members of the Society taking stamps from the Circuits of the Exchange Department, must immediately remit the cash for them to the Manager. Seconded and carried.

On motion duly seconded the meeting adjourned.

CHAS. GREGORY, Secretary, *pro tem*.

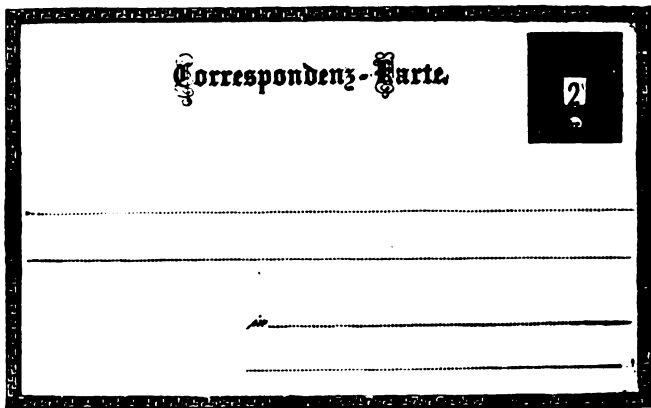
All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 161 E. 90th St., New York City.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

AUSTRIA.—Below we give illustration of the card chronicled last month. A reply card of similar design has just been issued.



2x2k brown, *F 1 buff*

BAVARIA.—The 5pf reply card has appeared dated “90.”

Watermark of vertical wavy lines.

5x5pf green, *gray, F 1*

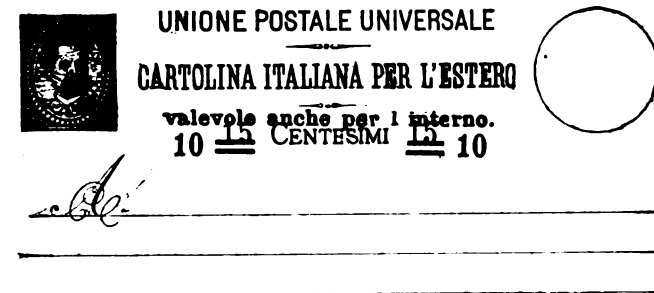
CAPE GOOD HOPE.—This colony has issued a 1½p card which we will illustrate in our next issue

1½p gray, *buff*

FRANCE.—Since the 1st of July, the 10c cards are printed on buff paper.

10c black, *buff*

ITALY.—Mr. Witt has shown us the 15c card surcharged with new value.



* sul questo lato non deve
scriversi che il solo indirizzo.

10c brown, black surcharge, *gray*

LUXEMBURG.—The postal cards being larger than allowed by the Con-

vention of Berne, their size has been reduced from 142x93½ mm. to 140x90 mm.

Size 140x90 mm.
 5c green, *buff*
 10c carmine, "

MEXICO.—The following two cards were issued at the end of last year, but have not yet been chronicled by us.



2c scarlet, green inscriptions, *white*



5c blue, rose inscriptions, *white*

RUSSIA.—Mr. Berlepsch has shown us two new 3k cards for the interior, same size and design similar to the 3k card for the *Union Postale Universelle*.

3k red, inscription in black. *buff*
 3k " inscription in red; stamp has groundwork of orange brown dots, *buff*

SEYCHELLES ISLAND.—Two postal cards have been issued, we hope to illustrate them next month.

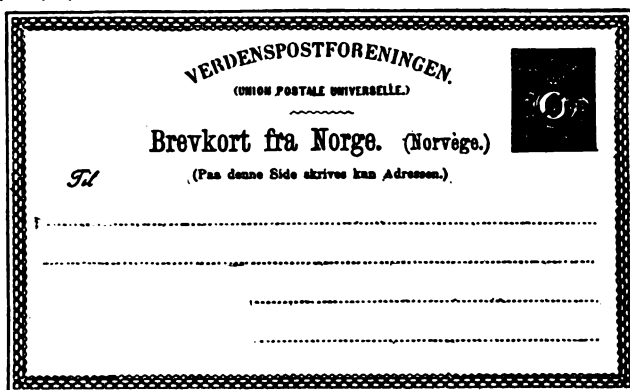
4c carmine, *buff*
 8c brown, "

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

NORWAY—Continued.

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|----|
| | b. (|) | ; diamond period; P over O. | |
| 104 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 105 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | c. (|) | ; wavy line begins under O of <i>Postale</i> ; diamond period. | |
| 106 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 107 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | d. (|) | ; wavy line begins under S; diamond period. | |
| 108 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 109 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | e. (|) | ; wavy line begins under S; round period. | |
| 110 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 111 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | f. (|) | ; wavy line begins under O; diamond period. | |
| 112 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 113 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | g. (|) | ; wavy line begins under O; round period. | |
| 114 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 115 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | h. (|) | ; wavy line begins under S; round period. | |
| 116 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 117 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | i. (|) | ; wavy line begins under OS; round period. | |
| 118 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 119 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | j. (|) | ; wavy line begins under OS; diamond period. | |
| 120 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 121 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | k. (|) | ; wavy line begins under S; round period. | |
| 122 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 123 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | l. (|) | ; wavy line begins under S; diamond period. | |
| 124 | 1884 | 464 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 25 |
| 125 | " | " | 100 carmine, " | 20 |
| | Same as type 463. | | | |
| | a. | Round periods after <i>Adressen</i> on both cards. | | |
| 126 | 1884 | 463 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 50 |
| | b. | Diamond periods on both cards. | | |
| 127 | 1884 | 463 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 50 |
| | c. | Diamond period on first card, round period on reply card. | | |
| 128 | 1884 | 463 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 50 |
| | d. | Round period on first card, diamond period on reply card. | | |
| 129 | 1884 | 463 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 50 |
| | e. | Same as preceding card but the first ornament at top from the left on first card is out of place. | | |
| 130 | 1884 | 463 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 50 |
| | Same as type 464 but <i>Til</i> above lines for address. | | | |
| | a. | 1st card () ; reply card () . | | |
| 131 | 1884 | 464 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---|----|
| 132 | 1884 | 464 | 10x10 o carmine, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |
| | | | b. 1st card (); reply card (). | |
| 133 | 1884 | 464 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |
| 134 | " | " | 10x10 o carmine, " " | 40 |
| | | | c. 1st card (); reply card (). | |
| 135 | 1884 | 464 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |
| 136 | " | " | 10x10 o carmine, " " | 40 |
| | | | d. 1st card (); reply card (). | |
| 137 | 1884 | 464 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |
| 138 | " | " | 10x10 o carmine, " " | 40 |
| | | | e. 1st card (); reply card (). | |
| 139 | 1884 | 464 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |
| 140 | " | " | 10x10 o carmine, " " | 40 |
| | | | f. 1st card (); reply card (). | |
| 141 | 1884 | 464 | 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 40 |
| 142 | " | " | 10x10 o carmine, " " | 40 |
| | | | Same as type 465 but inside frame formed of loops instead of a wavy line. | |
| | | | a. Frame 125x76 mm. | |
| 143 | 1886 | 465 | 5 o green | 15 |
| | | | b. Frame 128x77½ mm, small "5" in oval. | |
| 144 | 1886 | 465 | 5 o green | 5 |
| | | | c. Frame 127½x77½ mm. large "5" in oval. | |
| 145 | 1886 | 465 | 5 o green | 5 |
| | | | d. Frame 126½x76½ mm. small "5" in oval. | |
| 146 | 1886 | 465 | 5 o green | 5 |
| | | | e. Frame 126½x76½ mm. large "5" in oval. | |
| 147 | 1886 | 465 | 5 o green | 5 |
| | | | Same as type 464 but inside frame formed of loops and "Til" above lines of address. | |
| | | | a. Frame 125x76 mm. | |
| 148 | 1886 | 464 | 10 o red | 20 |
| | | | b. Frame 127x77 mm. | |
| 149 | 1887 | 464 | 10 o carmine | 10 |

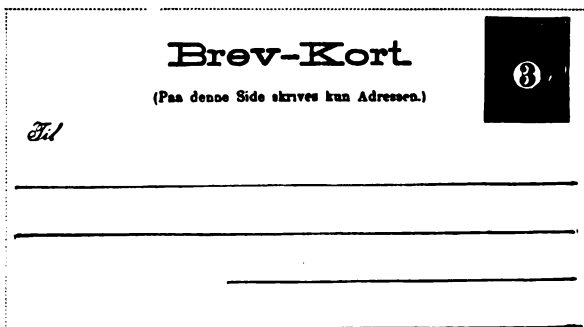


466

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|--|----|
| | | | a. (); round period after <i>Adressen</i> ; P of <i>Verdenspostforeningen</i> over P of <i>Postale</i> . | |
| 150 | 1888 | 466 | 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---|------|
| 151 | 1888 | 466 | b. () ; diamond period; P. over O. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 152 | 1888 | 466 | c. () ; wavy line begins under O of <i>Postale</i> ; diamond period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| 153 | 1888 | 466 | d. () ; wavy line begins under S; diamond period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 154 | 1888 | 466 | e. () ; wavy line begins under S; round period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 155 | 1888 | 466 | f. () ; wavy line begins under O; diamond period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 156 | 1888 | 466 | g. () ; wavy line begins under O; round period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 157 | 1888 | 466 | h. () ; wavy line begins under S; round period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 158 | 1888 | 466 | i. () ; wavy line begins under OS; round period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 159 | 1888 | 466 | j. () ; wavy line begins under OS; diamond period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 160 | 1888 | 466 | k. () ; wavy line begins under S; round period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 161 | 1888 | 466 | l. () ; wavy line begins under S; diamond period. 3 o on 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 162 | 1888 | 466 | m. 1st card () ; reply card (). 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 3.00 |
| 163 | 1888 | 466 | n. 1st card () ; reply card (). 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 3.00 |
| 164 | 1888 | 466 | o. 1st card () ; reply card (). 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 3.00 |
| 165 | 1888 | 466 | p. 1st card () ; reply card (). 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 3.00 |
| 166 | 1888 | 466 | q. 1st card () ; reply card (). 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 3.00 |
| 167 | 1888 | 467 | r. 1st card () ; reply card (). 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | 3.00 |
| 168 | 1888 | 463 | Same as type 463 surcharged as preceding cards. 3x3 o on 6x6 o brown, <i>white F 2</i> | |

We catalogue this card on the authority of Messrs. Campbell and Schoeller; they do not mention how many varieties exist of this card but say that only fifty of these were surcharged by error.



- Size 140x90 mm.
- 169 1888 467 30 orange, *white* 15
- Size 140x92½ mm.
- 170 1888 467 30 orange, *white* 10
- a. *Til* 6½ mm. above first line for address.
- b. *Til* 9 mm. above first line for address.
- 171 1888 467 30 orange, *white* 4
- 172 " " 3x30 " " *F* 2 8

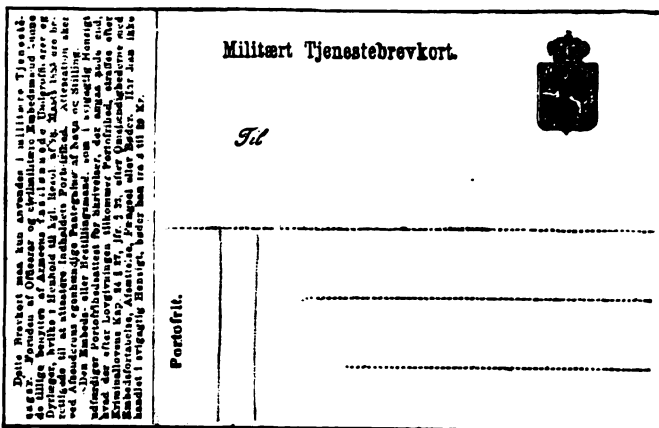


468

- 173 1888 468 10x100 carmine, *white F* 1 15
- Similar to preceding.
- 174 1890 468 100 carmine, *white* 8

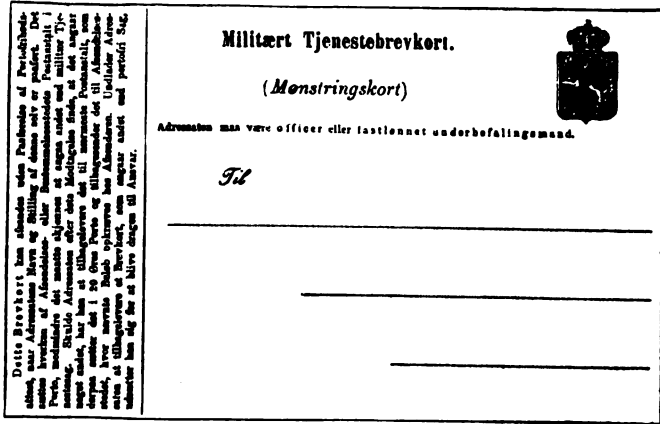
OFFICIAL CARDS.

MILITARY CARDS.



469

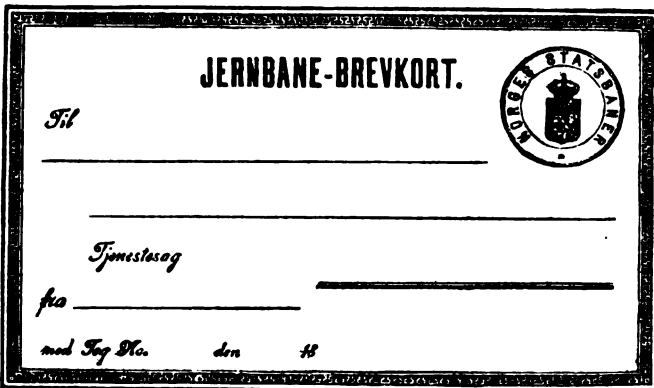
- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|--|----|----|
| 201 | 1884 | 469 | no value, blue, <i>grayish buff</i> | 40 | 40 |
| 202 | " | " | reply, no value, blue, <i>grayish buff F 1</i> | 75 | |



470

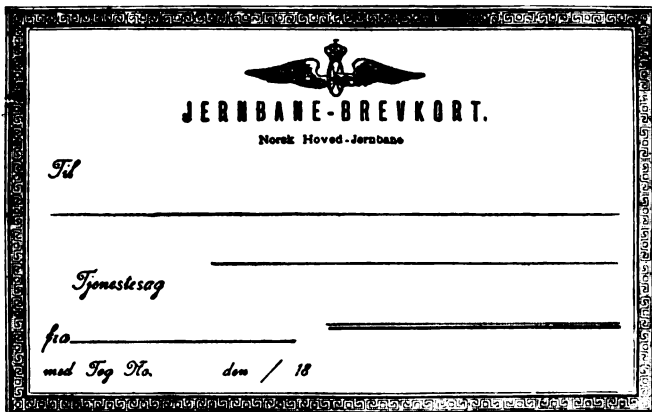
- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|--------------------------------------|----|----|
| 203 | 1887 | 470 | no value, black, <i>grayish buff</i> | 25 | 25 |
| 204 | " | " | " " " " " " " " | | |
| | | | Same, but dated 1888. | | |
| 205 | 1888 | 470 | no value, black, <i>grayish buff</i> | 25 | 25 |

RAILROAD CARDS.



471

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---------------|----|--|
| 250 | 1886 | 471 | no value, red | 10 | |
|-----|------|-----|---------------|----|--|



Form. No. 193 a.

472

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------|----|
| 251 | 1888 | 472 | no value, dark green | 10 |
| 252 | " | " | " light green | 10 |

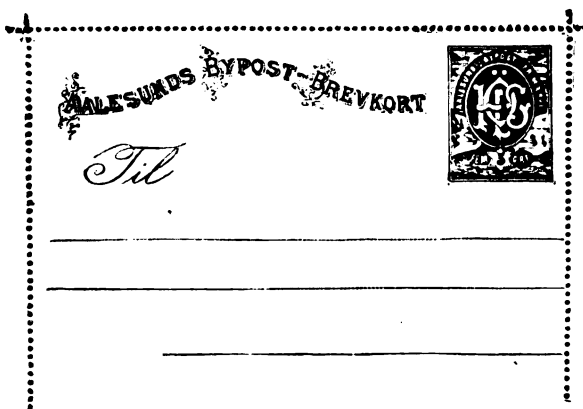
Same, with period after *Norsk Hoved-Jernbane*.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------|----|
| 253 | 1888 | 472 | no value, dark green | 10 |
| 254 | " | " | " light green | 10 |

LOCAL CARDS.

AALESUND.

LETTER CARDS.



473

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|---------------|----|
| 301 | 1884 | 473 | 50 blue, blue | 15 |
|-----|------|-----|---------------|----|

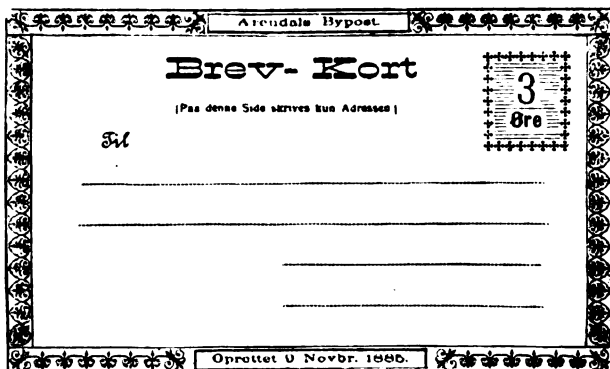
ARENDAAL.



474

401 1882 474 30 red, white

15



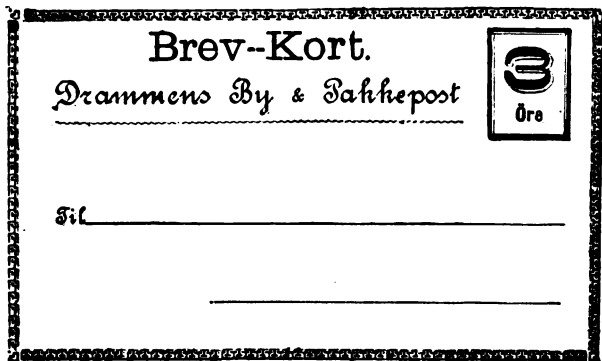
475

402 1889 475 30 red brown, buff
403 " " 3x30 red brown, buff F 1

10

15

DRAMMENS.



476

501 1888 476 30 black, rose

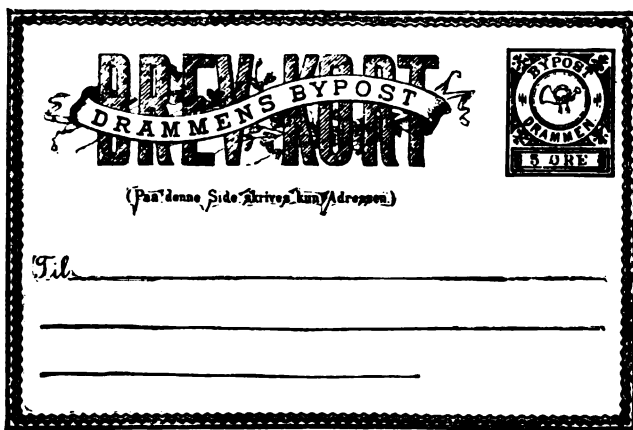
20



477

502 1888 477 30 lilac, rose

15



478

503 1889 478 50 red, white
504 " " 5x50 red white F 2

10
15

HOLMESTRAND.



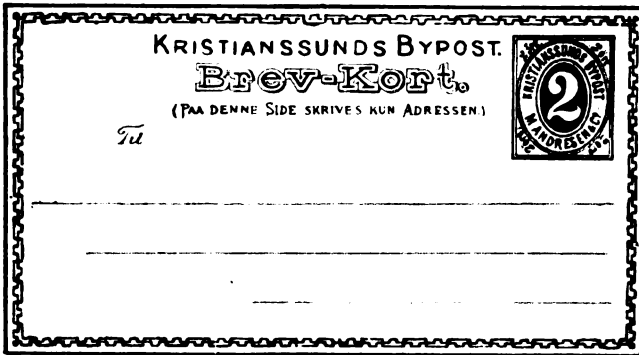
479

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------------------------------------|----|
| 601 | 1888 | 479 | 30 dark blue, <i>white</i> | 10 |
| 602 | " | " | 30 ultramarine, <i>white</i> | 10 |
| 603 | " | " | 3x30 dark blue, <i>white F 2</i> | 15 |
| 604 | " | " | 3x30 ultramarine, <i>white F 2</i> | 15 |

KRISTIANSUND.

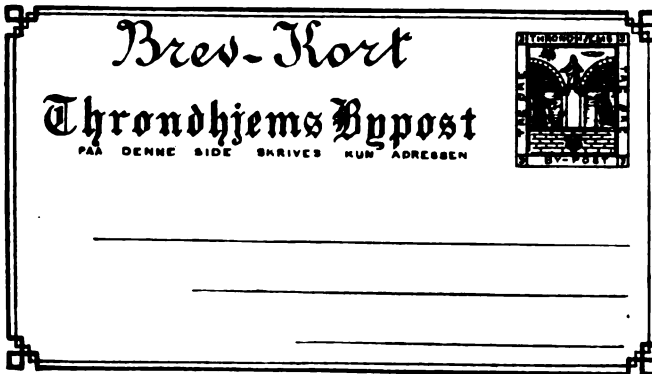


| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| | | | 480 | |
| 701 | 1879 | 480 | 20 blue, <i>white</i> | 5 |
| 702 | " | " | 40 violet, <i>white</i> | 10 |



| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------------|----|
| | | | 481 | |
| 703 | 1880 | 481 | 20 vermilion, <i>white</i> | 5 |
| 704 | " | " | 40 blue, <i>white</i> | 10 |

THRONDHJEM.



| | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-----------------------|----|
| | | | 482 | |
| 801 | 1882 | 482 | 30 blue, <i>white</i> | 15 |

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

AFGHANISTAN.



1868 2736 no value, mauve on laid paper

ANGOLA.

*Perforated 12½.*

Error on the sheet of 20r.

1885 286 40r carmine

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated 12.*

1890 2731 ¼c on 12c blue, black surcharge

WRAPPERS.



1882 313 ½c brown, buff laid paper

ENVELOPES.



1890 326 10c brown, white wove paper

BAVARIA.



Perforated 14.

Watermarked horizontal wavy lines.

1890 419 50 pf violet brown

BRITISH GUIANA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated 14.

| | | | |
|------|------|--------------------|----|
| 1890 | 2581 | 3c mauve and black | |
| " | " | 10c " | 40 |
| " | " | 20c " | 75 |
| " | " | 40c " | 25 |

CEYLON.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



Size 153x95 mm.

1890 655 15c rose

DUTCH INDIES.*Perforated.*

1890 776 12½c gray

FRENCH COLONIES.**Diego Suarez.***Perforated.*

1890 2707 15c on 25c black on rose, violet surcharge

GREAT BRITAIN.
JUBILEE ENVELOPE.

POST OFFICE JUBILEE
OF
UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 2ND JULY, 1890.



THE NORTH MAIL MAKING FOR HIGHGATE, 1780, AT 8 MILES AN HOUR.



RATES.
4d
8d
1/2
2/6

1840.



1890.



THE NORTH MAIL, 1890, APPROACHING CARLISLE AT 48 MILES AN HOUR.

Size 133x106 mm.

1890 2732 1p blue, white paper

1.00

INDIA.
Pounch.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1890 1189 1/2a black, white laid paper

15

Scinde.



1850 1204 1/2a red paper, embossed

JAMAICA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*

1890 2733 2½p on 4p vermillion, black surcharge

MEXICO.**Cuernavaca.**

1867 2734 (2 reales,) black on white wove paper.

Patzcuaro.

1868 2735 no value, black on blue wove paper.

NEVIS.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

1890 1504 1sh violet

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENVELOPES.



Size 138x80 mm.

1889 1554C 2p blue, *blue wove paper*

NORWAY.



Perforated 13 1/2.

1890 1583 20 bistre

ROUMANIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



Perforated.

Watermark Coat of Arms.

1890 1804 5b green
 " " 10b green

RUSSIA.

Perforated 15.

1890 2659 14k blue and rose

Seychelles.

2718

TURKEY.

Perforated.

1890 2122 10pa gray green
 " " 1pi gray blue

WURTEMBERG.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Perforated.

1890 2444 3pf brown
 " " 5pf green
 " " 25pf orange
 " " 50pf red brown

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Continued.

OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.—CONTINUED.

1871.

Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Four varieties in the setting up. Size varying, average 137x87 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIOS DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

SALE DE

EN

DE

DE 18

a. *Servicios*; comma after *Nacionales*.
1225 no value, white wove paper
1226 " white ruled paper
b. *Servicio*; *Remite* begins under S of *Sale*.
1227 no value, white wove paper
1228 " white ruled paper
c. *Servicio*; *Remite* begins under E of *Sale*.
round period after *Oficial*

1229 no value, white wove paper
1230 " white ruled paper
d. Same as preceding, but square period
after *Oficial*.
1231 no value, white wove paper
1232 " white ruled paper

1874-80.

Typeset, black impression on white paper; eighteen varieties in the setting up of the frame. Size varying, average 135x83 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de *en* *de* *de 18*

Remite

El Administrador,

a. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 16th ornaments from the left in upper frame point to the right.

1233 no value, white wove paper

1234 " white ruled paper

b. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th ornaments point to the right.

1235 no value, white wove paper

1236 " white ruled paper

c. The 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th ornaments point to the right; the 5th and 10th ornaments from top in left frame point downwards, the 9th ornament in left frame points upwards.

1237 no value, white wove paper

1238 " white ruled paper

d. Same as preceding (c) but in the left frame the 5th and 10th ornaments point upwards and the 9th downwards.

1239 no value, white wove paper

1240 " white ruled paper

e. The 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th ornaments point to the right.

1241 no value, white wove paper

1242 " white ruled paper

f. The 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 17th ornaments point to the right.

1243 no value, white wove paper

1244 " white ruled paper

g. The 2d, 3d, 7th, 9th, 11, 14th, and 15th ornaments point to the right.

1245 no value, white wove paper

1246 " white ruled paper

h. The 2d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th ornaments point to the right.

1247 no value, white wove paper

1248 " white ruled paper

i. The 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th ornaments point to the right; the 8th ornament in right frame is like corner ornament.

1249 no value, white wove paper

1250 no value, white ruled paper

j. The 2d, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th ornaments point to the right.

1251 no value, white wove paper

1252 " white ruled paper

k. The 2d 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th ornaments point to the right.

1253 no value, white wove paper

1254 " white ruled paper

l. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 14th ornaments point to the right; the 15th ornament is turned inwards; the 10th ornament in left frame points upwards.

1255 no value, white wove paper

1256 " white ruled paper

m. Same as preceding (l) but in the left frame the 10th ornament points downwards.

1257 no value, white wove paper

1258 " white ruled paper

n. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, ornaments point to the right.

1259 no value, white wove paper

1260 " white ruled paper

o. The 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th ornaments point to the right.

1261 no value, white wove paper

1262 " white ruled paper

p. The 3d, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th ornaments point to the right; the 6th in right frame and 15th in bottom frame are turned inwards.

1263 no value, white wove paper

1264 " white ruled paper

q. The 4th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th ornaments point to the right; the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th ornaments in right frame are turned inwards.

1265 no value, white wove paper

1266 " white ruled paper

r. The 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th ornaments point to the right; the 10th ornament in bottom frame is turned inwards.

1267 no value, white wove paper

1268 " white ruled paper

1881.

Type set, black impression on white wove paper.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en *de* de 188

- | | | | |
|---|------|----------------------------|--|
| a. <i>E</i> of <i>Estados</i> is over <i>I</i> of <i>Servi-</i> | 1271 | no value, white wove paper | c. <i>E</i> of <i>Estados</i> is over <i>IC</i> of <i>Servi-</i> |
| <i>cio</i> . Size 135x80 mm. | 1272 | " white ruled paper | <i>cio</i> . Size 135x80 mm. |
| 1269 no value, white wove paper | 1273 | no value, white wove paper | |
| 1270 " white ruled paper | 1274 | " white ruled paper | |
| b. <i>E</i> of <i>Estados</i> is over <i>C</i> of <i>Servi-</i> | | | |
| <i>cio</i> . Size 135x87 mm. | | | |

1884.

1° Type set, black impression on white ruled paper. Size 135x87 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en *de* de 188

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. 1st dash begins under <i>U</i> of <i>Unidos</i> ; | b. 1st dash begins under <i>UN</i> of <i>Uni-</i> |
| 2d dash begins under <i>De</i> . | <i>dos</i> ; 2d dash begins to the right of <i>De</i> . |
| 1275 no value, white wove paper | 1277 no value, white wove paper |
| 1276 " white ruled paper | 1278 " white laid paper |

2° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 134x80 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en *de* de 188

a. The corner ornaments have stars turned inwards.

1279 no value, white wove paper

1280 " white wove paper, ruled

1281 " white laid paper, ruled

b. The corner ornaments have star turned outwards.

1282 no value, white wove paper

1283 " white wove paper, ruled

1284 " white laid paper, ruled

c. The lower right corner ornament has star turned outwards.

1285 no value, white wove paper

1286 " white wove paper, ruled

1287 " white laid paper, ruled

3° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 134x80 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Saló de

en

de

de 188

a. 1st and 2d dash end to the left of *N* of *Nacionales*.

1288 no value, white wove paper

1289 " white wove paper, ruled

b. 1st dash ends under *C* of *Colombia*; 2d dash ends to the left of *N* of *Nacionales*.

1290 no value, white wove paper

1291 " white wove paper, ruled

4° Type set, black impression on colored wove paper. Size 132x80 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Saló de

en

de

de 18

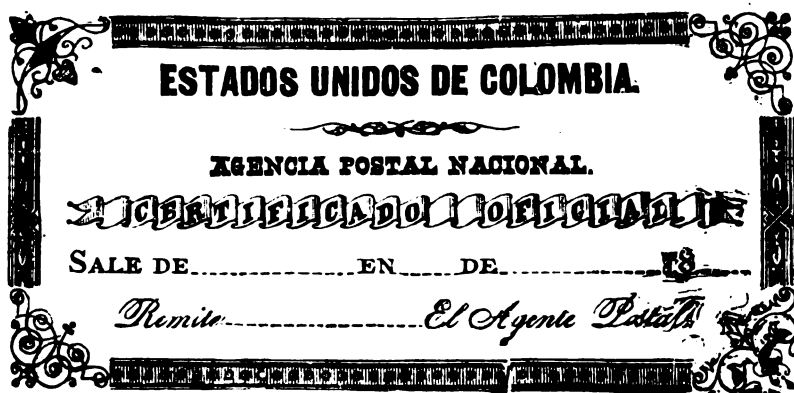
Remite

El Administrador,

1292 no value, yellow wove paper

1293 no value, blue green wove paper

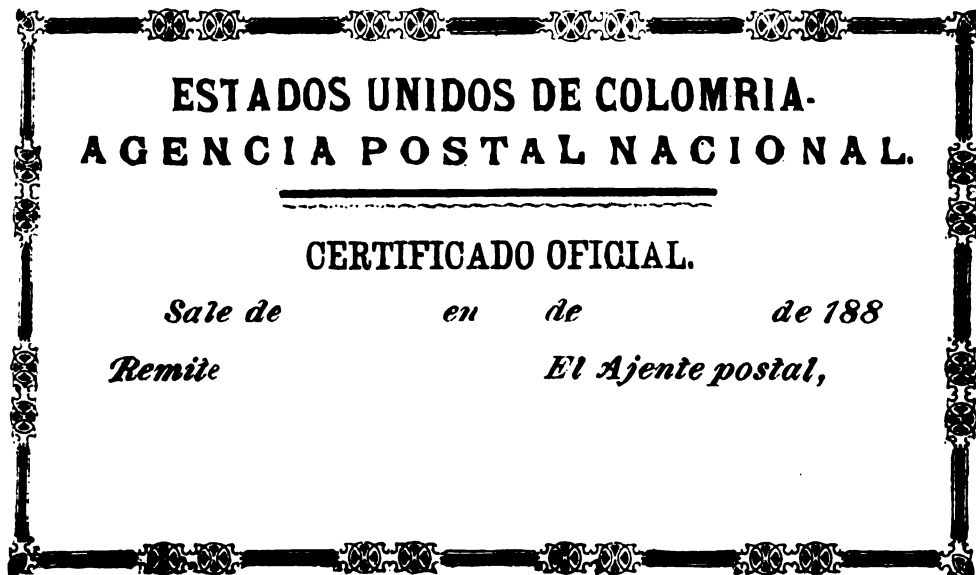
5° Type set, black impression on various papers. Size 102 x 50 mm.



1294 no value, white wove paper

1295 no value, yellow laid paper

6° Type set, black impression on white paper. Size 128x75 mm.



1296 no value, white wove paper

1886.

1° Type set, black impression on grayish wove paper. Size 151x84 mm.

E E. U U. DE COLOMBIA.—SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL N.º

Saló de Buenaventura, en de de 188

Remite el _____

al _____

á _____

El Agente Postal,

1297 no value, white wove paper

2º Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 126x80 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Saló de _____ *en* _____ *de* _____ *de 188*

Remite

1298 no value, white wove paper

3° Type set, black impression on white paper. Size 131x85 mm.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de _____ *en* _____ *de* _____ *de 188*

Remite _____ *El Administrador,*

1299 no value, white wove paper

1300 " white wove paper, ruled

Varieties: Administrador spelled with *a* instead of *n*.

1301 no value, white wove paper

1302 " white wove paper, ruled

4° Type set, black impression on white laid paper. Size 143x96 mm.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

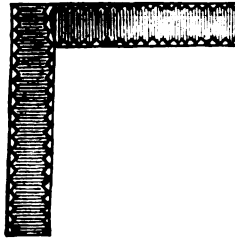
CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de _____ *en* _____ *de* _____ *de 188*

Remite _____ *El Administrador.*

1303 no value, white laid paper

5° Type set, black impression on colored wove paper.



1304 no value, green wove paper

1887.

1° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 149x98 mm.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de *en* *de* *de* 188

a. Dotted lines to the right of *Sale de*.
1305 no value, white wove paper, ruled

b. No dotted lines to the right of *Sale de*.
1306 no value, white wove paper, ruled

2° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 144x98 mm.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de *en* *de* *de* 188

a. Dotted line begins close to *Sale de*.
1307 no value, white wove paper

b. Dotted line begins 2 mm from *Sale de*
1308 no value, white wove paper

3° Type set black impression on grayish wove paper. Size 135x81 mm.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL

Sale de *en* *de* *de*

1309 no value, grayish wove paper

4° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 130x85 mm.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

Administración subalterna de Correos nacionales.

Gramos

Número

CÉRTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de La Mesa en de de 188

Remite

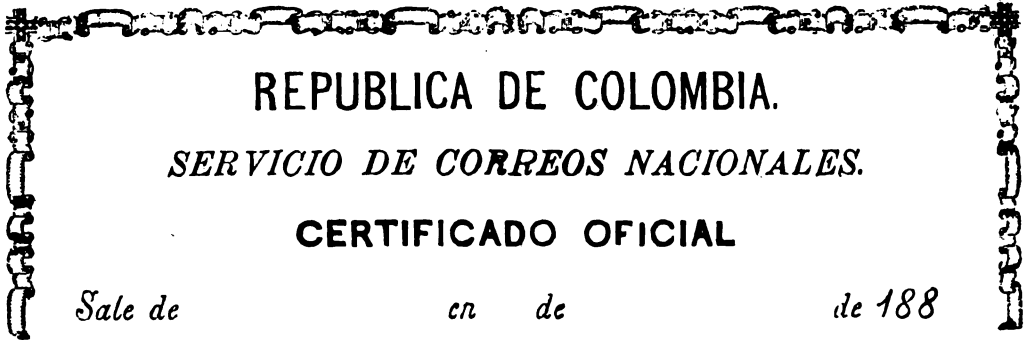
al señor

El Administrador

#

1310 no value, white wove paper

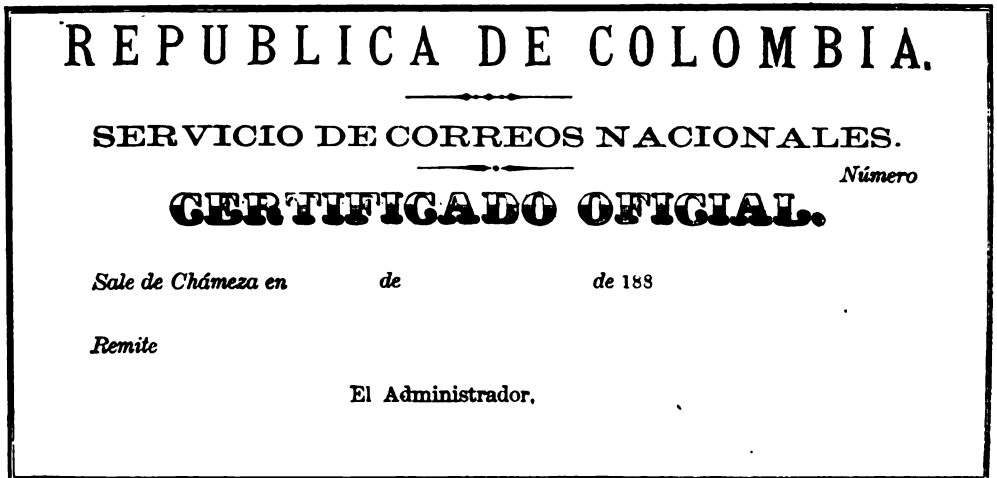
5° Type set, black impression on grayish wove paper. Size 136x81 mm.



1311 no value, white wove paper

1888.

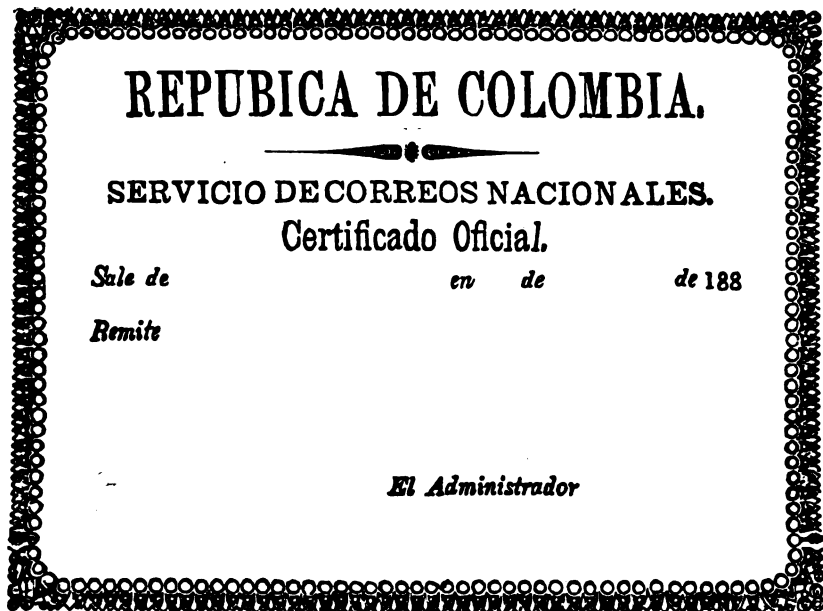
1° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 195x94 mm.



(Reduced to two-thirds.)

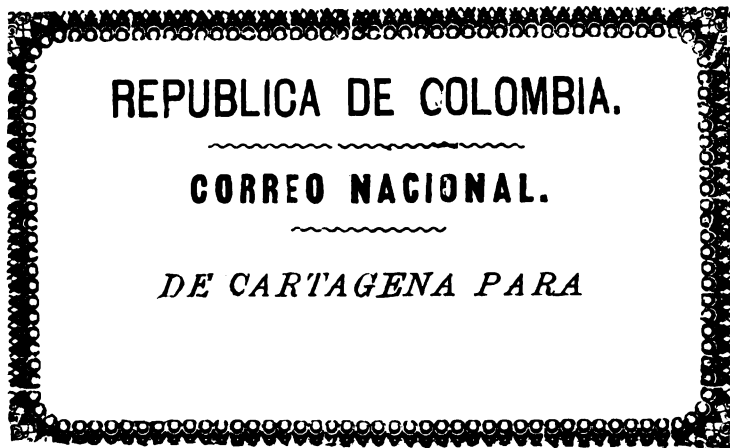
1312 no value, white wove paper

2° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 107x79 mm.



1313 no value, white wove paper

3° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 96x58 mm.



1314 no value, white wove paper

4° Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 93x59 mm.



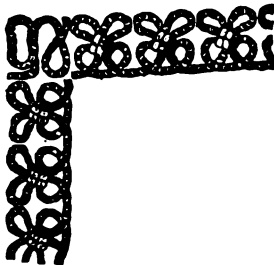
1315 no value, white wove paper

5° Type set, black impression on colored wove paper.



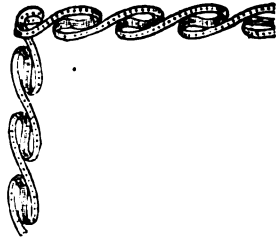
1316 no value, pink wove paper

6° Type set, black impression on white wove paper.



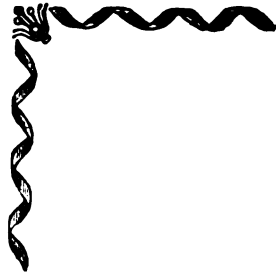
1317 no value, white wove paper

7° Type set, black impression on colored wove paper.



1318 no value, yellow wove paper

8° Type set, black impression on colored wove paper.



1319 no value, blue wove paper

1889.

Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 132x86 mm.

REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Saló de Bogotá en de de 18

Remito

á

El Jefe de la Sección,

1320 no value, white wove paper.

OFFICIAL REGISTERED ENVELOPE.

1886.

Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 227x 98 mm.

REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL N.º

Saló de Quidó, en de de 188

Remito

El Administrador,

(Reduced to two-thirds.)

1401 no value, white wove paper

THE PARIS STAMP EXCHANGE.

Translated from the *Revue Philatelique* by J. A.

The Stamp Exchange of the "Champs-Élysées" is certainly one of the features of picturesque Paris. This rendezvous, dear to collector and dealer, is situated between the "Champs-Élysées" and Guignol.

To be appreciated the exchange should be visited when at its height, that is to say at about four o'clock on a fine spring afternoon.

Its devotees are of two classes, viz: those bringing stamps and those in search of them.

To the former class belong the messenger boys, their stock in trade consisting of the stamps they have been begging from the persons who employ them; the office-boys who find their profits in ransacking the waste-baskets; the sons of consuls and ambassadors who increase their pocket money through the official correspondence of their parents; and lastly those who may have inherited a collection from some relative either by his decease or from one who went away to foreign lands and never returned.

The above generally know nothing or but little of the value of the stamps they bring, and consequently around them both amateur and dealer gather like wolves in search of prey. You will see the latter turning over with feverish hands the leaves of the albums, small books or sheets of their victims, or else looking over the shoulders of the fortunate ones having that privilege, scrutinizing watermarks, looking for errors, turning over or wetting the stamps, until at last, in a stamp the ignorant neophyte values at two cents, they find the watermark, perforation or error, which in the eyes of the expert enhances its value a hundredfold.

This attraction for the unknown, this possibility of a find, is the reason that although the exchange is held in the open air, it is always well attended both during the stormy days of mid-winter and the beautiful summer days.

By the side of the ardent collector, the petty dealer and the impecunious, strut the high personages of the exchange, the impeccable connoisseur and the large dealer.

These generally keep aloof and only mix with the crowd when occasion requires it. They are well known and often consulted, and are informed of every important discovery.

As soon as apprised of such an event, they condescend to approach. Then the hunt after spoil begins, and in a moment's time the inherited collection is stripped of all its gems. Once the album has left their hands, nothing but its skeleton remains, which in turn is abandoned to the small fry.

The exchange is not exclusively a resort for the male sex; the fair sex is also represented and both young and old women visit it. They differ from men in that they do not come burdened as they do, nor are they as demonstrative, and they also spend less money. As a rule they do not buy but exchange.

Nor need it be feared that their beautiful eyes turn the heads of the collector or play havoc with the hearts of the philatelists. Oh no! At such times they are insensible to charms. They are like Shaunard in the "Bohemian Life," with this difference, that instead of an antique book, their collections supply the place of their hearts.

It occasionally happens, that the ardor of the brokers and collectors is somewhat dampened by a sudden thunderstorm. At such times those least smitten by the fever vacate the place and take shelter in groups in some

neighboring café of the Avenue Marigny; but the real collector disregards such trifling interruptions. The rain falls in torrents; peals of thunder shake the air, flashes of lightning dazzle the eye and soon the Champs-Élysées, which but a moment before presented a spectacle of animation and gayety, are completely deserted with the exception of those stoics who are the real and true philatelists.

There they are a sorry sight to behold! Their clothes are dripping, their silk hats formless their foot gear soaking wet. What do they care! The inclemencies of the season are of little consequence to them when matters concerning their hobby are in question! They are waiting for the weather to clear up, and in the meantime, under the scanty protection their umbrellas will afford they spend their time in showing each other their rarities, the gems of their collections.

Whoever has not endured those trials and tribulations is in their eyes but a chance collector, one not deserving the name, and lacking in true zeal and not able to appreciate the possession of a long wished for stamp.

What is strange is that the fever not only attacks the amateur, but even the dealer is sometimes subject to it.

He gladly sells stamps of medium value, stamps which he is likely to get again; but when it comes to rarities like the early Mauritius, the Sydney Views and Buenos Ayres, he frequently does not part with them though he may have a chance to dispose of them most advantageously. He hoards them as a miser does his treasure, shows them with pride to a few favorite friends, and if he finally sells them, it is to some one who has the mania still more than he.

The storms of the summer lessen by no means the charms of the exchange, on the contrary they add to it a certain spice greatly relished by the true collector.

The balmy days of the pleasant season are over and winter is at hand. It is comparatively easy to bear the violence of a thunderstorm, but when it comes to enduring the nipping cold of winter and the biting storm of snow and sleet, one would suppose that the exchange would be deserted and traffic would cease. By no means, the exchange is then even more interesting and better attended.

The collector is chilled to the bone, the grippe takes hold of him and sore throats are caught. What is that to him in return for the pleasure of meeting his rivals, of talking about the philatelic news of the week and increasing his collection.

Night approaches; the lukewarm collector returns to a neighboring café. Not so with the stoics, they brave wind and weather, storm ice and snow to follow their favorite pursuit. By the unsteady light of the dingy street lamp they will remain forgetful of hour and season, their heads filled with dreams of the philatelic heaven, their feet benumbed with the cold and chilled by the melting snow.

THE BRITISH GUIANA POST OFFICE.

(From a Demarara daily paper.)

In our correspondence columns to-day is a letter from a Water Street merchant relating an incident which is likely to be memorable in the history of our postage stamps. Our system of Government is known to be paternal, most paternal. A man may buy at one time only a small measure of opium and only one quart of rum. And now—Heaven bless them for their kind-

ness—our authorities have decided that the people shall not be allowed to buy more than a certain number of postage stamps!!! This is not a joke. It is a positive fact. The three Stamp Commissioners Messrs. Austin, Turner and Collier (we mention their names with reluctance) have issued a notice that as a sufficient number of one-cent stamps for the postal requirements of the colony has been issued, the further sale will be conducted only at the Post Office, under regulations. From the founding of that useful commodity the postage stamp, its sale in all countries in the world has been according to the wants of the buyers; the one desire of the issuers of it being to have as many as possible sold. All over the globe the stamp collector's album is to be found, in the smallest cottage and in the Royal palace; stamp collection has been elevated into a science, and at the present moment the treasures of a philatelic exhibition in London are delighting the most intellectual people of the empire. Because collectors and those who collect for collectors bought up large quantities of a provisional issue of one-cent stamps which our Government had to issue a month ago, the Commissioners have lost their head entirely, and see in this important contribution to the revenue of the Post Office, an attempt to trifle with the Fiscal machinery. One of the Commissioners stated in Court that the printer could supply 60,000 of the new stamps per day (and considering that the printing is done at the rate of 60 in one impression, the Commissioner might have said 300,000 a day so far as the printer is concerned) and at this rate the local demands could soon have been met in full. But however long or deep the local demands were, the Government ought to have continued to supply them as long as there was any paper left in the colony. The Commissioners are deliberately interfering with a legitimate branch of postal revenue, and if strict justice were meted out to them, they would be called upon to make good the loss their misapprehension of the range and utility of the postage stamp has caused and is causing the colonial revenue.

THE POST OFFICE.

Sir—Allow me to make the following statement of fact.

This morning, having occasion to post a number of town letters, I sent my clerk to the P. O. to purchase three shillings worth of stamps. He returned, informing me that the P. O. people *declined to sell any stamps*. Thinking the lad was temporarily "off his head" in imagining he had received such an utterly absurd and unbusiness-like reply to such an ordinary and commonplace request, I put on my hat and paid a visit in person to the office where I receive an exactly similar answer; qualified however, by the supplemental offer to let me have *twenty-four cents worth* if I specially wished it, but no more!!

Accustomed as I am, with other business men, to the vagaries of Officials in hindering legitimate trade, I must confess that a retrospect of over a quarter of a century of commercial life entirely fails in calling up anything approaching to such an idiotic act as this determination which the Post Office authorities have just arrived at. Fancy if you have a luxuriant imagination for conjuring up the ridiculous and unlikely, any one applying at the proper quarters in London for stamps and being told they could not be sold, that letters must be brought to the office to be stamped!!

Here is a Government declaring themselves at the last meeting of the Financial Court so thoroughly impecunious and "hard up" that they recommended the immediate framing and introduction of recondite laws, thoroughly unfitted for the circumstances of the colony, and which will be found

utterly unworkable in practice should they ever get past their present embryo state,—for the purpose of raising money to fill a contemplated empty exchequer at the end of the year—and yet refusing to employ the easy, popular and thoroughly legitimate means of raising a revenue by selling stamps ! ! Can want of business acumen go further?—I am, Sir,

WATER STREET.

1st August, 1890.

[The Post Office is not to blame; for "Post Office" read "Stamp Commissioners.—ED. "A."]

THE A. P. A CONVENTION.

That appearances are deceptive requires no further proof than the history of the Conventions of our Association. Each year we anticipated a stormy meeting and each time we suffered disappointment. Circulars of abuse and criticism were the order of the day, and when the hostile forces were arrayed, prepared for battle, each army was afraid of the powder of the other, and the flag of truce waved during the entire encampment.

This year, the order of things was reversed, and prior to the Convention all appeared to be harmonious. However, the fire was slumbering and it took but little to ignite it and to make the session just closed a memorable one as the seat of a hard fought battle.

The struggle for proxies had been a quiet but nevertheless a thorough one, and the final vote on Thursday showed 436 members represented, which, indeed, was a satisfactory showing, particularly if we consider that in the summer a great many of our members are not at their homes.

The attendance, in person, varied from forty to eighty, and again proved the wisdom of those who for years have contended that every Convention should be held in New York or some other large eastern city. Chicago and St. Louis have conclusively proven that an adequate attendance cannot be secured in a western city, and that every Convention held there will attract only a very slim number of members not residents of the Convention town.

This year by determining upon New York as the seat of the next Convention, a new departure has been made, and we sincerely hope that this precedent can be made a rule.

The greatest struggle was over the question of abrogating the clause of our Constitution which prohibits two or more residents of the same State occupying elective offices. The experience of the past has shown us that this clause greatly restricted the choice of officers and prevented us from securing the best men, no matter where we found them. In former years the amendment was not insisted upon by those favoring it, as they feared that some disgruntled members would resign and thereby weaken our Association. However, we are now sufficiently strong to be able to bear the loss of any who may leave us for such a reason.

On Monday evening the preliminary skirmish showed that the *antis* were able to defeat the proposed amendment, and great crowing was indulged in over the victory. However, the fight was not over, and one of the eastern members determined to carry the proposition if energy and labor would accomplish it. The result was that on Thursday morning the proxies of this eastern member had increased from twenty to forty, and before the *antis* could realize what had occurred they found themselves routed horse, foot and dragoons. The final vote showed 311 votes in favor of this change, which was four more than required by the Constitution.

The only other important effect of the Convention is the abolition of the *American Philatelist* and the adoption of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* as the official organ of the Association.

As long as our present gifted editor was able to devote a large part of his time to the publication of our paper, it was something that we justly took great pride in, but during the past six or eight months he has found it impossible to devote thus the time that he formerly so employed, and as a result the *Journal* deteriorated and our members began to find it dry and uninteresting. As a *dernier coup* we were informed that Mr. Brock would under no circumstances accept a re-appointment as Editor in Chief, and under these circumstances the change made was considered a desirable one.

After October 1st, the members will receive the *Metropolitan Philatelist* in lieu of the *American Philatelist* and it is to be sincerely hoped that the editor of the former will use his best endeavors to make the official journal the organ of all.

A few other matters passed upon at the Convention are worthy of notice and we shall mention them herewith.

1. Mr. J. J. Casey was debarred from further advertising in our official organ.
2. All voting by the Association shall hereafter be carried on under secret ballot.
3. The next Convention will assemble in New York on the third Monday in August, next year.
4. The Exchange Department was placed upon a cash basis and the Superintendent deprived of the first choice, so that all have an equal chance.
5. J. A. Pierce and G. C. Lubitz were expelled from the Association on charges preferred in secret session.

As usual many other matters of minor importance were discussed and passed, but this short review cannot properly enter upon their consideration.

Taken as a whole the result of the Convention is certainly a satisfactory one and we sincerely hope that next year, when we meet again, we shall have cause for congratulation over the progress that we have made.

We append the address of the President, which is indeed worthy of careful attention from every member of the association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"In response to the invitation of the three sister societies of New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, which she is proud to number among her daughters by adoption, our Association meets here to-day in the metropolis of our country, to deliberate on our affairs. It is fitting that we express both our thanks and appreciation. No other locality in the land awakens so many slumbering reminiscences of the devotees of our cult; for in this city is the old homestead where our first Convention was held, and where our Association had its birth; about no other dwell so many whose names are alike familiar to us all and prominent in our annals; in no other is that enthusiasm for our pursuit, which is both kindled and maintained by the constant friction of mind against mind engaged in the same endeavor, so likely to thrill into flame and be fed and renewed; in no other could so many of our members personally participate in our councils. We rejoice, therefore, to be here, and on such an invitation.

The magnificence of architecture, the aggregation of wealth, the splendor of civilization, the evidences of art and science and learning which surround us here, instinctively lead us to reflect how much the present age is indebted for the rapid growth of all these to that postal reform which, beginning in Great Britain fifty years ago, almost unnoticed elsewhere for a time, has

nevertheless grown and spread until to-day all nations have adopted its plan and feel its benign influence. For it extended to the many what had been the luxury of the few, cheapening and widening the means of communication, reaching to every avocation and relation of the modern community—the very life-blood of commerce and traffic, nourishing every social, scientific and family interest. A reform the semi-centennial of which as the representatives of the Stamp Collectors of the United States, we propose, among other things, to celebrate at this Convention; for it called into being and depended much for its success on those little treasures which are the monuments and records of its progress, and which it is our pleasure to collect and study, and to promulgate the knowledge of which our Association was formed.

Let us not hope to settle who was the first to start this reform, to suggest the collection of postage by stamps, or to invent any of their various forms. Many another historical question presents like complications, and will remain unsettled through the ages; for different minds are led to different conclusions by the same facts, and all do not accept the same evidence. Though his countrymen at once awarded to Sir Rowland Hill the honor of having first formed that happy "combination of a number of principles brought into harmonious operation, each aiding and strengthening all the others," which constituted his famous plan, and on which he himself says he depended, (*Post Circular* No. 4, April 5, 1838), in the minds of some at least who read in Sir Rowland's Life his own version of the story, there may arise the suspicion that he received fully all the honor and emolument to which he was entitled; to those searching further, the truth may seem to be that those other advocates of postal reform whose names had already become prominent from their frequent attacks on existing postal abuses, both in Parliament and out, had suggested many of the features of the Plan, and prepared the public mind for, if they had not exactly excited it to demand the change; to these Sir Rowland Hill may not appear as a great public benefactor, but as a tactician shrewd enough to seize the opportunity and by a skillful combination of the suggestions of others to gain their support in reaping for himself all the credit, place and emolument. If the view of such be true, this would be an old and oft repeated story. "Unsolved questions have no respect for the tranquility of nations," and when a people feel that honor is due to some one, they are impatient to select the hero. In after time some will always doubt whether the garland was rightly bestowed.

The Reform has proved a boon to the nations, no matter how many fallacies or sophisms may have been advanced as arguments for its adoption, or how many assumptions and errors may have entered into the calculation of the rate, (*Quarterly Review*, Vol. 14, p. 513, 1838) and although minds differed then as now as to whether time would or has solved the question of the financial soundness of the plan, and as to whether the advantages of a cheap, rapid and universal communication are not so important that a nation can well afford to pay part of the expense from its general revenue.

Nor does it matter much that nearly every part of this plan seems to have been previously suggested separately, and its essential features even combined by some one else. It was largely due to the energy of Mr. Hill that they were adopted as a whole, whether its fundamental idea that the reduction of tax, within due limits, increases revenue, came from Sir Henry Parnell's Finance Reform, as Sir Rowland himself admits, or the theory that postage should be charged by weight instead of by the sheet, or by the distance, was derived from the Anglo-French Treaty of March 30, 1836, or from the postal regulations regarding newspapers on the continent, or from the suggestions of Mr. Wallace in 1833. (*Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, p. 17) or whether the well tried scheme of the District Post of Dockwra and its successors, or

the long established privileges of taxed newspapers then lately extended to other printed matter, suggested uniformity of rate, disregard of distance, or the rate itself, and although the records show that Mr. E. Bulwer Lytton, in June, 1832, had proposed in Parliament to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers and advertisements, and appoint a committee to report instead a plan for a uniform postage, suggesting one so like Sir Rowland's, letters excepted, that one is puzzled to distinguish between them; that on May 22d, 1834, Mr. Lytton repeated the proposal in Parliament, and Sir Rowland's own brother spoke in favor of the plan, and recalled, as a means of carrying it out, Mr. Knight's suggestion of covers (Hansard, 3d Series, Vol. 23, pp. 1193 and 1214) to which Sir Rowland acknowledges he was indebted for his idea of collecting postage by stamps; that a Committee on May 5, 1836, had reported to Parliament in favor of a low uniform rate of postage for prices current, though as they could not divest themselves of the old idea that a tax on the paper was "more certain for the revenue" and a "saving of time for the post office", accomplishing the same result, when accompanied by the right of free transmission through the mail, as had long been the case with newspapers, these ideas were embodied in the postal acts of 1836, (6 and 7 Guil IV, Chap. 59 and 76); that the Committee which reported favorably upon Sir Rowland's plan (3d Report, p. 68), recommended its adoption not because it contained anything original, but because, as they say, "As regards the plan of a low uniform rate, payable in advance, and to be collected by means of stamps, the principal points established in evidence are the fact that this plan in the case of newspapers is now in full operation, and was retained in the year 1836 expressly on the ground of its superior convenience as a mode of collecting postage; the fact that this plan, so far as uniformity of rate and prepayment are concerned, is already in operation in the case of the letters of soldiers and sailors, and is considered by them a highly valuable privilege; the fact that so far as uniformity of rating is concerned, the plan is in operation in the case of ship letters, which are transmitted for the rate of 4d from one extremity of the Kingdom to the other."

Though late research has perhaps thus discovered what were the probable sources whence the inspiration of each separate part of the famous "Plan" flowed, though none of them may have been urged by its author in its favor, and all may have been overlooked in the general joy at the adoption of the reform and in honoring its leader, none of these things, or the many more that might be recalled, did time suffice, are now likely to reverse the verdict of his contemporaries or detract from the fame of the "Father of the Modern Postal System."

Nor, if the inquiry is pursued as to whence the suggestion of the several forms of postage stamps provided for by the act of 1840, were originally derived, will all reach the same conclusion. Some will find the origin of postage stamps in that device used for a time in Paris in 1653, which could be "wrapped around, attached to or tucked into a letter in any manner so that only it might be seen and removed by the carrier;" or in the letter sheets, both with embossed and impressed stamps, in use for prepaying postage in Sardinia, in 1819 and '20; or in the suggestions of postal stamps made, but not adopted, in Sweden in 1823; or in those "certain stamped envelopes" recommended by Mr. Whitney to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry unbound printed matter in 1830, (); or in those covers proposed by Mr. Knight in 1834.

Others again will claim that all these forms, as well as the adhesive of 1840, have their suggestion in the fiscal stamps then in almost universal use in Europe. The form adopted in Holland in 1624, was, they say, itself ad-

hesive. The stamped paper introduced into Castile in 1636, soon after into all the Spanish Colonies, and later into England in 1694, or the newspaper stamp of 1712, would, it is claimed, naturally suggest the stamped letter sheet, the newspaper band and the stamped cover as well. The medicine stamp of 1802, would, it is argued, readily convert itself into an adhesive postal so soon as the latter was wanted. There is no real difference, some will say, between a postal and a fiscal, it is only a question into which pocket the money goes, and modern systems are abolishing all such fanciful distinctions between these branches of the revenue.

Others will still maintain that there can be no possible suggestion of a postage stamp in any fiscal; that there is a wide step from the un gummed medicinal stamp to the adhesive postage stamp. Everyone had forgotten those old stamps of Holland, they will say, and so late as 1861 the United States Patent Office recognized the principles that a wrapper ready gummed was different from an un gummed wrapper by granting letters patent to the suggester.

There will always be others again who will credit or discredit all statements as to the making of essays of adhesive postage stamps at Dundee in 1834 by James Chalmers, and affirm or deny that Mr. Hill must have heard of this suggestion, as well as that of Mr. Knight, through some of his affiliations with other postal reformers, ere he so glibly answered the Committee of 1836. Which theory is right is after all a matter of belief.

"What is history," said Napoleon, "but a fable accepted;" and Napoleon himself is a demi-god or a devil, according as his fable is penned by an Abbot or a Scott. Every one who investigates such disputes is in the end his own court of last resort. Some will accept such portions of the correspondence as Mr. Pearson Hill chooses to permit to be seen, some will have the whole or none. Some will accept the evidence of apparently unbiased men, and some will reject it. Some will submit to arbitrary rules, and others will not think they apply. No tribunal is of such dignity, that its decision will satisfy all in this case any more than arbitrary rules or other judgments have harmonized all opinions as to who discovered Neptune, or invented the telephone. At best they can only decide who shall wear the laurels or retain the emoluments. These his countrymen have long since decreed to Sir Rowland Hill. We may accept or reject their decision as our investigations lead us, but it is the height of folly to let the discussion sow discord in our ranks.

We have the system and enjoy its results; we have, as its outcome, more postal stamps to study than any one of us can ever hope to know all about. If these do not suffice, there is still the wide field of fiscals to explore, and the genius of the future will doubtless find other uses for so convenient a means of collection, until tariffs are abolished, and internal revenue abandoned, and the single tax problem is solved.

The fiscal stamp is often the child of war or of oppression, called into being only to add to the burdens of overtaxed communities, to be carried long after the cause for their creation ceased, a foe to progress and contentment alike, but the postage stamp is the mild child of peace, the messenger of rich and poor, the friend of all, whoever may be entitled to the honor of its first suggestion. It is unseemly that its lovers should wrangle among themselves.

From this review of what we know of the origin of the objects we collect, our memories might naturally wander to the traditions and scattered records of the early days of stamp collecting, did not the time and place recall rather the hour when four years ago our thoughts were turned to this city, busy with wondering what the little band who were then holding that first

Convention and planning for that newborn Association, would devise for us. Many collectors widely scattered throughout our country, knowing each other only by rumor, pursuing a thousand different daily avocations, with no common tie of thought or sympathy save their interest in that one quest which had enlivened and occupied their leisure hours, had long felt that if their common pursuit were not to remain a mere pastime and hobby, but was to be developed upon systematic principles, there was need of union and united effort, and without waiting to decide just what should be done, or just what means should be adopted, had determined to unite first and leave experience to teach both the means and the object. The lines on which such a union was possible were few indeed; to assist individuals to acquire knowledge in regard to the pursuit and to cultivate a feeling of friendship among all engaged in it. And so anticipating much, expecting more, our undefined desires took various shapes, as we stood thus on the threshold of what we believed to be a new era for our pursuit, and about to bid farewell to the old.

Some seemed to have fancied that from the misty land where they had groped along, they were to cross, a grand company, on the rainbow bridge, and divide at once the treasure fabled to lie buried at its end in the Land of Promise. These saw no brilliant colors in our modest Constitution, and gathering only disappointment, refused to join our band. Others dreamt that they were to be wafted by some magician's wand through Fairy-Land, where all should revel, without personal endeavor, in its wonders; and these, too, fell by the way. Others seemed to fear that the marvels stored in the palaces of Abdalla of the Sea would prove to be only broken shells in weedy caves and briny waves to Abdalla of the Land. These still stand waiting, content to pick up the jetsam that may wash ashore. The more serious knew that we were but raising a standard about which all sorts of material would volunteer to muster, and that only after much drilling and marching and counter-marching, weary hours of waiting in inactive camps, and much desertion, could the nucleus of the Grand Army of American Philatelists be formed. Unlike many who associate to traverse a well defined path, or learn a long established science, our band was to explore an untried wilderness, and build both the path and the citadel itself. As the shifting scenes of those four years are rapidly passed in review, we are constrained to admit that we started on right lines.

The first year of undisciplined straggling, when all wanted to lead and none to follow; when each rode his own pet hobby, amazed that all did not recognize in it the superior war horse, as it floundered in the morass, brought us at last, in no fraternal mood, to the appointed rendezvous at Chicago. Convinced, nevertheless, as we reviewed the year, that even our attempt at union had gained for us something, the peace pipe was passed along the line and our regulations made more full and explicit ere we started on a new campaign.

Though better organized and fitted for our work, our second year disclosed not so much of individual seeking, as of a tendency to class dissension that boded no good to our cause, and again, as we bivouaced at Boston, we were fain to review both the methods of those engaged in like pursuits and our own experience, and to more clearly define the respective duties and obligations of our members.

Fair was the pageant as our array began the march anew, but in that third eventful year demoralization in high places, and consequent murmurings that broke forth at last into loud complaint, awakened all the slumbering jealousies, individual, class, and sectional, with their harsh clamor, and compelled us again to consider, when the tents were pitched in St. Louis, our need of continued concession and remodelling our regulations on more rigorous lines.

Some old campaigners thought they saw in our action then prognostications of danger and reason for withdrawing from our ranks. Too much power, they say, was concentrated in the resident in a single section. If it shall be discovered here to-day that there has been any abuse or misuse of the power so delegated, such dire forebodings may be justified, but for this fourth year our army has marched on, new recruits have joined our company, better discipline and better feeling has prevailed, and with no diminished numbers or abated enthusiasm, we look back upon the year with great content. From other lands where others are united for the same pursuit, the news is wafted full of inspiration. Our German brethren have increased in numbers and report good work from Dresden; our Austrian friends have marked their progress by a successful exhibition at Vienna. Our English comrades may well be proud, for they have crowned the year in their celebration of this anniversary. Others in other lands are growing strong in numbers and enthusiasm. To each and all we offer our congratulations, while for ourselves rejoicing that, though so many names have dropped from our muster rolls, and so many who ought to be with us still stand hesitating, there are so many old veterans here to-day proud to have stood by the standard, and so many new recruits whose only regret is that they did not sooner fall into line, all firm in the conviction that it was well that standard was raised here in New York four years ago, and sure of the lesson these years have taught us.

Ours must ever be a band of volunteers; we can draft none into our army however much we may need them. But it is apparent, is it not, that just so much as we have adhered to our aim, by just so much as we have defined the duties and privileges of each, and perfected our discipline, by just so much as the common welfare has been made paramount to individual whims and class distinctions and sectional prejudice; by just so much have we prospered as an Association; by just so much has our pursuit gained in dignity; by just so much has each individual attained in the end his private advancement. These are the objects for which our Association was formed and which hitherto we have steadily pursued and to which every change in our regulations has tended. As we address ourselves to-day to the work of completing what we have begun and strengthening our form of government by incorporating, that there may be authority somewhere to enforce those regulations that may tend to leave none but worthy friends in our ranks, and push with vigor those offensive operations which we feel are necessary that there may be none but harmless foes without to discredit our pursuit, it should be our aim to advance on the same line that has been pursued in the past; to adhere to those principles that have been proved and tried, to retain so far as possible the spirit of our old Constitution as an Association.

Were ours a business union formed to aid our members in acquiring knowledge of the relative commercial value of the specimens they may possess or desire, in increasing by purchase or exchange their individual collections, in solving the problem so often presented of whom to trust, or in collecting debts due from those whom temptation or dishonesty may lead to purchase more than they can promptly pay for, our task were easy and the form simple. We might then make a wide departure from our present plan and adopt the second plan of incorporation suggested as possible by our Committee, and let the business be done as business on a business basis. It would matter little who did it or where it was done, if only its managers were honest and efficient and so situated relatively to each other as to conduct our affairs promptly. It is quite probable that a number of smaller local bodies, such as our Branch Societies, could and would manage such affairs better than a large national association. So strong is the desire of each collector to attain

all those ends wherein he can see direct advantage to himself, that while separately pursuing our individual interests during the year, each is prone to judge our Association a success or a failure by what he can see it has done or failed to do for him, and when we gather together, to approve those suggestions which appear to promise the greater direct benefit to his individual collection or ambition. We are all in danger of forgetting that business is not the object of our organization but incidental to it, the means and not the end.

We were organized merely to aid our members in acquiring knowledge of our pursuit in devoting ourselves to the study of stamps in their intricate and minute varieties and their complicated history, we should still have some little business matters to attend to, but our regulations need be very simple, and again a smaller local body whose members could meet frequently for personal conference and quiet work would accomplish more than our large Association in such pursuits. Witness the results of the labors of the French, the London and Australian Associations in their studies as compared with what the Dresden, Austrian and American Associations have accomplished.

But while we attempt in some measure to secure all these advantages for individuals, as well as to gather what information we may about stamps themselves to aid members in acquiring knowledge of their pursuit, the great advantage of a large association counting its membership in all parts of the country, such as ours, the Dresden, the Austrian and other similar bodies, is in the effect its mere existence has in dignifying our pursuit itself. Our chief object should therefore be to present such an organization, so well conducted, so large in numbers, so bound together in friendship and harmonious in action, so friendly in its relations with other similar associations in all lands, that ultimately all earnest devotees of our science throughout the land will be found in our membership and thus our pursuit be recognized as a worthy one by all who learn of us. And in the end this is the greatest aid we can secure for individual members, for to the members of such a body will come presently advantages in procuring specimens for their collections, in exchanging their surplus, in learning who are the earnest, worthy collectors, and avoiding losses, in gathering the scattered information as to stamps themselves and documents relating to their history, that have hitherto been confined to the privileged few.

Let him who doubts that such has already been among the gains of our Association, or wonders still what personal advantages associations offer him, consider well whether he had rather live in this glad year when each true Knight of the Lady Philatelia much rejoices that in all lands to-day prince and potentate, lord and lady, officials high in place and the honored in all avocations are proud to acknowledge their devotion to her service and crowd to her celebrations; when the press is her herald and governments participate in her exhibitions, and her service is recognized as honorable and worthy, or at that time not far remote when her servitors battled with ribald scoffers and she herself was compelled to wander in disguise and veil her face, despoiled of rightful honor, her approach heralded as "softening of the brain" and officials wondered what frauds on the revenue were being practiced by her devotees, ere her standard was raised by the associations of her followers, and congratulate himself, if he can, that the change has been wrought without his aid and none of his endeavor. Let that other if such there be, who feels no chord within his breast vibrate responsive to this touch compare this day of spacious offices, with their luxurious furnishings and ponderous safes, where now in business centers are displayed the treasures that he covets, where at ease he may select from ornate albums, or unsullied sheets, or cozy nests and boxes, his wants beyond satiety, and busy clerks are handling mails and freights from every quarter of the globe, with that unforgetten time, when from a rough pine board, half hid from curious eyes,

among the confused heaps of a street stall, he furtively snatched some coveted specimen from its confining tack, and paid his nimble copper, or rarer nickle, in shamefaced haste, to scurry round the corner to gloat in solitude upon the treasure,—and declare if he can, that it is profitless to him that he may follow the pursuit in open day, in luxury and peace and honor, and he is glad that to the change nor time nor influence of his has been devoted. Or if there be another who can only recognize that progress which can be measured by a money value, let him from the shelves of some philatelic library where in long rows are gathered the literature of our pursuit, the monthly magazine, hand book and monograph, directory and almanac, priced and auction catalogue, select some little pamphlet that not many years ago sufficed to price our treasures, and the ponderous volume that is now required, and satisfy himself by careful computation by what per cent his album has increased in value, and if he is still content to credit all the difference to business enterprise and push and adversising, let him reflect that the most prominent of all who follow our pursuit as business were the first to recognize how much our Association would be to their advantage, as well as first to endorse and foster all our undertakings.

To the end that the business necessary to a well conducted Association, should be systematically transacted, we have found it necessary from time to time in the past gradually to transfer more and more of the actual management of matters of internal discipline, of finance, of business in short, from our Official Board to our Board of Trustees, and to select these Trustees from one locality, so that they may meet to transact our affairs. We propose now to take another step in the same direction by adding to the duties of this Board those special duties of Treasurer and Secretary which alone of all business matters are still conducted by members of our Official Board. Is the change such a great one that any here to-day can see in it the elements of dissolution? We propose to add two members to this Board, in order to lighten the burdens of each, to make all its members elective and to protect them under the law in the discharge of their duties by incorporating our Association. That there is aught in this simple change, which is but a step forward in the path we have hitherto pursued with such advantage, to stir the hearts of any "to mutiny and rage," to tempt any to raise the factional war cry of "East or West" or "North or South to the Rescue," and to refuse to press onward with us to success, many of us are loth to believe. He were no true Knight of our Lady Philatelia, and recreant indeed, his chivalry were poor and his Philatelic patriotism small, who should hesitate to do his devoir or waiver in his allegiance because the law of the land requires that a bare majority of those who direct her financial affairs and enforce her decrees should be chosen from a single State. Has any ever heard that in the history of that most numerous and successful of all Philatelic Associations any dire calamity has had its origin in the location of its officers in and around the city of Dresden. In national affairs while the fate of parties in particular campaigns has often depended on the selection of candidates from particular states, has it ever been claimed that the fate of the nation or the patriotism of individuals depended on any such issue? If there be such an instance the disaster came to those who waived in their loyalty. All such jealousies have been thrice buried, let their ghosts not rise to disturb our councils.

To the end that we may enlist all earnest workers in our cause and bind them firmly together in friendship, it is first necessary that our own affairs should be conducted harmoniously and well. It is equally important for the attainment of the same results, and the prosperity of our pursuit, that the national character of our Association should be preserved, and that we should

continue to foster interest in our undertaking in all parts of our country. With this view hitherto we have selected our appointative officers not only with reference to their ability but, as each conducts his own department without needing to consult any other, from as many different localities as possible, that each might advance the cause in his immediate vicinity. This feature of our former plan we propose to retain in its entirety. For the same reason we have had resident vice-presidents wherever there has been sufficient local interest to warrant their appointment. This means of inspiration we need not relinquish, but may perhaps extend with advantage to similar appointments in foreign lands, that the interests of our members there and here may be more closely united. With like intent to preserve interest everywhere in our Association and maintain its national character, our Annual Convention has been held each year in a different locality selected by the vote of the majority at the preceding Convention. By proper regulations we design to maintain the same policy in our corporation. For the same purpose has been provided an Official Board to supervise, advise and guide the general administration of our affairs, to assist and counsel members, and take the lead in advancing our pursuit. We shall aim to preserve all that is valuable in this provision of our Constitution and in the organization of this Board. It should be, as it is, an honorary distinction to be called to the position, and no duties should be required of any of its members that would be considered irksome. Our foremost men should be our counselors and known to be our leaders. When our rules shall be so framed that no onerous conditions shall deter any from accepting the position, the wisdom of the majority of our members may be depended on to select only such to hold the office as will best fulfill its duties, and it is far from likely that those who are considered worthy of the place would neglect any local interest, or that any considerable number of our members would fail to be represented in the Board, even should a majority decide to place no restriction upon its selection, for the welfare of the whole Association is dependent on a right administration of its affairs and the maintainance of the interest in our organization in all parts of our country. It may seem wiser to some to retain the provision that limits the selection of the members of this Board to different states. But it is sound American doctrine both in political and social life, that the majority should rule and that all should abide by its decision. It is hard to believe that after all our experience any are with us to-day who will be unwilling to submit to that decision, whatever it may be, or abandon our work until at least the plan adopted shall have been thoroughly tested. If it work detriment to any interest and the majority are then unmindful of the welfare of any, it will be soon enough to talk of desertion.

Lest good men should err and pernicious counsels prevail or ill-considered changes be made in our fundamental law, it is intended further to restrict the powers of the proposed Managing Board, except in purely business matters, to such action as shall be indicated by the annual Convention, by the Advisory Board or by the vote of all our members.

This plan is proposed only after much thought and not a little investigation. Reviewed in the light of these reminiscences it seems to contemplate no departure from our established policy, but its full development, to offer all we need without any suggestion of revolution. Let it be discussed calmly, modified, if need be, wisely, proved by experience.

Skill is not given to every man to crystalize in burning words and rhythmic phrases the legends and traditions, "full of hope and yet of heartbreak" that recount the death of thralldom and the birth of freedom. The lot falls but to a chosen few to rescue from the oblivious tombs of musty archives and dusty tomes, the secrets of the onward march of suffering millions towards

happiness and peace. But each ardent collector, humble though his collection be, preserves the mementoes of a great reform demanded by the people, drags from forgotten hiding places and rescues from oblivion the fragile monuments of a revolution, which broke the fetters that had hampered commerce, imprisoned thought, obstructed intercourse, weighed on the hearts and brains of millions, and stopped the march of civilization. To him who has the gift to read the story of its pictured treasures, his album is at once, according to his mood, the matchless chronicle beguiling his lonesome hour with glowing legend or stirring history, the skillful magician transforming his leisure day to an enchanted journey, the beneficent fairy soothing his time of sadness by restful dreams.

Jealous of his own, the friend that never fails, companion that never tires, mistress that never chides, prodigal of thought and time and treasure to enrich and beautify it, zealous to recount its praises and its glories, ardent to lead others to follow in the path and quaff the charmed cup, proud in the gathering numbers of his clan, exultant in the triumph of his cult, genial in his wide-spread friendship, prudent in affairs, the true Philatelist to-day meets with the members of his guild, wise to deliberate for the common weal, considerate of the rights of every other, animated by the spirit and inspired by the precepts of that champion of the people's cause and conservator of a united country, whose honored name blazons these halls so generously tendered for the celebration of this anniversary: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

THE SUMMER AUCTION.

The experiment of holding an auction sale during the summer, while a number of philatelists from distant places were visiting our city, has proven a successful one and we hope that at the Convention to be held next year we shall have material on hand for another sale.

The attendance varied from 40 to 60 and although the sale was rather long drawn out, very few tired, and by means of lemonade and ice cream furnished by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd., a feeling of goodfellowship was created which has never been equaled at a similar occasion.

Taken as whole the prices were very satisfactory, as the annexed list will show:

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----------|
| United States, Providence, 10c black | - | - | - | - | \$r 2.50 |
| " Periodicals, \$9.00 cancelled | - | - | - | - | 5.50 |
| " " 24.00 " | - | - | - | - | 8.00 |
| " " 36.00 " | - | - | - | - | 6.00 |
| " " 48.00 " | - | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| " " 60.00 " | - | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| Mobile, 5c blue, cancelled | - | - | - | - | 5.60 |
| Afghanistan, 1870, Sanar, black | - | - | - | - | 10.10 |
| " 1870, Abassi, " | - | - | - | - | 11.00 |
| " 1872, ½ rupee, " | - | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| " 1872, 1 rupee, " | - | - | - | - | 14.25 |
| " 1874, Sanar, mauve | - | - | - | - | 12.25 |
| " 1874, Abassi, mauve | - | - | - | - | 14.25 |
| Bolivia, 1867, 10c brown | - | - | - | - | 5.75 |
| " 1871, 500c black, not very fine, | - | - | - | - | 13.75 |
| British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, not fine, used | - | - | - | - | 6.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Ceylon, 1861, 1s 9p green, perforated, | - | - | - | - | 11.00 |
| Dominican Republic, 1865, ½r green, | - | - | - | - | 22.00 |
| Finland, 1856, 10p claret, error, used | - | - | - | - | 9.00 |
| Guadeloupe, unpaid letter, 40c black | - | - | - | - | 7.25 |
| Mauritius, 1848, 1p red, bluish paper, used | - | - | - | - | 8.00 |
| “ “ 1p red, “ “ late impression | - | - | - | - | 5.70 |
| Mexico, 1867, 1r blue, used, | - | - | - | - | 6.25 |
| New Zealand, watermarked N. Z., 1sh green, rouletted, used | - | - | - | - | 6.25 |
| Nova Scotia, 1857, 1sh violet, not very fine, used | - | - | - | - | 21.00 |
| Peru, 1858, ½ peso dark yellow, used | - | - | - | - | 8.25 |
| “ Arequipa, 1882, 25c red, used | - | - | - | - | 6.10 |
| Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, used | - | - | - | - | 7.25 |
| “ “ 1854, 5c vermilion, used | - | - | - | - | 7.25 |
| “ “ “ 2r green, used | - | - | - | - | 5.00 |
| Spain, 1850, 10r green, used | - | - | - | - | 5.00 |
| “ 1852, 2r red, heavily cancelled | - | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue, on original letter | - | - | - | - | 7.25 |
| Victoria, 1861, 6p orange, not fine, used | - | - | - | - | 5.00 |

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 1853, 3c red, white paper, die 5 (H No. ¾) used, | - | - | - | - | 9.00 |
| “ 3c red, buff paper, die 5 (H No. 5) used, | - | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| 1861, 4c blue and red, buff paper, (H No. 48), | - | - | - | - | 6.50 |

THE NEW AUSTRIAN STAMPS.

Instead of the postage stamps now in use, the following stamps of a new design will be issued :

| | | |
|----|----------|-------------|
| 1 | kreuzer, | dark gray |
| 2 | “ | light brown |
| 3 | “ | green |
| 5 | “ | red |
| 10 | “ | blue |
| 12 | “ | dark red |
| 15 | “ | carmine |
| 20 | “ | olive green |
| 24 | “ | gray blue |
| 30 | “ | dark brown |
| 50 | “ | violet |
| 1 | gulden, | dark blue |
| 2 | “ | dark red |

The new stamps are in rectangular shape and perforated.

a. The stamps from 1 to 50 kreuzer bear the head of his majesty, the Emperor, turned to left, surrounded by a band on light ground bearing the inscription “Kais. Koenigl. oester. Post” at the sides and “Kreuzer” at top and bottom.

This band is broken at the four corners by engine work, bearing the figures of value in black. The stamps are typographed on a fine paper with black brown threads.

b. The stamps of 1 and 2 gulden also bear the portrait of the Emperor, but in relief, and turned to the right. The portrait is surrounded by pearls and then by an oval band on dark ground, bearing the inscriptions in light print: at the sides, “Kais. Koenigl. oester. Post,” and at the top and bottom

"Gulden." This oval band is broken at the four corners by circles bearing the figures of value in white. At the bottom of the stamp, on a horizontally lined ground, are the respective values "Ein Gulden" and "Zwei Gulden."

The stamps are printed in *taille douce* on fine paper with black brown threads.

c. The stamps impressed on envelopes, letter cards, postal cards, wrappers, etc., are identical in color with the postage stamps.

The tax money order cards have the stamps printed in black.

All these classes bear the portrait the Emperor, facing left and surrounded by a dark band, right angled at the bottom and semi-circular at the top. The band bears the following inscriptions in black: "Kais Koenigl. Oester. Post" at the sides, and "Kreuzer" at the bottom. This band, surrounded by pearls, is broken at the lower corners as well as at the center, on top, by rectangular blocks bearing a colored figure of value on dark ground. The upper corners are filled in with ornamental ground surrounded by arabesques.

d. The stamps of the Levant, will, as hitherto, consist of the regular issues surcharged with their corresponding values in Turkish currency. For the present however, only the following will be thus surcharged: Postage Stamps, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 kreuzer; Postal Cards, 5 kreuzer; Reply Cards, 5 kreuzer; Letter Cards, 10 kreuzer.

The new stamps of 1, 12, 15, 24, 30 kreuzer and 1 and 2 gulden, will be issued on the first of September, whereas the other values will not be issued until the supply of the corresponding values of the current issue is exhausted.

The current stamps will be received for postage until the 31st of December of this year, but from that date until the 31st of March, 1891, they may be exchanged at any post office, in full sheets, or in decimal fractions, for stamps of the new issue.

The present newspaper and newspaper delivery stamps remain in use.

BACQUEHEM, M. P

(*Philatelistischer Börsen Courier.*)

THE A. P. A. ELECTION.

The election of officers for the ensuing two years resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT.—J. K. Tiffany, 410. W. C. Van Derlip, 24. Scattering 4. Blank, 1.

VICE PRESIDENT.—C. B. Corwin, 248. P. M. Wolsieffer, 161. W. C. Van Derlip, 20. Scattering, 4. Blank, 6.

SECRETARY.—M. F. Walton, 422. Scattering, 2. Blank, 15.

TREASURER.—Chas. Gregory, 434. Scattering, 1. Blank, 4.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.—Joseph Rechert, 337. Henry Clotz, 64. William Sellschopp, 33. Scattering, 2. Blank, 3.

Under the Constitution, as amended, Messrs. Tiffany, Corwin, Walton, Gregory and Rechert were elected.

NOTES.

The list of Colombian official cubiertas which we publish this month is certainly the most complete in existence; however we have not the presumption to say that it is complete for there is no doubt that a number of these cubiertas still remain unknown, they having been issued since 1886 by the postmasters of the different cities and not by the government. We will be greatly obliged to any of our readers who will furnish us with additional information,

BOLIVAR.—A correspondent informs us that when at Cartagena a month or so ago, he found the 10c mauve, dated 1880, was being employed divided diagonally as 5c stamps, and he was told by an official in the post office that they had no 5c stamps of any date on hand, and that halves of the 10c would continue to be used for the former value. He found the other values of various dates being used indiscriminately—the 80c and 1 peso of 1882 and 1883, and the 20c and 40c of different dates. This dating system does not seem to cause any great inconvenience after all, except to collectors.—*The Philatelic Record.*

BRAZIL.—Until recently the stamps of this country were printed on a small press and glycerine ink was used to print with. The Mint of Rio de Janeiro, where the stamps are printed, recently purchased a Marinoni press and is using it since the 15th of January. The ink used on the press being oily, the surface of the stamps is white instead of tinted as before. The stamps have been re-engraved, minute differences being noticeable; the new stamps also appear smaller, they are perforated closer than formerly. Mr. Clotz has shown us a 100 and 200 reis.

CAUCA.—The *Philatelic World* chronicles a new provisional inscribed "Cauca—vale 5 ctos—Provisional—P de A" in four lines, enclosed by an ornamental frame. The color is red on white.

COLOMBIA.—Some of our European Contemporaries chronicle the following provisionals:



1c black on *blue paper*
 2c " " *pink paper*
 5c " " *yellow paper*

The following extract from a letter we received from Mr. W. T. Curtis, will prove their true character: "If you are offered any Provisional stamps of Almaguer do not buy, they are no better than counterfeits. The Post Master of Almaguer attempted to run out of stamps and issued some provisionals for personal profit, but on complaint he was thrown into prison. If any passed through the mail they were not accepted but additional postage charged. I have seen some on the envelopes but am satisfied that the envelope with the provisional stamp did not pass the Post Office together."

ECUADOR.—The official stamps which we chronicle this month, are, without any doubt authentic; the information having been given to us by one of the highest officials of the Republic.

FINLAND.—No special stamps are issued any longer for this country, only Russian stamps being used there now.

FRANCE.—The 7th of March a governmental decree suppressed the 75 cen-

times stamp. A large number of business men having protested against this measure, the Post Office department has decided to re-issue this value. The new stamp will be printed in dark violet on orange.

MONACO.—According to the *Revue Philatelique* no more stamps will be issued in the Principality from January next, French stamps alone will be used; the reason is one of economy, the Prince being unwilling to order new plates, the cost of manufacturing them being larger than the proceeds.

PARAGUAY.—We copy from the *Monthly Journal*: "We have received a set of official stamps unperforate of the following description and value:

1 Centavo.—The type of the 1c of 1884, printed in orange, on the back an upright oval with a star inside, and ASUNCION and wreath in border, a letter A and 1886 in black.

2 Centavos.—The name in panel of solid colour, above the value in circle, below which lies a lion. UNION POSTAL CORREOS below, ornaments at each side; on the back is the word Asuncion and 1886 in blue, B in Old English type and a star in black.

5 Centavos.—Sun in centre oval, numerals in shields on each side, small head in circle in upper centre; wreaths on either side, and inscription below; on the back are tied branches enclosing a star, and 1886 in blue, small A above star, and C in black.

7 Centavos.—Circular frame containing name and enclosing star and wreath; Correos in panel at top; background of vertical lines on the back; ASUNCION in thin block type in blue, 1886 and small D in black.

10 Centavos.—Somewhat similar to the last value, with small head at top and bottom and value on white shields in upper corners; the printing on the back is the same as on the 1 centavo, only there is a letter E instead of a letter A.

15 Centavos.—The stamp is divided into two parts by a scroll bearing the name in white letters, under which on the left is a railway train, above on the right is the value, a star and foliage; on the back is a lion in blue, 1886 and F in black.

20 Centavos.—In a centre oval is a steamer afloat, with name above, the value in ovals in all four corners, a broad frame inscribed at sides; on the back a similar oval to that on the 1 centavo, but oblong instead of upright, and without star in blue: the date and letter G in black.

The backs of all are covered with wavy orange lines. The two highest values are oblong rectangles. All bear the word OFFICIAL in black, printed diagonally, in large block letters on the 1 centavo, in small block letters on the other values, except the 2 centavos, on which it is in script letters. The colours are:—

| | | |
|----|----------|---------|
| 1 | centavo, | orange |
| 2 | " | violet |
| 5 | " | scarlet |
| 7 | " | green |
| 10 | " | brown |
| 15 | " | slate |
| 20 | " | lake |

(NOTE—These are the unperforated official stamps catalogued by all dealers since 1886.)

SEYCHELLES.—According to the *Philatelic Record*, envelopes of 8, 16 and 25 cents will be issued.

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs Clotz, Witt, Prosky

Curtis and Mekeel, also to *le Timbre Poste*, the *Monthly Journal*, the *Philatelic World*, the *Philatelic Record*, *Philatelistischer Borsen Courier*, *le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* and *der Philatelist*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge.

MEETING, JULY 16, 1890.

Present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, F. Albrecht, H. Clotz, Oscar Dejonge and Chas. Kentgen.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m.

On account of absence of the Secretary, Mr. Chas. Kentgen was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Dejonge proposed for membership Mr. William F. Hahn, of Louisville, Ky. Reported to Executive Committee.

Mr. Lehman tenders his resignation as Secretary on account of removal to Baltimore. His resignation was accepted with regrets and thanks voted for the faithful performance of his duties.

The President calls *special attention* to all members to send in their votes as well as proxies for the A. P. A. Convention held August 4th, 5th and 6th, at the Lincoln Club, 56 Clinton Place. All members who will participate at the Banquet at Coney Island, *must get* tickets in advance, price \$3.00, which are to be had of J. W. Scott, 163 Fulton St., N. Y.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., on account of excessive heat.

CHAS. KENTGEN, Secretary *pro tem*.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York City.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

ORANGE FREE STATES.



483

I 1884 483 1p orange, white

10

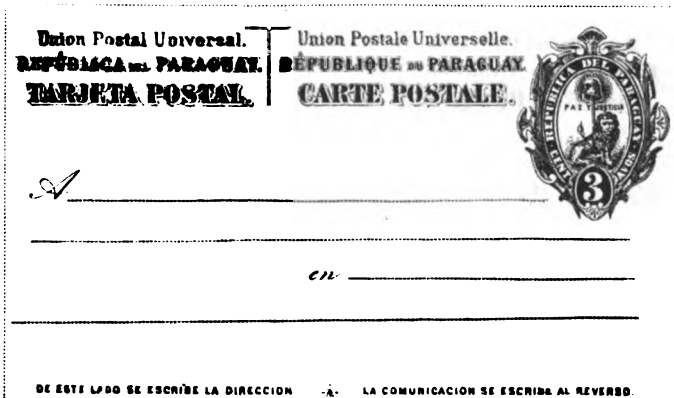


| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----|---------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | 484 | |
| 2 | 1889 | 484 | ip | brown and black, <i>rose</i> | 1.00 |
| 3 | " | " | ip | " " <i>pearl gray</i> | 1.00 |
| 4 | " | " | ip | " " <i>white</i> | |
| 5 | " | " | ip | " " <i>gray, blue marbled</i> | 1.00 |
| 6 | " | " | ip | " " <i>rose, blue and red marbled</i> | |

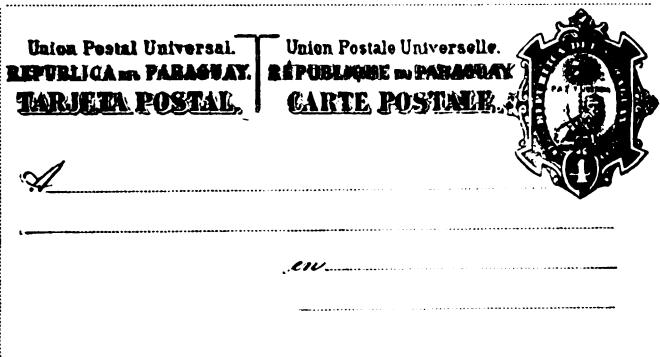
PARAGUAY.



| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----|---------------------|----|
| | | | | 485 | |
| 1 | 1882 | 485 | 2c | <i>lilac, white</i> | 15 |

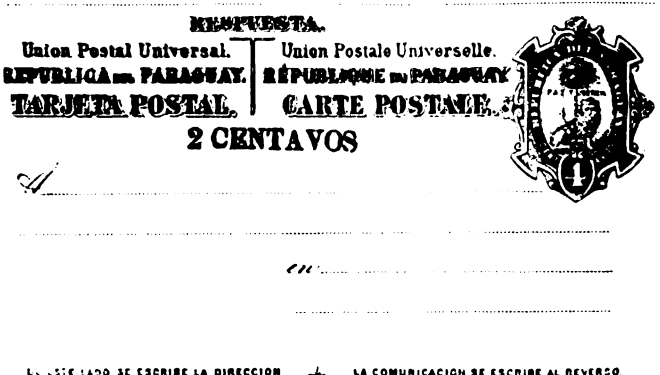


| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----|--------------------|----|
| | | | | 486 | |
| 2 | 1882 | 486 | 3c | <i>blue, white</i> | 20 |



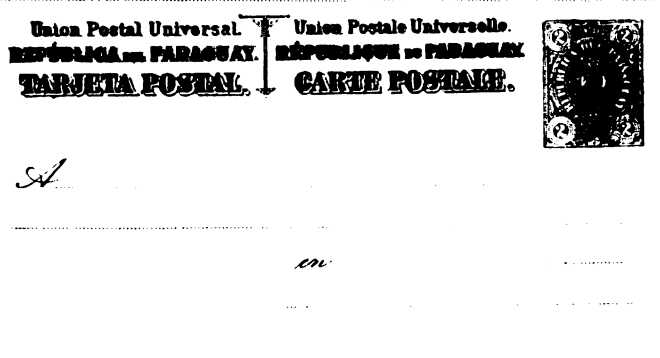
DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION + LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO.

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 3 | 1882 | 487 | 4x4c brown, <i>white</i> | 487 | F 8 | 50 |
| 4 | " | " | 6x6c green, " | " | F 8 | 50 |



DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION + LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO.

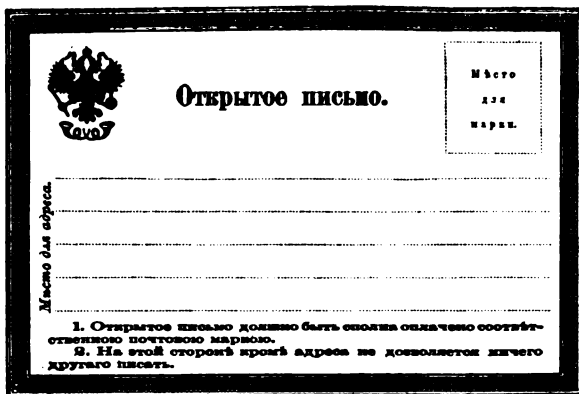
| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 5 | 1882 | 488 | 2x2c brown, <i>white</i> | 488 | F 8 | 50 |
| 6 | " | " | 3x3c green, " | " | F 8 | 75 |
| 7 | " | " | 3x5c " (error) <i>white</i> | " | F 8 | |
| 8 | " | " | 5x5c " " " <i>white</i> | " | F 8 | |



DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION + LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO.

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------|-----|--|----|
| 9 | 1884 | 489 | 2c red and black | 489 | | 8 |
| 10 | " | " | 3c blue and black | | | 10 |

PERSIA.

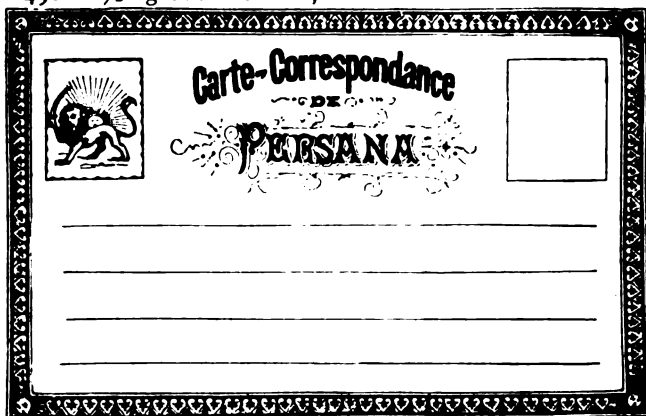


ИСКАЖЕНА ВАРЮЖИМЫМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫМ ПЕЧАТЪ.

490

2 shahi stamp and half of 1 shahi stamp affixed in upper right corner.

1 1878 490 2 1/2s green and lilac, *white*



491

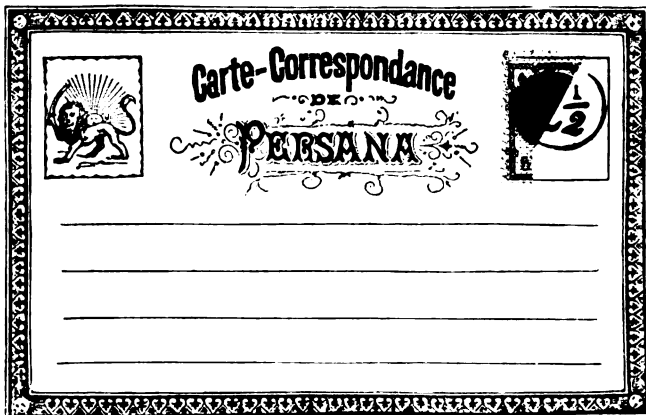
2 1878 491 no value, black, *white*
Same surcharged 2 1/2 in red in a circle.

25

3 1878 491 2 1/2s black, *white*

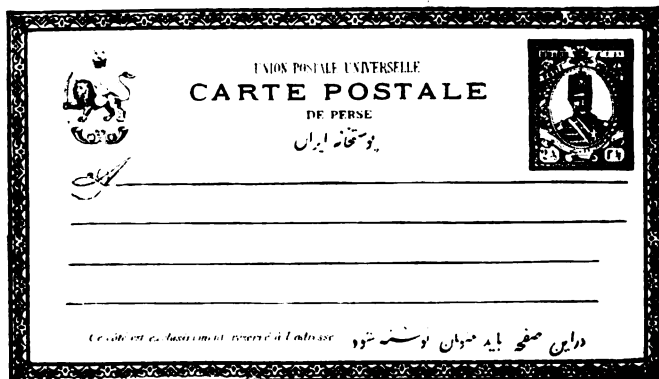


| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---|------|
| 4 | 1878 | 492 | 2½s black, green and lilac, red surcharge, <i>white</i> | 1.50 |
| 5 | " | " | 2½s " " " blue " " | " |
| Same right half of 1 shahi stamp. | | | | |
| 6 | 1878 | 492 | 2½s black, green and lilac, red surcharge, <i>white</i> | 1.50 |
| 7 | " | " | 2½s " " " blue " " | " |
| 1 shahi stamp cut vertically in two; left half. | | | | |
| 8 | 1878 | 492 | 2½s black, green and lilac, red surcharge, <i>white</i> | 1.50 |
| 9 | " | " | 2½s " " " blue " " | " |
| Same, right half of 1 shahi stamp. | | | | |
| 10 | 1878 | 492 | 2½s black, green and lilac, red surcharge, <i>white</i> | 1.50 |
| 11 | " | " | 2½s " " " blue " " | " |



493

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|---|------|
| 12 | 1878 | 493 | 2½s black and rose, red surcharge, <i>white</i> | 1.50 |
| 13 | " | " | 2½s " " lake " " | " |
| Same, right half of 5 shahi stamp. | | | | |
| 14 | 1878 | 493 | 2½s black and rose, red surcharge, <i>white</i> | 1.50 |
| 15 | " | " | 2½s " " lake " " | " |



494

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 16 | 1879 | 494 | 2½s red and black, <i>buff</i> | |
|----|------|-----|--------------------------------|--|

10

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

Rectangular, size 50x29 mm.; ornamental frame; in centre "*Officially Sealed*," above, "*U. S. Post Office Department*," below, "*Opened through mistake by*"

1890 blue, white paper

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Perforated.

1890 2727 25c mauve

40

BRAZIL.



Perforated.

1890 2692 100r crimson, re-engraved
" " 200r purple,

BRITISH GUIANA. PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

1890 2738 1c on 1d green, red surcharge
" " 1c on 2d "

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Bolivar.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



10c stamps, cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
1890 2276 5c lilac (half of 10c 1880 issue)
" " 5c " (" " 1882 ")

Cauca.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

1890 2739 5c red

ECUADOR.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged **OFICIAL** in black.



787

Perforated.

- 1886 787 1c brown
- " " 2c lake
- " " 5c blue
- " " 10c orange
- " " 20c slate
- " " 50c green



789



790



791



792

- 1887 789 1c green
- " 790 2c carmine
- " 791 5c blue
- " 792 80c gray

FRANCE.

FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

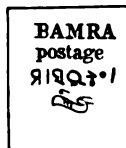


Perforated.

1890 840 2pia on 50c rose

INDIA.

Bamra.



| | | | |
|------|------|----|----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2740 | 3p | black, <i>yellow paper</i> |
| " | " | 6p | " <i>pink paper</i> |
| " | " | 1a | " <i>dark blue paper</i> |
| " | " | 2a | " <i>green paper</i> |
| " | " | 4a | " <i>yellow paper</i> |
| " | " | 8a | " <i>pink paper</i> |

ENVELOPES.

Size 185x64 mm.

| | | | |
|------|------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2740 | 6 pies | black, <i>grayish paper</i> |
| | | | Size 113x67 mm. |
| 1890 | 2740 | 6 pies | black, <i>grayish paper</i> |

Holkar.



| | | | |
|------|------|----|--------------------------|
| 1890 | 2741 | ½a | black, <i>pink paper</i> |
|------|------|----|--------------------------|

Sirmoor.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

On
Surcharged in black S S
S



Perforated.

| | | | |
|------|------|----|---------|
| 1890 | 1206 | 3p | orange |
| " | " | 6p | green |
| " | " | 1a | blue |
| " | " | 2a | carmine |

ITALY.



Perforated.

- 1890 2742 20c on 30c brown, black surcharge
 " " 20c on 50c violet, " "

MEXICO.**Patzcuaro.**

Oblong quadrille paper.

- 1868 2735 (2 reales) black on *blue paper*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Perforated 10.

Watermarked S. A. and Crown.

- 1890 2743 4p violet

SPAIN.**REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.**

Perforated.

- 1870 2744 10c violet

TURKEY.

Perforated.

- 1890 2122 20pa rose and gray
 " " 2pi yellow and gray
 " " 5pi flesh and gray

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- 1890 2735 1p rose
 " 2736 2p slate blue

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

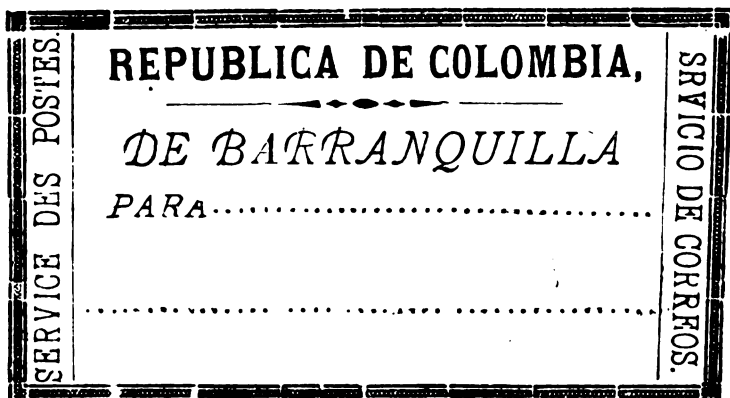
COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Continued.

OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.—CONTINUED.

1886.

Type set, black impression on white wove paper. Size 66x52 mm.



1402 No value, white wove paper.

Antioquia.

1868.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 18x23 mm.



- 1 2½c blue
2 5c green
3 10c pale lilac
4 1p red

Reprints.

1879.

Bluish white wove paper.

- 5 2½c blue
6 5c green
7 10c lilac
8 1p red

The reprints of this issue with the exception of the 10c can easily be distinguished from the originals, not only by the paper, but the reprints have lines across them, caused by the stones having been partly defaced.

1869.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 20x24½ mm.



- 1° Thin paper.
9 2½c blue

- 10 5c green
11 10c lilac
12 20c brown
Variety: Error of color.
13 10c blue

2° Thick paper.

- 14 2½c blue
15 5c green
16 10c violet
17 20c brown

Reprints.

1881.

Bluish white wove paper.

- 18 2½c blue
19 10c violet
20 10c blue

1871.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 18x24 mm.



- 21 1p rose
22 1p vermilion

Reprints.

1879.

Bluish wove paper.

- 23 1p carmine
24 1p vermilion

1873.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 20x24½ mm.



- 25 5c green

Reprints.

1879

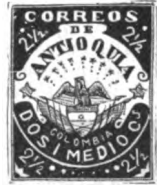
Bluish white wove paper.

- 26 5c green

The difference between the 5c of the 1869 issue and the 5c of the 1873 issue, consists in the latter having the figures of value, in the corners, shaded instead of solid.

1873.

Lithographed on various papers. Sizes: 1c to 2p, 19x23 mm.; 5p, 26x32 mm.



1875-76.
Lithographed on various papers. Sizes
1 and 2½c, 18½x23 mm.; 5c, 19½x22 mm.;
10c, 21½x26 mm.

- 1° White wove paper.
- 27 1c blue green
- 28 1c yellow green
- 29 5c green
- 30 10c lilac
- 31 20c dark brown
- 32 20c red brown
- 33 50c blue
- 34 1p vermilion
- 2° Black impression on colored wove paper.
- 35 2p yellow
- 3° Black impression on glazed paper, colored on the surface only.

- 1° Black impression on glazed paper, colored on the surface only.
- 37 1c green
- 2° White wove paper.
- 38 1c black (1876)
- 39 2½c blue
- 40 5c green (white numerals)
- 41 5c green (colored numerals), (1876)
- 42 10c lilac (P. J. Berrio)
- 3° Colored wove paper.
- 43 1c green (1876)
- 4° White laid paper.
- 44 5c green (white numerals), (1882)
- 45 5c green (colored numerals) "
- 46 10c lilac (1882)

1879.
Lithographed on pelure paper. Sizes:
2½c, 19½x25½ mm.; 5c, 19½x24½ mm.



36 5p rose

47 2½c blue
48 5c green

1881.

Lithographed on white laid paper. Type similar to the 2½c of 1871 issue.

49 10c violet

1882.

Lithographed on white laid paper. The 5c is of the same type as the same value of the 1879 issue. Sizes: 10c, 20x25½ mm.; 20c, 19½x24½ mm.



50 5c green
51 5c purple
52 10c mauve
53 20c brown

1883.

1° Lithographed on white wove paper, types same as preceding issues.

54 2½c green, type of 1879 issue

55 5c purple, " 1882 "

56 10c scarlet, " " "

57 20c brown, " " "

Variety: Tête Bêche.

58 10c scarlet

2° Lithographed on white laid paper.

Sizes: 5c, 20x25 mm.; 10c, 20x24½ mm.



59 5c brown
60 10c green

3° Same, on white wove paper.

61 5c brown

4° Buff wove paper.

62 5c brown

1885.

Lithographed, same types as preceding issues.

1° White laid paper.

63 1c mauve, type of 1875 issue

64 5c yellow, " 1883 "

65 10c lilac, " " "

2° Colored laid paper.

66 1c light green, type of 1875 issue

67 2½c buff, type of 1879 issue

3° White wove paper.

68 1c green, type of 1875 issue

69 5c green, " 1883 "

70 10c lilac, " " "

4° Blue wove paper.

71 10c blue, type of 1883 issue

End 1883.

Lithographed on white laid paper. Size 20x25 mm.



72 20c blue

The vergures on some of these stamps are so indistinct that they may readily pass for wove paper.

1886.

Lithographed on colored wove paper. Size 19½x25½ mm.



73 1c green on pink paper

74 2½c black on yellow "

75 5c blue on buff "

76 10c carmine " "

77 20c violet " "

78 50c orange " "

79 1p yellow on green "

80 2p green on lilac "

Variety: Error in the sheet of the 10c.

81 50c carmine on buff paper.

1887-88.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

82 1c red on purple paper

83 2½c lilac on pale lilac "

84 5c red on green " (1887)

85 5c carmine on buff "

86 10c brown on green "

1888.

Provisional issue.

Type printed on wove paper. Four plates, one for each value, the stamps on each plate varying in minor details. Sizes: 2½c, 22x20½ mm.; 5c, 22½x26½ mm.



- 1° Yellow wove paper.
 87 2½c black, 2 varieties
 88 5c " 6 "
 89 5c red 6 "



- 2° White wove paper.
 Size 21x22½ mm.
 90 2½c red, 10 varieties

1889.

Lithographed in black on colored wove paper. Size 18½x24 mm.

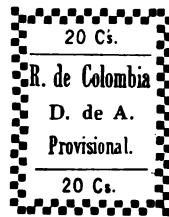
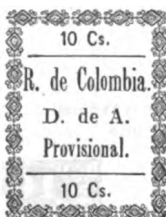


- Perforated 13½.
 91 1c pink
 92 2½c blue
 93 5c yellow
 94 10c green

1890.

Provisional issue.

Type printed in black on colored wove paper. Four plates, one for each value, ten minor varieties on each plate. Size 21x27½ mm.



- Perforated 14½.
 95 2½c buff, 10 varieties
 96 5c orange, "
 97 10c buff, "
 98 10c rose, "
 99 20c orange, "

Bolivar.

1863-66.

Lithographed on white wove paper. There are two varieties of the 10c on the same plate, side by side, one having 8 stars and the other 9 stars around the shield. Size 10x12 mm.



- 1 10c green, 2 varieties
 - 2 10c red, 2 varieties (1866)
 - 3 1p red
- Variety: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.
 4 5c red (half of 10c), 2 varieties
- 1873.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes 5c, 19x23½ mm; 10c and 20c, 19x23 mm; 80c, 20½x23½ mm.





- 5 5c blue
6 10c mauve
7 20c green
8 80c vermilion

1874-77.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes:
5c, 19x23; 10c, 18½x23 mm.



- 9 5c blue
10 10c lilac (1877)

Variety: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two,
each half being used as a 5c.

- 11 5c lilac (half of 10c)
1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
19x23½ mm.



- 12 5c blue
1879.

Lithographed on various papers. Size
20½x26½ mm.

Perforated 12½.



- 1° White wove paper.
13 5c blue (Simon Bolivar)
14 10c lilac



- 15 20c red
16 40c brown
2° Blue laid paper
17 5c blue
18 10c lilac
19 20c red
20 40c brown

1880.

Same as preceding issue, but date changed.
Perforated 12½.

1° White wove paper.

- 21 5c blue
22 10c lilac
23 20c red
24 40c brown
25 80c green
26 1p orange

Variety: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two,
each half being used as a 5c.

- 27 5c lilac (half of 10c)
2° Blue laid paper.

- 28 5c blue
29 10c lilac
30 20c red
31 40c brown

Variety: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two,
each half being used as a 5c.

- 32 5c lilac (half of 10c)

1882.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes:
5, 20, 40, 80c. 1p, 21x27½ mm; 10c, 22x27
mm; 5 and 10p, 26x34 mm.





1° Perforated 12.

- 33 5c blue
- 34 10c lilac
- 35 20c red
- 36 40c brown
- 37 80c green
- 38 1p orange
- 39 5p blue and carmine
- 40 10p maroon and blue

2° Perforated 16.

- 41 5p blue and carmine
- 42 10p maroon and blue

2° Perforated 16, 12.

- 43 5c blue
- 44 10c lilac
- 45 20c red
- 46 40c brown
- 47 80c green
- 48 1p orange

1884.

Same types, impression and paper as preceding issue, but date changed.

1° Perforated 12.

- 49 5c blue
- 50 10c lilac
- 51 20c red
- 52 40c brown
- 53 80c green
- 54 1p orange

2° Perforated 16, 12.

- 55 5c blue
- 56 10c lilac
- 57 20c red
- 58 40c brown
- 59 80c green
- 60 1p orange

1884.

Same types, impression and paper as preceding issue, but date changed.

1° Perforated 12.

- 61 5c blue
- 62 10c lilac
- 63 20c red
- 64 40c brown
- 65 80c green
- 66 1p orange

2° Perforated 16, 12.

- 67 5c blue

- 68 10c lilac
- 69 20c red
- 70 40c brown
- 71 80c green
- 72 1p orange

1885.

Same types, impression and paper as preceding issue, but change of date.

1° Perforated 12.

- 73 5c blue
- 74 10c lilac
- 75 20c red
- 76 40c brown
- 77 80c green
- 78 1p orange

2° Perforated 16, 12.

- 79 5c blue
- 80 10c lilac
- 81 20c red
- 82 40c brown
- 83 80c green
- 84 1p orange

A large number of stamps of the issues of 1879-85 have been cancelled to order.

Cauca.

1879.

Seal of the State of Cauca, hand-stamped in black on white wove paper.



1 (5c) black

1882.

Monogram "S. P." (Salmon Posso, prefect of Atrato), hand-stamped on white wove paper,



2 5c lilac rose

1883.

Same as preceding issue, without numerals of value in the corners.



3 (5c) lilac rose
1884.
Same as preceding issue, without frame.



4 (5c) lilac rose
The official documents referring to the issue of these stamps were published in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for February, 1889.

1890.
Provisional issue.
Type printed on white wove paper.



5 5c red

Cundinamarca.

July, 1890.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 5c, 18x23½ mm; 10c, 18x22½ mm.



1 5c blue
2 10c red

1877.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 10c, 19x23 mm; 20c, 19½x23 mm.



3 10c red
4 20c green

1880.

Same types and impression as preceding issue, on white laid paper.

5 10c red
6 20c green

1882.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 23x28 mm.

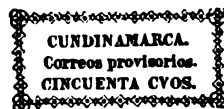
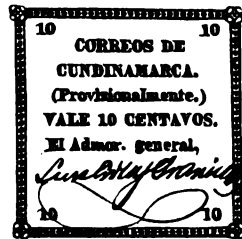


7 50c violet
8 1p dark brown
9 1p red brown

1883.

Provisional issue.

1° Type printed in black on colored wove paper. The 10c and 2r are signed by the Postmaster. Sizes: 10c, 30x30 mm; 50c, 28x13mm, 1p, 28x26mm.



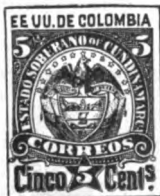


E. U. DE COLOMBIA
 E. S. DE CUNDINAMARCA
 SELLO PROVISORIO
 CORREOS DEL ESTADO
 VALE DOS REALES
[Signature]

- 10 10c yellow, 4 varieties
 - 11 50c rose, 2 "
 - 12 1p brown, 2 "
 - 13 2r green
 - Variety: without value.
 - 14 No value, green
- 2° 10c stamps of 1870 issue, surcharged in black with new value.



- 15 1p red
- August, 1884.
 Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



- 16 5c blue
- Variety: Tête Bêche.
- 17 5c blue

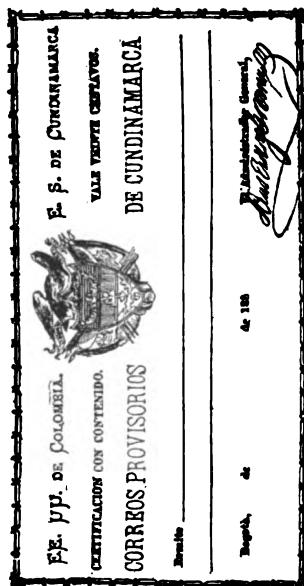
1886.
 Lithographed on wove paper. Size 20x24 mm.



- 1° White wove paper.
- 18 5c blue
- 19 10c red
- 20 20c green
- 21 50c violet
- 22 1p dark brown
- 23 1p red brown
- 2° Blue wove paper.
- 24 10c red

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.
 (CUBIERTAS.)

1883.
 Provisional issue.
 Type printed in black on green wove paper, signed by Postmaster. Size 111x58.



(Reduced to two-thirds.)

- 51 20c green

Magdalena.
 OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.

1885.

Typographed in black on colored paper. Size 130x65 mm.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

(SERVICIO DE CORREOS.)

AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL EN MAGDALENA.



Sale de..... en..... de..... 188....

Remite..... Agente Postal

1° Wove paper.
 1 Blue

2° Laid batonne paper.
 2 Blue

Panama.

1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes:
5, 10, 20c, 18½x23½ mm; 50c, 23x27 mm.

- 1 5c green
- 2 10c blue
- 3 20c red
- 4 50c yellow

Varieties:

a. 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

- 5 5c blue (half of 10c)
- b. Rouletted (unofficially).
- 6 5c green
- 7 10c blue
- 8 20c red
- 9 50c yellow

1887-88.

Lithographed on wove paper. Size 24½x
21½ mm.

Perforated 13½.



1° Black impression on colored wove paper.

- 10 1c green
- 11 2c pink (1888)
- 12 5c blue
- 13 10c yellow
- 14 20c mauve (1888)

2° Colored impression on white wove paper.

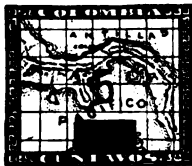
- 15 50c brown

1888.

Provisional issue.

10c stamps surcharged with new value in violet.

Perforated 13¼.



- 16 5c on 10c yellow

STAMPS FOR REGISTERED
LETTERS.

1888.

Lithographed in black on gray wove paper.
Size 38x18 mm.
Perforated 13½.



51 10c gray

Santander.

June, 1884.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
19x23½ mm.



- 1 1c blue
- 2 5c red
- 3 10c purple
- Perforated 14.
- 4 5c red

January, 1886.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
19½x24 mm.



- 5 1c blue
- 6 5c red
- 7 10c violet

Varieties:

- a. Error on the plate of 10c.



- 8 5c violet.
- b. 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each
half being used as a 5c.
- 9 5c violet (half of 10c)
- Perforated 12.
- 10 10c violet
- 11 5c violet (error)

1887.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
19x23½ mm.



- 12 1c blue
- 13 5c red
- 14 10c violet
- Perforated 14.
- 15 5c red

1889.

Lithographed on pelure paper. Sizes: 1c,
20½x24; 5c, 21½x25; 10c, 22x24½ mm.
Perforated 13.



- 16 1c blue
- 17 5c red
- 18 10c purple

Variety: Unperforated horizontally.
19 1c blue

OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.

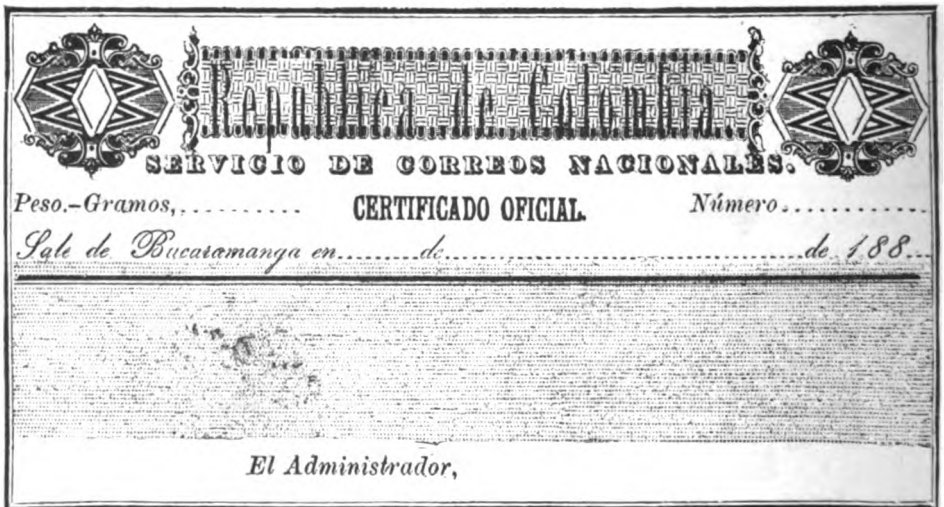
1886.

1° Type set on white ribbed paper.
"Imprenta de Andres C Nigrinis—Bucaramanga." Size 124x68 mm.



- 51 Bistre, black and mauve
- 2° Same type and impression as preceding issue, without "Bucaramanga." "Tipografía Mercantil de Bucaramanga." Size 124x66 mm.
- a. White wove paper.
- 52 Bistre, black and pink

- b. White ribbed paper.
- 53 Bistre, black and pink
- 1887.
- 1° Typographed on white wove paper.
- "Tip. mercantil de Bucaramanga." Size 123x66 mm.



Tip. mercantil de Bucaramanga.

Tolima.



1870.

Type set, printed in black on various papers. Only one plate of this issue, containing ten stamps printed in five horizontal rows of two stamps each, all differing from one another in various details. The plate was twice subjected to alterations.

- 1 5c black, blue laid paper, 10 varieties.
- 2 5c " " " " blue ruled, 10 varieties.
- 3 5c black, blue wove paper, 10 varieties.
- 4 5c black, blue oblong quadrille paper, 10 varieties.
- 5 5c black, buff laid batonne paper, 10 varieties.
- 6 5c black buff wove paper, 10 varieties.

Principal varieties:

- a. correos dol.
 - 7 5c black, blue laid paper,
 - 8 5c black, blue laid paper, blue ruled,
 - 9 5c black, blue wove paper,
 - 10 5c black, blue oblong quadrille paper,
 - 11 5c black, buff laid batonne paper,
 - 12 5c black, buff wove paper
- b. Correos with capital C.
 - 13 5c black, blue laid paper,
 - 14 5c black, blue laid paper, blue ruled,
 - 15 5c black, blue wove paper,
 - 16 5c black, blue oblong quadrille paper,
 - 17 5c black, buff laid batonne paper,
 - 18 5c black, buff wove paper
- c. del Eetado.
 - 19 5c black, blue laid paper
 - 20 5c black, blue laid paper, blue ruled,
 - 21 5c black, blue wove paper,
 - 22 5c black, blue oblong quadrille paper,
 - 23 5c black, buff laid batonne paper,
 - 24 5c black, buff wove paper
- d. Vale and correos dec.
 - 25 5c black, blue laid paper,
 - 26 5c black, blue laid paper, blue ruled,
 - 27 5c black, blue wove paper,
 - 28 5c black, blue oblong quadrille paper,
 - 29 5c black, buff laid batonne paper,
- e. Vale, correo and L L
 - 30 5c black, buff wove paper
 - 31 5c black, blue laid paper,
 - 32 5c black, blue laid paper, blue ruled,
 - 33 5c black, blue wove paper,
 - 34 5c black, blue oblong quadrille paper,

- 35 5c black, buff laid batonne paper,
- 36 5c black, buff wove paper

First alteration.

The plate was altered so that in the two lower rows the figures of value (5) were changed into 10; the plate was thus made to consist of three rows of 5c stamps and two rows of 10c stamps.

- 37 5c black, white wove paper, 6 varieties.
- 38 5c black, white wove paper, blue ruled, 6 varieties.
- 39 10c black, white wove paper, 4 varieties
- 40 10c black, white wove paper, blue ruled, 4 varieties.

Principal varieties:

- a. correos dol
 - 41 5c black, white wove paper.
 - 42 5c " " " " ruled.
- b. Correos with capital C.
 - 43 5c black, white wove paper.
 - 44 5c " " " " blue ruled.
- c. del Eetado
 - 45 10c black, white wove paper.
 - 46 10c " " " " blue ruled.
- d. Vale and correos dec
 - 47 10c black, white wove paper.
 - 48 10c " " " " blue ruled.
- e. Vale, correo and L. L.
 - 49 10c black, white wove paper.
 - 50 10c " " " " blue ruled.

Accidental variety: V of Vale sideways,

- 51 10c black, white wove paper

Second alteration.

The principal alteration, this time, was that the 10c stamps were changed back to their original value (5c), all the "C" s of EE UU DE c are small, and the two stamps in the bottom row have C t v s instead of C t s. The left stamp in the fourth row is identical with the same stamp on the original plate.

- 52 5c black, blue laid paper, 10 varieties.
- 53 5c black, buff laid batonne paper, 10 varieties.

Principal varieties:

- a. Correos with capital C
 - 54 5c black, blue laid paper.
 - 55 5c black, buff laid batonne paper.
- b. del Eetado
 - 56 5c black, blue laid paper.
 - 57 5c black, buff laid batonne paper.
- c. Vale 5 C t v s
 - 58 5c black, blue laid paper.
 - 59 5c black, buff laid batonne paper.
- d. Vale 5 C t v s and correo
 - 60 5c black, blue laid paper.
 - 61 5c black, buff laid batonne paper.

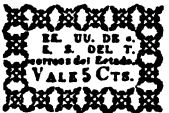
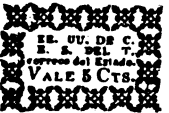
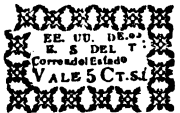
During the process of printing the stamps on blue paper, the right hand stamps of the 2d, 4th and 5th rows seem to have been pied, and the following *accidental varieties* have been formed:

TOLIMA.

ISSUE 1870.

Original Plate.

Second alteration.



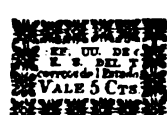
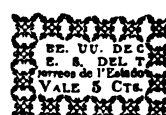
From the Collection of F. de Coppet.

First alteration.



From the Collection of G. B. Calman.

COUNTERFEITS.



- a. 5 CT. s.,l
- 62 5c black, blue laid paper.
- b. Estado T
- 63 5c black, blue laid paper.
- c. EE. UU. DE O. .
- 64 5c black, blue laid paper.
- d. orreol
- 65 5c black, blue laid paper.

There are a large additional number of these accidental varieties, letters being below or above the line, inverted letters, etc., we have only catalogued the principal ones.

The conclusions which we have arrived at as to the construction of the different plates of these stamps are based on the inspection of over 200 specimens of the different values and colors, and we feel certain that we have finally solved the manner and order of making of these stamps.

On authority of Dr. Michelsen, we have catalogued the 5c buff, wove paper, but among about 30 of these stamps submitted to us for inspection, we have not found a single specimen on this quality of paper.

1871.

Lithographed on various papers. Sizes: 5c, 20x25 1/2 mm; 10c, 18 1/2 x 24 mm; 50c and 1 p, 19x24 mm.

1° white wove paper.



- 66 5c brown
- 67 10c blue
- 68 50c green
- 69 1p carmine

Varieties:

- a. CINGO instead of CINCO
- 70 5c brown
- b. Printed on both sides.
- 71 10c blue

Reprints:

1881.

Bluish wove paper.

- 72 10c blue
- 73 50c green
- 74 1p carmine

2° White laid paper.

- 75 10c slate blue
- 76 10c blue

July, 1879.

Lithographed on various papers. Size, 18x22 mm.



1° white wove paper.

- 77 5c brown
- 78 10c blue

2° Bluish wove paper.

- 79 5c brown
- 80 10c blue

January, 1880.

Lithographed on various papers. Size, 18x22 1/2 mm.



1° White wove paper.

- 81 50c green
- 82 1p vermilion
- 83 1p rose

2° Bluish wove paper.

- 84 50c green
- 85 1p vermilion

1883.

Same type as 5c of 1871 issue, lithographed on white wove paper.

- 86 5p yellow

1884.

Lithographed on various papers. The 5 and 10c are of the same types as corresponding values of July 1879 issue. Size 20c 19 1/2 x 22 1/2 mm.

1° White wove paper

- 87 5c orange
- 88 10c vermilion

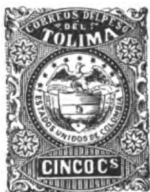
2° Bluish wove paper.



89 20c lilac

September, 1884.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 18x24 mm.



- 90 1c gray
91 2c mauve
92 2½c orange red
93 5c brown
94 10c slate
95 10c blue
96 20c yellow
97 25c black
98 50c green
99 1p vermilion
100 2p violet
101 5p orange
102 10p rose lilac
103 10p slate

Varieties:

- a. Errors of color.
104 2c blue
105 5p red
b. Without denomination of value.
106 no value, violet

1886.

Lithographed on white wove. Size 19½x 24 mm.

1° Small eagle
Perforated 12

Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

- 107 1c gray, type I
108 2c rose lilac, "
109 2½c dark orange, type II
110 5c lilac brown, " I
111 5c dark brown, "
112 10c blue, type III

Variety: Unperforated.

113 10c blue

2° Large eagle, value in curved label.
Perforated 10½.

- 114 5c brown
115 5c red brown
116 10c blue
117 50c green
118 1p red

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
119 5c brown
120 5c red brown
121 10c blue
122 50c green
b. Bluish paper
123 5c red brown
Perforated 12
124 1p red

3° Large eagle, value in straight label.
Perforated 12

- 125 20c yellow
126 25c black
127 2p violet
128 5p orange
129 10p lilac rose

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated
130 2p violet
131 5p orange
b. *Tête Bêche*
132 20c yellow
133 2p violet
Perforated 10½
134 50c green

1887.

Same type as 5 pesos of 1883 issue, lithographed on white wove paper.

135 5p orange red
 1888.
 Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
 20½x26½ mm.
 Perforated 10½



136 5c red
 137 10c green
 138 50c blue
 139 1p brown
 Varieties: Unperforated
 140 5c red
 141 10c green
 142 50c blue

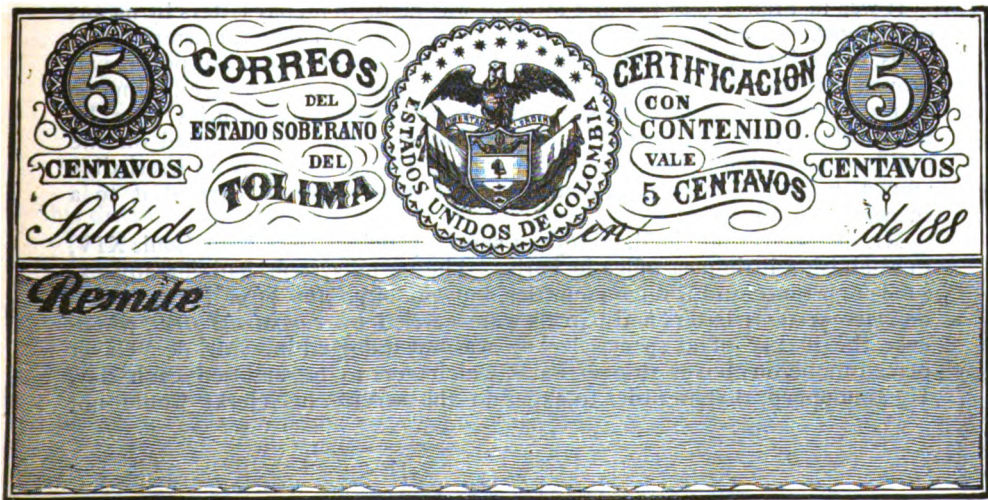
INSURED LETTER STAMPS.
 (CUBIERTAS.)

1879.
 Lithographed in colors on white wove
 paper. Size 154x64 mm.



201 10c black, blue, yellow and red
 1883
 Same as preceding issue, but dated "18" instead of "187."
 203 10c black, blue, yellow and red
 1886.
 Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 131x65 mm.

202 50c black, blue, yellow and red
 204 50c black, blue, yellow and red



205 5c yellow
 206 5c orange
 207 10c blue
 208 10c ultramarine
 209 50c red

1888.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 130x66 mm.

1887.
 Same as preceding issue, but printed in various colors.
 210 5c black, blue, yellow and red
 211 10c " " " "
 212 50c " " " "



213 5c bistre
 214 10c vermilion
 215 50c blue

1890.
 Same as preceding issue, dated "18" instead of "188."
 216 5c bistre

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste.*"

A PRECURSOR.

It was in France that the first attempt was made to prepay letters by means of a cover, envelope or a band at a fixed rate. Mr. de Vélayer, master of petitions, is the inventor; we could also claim for him the idea of cheap postage, although it is true, that it was only for the Paris Local post; however, his mode of procedure was exactly the same as that adopted two centuries later by Sir Rowland Hill, in England, with the difference that he stranded on the indifference of the public, while Sir Rowland Hill, profiting by an irresistible movement of public opinion, placed himself at its head and carried it to a successful termination.

Mr. de Vélayer obtained, in 1653, a special privilege from King Louis XIV, to establish a little post-office in Paris. The postal system had already existed for France and foreign countries, but no city, not even Paris, had a delivery system; letters and parcels were carried by *commissionaires*, whenever the luxury of a special lackey was not indulged in. Mr. de Vélayer placed numerous boxes all over Paris, which were to be emptied each day. He announced, that in order to expedite the service, his clerks would not

receive any money, but that the letters must be accompanied by a ticket showing prepayment, which ticket must be either attached to, wrapped around or placed within the letter in such a manner that the clerk could see it and remove it easily.

These tickets cost one *sou* (cent) each, and the principal office for their sale was at the Palace; the notice also stated that when an answer was required, the sender had to attach or insert a second ticket of prepayment.

The service was to commence on August 8th, 1653.

The notice mentioned above is too long for reproduction in its entirety, we cannot however, resist the temptation to publish some extracts:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THOSE WHO WISH

to write from one quarter of Paris to another, and receive answers two or three times a day, without sending special messengers, by means of an establishment which His Majesty has authorized by his signature, verified by Parliament, for the convenience of the public and the rapid transaction of business.

Be it known to all who desire to write from any quarter of Paris to another, that their letters, notes or memorandums will be faithfully carried and carefully delivered to their addresses, and that they will receive prompt replies, provided that when they write they will put with each letter a ticket marked *postage paid*, because money will not be received, said ticket to be attached to or wrapped around the letter, or placed within it, in such a manner, however, that the clerk can see it and remove it easily.

* * * * *

Everybody is notified that no letter or reply will be carried which does not have one of these tickets, on which the day and month must be filled in; this must not be omitted if the letter is to be carried.

The Head Clerk, at the Palace, will sell the tickets of prepayment to those who wish to purchase them at the price of one *sou marqués* and no more, and everybody is advised to purchase as many as they require, so that when they wish to write a letter they may not want for so small a means of facilitating their business.

* * * * *

The chief reason for issuing these tickets is, that as the object of this establishment is to have prompt replies, this could not be accomplished if the clerk, who carries the letters to the houses, were obliged to wait everywhere to collect postage.

The second reason is, that as the writers of the letters more frequently write upon their own affairs than upon those of others, it is no more than just that they should pay the postage themselves; and even if they desire an answer, they can place another ticket of prepayment within the letter, so that the receiver will more readily do as desired, as long as it costs him nothing.

* * * * *

There will also be several clerks, each one of whom will open the boxes of his district three times per day, at six in the morning, at eleven and at three o'clock, and will carry them to the office in the court of the Palace.

At the same time he shall receive all correspondence which may be for his section, and he shall deliver it from 7 until 10, from 12 until 3, and from 4 o'clock until they are all delivered, all of which he can easily and promptly attend to, as he has only to leave them at their addresses without waiting for payment of the postage.

Neither letters nor answers can be taken from the houses, but only from the boxes. Those who do not wish to, need not use these means, but those

who have no valets, those whose valets are ill or who need them around the house, or who wish to spare them the trouble, those whose valets do not know the streets or the lodgings, those whose valets are lazy, like to take promenades, and afterwards say that they have not found the person or thing they looked for, those whose valets go to see their relatives or friends instead of doing as they are ordered, each one of these will find this service a great convenience.

Also the merchant who cannot leave his shop for fear of losing a sale.

* * * * *

Those who are in the service of some one else, as are all domestics, who have not the right to go out as they wish.

Those who are troubled by ill health or by their creditors.

Those who are locked up in prison, in convents and in colleges, who have no valets, etc., etc.

* * * * *

As we said at the beginning, in reading this notice, which may appear *naïve* nowadays, we are struck by the fact that Mr. de Vélayer fully organized and foresaw everything; this was in reality cheap postage and the postage stamp as a means of collecting it; we find even the return letter, which only lately has been put into use.

Loret, in his paper, the *Muse Historique*, also announces to Parisians in rhyme the creation of this little postal system.

On va bientôt mettre en pratique,
 Pour la commodité publique,
 Un certain établissement,
 Mais c'est pour Paris seulement,
 Des boîtes nombreuses et drues,
 Aux petites et grandes rues,
 Où, par soi-même ou son laquais,
 On pourra porter des paquets,
 En dedans, à toute heure, mettre,
 Avis, billet, missive ou lettre,
 Que des gens commis pour cela
 Feront chercher et prendre là;
 Pour, d'une diligence habile,
 Les porter par toute la ville
 A des neveux, à des cousins
 Qui ne seront pas trop voisins,
 A des gendres, à des beaux-pères,
 A des nonnains, à des commères,
 A Jean, Martin, Guilmain, Lucas,
 A des clercs, à des avocats,
 A des marchands, à des marchandes,
 A des galants à des galantes,
 A des amis, à des agents,
 Bref, à toutes sortes de gens,
 Ceux qui n'ont suivants ni suivantes,
 Ny de valets ni de servantes,
 Seront ainsi fort soulagez,
 Ayant des amis loin logez.
 Outre plus, je dis et j'annonce
 Qu'en cas qu'il faille avoir réponse,
 On l'aura par mesme moyen.
 Et si l'on veut savoir combien
 Coûtera le port d'une lettre,
 Chose qu'il ne faut pas obmettre,
 Afin que nul n'y soit trompé,
 Ce ne sera qu'un sou tapé.

We give a prose translation :

"Some one will have for the public convenience, a certain establishment, for Paris only, of numerous boxes, at all large and small streets, where in person or by a messenger, you may at all times place packets, letters or notes, which will be taken out by messengers specially employed for this purpose, and carried to their destinations. They will be carried all over town, to sons-in-law, fathers-in-law, to nuns or old women, to John, to Martin, William or Luke, to clerks or lawyers, to merchants (male or female), to gallants (male or female), to friends or agents, in short, to all sorts of people. Those who have no followers, valets or servants, can thus be easily solaced, if they have friends living at a distance. Besides, I must announce, that if an answer be required, it may be had by the same means. Also, I must not omit to state that the cost of all this is only one *sou*."

The post office of Mr. de Vélayer had some success as a curiosity, but like many other inventions, it was in advance of its time, and besides suffering from the indifference of the public, it soon became the butt of evilwishers; the boxes were soiled, malicious people going so far as to put rats, mice, and even worse things into them.

Mr. de Vélayer was soon forced to abandon his enterprise.

Since 1864 we have vainly tried to find some of these wonderful tickets of prepayment; we had been informed that Mr. Feuillet, of Conches, possessed one attached to a letter of Pellisson; he was kind enough to send us this precious autograph, but the ticket, which we had hoped to find, was missing.

Please let me know whether you have a *good remedy against love or its absence*, and if you should not know any, kindly oblige me by inquiring about it, and in case you find it, please send it to

Your very humble
and very obedient servant,
PISANDRE.

Besides the ticket of prepayment which one must put on this letter in order to send it, he who writes it should take care to enclose another ticket, if he desires a reply.

For *Mademoiselle Sappho*
living at street *au Pays des Nouveaux Sansomates*
Paris.
By ticket of prepayment.

Above we give a representation of this letter, which is really senseless,

but which bears directly upon these tickets of prepayment, as Pellisson himself informed us in the following words:

"At the same time that Mr. de Velayer established the boxes for carrying letters from one part of the city to another, he also had printed certain tickets of a dozen different kinds, for demanding money of a debtor, for recommending a scheme to one's attorney, a job for a workman, etc., so that those who had such a letter to write could make use of these ready made letters, filling in only a few blank lines such as is usually done with receipts to casual customers, or in similar transactions."

These blanks were sold at the Palace with the tickets of prepayment; *Acante* (see note) having purchased a dozen for 5 sous, thought that he would make use of his investment by sending the aforesaid note to *Sapho*, by means of this post.

The words in italics are those written by the correspondent; all the balance are the printed portion of the slips.

Pellisson says, besides, that this note was written in sport to Mlle. de Scudéry in an envelope of Mme. Boguet, and the address given was also a fictitious one.

Thus it was the envelope of Mme. Boguet which bore the stamp.

Mlle. de Scudéry replied to the epistle by the same means, as is shown by her letter:

"I should have said more about it, but the letter box is opened at eight o'clock, and I wish to reply by the carrier."

Pellisson, who retained this letter as a curiosity, wrote on the margin as follows:

"It is presumed that in a few years nothing will be known of the boxes of Mr. de Vélayer. * * * *"

Fortunately he also gave a description of the famous tickets:

"He had established an office at the Palace, where, at one sou each, he sold certain private tickets, marked with a private mark. These tickets had nothing but the following:

Port payé le * * * *

jour de * * * *

L'an mil six cent cinquante, * * * *

In order to use the ticket, the day and the month must be filled in, and after this it is only necessary to put the ticket on the letter and drop it in the box. * * * *"

This description and the few lines of instructions which we have already quoted, almost enables us to reconstruct the "ticket of prepayment," which was a wrapper bearing a private mark or seal, a sort of postage stamp, and a blank in which the public was to insert the date, which insertion constituted a cancellation, and made it impossible to use it twice.

This wrapper, we have been informed, had to be attached to the letter, in such a manner that the clerk could see it and remove it easily; the clerk removed it probably in order to return it to Mr. de Vélayer, who simply destroyed it. This accounts for its rarity.

However, some may still be in existence, and we hope that some of our antiquarians may still find a specimen; it would indeed be a precious document in the history of postage stamps.

NOTE.—It was fashionable to take Latin names. *Acante* and *Pisandre* were the assumed names of Pellison, and *Sapho* that of Mlle de Scudéry.

(To be Continued.)

THE BEST METHOD OF SELLING A FINE COLLECTION.

The season for our business is again approaching, and with it the time when many collectors decide to part with their treasures. The question naturally arises, how shall I sell my collection, and to whom shall I entrust the sale?

No further proof is required that an auction sale is the best method of disposing of a fine collection of stamps and it now remains only to prove who achieves the best results in that line.

All cataloguers claim this distinction for themselves, but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and a comparison of the prices realized at the sales of the past season will entirely settle all doubts as to whom the palm is to be awarded.

We have made a partial compilation of the prices obtained for a number of stamps at the sales of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., R. R. Bogert & Co. and the J. W. Scott Co., L'd., which we give in tabulated form herewith:

S. S. & C. C., L'D. BOGERT. J. W. S.

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Providence, 5c black | \$3.10 | | |
| U. S., 1861, 3c vermilion (scarlet) | 10.00 | \$4.00 | \$6.60 |
| U. S. Mail on buff | 6.25 | 4.75 | 4.70 |
| " " red | 7.85 | 5.25 | |
| U. S. Periodicals, \$6.00 | 4.20 | 3.10 | |
| 9.00 | 7.50 | 4.90 | |
| 12.00 | 11.00 | 6.25 | |
| State, 2.00 | 3.50 | | 2.75 |
| *Athens, 5c plum, 1st type | 15.10 | 11.25 | |
| * " " 2d " | 11.50 | | 7.20 |
| Charleston, 5c | 7.50 | 4.50 | |
| Memphis, 5c red | 6.00 | 3.50 | |
| Mobile, 2c used | | | 15.00 |
| * " " unused | 27.00 | 16.25 | |
| Nashville, 5c brown | 9.50 | 3.00 | |
| *New Orleans, 2c blue, used pair | 8.00 | | 4.00 |
| Petersburg, 5c on envelope | 8.50 | 6.00 | 7.25 |
| * " 5c unused | 12.00 | | 5.25 |
| Argentine Republic, '64, 10c unperf. | 5.85 | 2.80 | |
| Bolivia, 5c violet | 6.50 | 2.65 | |
| " 10c brown | 10.25 | 4.65 | |
| " 100c green | 5.50 | 1.25 | 2.30 |
| " 50c blue | 7.50 | 2.30 | 6.25 |
| Br. Guiana, '56, 4c magenta | 37.00 | 20.25 | |
| Buenos Aires, dos pesos blue | 4.25 | 1.25 | |
| Canada, 6p. perf., laid paper | 29.00 | | 10.50 |
| Cape Good Hope, 1d wood block | 7.00 | 4.60 | |
| " " 4d " " | 5.25 | 3.00 | |
| Germany, Thurn and Taxis, Env, ½sgr orange, lilac ins. | 8.00 | 3.75 | 6.20 |
| Great Britain, Mulready wrapper, 1d bl'k | 4.00 | 2.10 | |
| Hawaiian, 2c black on bluish | 6.00 | 3.00 | 3.20 |
| Japan, 4c rose, with syllabic characters | 5.00 | 2.60 | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lubeck, Env., ins. to left, ½ sch | 3.00 | .75 | |
| “ “ “ “ 1 “ | 2.00 | .80 | |
| “ “ “ “ 2 and 2½ sch | 2.75 | 1.50 | |
| Mauritius, 4d on green | 15.00 | 7.00 | |
| “ ’48, 2d blue | 10.00 | 3.75 | |
| “ 1d red, Greek border | 8.00 | 3.25 | |
| “ 2d blue “ “ | 5.00 | 3.00 | |
| Mexico, 1867, 1r blue on blue | 6.25 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| New Brunswick, 1sh | 34.00 | 18.00 | 31.00 |
| Newfoundland, 6d | 9.50 | 5.00 | 7.20 |
| “ 6½d | 12.10 | 10.00 | |
| Nova Scotia, 1sh | 28.00 | 21.50 | 24.50 |
| Philippine Islands, ’54, 5c orange | 10.25 | | 7.50 |
| “ “ 10c | 5.05 | 2.00 | |
| “ “ 1rl | 4.75 | 3.75 | |
| “ “ 2rl green | 4.40 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| Portuguese Indies, ’71, 9oor | 3.80 | 1.00 | |
| “ “ ’77, 6oor | 3.25 | | 2.25 |
| St. Vincent, ½ on 6d, pair | 6.20 | | 4.00 |
| “ 4 on 1sh | 10.50 | 8.00 | |
| South Australia, 3d red on blue | 4.30 | | 1.70 |
| Switzerland, Neufchatel | 3.75 | | 2.75 |
| “ Zurich, 4 rap | 16.00 | 16.50 | 12.00 |
| “ Winterthur, 2½ r | 3.25 | | 2.15 |
| Trinidad, 1851, blue on blue | 4.50 | 1.60 | |
| “ 1854, violet on white | 3.70 | 1.45 | |
| Turkey, 1869, 25pa dull rose | 2.20 | | 1.00 |
| Tuscany, 6oc | 17.00 | 12.00 | |
| “ 9c white p | 6.25 | | .60 |
| Wurtemberg, Env., 6k large ins. | 3.27 | 1.15 | |

A star before a stamp indicates that the identical specimen was sold at both sales, and the enormous difference in the price will be readily seen.

The above extract of prices furnishes incontrovertible evidence of the fact that any good collection will realize from 15 to 30% more at the sales of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., than at those of any other auction seller. It is hardly necessary to mention the sales of Mr. Casey as these have almost all been such ridiculous slaughters that a perusal of a single one of his priced catalogues will rapidly convince the collector that if he wants to realize fair value for his goods, he must not place them there.

The reasons for the higher prices obtained by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., are manifold, and chief among them are:

1st. The distribution of three thousand catalogues instead of seven or eight hundred distributed by others.

2d. The long existence of the house and their acquaintance with almost all collectors of importance.

3d. The accuracy of their cataloguing, by reason of which collectors confidently send in large bids, feeling certain that they receive exactly what the catalogue calls for.

NOTES.

We desire to express our thanks to Messrs. de Coppet, Thorne, Hencken, Corwin, Clotz, Bowers, Lehmann, Perozo & Ester, who so kindly lent us

their type-set Tolima stamps without which we would not have been able to make up the plate in its original and altered state.

With next month's Journal we shall send our subscribers a photo-engraving of the various types of the first issue of the Tolima stamps, also of the different forgeries known to us. This will be found very useful, as a number of these forgeries have, of late, been placed on the market.

A number of collectors have been defrauded, which would not have occurred had they had the means of comparing them. No expense has been spared to make the engravings correct.

BAMRA.—On the authority of our European contemporaries we have catalogued a set of stamps and envelopes emanating from this country. Since then we have received the following communications :

(Copy.)

RE-POSTAGE STAMPS.

CALCUTTA, May 13, 1890.

MESSRS. C. & M., N. Y.:

Dear Sirs—We beg to inform you that we are unable to procure the postage stamps from Bamra as we are not aware where this State is. We wrote to the P. O. here if they could give us any information regarding this state. Copy of their reply we enclose for Mr. Calman's perusal. Perhaps Mr. Calman means Burma? Please let us know the proper name and we shall do the needful.

We remain, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

E. & Co.

(Copy.)

No. 2505 of 1890.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST-OFFICE, May 9, 1890.

FROM THE PRESIDENCY POSTMASTER, TO MESSRS. E. & CO., CALCUTTA :

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of date, I regret my inability to furnish you with the information desired. I am not aware of any State in India called the "Bamra."

I have the honor to be, gentleman,

Your most obedient servant,

S. A. E. HUTTON, *Presidency Postmaster*.

This proves, beyond peradventure, that the so-called Bamra stamps are mere concoctions, and we are greatly pleased that we are able, at so early a date, to brand them.

NICARAGUA.—Of the provisional envelopes we have the following varieties:

Double surcharge, one across and one below the stamp.

“ “ one across and one above “ “

Triple surcharge, across the stamp.

Double surcharge, one across the stamp and one in lower left corner of the envelope; this last surcharge is inverted.

JEYPORE.—We copy from the *Philatelic Record* the following :

We have abstained hitherto from chronicling a set of stamps said to have been issued in this State at the end of last year, because there appeared to be some doubts as to their authenticity. We understand now, however, that they are not only quite genuine, but are also of considerable rarity, having only been in use for a short time. We can only hope they may never become common. They are formed from certain values of the current Brit-

ish Indian stamps, by a surcharge reading "Raj" "Service" in two lines; two series are catalogued, with the surcharges in red and black respectively.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Adhesives, $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, | red surcharge |
| 1a brown, | " |
| 2a blue, | " |
| 4a grey-green, | " |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, | black surcharge |
| 1a brown, | " |
| 2a blue, | " |
| 4a grey-green, | " |

BRITISH GUIANA.—Until now it has always been supposed that there were only two varieties of each value of the type-set stamps of 1852 issue. Mr. F. de Coppet has shown us a block of four 1c magenta, each stamp being different; the differences, however are minute, but sufficient to call them varieties.

CONGO.—It is announced that this State will issue stamps of 15, 20, 25 and 50 francs.

GREAT BRITAIN—*V. R. Forgery*.—We have just met with a new and dangerous forgery of this stamp. A used 1d black is taken and the top letters taken out, probably with acid, the texture of the paper appearing very rough under a strong glass. The letters V.R. are then printed in. However, the letters are not carefully done, and a close examination shows that the junction of the bottom of the V. instead of being at a sharp angle is blunt, the left side of the V. running into the right side some slight distance from the bottom. The R. has also a much more curly tail than in the genuine, and is also rather too wide at the bottom.—*Monthly Journal*.

CEYLON.—A splendid counterfeit in *taille douce* of the first 1sh 9p has been made; so good, indeed, that it is likely to deceive any but an expert. There is, however, one sure test, and that is the absence of the star watermark which is to be found on all genuine stamps. The cancellation of the counterfeits is very similar to that of the genuine, but the bars are a little heavier in the forgery.

COLOMBIA.—Of the latest issue of Cubiertas, we have seen the 1p vermilion with Pesos instead of Peso, the final "s" being smaller than the first one. It appears that only one plate was used to print the various values, one value being erased and a new one substituted at every subsequent printing.

ITALY.—According to the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Journal*, the 5 lire stamps will be surcharged 20c for the following reason: it appears that some enterprising Italian, having cut out the centre of a 10c red stamp, pasted it over a 5c green, and in this way made a 5 lire stamp; this fraud has in several instances been successful. It is not known whether a new 5 lire will be issued.

AUSTRIA.—*Der Philatelist* gives the perforation of the new issue of the Austrian stamps as 12. We have only seen the 1 and 3 kr. which, however, are perforated 10 and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—We have the 1d, 2d, and 5d of the current British stamps, surcharged for use here as 1, 2, and 4 annas. The inscription, is "*British East Africa Company*" in three lines, at the top of the stamp and the value 1 (2 or 4) annas below the head, in block letters. It appears that these were only in use for a short time, and we may soon expect a special series to be issued by the company. Meanwhile we have received several values of the current Indian stamps, written across in the same way as the Zanzibar stamps. In each stamp the word "India" is obliterated by a red line in pen and ink, and the letters "B. E. A" are written across the centre of the stamp.

PROVISIONALS.

On current stamp of great Britain:

- 1 anna in black, on 1p lilac.
- 2 annas " " 2p green and rose.
- 4 annas " " 5p lilac and blue.

On current Indian stamps :

- 1 anna, plum,
 - 3 annas, orange,
 - 1 rupee, slate.
- } Surcharged in red with pen and ink.

—*The Stamp News.*

NOTE.—German and French papers do not seem to agree with *The Stamp News*, as they chronicle and illustrate the 1 anna on 2p green and rose Great Britain.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Witt, Proskey, Tiffany, Bogert, also to *le Timbre Poste*, *The Monthly Journal*, *le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *Der Philatelist*, *The Philatelic Record*, *The Stamp News* and *Der Illustrirte Briefmarker Journal*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Dear Sir:—In the June number of your respected Journal I notice that you declare counterfeit some official stamps of Ecuador catalogued by you the month previous.

I am now in a position to contradict this assertion, as we have convincing evidence of the existence of these "officials."

At the meeting of our Society, held on the 15th inst, I had occasion to show to the members an envelope, addressed by a high official of Ecuador to a gentleman of this city, which was franked with a 10c stamp surcharged "Official", running diagonally from left to right, and was stamped on the back "Presidency of the Republic of Ecuador."

The writer of the letter stated that eleven stamps of Ecuador had been thus surcharged in six different ways, making sixty-six varieties of these official stamps; several specimens, some used and some unused accompanied the letter; on examination I found the following eleven stamps catalogued by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'td, thus surcharged:

| | | | |
|------|----|----------|--------|
| 1872 | 1 | peso | rose |
| 1881 | 1 | centavo | brown |
| " | 2 | centavos | lake |
| " | 5 | " | blue |
| " | 10 | " | orange |
| " | 20 | " | slate |

| | | | |
|------|----|----------|---------|
| 1887 | 1 | centavo | green |
| " | 2 | centavos | carmine |
| " | 5 | " | blue |
| " | 80 | " | gray |

Six varieties of this surcharge, according to the position and direction, were found.

I beg to add that this Society possesses a stamp of 1881, 1 centavo brown, with the surcharge "Official" printed horizontally, in red ink, in letters 5 mm high, which however I cannot authenticate.

I trust you will take note of this, and make the necessary retractions in regard to these stamps of whose genuiness there can be no doubt

Santiago de Chili June 17th, 1890.

JERMAN GREVE,
Secretary of the Santiago Philatelic Society.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGULAR MEETING, AUGUST 21, 1890.

The Meeting was called to order at 8.30, P. M., by President Mr. Aug. Dejonge; in the absence of our Secretary, Mr. Chas. Kentgen was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

At roll call there were present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Scott, Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, Albrecht and Kentgen.

Minutes of last meeting were not at hand.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposed for Membership:

Messrs. G. N. Watson, H. L. Calman, E. Doebelin, C. H. Meekel, A. E. Tuttle, W. H. Bruce, H. F. Ketcheson, Henry Collin, Aug. Lehmann, Jr., Henry Gremmel, J. N. T. Levick, E. Y. Parker, Emil J. Rall, E. A. Holton, J. O. Hobby, H. N. Whitman and Professor G. Weise.

Mr. Henry Clotz, proposed M. F. Walton. All referred to Executive Committee.

A postal card was received by Mr. Aug. Dejonge from Mr. Doeblin, sending regards to all S. I. Members and thanking him for his kind treatment while at the Convention in New York.

Executive Committee reports favorably on Mr. F. W. H. Hahn, who was unanimously elected as member.

Mr. C. B. Corwin and H. Clotz, presented some counterfeit stamps for the counterfeit collection. Thanks were voted.

Committee on exhibition reports by Mr. Scott that the expenses were \$17.50 of which this Society pays one-quarter, Brooklyn Club one-quarter, National Society, one half. Accepted and Treasurer authorized to pay bill.

A vote of thanks was given to the Exhibiting Committee as well as to Mr. Scott for his able management at the convention as delegate of this Society.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge presented to the Society in the name of Mr. E. B. Sterling, his catalogues for which we tender our thanks.

Mr. Gustav Aue, sent in his resignation which was accepted with much regret.

Meeting adjourned 11 o'clock.

CHAS. KENTGEN, Secretary *pro tem*.

MEETING SEPTEMBER 17, 1890.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 by President Aug. Dejonge with the following members present: Messrs. Corwin, Albrecht, Clotz, Oscar Dejonge and Schumann. Mr. Paul F. Schumann as guest.

On motion, seconded, Mr. Schumann acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Executive Committee reports favorably on the proposals for membership. Mr. Clotz was appointed Teller and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members:

Messrs. F. W. H. Hahn, as corresponding member, No 84. Geo. H. Watson, as active member, No. 85. H. L. Calman, as active member, No. 86. E. Doebelin, as corresponding member, No. 87. C. H. Mekeel, as corresponding member, No. 88. A. E. Tuttle, as active member, No. 89. W. H. Bruce, as corresponding member, No. 90. H. F. Ketcheson, as corresponding member, No. 91. Henry Collin, as active member, No. 92. Aug. Lehmann, Jr., as corresponding member, No. 93. Henry Gremmel, as active member, No. 94. J. N. T. Levick, as active member, No. 95. Ed. Y. Parker, as corresponding member, No. 96. Emil I. Rall, as corresponding member, No. 97. E. A. Holton, as corresponding member, No. 98. J. O. Hobby, as active member, No. 99. A. H. Wightman, as corresponding member, No. 100. Prof. Gustav Weise, as corresponding member, No. 101. Millard F. Walton, as corresponding member, No. 102.

It is moved and seconded that as Mr. Julius Herzog has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, he hereby be expelled from this Society, and the Treasurer be authorized to turn over to the Exchange Department the amount of his indebtedness.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge read a communication of Mr. B. von Hodenberg tendering his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

Mr. Clotz read a letter from Mr. Geo. Neumann tendering his resignation, which was also accepted with regret.

Mr. Witt kindly informs us of some London dealers and advises members to be on their lookout:

1. Frederic Bloom, 40 Cordova Road, sells 1-9 Ceylon's. They are all on pieces of letters to cover the *missing W. M.*

2. H. Heath, 124 Fenchurch St., is said to have sold some of these 1-9 Ceylon's as stated above.

3. A certain Mr. Schmidt in the name of "H. Hart," Fenchurch Street, sells old Mauritius stamps, specially surcharged. Counterfeits.

4. Jas. Irving Nevill, 2 Harrington St., Regent Park, sell 2d Tasmania, 1st issue and 1d New South Wales brown. All counterfeits.

5. Long, 11 Queen Victoria Street, and

6. A. Benjamin 1 Cullum Street. These two sell Ecuador Official Stamps, counterfeits, and Hamburg 7c orange, with counterfeit perforations. No. 1, 2 and 3 try to sell these too.

Mr. Witt also writes:

"Mr. A. Schoenig, President of the Dresden Philatelic Society, writes about the English *Jubilee Postal Card* as follows: 'This card was never for sale at any Post-office, and is a pure speculative article of a few London dealers. It is only a private P. C. and nothing else, which has no value whatsoever. They will be sold some time very cheap. The first specimens were paid with M 50.'

Mr. Witt has our thanks for this information.

Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

E. L. SCHUMANN, Secretary, *pro tem*.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

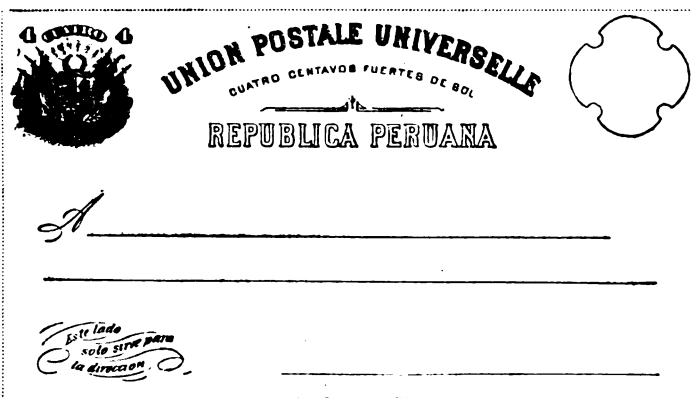
PERSIA.—Continued.

OFFICIAL CARDS.

Same as type 491 with *Service* printed diagonal, in upper right corner.

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------------------|-------------------------|----|
| 51 | 1878 | 491 | no value, black, | <i>pale buff</i> | 25 |
| 52 | " | " | " | <i>dark yellow buff</i> | 25 |
| 53 | " | " | " | <i>white</i> | |
| 54 | " | " | " | <i>blue</i> | |

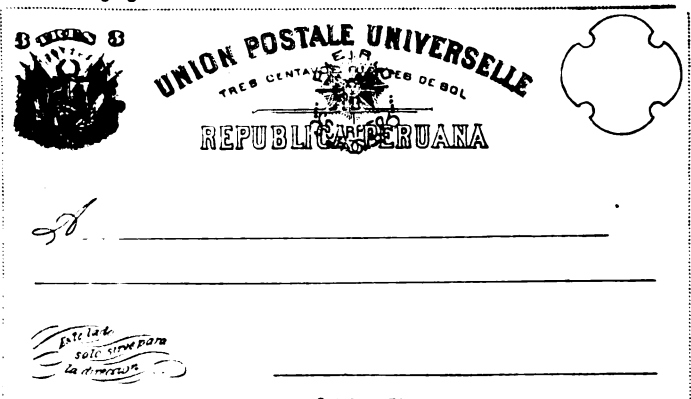
PERU.



Arms: Blue and Orange 495

495

| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------------------|--|----|
| 1 | 1883 | 495 | 3c black, <i>white</i> | | 10 |
| 2 | " | " | 4c " " | | 10 |
| 3 | " | " | 5c " " | | 10 |
| 4 | " | " | 3x3c " <i>buff, F 2</i> | | 20 |
| 5 | " | " | 4x4c " " | | 20 |
| 6 | " | " | 5x5c " " | | 20 |

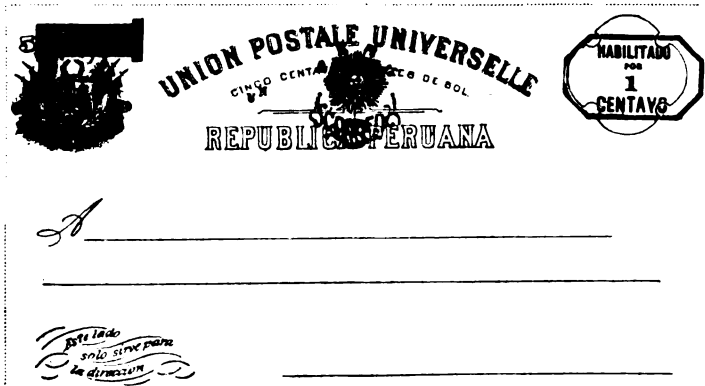


Arms: Blue and Orange 496

496

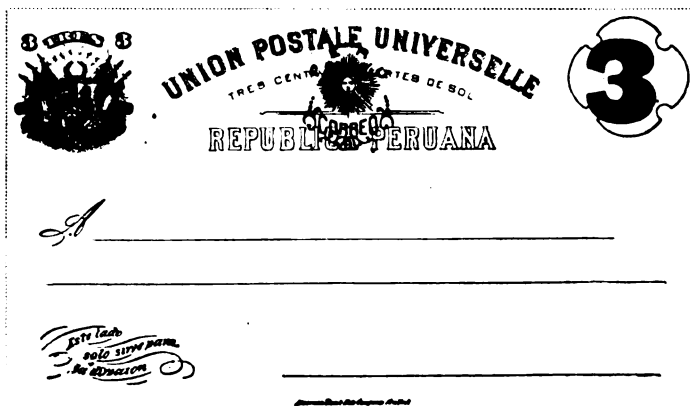
| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---|--|----|
| 7 | 1884 | 496 | 3c black, green surcharge, <i>white</i> | | |
| 8 | " | " | 4c " red " " | | 20 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 9 | 1884 | 496 | 5c | black, violet surcharge, <i>white</i> | 75 |
| 10 | " | " | 3x3c | black " <i>buff F2</i> | 40 |
| 11 | " | " | 4x4c | blue " " | 40 |
| 12 | " | " | 5x5c | pink " " | 75 |



497

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 13 | 1884 | 497 | 1c on 5c | black, yellow surcharge, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 14 | " | " | 2c on 5c | blue " " | 25 |
| 15 | " | " | 2x2c on 5c | " " <i>buff F2</i> | 40 |

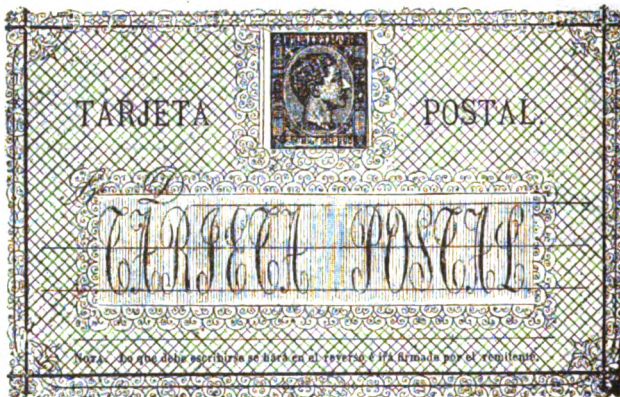


498

| | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|----|
| 16 | 1885 | 498 | 3c on 3c | black, green surcharge, <i>white</i> | |
| 17 | " | " | 3c on 3c | light blue surcharge, <i>white</i> | 30 |
| 18 | " | " | 3c on 3c | dull " " | 50 |
| 19 | " | " | 3c on 3c | ultramarine " " | 20 |
| 20 | " | " | 4c on 4c | red " " | 35 |
| 21 | " | " | 4c on 4c | vermilion " " | 50 |
| 22 | " | " | 5c on 5c | violet " " | 50 |
| 23 | " | " | 5c on 5c | dark violet " " | 50 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| 24 | 1885 | 493 | 3x3c | black, blue surcharge, buff | F 2 | 25 |
| 25 | " | " | 4x4c | black | " " | 40 |
| 26 | " | " | 4x4c | red | " " | 25 |
| 27 | " | " | 4x4c | vermilion | " " | 25 |
| 28 | " | " | 5x5c | violet | " " | 40 |

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

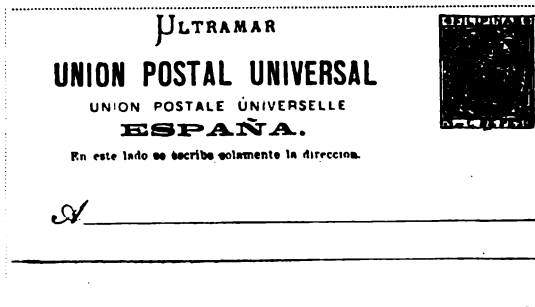


499

1 1878 499 50m red and yellow

Surcharged with new value in black.

2 1879 499 3c red and yellow



500

3 1881 500 3c carmine

PORTO RICO.



501

1 1878 501 25c green



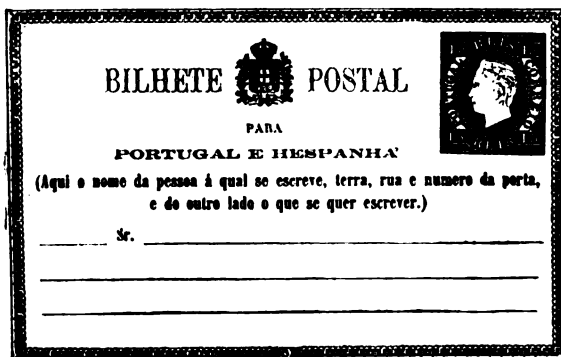
502

- 2 1885 502 3c brown, *white*
- 3 1887 502 3c brown, *buff*
First line does not extend under stamp.
- 4 1887 502 3c brown, *buff*
Second line begins under A.
- 5 1887 502 3c brown, *buff*
The lines extend 3mm. beyond the stamp.
- 6 1888 502 3c brown, *buff*

10

10

PORTUGAL.



503

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--------|-------|--|----|
| 1 | 1878 | 503 | 15r | brown | | 10 |
| 2 | 1879 | 503 | 15x15r | brown | <i>FI</i> | 20 |
| | | | | | <i>De Porta</i> instead of <i>Da Porta</i> . | |
| 3 | 1878 | 503 | 15r | brown | | |



504

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----|------|--|----|
| 4 | 1878 | 504 | 25r | rose | | 15 |
| | | | | | Paranthesis after <i>Hespanha</i> . | |
| 5 | 1878 | 504 | 25r | rose | | |
| | | | | | No paranthesis before <i>Excepto</i> . | |
| 6 | 1878 | 504 | 25r | rose | | |
| | | | | | <i>Hesphana</i> instead of <i>Hespanha</i> . | |
| 7 | 1878 | 504 | 25r | rose | | |
| | | | | | "S" of <i>Hespanha</i> inverted. | |
| 8 | 1878 | 504 | 25r | rose | | |



505

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--------|-------|--|--|
| 9 | 1879 | 505 | 20r | blue | | |
| 10 | " | " | 30r | green | | |
| 11 | " | " | 20x20r | blue | <i>FI</i> | |
| | | | | | Double impression of stamp, one uncolored. | |
| 12 | 1879 | 505 | 20r | blue | | |
| | | | | | Distance between 3rd and 4th lines of inscription is 9 mm. | |
| 13 | 1879 | 505 | 20r | blue | | |
| 14 | " | " | 30r | green | | |
| | | | | | Same, <i>Univeselle</i> instead of <i>Universelle</i> . | |
| 15 | 1879 | 505 | 30r | green | | |

Sr is below L of *Bilhete*.

- 16 1879 505 20r blue
 17 " " 30r green

Sr is below I of *Bilhete*.

- 18 1879 505 20x20r blue, *F*₁
 Same as preceding, with *Restosta* instead of *Resposta*.
 19 1879 505 20x20r blue *F*₁
 " *Sr*" in Roman letters; figures of "20" close together.
 20 1882 505 20r blue
 Same as preceding, figures of "20" spaced-
 21 1882 505 20r blue
 22 " " 20x20r blue *F*₃



506

- 23 1880 506 10r brown
 24 1882 506 10x10r brown *F*₃
Portal instead of *Postal*.
 25 1880 506 10r brown

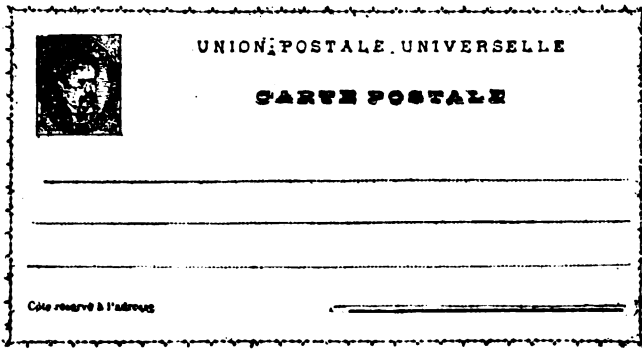
10
 15



507

- D'este lado, etc.* measures 49mm.
 26 1884 507 10r brown
D'este lado, etc. measures 46 mm.
 27 1884 507 10r brown
 28 " " 10x10r brown *F*₂
 Same as preceding, no period after *dirrecção*.
 29 1884 507 10r brown

5
 10



508

30 1887 508 20r rose
31 " " 20x20r rose F3

5
10

LETTER CARDS.



509

41 1887 509 25r brown

8



510

42 1887 510 50r blue, blue

15

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

AUSTRIA.



Perforated.

- | | | |
|------|------|----------------------------|
| 1890 | 2747 | 1kr dark gray and black |
| " | " | 2kr light brown and black |
| " | " | 3kr green and black |
| " | " | 5kr red and black |
| " | " | 10kr blue and black |
| " | " | 12kr dark red and black |
| " | " | 15kr carmine and black |
| " | " | 20kr olive green and black |
| " | " | 24kr gray blue and black |
| " | " | 30kr dark brown and black |
| " | " | 50kr violet and black |
| " | 2748 | 1gld dark blue and black |
| " | " | 2gld carmine and black |

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Perforated.

- | | | |
|------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2749 | 50c dark orange (General Mitre). |
|------|------|----------------------------------|

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2731 | ¼c on 12c blue, red surcharge |
|------|------|-------------------------------|

3

BRAZIL.
NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



Perforated 13½

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------|
| 1890 | 2750 | 10r violet blue |
| " | " | 20r dark green |
| " | " | 50r olive |
| " | " | 100r carmine |
| " | " | 300r dark blue |
| " | " | 200r violet |
| " | " | 500r red brown |
| " | " | 700r violet |
| " | " | 1000r yellow |

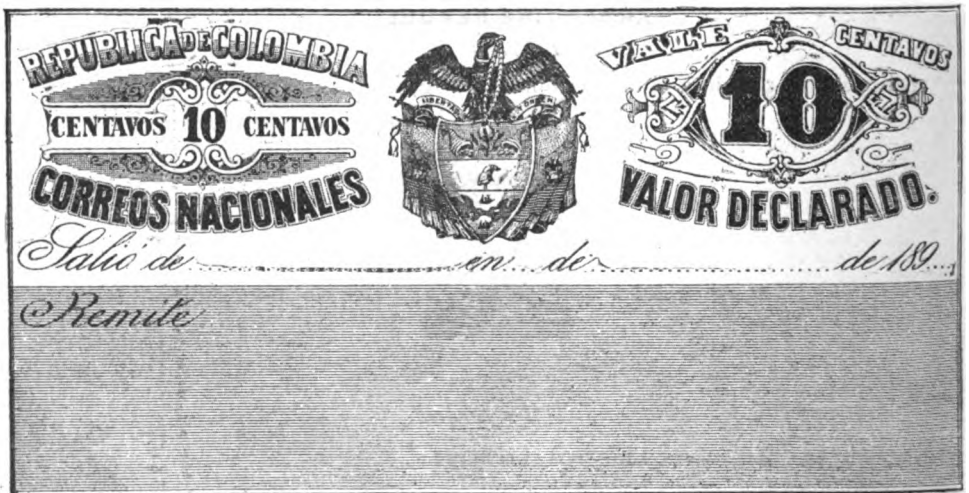
BRITISH GUIANA.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

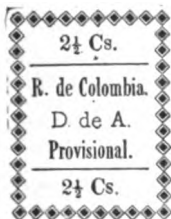
| | | |
|------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2738 | 1c on 3d green, red surcharge. |
|------|------|--------------------------------|

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.
INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

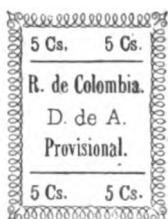


1890 2719 70c blue

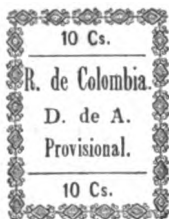
Antioquia.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



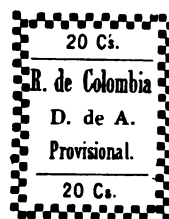
2751



2752



2753



2754

Perforated 14 1/2.

| | | | |
|------|------|--------|-------------------|
| 1890 | 2751 | 2 1/2c | black, buff paper |
| " | 2752 | 5c | orange paper |
| " | 2753 | 10c | buff paper |
| " | " | 10c | rose paper |
| " | 2754 | 20c | orange paper |

Cauca.



2789

COSTA RICA.
ENVELOPES.



Size 150x88 mm.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2755 | 5c | orange, <i>white paper</i> |
| " | " | 10c | violet brown, <i>white paper</i> |

ECUADOR.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged **OFICIAL** in black.



Perforated.

1886 726 1p rose

FINLAND.



Perforated.

1890 2668 1m gray and rose
" " 5m green and red

ROUMANIA.



Perforated 11 1/2.

Watermarked Coat of Arms.

1890 2698 10b red
" " 15b bistre

ST. HELENA.



2716

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



2745



2746

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1890 2756 4p yellow brown

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

(Continued.)

COUNTERFEITS.

Almost all Colombian stamps from the 1859 up to the 1876 issue have been counterfeited. Most of them are, however, of such coarse workmanship that even a tyro will detect them. We will describe only those forgeries which are dangerous to the average collector.

1859-60. Of these issues we do not know of any good forgeries.

1861. Of this issue there are three distinct counterfeits. Of the first one we have seen the full set, all the values being of the same type, the inscription in the lower label alone being changed. These forgeries are easily told by the following points:

There are only 8 stars in the lower part of the oval ins: ead of 9. In the lower part of the shield, the white spot, representing the ocean, resembles an exaggerated comma. The size of this counterfeit is 20 x 25 mm. instead of 20 ½ x 25 ½ mm., the size of the genuine.

The second counterfeit also exists in all the values, all of the same type, and is easily told by the presence of a large and indistinct star under the S, of *Nacionales*. The size of this counterfeit is 21 ½ x 25 ½ mm. The third counterfeit (made in the Colombian Republic) is an exceedingly dangerous one. Of this we have seen only the 2½c black and do not believe that any other values exist. The following points will,

however, be sufficient to distinguish it from the genuine:

There is no period after *Granada*; the stars are smaller and indistinct; the G of *Granada* is smaller than the R.; the N. & T. of *Centavos* touch. The size of this counterfeit is 19¾ x 25½ mm.

1862. There are several forgeries of this issue, only one being dangerous. Of this we have seen only the 10c. blue and it also originates from Colombia. The size of this counterfeit is sufficient to condemn it, being 17x21 mm. instead of 16½x21¼ mm. The R's of *Correos* are smaller than in the genuine and do not touch the inner frame. There is a period after *Nacionales* which is not found in the genuine.

1863. There is a splendid counterfeit of this issue of which we have seen only the 20c. green and 50c. red. The only method of telling the counterfeits is by their blurred appearance and their size. The counterfeits measure 16¾x20¾ mm., while the genuine measure from 16¾x21½ to 17x22mm.

1864. Of this issue there are also several forgeries, only one of which is worthy of our attention. By the following points the collectors will be able to distinguish them from the genuine:

The letters in the inscription are larger and the E. & S. of *Nacionales* touch. The three parts of the shield are separated from

each other by a thick line, while in the genuine this separation is formed by two thin lines.

1865. Of this issue there are several imitations, only one being dangerous enough to need description. The following points will be sufficient to distinguish it from the genuine:

The first star from the left is under E. U. instead of under the E; the third star is under the C, instead of under the L; the 7th is under N. instead of under N. A; in the genuine there are 13 dots in the open space to the left of the oval, while in the counterfeit there are only 8.

1866. Of this issue we have not seen any good counterfeits with the exception of those of the 5 and 10 Pesos.

5 Pesos. The leaves of the branches below the oval do not enter the oval. The letters of *Colombia* measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height instead of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The frame is formed of 10 parallel lines instead of 11 as in the genuine.

10 Pesos. The C or *Correos* is round instead of square. There is no period between E and U. The cap in centre part of the shield is not placed on a pole. The wings of the condor are not shaded with diagonally crossed lines. The stars are very indistinct. In the genuine the shading in the upper part of the shield consists of 8 horizontal lines.

1868. The counterfeits of this issue are very poor, with the exception of the 50c. which is far better than the other values of the set. In the counterfeit 50c., the C of *Correos* is almost a mm. distant from the O; the shading of the wings is formed of vertical lines instead of vertical and diagonally crossed lines. The inscription, in the streamer below the condor, is illegible.

1870. Only the counterfeits of the 5 and 10 Pesos need description.

In the 5 Pesos, the O and N of *Nacionales* do not touch; the I and N of *Cinco* do not touch, the ornament enclosing the small 5 under the second R of *Correos* is not closed, the first star at the left of the condor does not touch its wing; in all these points it differs from the genuine.

10 Pesos. In the forgery there is no motto on the streamer, but instead there are a number of small vertical lines. There is no shading between the condor and the shield, and the right wing of the condor does not touch the second spear head below it.

Of the subsequent issues, we are not aware of the existence of any imitations.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



No good forgeries exist of these stamps. The stamps which we illustrate here, represent a set of Unpaid Letter Stamps, catalogued by some compilers, as having been issued in 1867. There is not the slightest doubt, however, about their fraudulent character.

REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS.

1865. (A) In the laurel part of the wreath, on the genuine stamp, there are 8 well formed berries. In the genuine, the C of *Correos* touches the laurel leaf at its left. In the counterfeit there is no punctuation after E and U of *E. U. de Colombia* (R). In the genuine the space between the frame of the circle containing the R and the upper horizontal line, is divided into 7 sections; the space between the two horizontal lines immediately over the R is divided into 13 sections.

1870. Of this issue, we have an exceedingly dangerous counterfeit of the A. with vertical lines, made by the same party who counterfeited the 1 kr., Baden of the first issue. The only difference that we have been able to detect, is the number of lines in the circle containing the letter A. In the genuine there are 57 lines, the first one at the left being very close to the frame of the circle, while in the counterfeit there are only 56. Between the genuine stamps there is a thin line dividing the rows horizontally and vertically, but no such line appears on the counterfeit plate. The plate of this counterfeit passed into our hands when we purchased this business.

CUBIERTAS.

1865. Of this issue there are two counterfeits of each of the two values, one of which was for a long time considered as a variety of the genuine type, but lately it has been conclusively proven that only one genuine type exists of each value. The counterfeits are easily distinguished by the following points:

Genuine—At each side of the label reserved for the address, the ornament immediately over the star, contains a letter, the right one an N and the left one a C. In the first counterfeit, the ornament at the right contains the letter K, and the left ornament

the letter H. In the second counterfeit the letter K in the right ornament shows only partly, while there is no trace of a letter in the left ornament.

Antioquia.

Almost every stamp of this State has been counterfeited, but collectors will not have any trouble in detecting most of them. However, stamps of the first issue have been splendidly forged, only an expert being able to detect them. We advise collectors to buy these stamps only from reliable and experienced dealers.

Bolivar.

We shall only describe the counterfeit of the 10c green, 1863, a very fine imitation of which has deceived many collectors. The counterfeit is a trifle larger than the genuine and measures $10\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{3}$ mm instead of 10×12 mm. In the left frame there are 21 white spaces in the counterfeit, and 20 in the genuine. The counterfeits all have 9 stars surrounding the shield.

Cauca.



The above illustrations represent two frauds issued in 1890 by postmasters in that State, without any authority and only for their own personal profit. Of the one issued in Almaguer there are three values:

- 1c, black on blue paper.
- 2c black on pink paper.
- 5c black on yellow paper.

Of the other there exists only one value:

5c red on white paper.

Cupdinamarca. Magdalena.

Panama. Saptander.

We know of no good counterfeits of the stamps of these States.

Tolima.

Of the first issues there are several good counterfeits, all being dangerous to most collectors, on account of their not having any genuine stamps to compare with. What makes them still more dangerous, is that they all originated from Neiva, capital of Tolima, where the originals were issued. The

photo-gravure of all the types of genuine and of all the counterfeits known to us, which accompanies this number, renders any further description unnecessary, as collectors will readily be able to see the difference. The engravings are very accurate and can be relied upon. The photographs are much clearer than any of the stamps and in order to place any particular specimen on the plate the collector should examine only the inscription and the relative positions of the letters. Of the subsequent issues, the counterfeits which we have seen are mostly so poor that even a beginner will scarcely be deceived, and if he has any genuine stamp of the same set, a superficial comparison is all that will be necessary to tell their true nature.

The 5c brown of the 1881 issue however, forms an exception; this stamp, although accepted by many authorities as a variety of the genuine, is undoubtedly a fraud. The principal difference and the only one necessary to recognize it, is that in the counterfeit there is an eight rayed star at each side of the circle, containing *E. U U de Colombia*, etc., instead of two small concentric circles, which are to be found on the genuine.

The label represented here is catalogued by Moens, Evans and others as having been issued in 1878; it is undoubtedly a fraud, no 5 pesos stamps having been issued in Tolima until 1883. It is printed in brown on white wove and bluish wove paper.



The so-called Registered Letter Stamps illustrated above, are chronicled by the same authorities, they are however no better than the preceding, and were manufactured years ago by certain Boston parties, who, in all likelihood made the 5 pesos as well.

They are chronicled in the following varieties:

- 50c blue on white wove paper
- 50c black " blue " "
- 50c indigo " laid " "

50c indigo on white laid paper.
 50c " " " wove "
 50c black " " " "

50c green on blue wove paper.
 50c " " " laid "
 50c " " white " "



This cut represents a third humbug probably originating from the same source as the preceding. It is totally unknown in Tolima, the collectors there being unanimous in denying that it was issued there. If the signatures found on cancelled copies of this *Cubierta* are compared with those on the large *Cubiertas* of 1879 the same names will be found, but in different handwritings.

It is catalogued as being printed on white wove and white laid paper.

There are good counterfeits of the *Cubiertas* of the 1st and 2d issues but they are not dangerous having the word *Fac-simile* printed upon them. Unscrupulous parties have, however, erased this word; the fraud is easily told by holding the suspected *Cubierta* to the light when the thinness of the paper, where the erasure took place, will readily show.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES—IFRANC—\$0.19 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1886.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17x21 mm.



Perforated 15.

- 1 5c green
- 2 10c carmine
- 3 25c blue
- 4 50c reseda

June 1886.

Same type, printing, paper, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 15.

- 5 5fr violet

1887-89.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20x21½ mm.



Perforated 15.

- 6 5c green (April 1889)
- 7 10c carmine (Dec. 1889)
- 8 25c blue (March 1889)
- 9 50c brown (October 1887)
- 10 5fr lilac (" ")

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.

August 1887.

5fr stamps of the 1886 issue surcharged
 "Colis Postaux Fr 3.50 in blue.



Perforated 15.

1° Surcharged with rubber hand stamp,

11 3fr 50c violet

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

12 3fr 50c violet

b. Double surcharge.

13 3fr 50cx3fr 50c violet

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

14 3fr 50c violet

2° Surcharged with steel hand stamp.

15 3fr 50c violet

October 1887.

5fr stamps of the 1887 issue surcharged
"Colis Postaux Fr 3.50" in blue



Perforated 15.

1° Surcharged with rubber hand stamp.

16 3fr 50c lilac

Variety : Surcharge inverted

17 3fr 50c lilac

2° Surcharged with steel hand stamp.

18 3fr 50c lilac

Variety : Surcharge inverted.

19 3fr 50c lilac

April 1889.

Same as preceding issue, but surcharge
within double lined rectangular frame.



Perforated 15.

20 3fr 50c lilac

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any forgeries of these stamps.

COREA.

Currency: 1000 MON—\$1.00 U. S. Currency

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
23x26 mm.



1° Perforated 9.

1 5m carmine

2 10m blue

3 25m orange

4 50m green

5 100m blue and rose

2° Perforated 10.

6 5m carmine

7 10m blue

8 25m orange

9 50m green

10 100m blue and rose

3° Perforated 8½.

11 10m blue

4° Perforated 8½, 9; 9½, 9: 9½, 10;
irregularly.

12 5m carmine

13 10m blue

14 25m orange

15 50m green

16 100m blue and rose

The three higher values were prepared for
issue but never did postal service, the Post
Office at Seoul having been destroyed by fire,
(the result of a riot, the postal innovation
not suiting the natives) previous to the arrival

of these stamps. Cancelled specimens of the 5 and 10m are very scarce, the postal service having had but a very short existence.

Reprints. Owing to the large number of these stamps that have of late been offered for sale, we are inclined to believe that the 25, 50 and 100 mons have been reprinted; however as we have no proof of this, and not finding any difference between any of them, we cannot catalogue them as such.

COUNTERFEITS.

We have not heard of any counterfeits of these stamps.

COSTA RICA.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS—1 PESO—\$0.65
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

December 1862.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20½x25mm.



- 1 ½r blue
- 2 2r vermilion

April 1863.

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

Perforated 12.

- 3 ½r blue
- 4 2r vermilion
- 5 4r green
- 6 1p orange

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated horizontally.
- 7 ½r blue
- 8 2r vermilion
- b. Unperforated vertically.
- 9 ½r blue
- 10 2r vermilion

1881.

Provisional Issue.

½r of the 1883 issue surcharged with new value in red.



Type I.

Perforated 12.

- 11 2c on ½r blue, type I.
- 12 2c on ½r blue, " "
- 13 5c on ½r blue, " "

1882.

1° Issue of 1863 surcharged with new value.



Type II.



Type III.



Type VI.

Perforated 12.

a. Red surcharge.

- 14 1c on ½r blue, type II
- 15 5c on ½r blue, type III
- 16 20c on 4r green, " "

b. Black surcharge.

- 17 2c on ½r blue, type IV
- 18 10c on 2r vermilion, type III

2° Provisional 2c of 1881 issue, (type I), with additional surcharge in black "DOS CTS" as preceding 2c (type IV.)

- 19 2c on 2c blue

The authenticity of these two 2c provisional stamps is questioned by most cataloguers, but we have not the slightest doubt about their genuineness, as they were purchased in 1882, at the Post Office, at San José, by a New York gentleman whose integrity is beyond suspicion.

1885.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20½x25½mm.



Perforated 12.

- 20 1c green (General P. Fernandez)
- 21 2c carmine

- 22 5c purple
- 23 10c orange
- 24 40c blue

1887.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20½x26mm.



- Perforated 12.
25 5c purple (President B. Soto)
26 10c orange

1889.

Provisional Issue.
Revenue stamps surcharged in black "Correos." Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Sizes: 1c, 20½x25½ mm.; 5c, 21x26½mm.



- Perforated 12.
27 1c red (P. Fernandez).
28 5c brown (B. Soto).

1889.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 21½x26½mm.

- 1° Perforated 14.
29 1c brown
30 2c dark green
31 5c orange
32 10c red brown
33 20c sea green
34 5p olive green

- 2° Perforated 15.
35 1c brown
36 2c dark green
37 5c orange
38 10c red brown
39 20c sea green
40 50c rose
41 1p blue
42 2p violet
43 10p black



REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1881.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20½x25½mm.



- Perforated 12.
101 1c red
102 2c blue

1889,
Same printing and paper as preceding
issue. Size 21x26½mm.



Perforated 12.
103 5c brown
104 10c blue

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1883-85.
Regular issues of same date
surcharged horizontally.

Perforated 12. **Oficial**
151 1c green, red surcharge
152 2c carmine, blue "
153 5c purple, red "
154 10c orange, green "
155 40c blue, red "
156 1c green, black " (1885)
157 2c carmine, black " "

1886.
Regular issues of 1883 surcharged horizon-
tally.

Perforated 12.
1° **OFICIAL**
158 1c green, black surcharge
159 2c carmine, " "
160 5c purple, red "
161 10c orange, black "
2° **OFICIAL**
162 1c green, black surcharge
163 2c carmine, " "
164 5c purple, red "
165 10c orange " "
3° **Oficial**
166 5c purple, black surcharge
167 10c orange, " "

1887.
Regular issues of 1883 and 1887 surcharged
horizontal'y **OFICIAL**, in black.

Perforated 12.
168 1c green
169 2c carmine
170 5c purple
171 5c " (1887 issue)
172 10c orange.
173 10c " (1887 issue)

1889.
Regular issues of same date surcharged
horizontally **OFICIAL** in black.

1° Perforated 14
174 1c brown

175 2c dark green
176 10c red brown
2° Perforated 15.
177 5c orange
178 20c sea green
179 50c rose

ENVELOPES.

June 15th, 1886.
Lithographed on white laid paper. Stamp
in upper right corner.



Size 136x79mm.
301 5c blue
302 10c orange
August 1890.

Embossed on white wove paper. Stamp
in upper right corner.



Size 150x88mm.
303 5c orange
304 10c violet brown

WRAPPERS.

August 1890.
Lithographed on manila paper. Stamp to
the right.



Size 127x380mm.
401 2c green

COUNTERFEITS.

All the forgeries of the first issue that we
know of, are lithographed, while the genuine
stamps are steel engraved, making it quite
easy to distinguish them.

Very soon after the appearance of the
stamps of 1883, an Englishman, named Ross,

purchased all the remainder of the stamps remaining in the hands of government. He found, however, that there was no stock of the surcharged stamps of 1881 and 1882, and as he had relied upon these, in great measure, for his profit, he requested the government to have a number of the 1863 issue surcharged, and with the usual complacency of Spanish American governments his request was not denied. However, when the order to surcharge was given to the government printer, he had forgotten the style of type which he had used before, and the annexed engraving will show how accurate his memory was. At the same time, Mr. Ross induced the printer to place the surcharge "Oficial" on a number of the stamps of the stamp of 1883, and as a result of these various pleasantries of Mr. Ross and the government officials, we have the following surcharges:

Surcharged OFICIAL.

- ½ real, blue, red surcharge,
- 2 reales, vermilion, black surcharge.
- 4 " green, red "
- 1 peso, orange, black "

5

cts.

- Surcharged with new value, as per cut.
- 1c on ½ real, blue, red surcharge.
- 2c on ½ " " " "
- 5c on ¼ " " " "
- 10c on 2 reales, vermilion, black surcharge.
- 20c on 4 " green, red surcharge

As these surcharges were made sometime after the genuine provisionals had gone out of use, whether authorized by the government or no, they are to be classed with the rankest frauds.

When Mr. Ross returned to England he was able to show official documents to prove that he had purchased his stamps from the government, and most of the English dealers were deceived. However, the history of these stamps has been so thoroughly ventilated, that there cannot be any excuse for the dealer who sells them.

Guanacaste.

A special discount of 6 per cent. is allowed on the sales of stamps in this province, and in order to prevent the use in other parts of the Republic, of the stamps sold at this rate, they are surcharged "Guanacaste," 1884. Costa Rica stamps of the 1883 issue surcharged in various types and colors.

Perforated 12.

1° Surcharged horizontally:

Guanacaste

- a. Black surcharge.
- 1 1c green

- 2 2c carmine
- 3 10c orange
- b. Red surcharge.
- 4 1c green
- 5 5c purple
- 6 40c blue

Varieties: Surcharged inverted.

- 7 1c green
- 2° Surcharged horizontally

Guanacaste

- a. Black surcharge.
- 7a 1c green
- 8 2c carmine
- 9 5c purple
- 10 10c orange
- 11 40c blue
- b. Red surcharge.
- 12 5c purple
- 3° Surcharged horizontally

Guanacaste

- a. Black surcharge.
- 13 2c carmine
- 14 10c orange
- b. Red surcharge.
- 15 1c green
- 16 5c purple
- 17 40c blue
- 4° Surcharged vertically in black

Guanacaste

- 18 1c green
- 19 5c purple
- 20 10c orange
- 5° Surcharged vertically in black

Guanacaste

- 21 5c purple
- 22 10c orange
- 6° Surcharged vertically in black

GUANACASTE

- 23 5c purple
- 24 10c orange
- 7° Surcharged vertically in black

GUANACASTE

- 25 5c purple
- 26 10c orange
- 8° Surcharged vertically in black

GUANACASTE

- 27 5c purple
- 28 10c orange
- 9° Surcharged vertically in black

GUANACASTE

- 29 5c purple
- Surcharges of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th types come on the same sheet, each horizontal row being composed of the five varieties in the following order: the 1st stamp from the left is of type 4; the 2d, 3d, and 4th stamps are of type 5; the 5th stamp is of type 6; the 6th and 7th stamps are of type 7

and the 8th, 9th and 10th stamps are of type 8.

Mr. C. B. Corwin has in his collection a 5c purple surcharge type 8, with additional surcharge type 4, almost over it the former one reading from bottom to top; the only explanation we can give of the error is that an entire sheet was originally surcharged upside down and was immediately corrected by feeding the sheet properly, thus making eight varieties of double surcharges as follows:

- a. type 4 correct and type 8 inverted.
- 30 5c purple
- b. type 5 correct and type 8 inverted.
- 31 5c purple
- c. type 5 correct and type 7 inverted,
- 32 5c purple
- d. type 6 correct and type 7 inverted.
- 33 5c purple
- e. type 7 correct and type 6 inverted.
- 34 5c purple
- f. type 7 correct and type 5 inverted.
- 35 5c purple
- g. type 8 correct and type 5 inverted.
- 36 5c purple
- h. type 8 correct and type 4 inverted,
- 37 5c purple

1888.

Costa Rica stamps of the 1887 issue surcharged horizontally in black in two types on the same sheet, one horizontal row being of one type, and the next row of the other.

Perforated 12.

- 1° surcharged **Guanacaste**
- 38 5c purple
- 2° surcharged **Guanacaste**
- 39 5c purple

1889.

Costa Rica stamps of same date surcharged horizontally in black in two types.

1° surcharged **GUANACASTE**

- a. Perforated 14.
- 40 1c brown
- 41 10c red brown
- b. Perforated 15.
- 42 2c dark green
- 43 5c orange

2° Surcharged **GUANACASTE**

- a. Perforated 14.
- 44 1c brown
- 45 10c red brown
- 46 20c sea green
- 47 5p purple
- b. Perforated 17½.
- 48 20c seagreen
- c. Perforated 15.
- 49 2c dark green
- 50 5c orange
- 51 20c sea green
- 52 50c rose
- 53 1p blue
- 54 2p violet

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1885.

Revenue stamps of Costa Rica surcharged "Guanacaste." in various types.

Perforated 12.

1° Surcharged vertically in black

Guanacaste

101 2c blue

2° Surcharged vertically in black

Guanacaste

102 2c blue

3° Surcharged vertically in black

GUANACASTE

103 1c red

104 2c blue

4° Surcharged vertically in black

GUANACASTE

105 2c blue

5° Surcharged horizontally in black

Guanacaste

106 1c red

107 2c blue

CUBA.

Currency: 8 REALES PLATA—100 CENTIMOS
—1 PESO—\$1.00 U. S. Currency.

100 CENTESIMOS—1 ESCUDO or PESETA—
\$0.20 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1855.

Typographed on ribbed

bluish paper, watermarked

loops. Size 18½x22½mm.



- 1 ½r blue green
- 2 1r bottle green
- 3 2r carmine red
- 4 2r orange red

November 19, 1855.

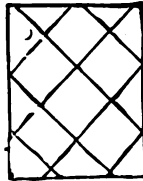
Stamps for use in Havana and vicinity:

2 reales stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black. **Y** $\frac{1}{4}$

There are four varieties consisting in the height of the Y. (Y stands for *Ynterior* and not *and*.)

- 1° Y measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height.
- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ r carmine red
- 2° Y measures 5 mm. in height.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ r carmine red
- 3° Y measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height.
- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ r carmine red
- Variety: Without bar between 1 and 4.
- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ r carmine red
- 4° Y measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height.
- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ r carmine red
- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ r orange red
- 1856.

Same type as issue of January 1st, 1855, typographed on coarse ribbed yellowish paper, watermarked crossed lines forming diamonds.



- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue green
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ r yellow green
- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ r black green
- 14 1r pale green
- 15 2r orange red

Almost all catalogues mention a $Y\frac{1}{4}$ on the 2 reales of the 1856 issue; we have never seen a genuine specimen, all those shown us being surcharged on penmarked remainders, and with the fraudulent type with roman I.

1857.

1° Same as preceding issue typographed on white wove paper.

- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue
- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ r ultramarine
- 18 1r green
- 19 1r yellow green
- 20 2r red

Variety: Pin perforated. (Unofficially.)

- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue

2° Stamps for use in Havana and vicinity.

2 reales stamp of same date surcharged **Y** $\frac{1}{4}$ in black, the Y measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm $\frac{1}{4}$ in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm in width. 4 There are two varieties in the size of the 1 of $\frac{1}{4}$.

1° 1 measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm in height, and the 4 is open.

- 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ red

2° 1 measures 2 mm in height, and the 4 is closed.

- 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ red

Variety: 1 inverted.

- 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ red

The variety with roman I is a fraudulent surcharge, and is only to be found on the penmarked remainders. No specimen with postal cancellation having been found by us amongst a large number of these stamps.

Penmarked remainders of the following stamps of the previous issues are to be found:

- 1855 1r bottle green
- " 2r orange red
- 1856 2r orange red
- 1857 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue
- " 1r green
- " 2r red

Some compilers catalogue such varieties as CORRFOOS, CORRLLOS, these are, however, merely bad impressions and are not worthy of cataloguing.

1858.

Counterfeits used postally.

During this year, lithographic counterfeits of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1r on white wove paper were brought into Cuba in order to defraud the post office; large quantities were used before the fraud was detected.

There are two principal varieties of each value, one with 73 pearls in the circle (same number as in the genuine) and the other with 79 pearls; being lithographed, there are a number of minor varieties of each kind, how many is not known exactly, but as many as 12 varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ r and 3 varieties of the 1r have been found.

1° 73 pearls.

- 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue
- 26 1r green

2° 79 pearls.

- 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue
- 28 1r green

The principal difference between the genuine and counterfeit, besides the number of pearls in the 2d variety, lies in the dots in the four angles, which in the genuine are of regular size, and in both counterfeit of irregular size. Besides, being lithographed, the counterfeits have a different appearance from the genuine.

1862

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



- 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ r black

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste.*"

PRELIMINARIES TO THE POSTAL REFORM IN THE REIGN OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

The active propaganda, in England, between 1835 and 1840, in favor of the reduction and uniformity of postal rates, found a hearty response in France, both in the press and on the public platform.

Previously to the above dates, in 1832, Mr. Emile de Girardin, the celebrated publicist, proposed a plan of reform similar to that which was soon to be formulated by Rowland Hill.

In France, as in the United Kingdom, the postal rates, constantly increasing for two hundred years notwithstanding the ever improving means of communication, were considered by each succeeding Minister of Finance as a fruitful source of income, and not as a public service.

In proof of this it will only be necessary to glance over the table of rates charged on an ordinary letter in the reigns of Charles X, and Louis Philippe.

| Distance in Kilometres, | Rate for a letter of 7½ grammes. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Less than 40 Kilometres, | francs 0.20 |
| From 40 to 80 " | 0.30 |
| " 80 to 150 " | 0.40 |
| " 150 to 220 " | 0.50 |
| " 220 to 300 " | 0.60 |
| " 300 to 400 " | 0.70 |
| " 400 to 500 " | 0.80 |
| " 500 to 600 " | 0.90 |
| " 600 to 750 " | 1.00 |
| " 750 to 900 " | 1.10 |
| over 900 " | 1.20 |

(The Kilometre equals about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English statute mile, and 7½ grammes equal about $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.)

We append a statement, made by the Commission of 1844, of the profit made by the government on letters of 7½ grammes.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| A letter taxed 20c | cost 9¾c | leaving a profit of 10¼c |
| " 40c | " 10¾c | " " 29¼c |
| " 80c | " 12¾c | " " 67¼c |
| " fc. 1.00 | " 13¾c | " " 86¼c |
| " fcs. 1.20 | " 14¾c | " " 105¼c |

The gradation, in particular, of this tax was unjust, as it weighed unequally on the French.

An inhabitant of Rouen paid 40c for a letter to Paris, one of Lyons paid 80c, and one of Marseilles 1fr 10c, etc.

As to foreign letters, we need only cite the fact that even after 1840 the same letter which cost 10c all over England, was taxed 2 francs if it was addressed to Paris.

From 1839 to 1848 various questions were raised in the Chamber of Deputies, and various laws, based upon petitions, were proposed, their most ardent advocates were Messrs. Glais-Bizoin and Emile de Girardin. The example of England, which, with one fell sweep, reduced the rate to the uniform price of 10 centimes for single letters, did not attract the Ministry; it is true that it took twelve years before the income of the postal service of England had reached that of 1839, but what a difference was there in the amount of correspondence, and what an impulse was given to industry and trade, on which the State collected other taxes.

In the session of the Chamber of Deputies of May 15th, 1841, Mr. Humann, Minister of Finance, said, in regard to the English postal service :
 "The Administration observes and studies facts; whenever it can propose judicious innovations, such as are not adventurous and of a nature calculated to seriously impair the public revenues, it will not hesitate to take the initiative. At present, I would think it dangerous to imitate the example of England."

This policy of extreme prudence was continued, and notwithstanding the resolutions of the General Councils, the petitions, propositions and projects presented to the Chamber, we reach the year 1848 without a single sign of progress. However, on January 3d, a bill, emanating from the Government, was presented by Mr. Dupont, Minister of Finance ; it contained the following provisions, which were not liberal, and maintained the gradation by distances which had long been condemned :

ART. 18. After January 1st, 1850, the tax on letters circulating within the Kingdom, from one post office to another, shall be in conformity with the table herewith :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| For single letters for 40 Kilometres, | 20 centimes. |
| " " " from 40 to 80 " | 30 " |
| " " " " 80 to 150 " | 40 " |
| " " " above 150 " | 50 " |

This bill, which was not to go into effect for so long a period, was never passed ; the revolution of February soon after overthrew the Kingdom.

The indifference of legislators to the reduction of postage can probably be traced to the fact of their enjoying, or being able to procure, the franking privilege. Mr. E. Araga signalizes this abuse in his paper "The Post Office in 1848."

"The mails carry daily, without charge, quantities of packets and boxes of all sorts; the highest personages make no scruple of sending, under their franks, presents which often go beyond the frontier.

"I could name a deputy who sends his dirty linen out of Paris and receives it back by this inexpensive method. On the day I assumed the direction, one mail carried an immense quantity of sweetmeats for Belgium.

"Among the members of the last Chambers it was customary to receive the letters from their constituents under the frank of the president, and to send their replies franked under the signature of the minister. This custom, explicable under a *regime* of universal deadheadism, could no longer exist, now that the National Assembly had forbidden its members to recommend anything for personal interest.

"In order to judge of the financial consequences resulting from such abuse, it will suffice to state that the loss to the Treasury, by the transmission of letters of the members under the frank of the President, was 900,000 francs annually, and this Chamber of Deputies counted only 450 members."

REPUBLIC.

Mr. Etienne Araga, who was appointed Postmaster General, without delay sent a report to Mr. Garnier-Pagès, from which we extract a few passages.

"The reduction of the postage on letters has already been made the subject of several bills. Parliamentary recklessness, misjudgment of the public interest, unfortunate indifference to the well-being and intellectual development of the people, and finally delays, I may say providential delays, have reserved for the Republic the glory of this generous and brotherly reform.

You know, citizen Minister, that, at first the result of the reduction will be a decrease in receipts, but the radical experience of England shows us, and I can affirm, that the enormous and constantly growing increase of the

number of letters in circulation, the immediate and certain result of a uniform tax, will in a short time fully compensate for the momentary loss caused by the adoption of such a measure so just, so brotherly, so universally demanded as the postal reform.

"I have, therefore, the honor to appeal to the provisional government to add the reduction of the letter rate to the list of benefactions which it has promised to the country."

On the 8th of May, 1848, the Provisional Government announced to the Constituent Assembly that postal reform would be presented in the budget for 1849; in the interval many petitions were presented; Mr. de Saint-Priest presented a bill covering postal reform, on the 19th of May. The government stated that they had already taken the initiative in a similar proposition, and a few days later presented their scheme to the Chamber of Representatives. Mr. de Saint-Priest withdrew his bill and was named as representative of the government in the matter.

The discussion took place on August 24th; several amendments were offered and the entire measure was passed on the same day; we give the text according to a poster of the time.

Decree relating to Letter Postage.

The National Assembly has adopted and the Executive Committee hereby promulgates the following decree:

ARTICLE 1. After January 1st, 1849, all letters weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, or less, sent from one post office to another, within the country, will be taxed 20 centimes.

Letters to or from Corsica and Algeria will pay the same rate.

ART. 2. Letters weighing over $7\frac{1}{2}$ and under 15 grammes will pay 40 centimes.

ART. 3. Letters and parcels of paper weighing over 15 and under 100 grammes will pay 1 franc.

Letters or parcels weighing over 100 grammes will be taxed at the rate of one franc for each 100 grammes or fraction thereof.

ART. 4. Registered and insured letters shall pay double the regular rate. Prepayment of these letters will be obligatory.

ART. 5. The Post Office Department is authorized to sell stamps, at 20 centimes, 40 centimes and 1 franc, which being affixed to a letter, will be sufficient evidence of payment.

ART. 6. Officers and employees of the administration are forbidden to countersign, or to enclose in an official packet, unofficial letters which may be entrusted to them.

Violation of this article will be punished according to the act of the 29th Prairial, of the year IX, in regard to fraud on the post office.

ART. 7. All letters addressed to a person having the franking privilege, and intended for a third party must be immediately sent to the post office to be taxed.

ART. 8. In all cases of violation under this act, or under laws previously passed, whose provisions are still in force, the courts may, according to the circumstances, reduce the penalty to 16 francs.

ART. 9. A decree of the administration, approved by the Minister of Finance, will arrange the means of carrying this act into effect, and make it conform with the provisions of this act of March 29th, 1827, which has not been abrogated.

ART. 10. The Minister of Finance is charged with the carrying into effect of this decree.

Decided upon in public session, at Paris, the 24th of August, 1848.

The President and Secretaries of the National Assembly.

Signed : Armand Marrast, Peupin, Léon Robert, Landrin, Bérard, Emile Péan, Edmond Lafayette.

Chief of the Executive Committee,

E. CAVAIGNAC.

In accordance with Article 5, the government shall manufacture three kinds of postage stamps, and distribute them to all post offices ; it has only four months, in which to do this, a very short time when we consider that the entire system has to be organized.

(To be Continued.)

THE STAMPS OF THE "SCINDE DISTRICT DAWK."

By GEO. BURROW.

Postage Stamps were used in Scinde, a district of the East India Company, in 1851, under the administration of the late Sir Bartle Frere, by the Postmaster of the district, a Mr. Coffey, who proved himself a "man of resources," and produced a scheme by which, in the face of a direct snub from the Government, was demonstrated that the Post Office in India, as in Europe, could be made to pay its own expense and possibly to produce a surplus.

The District was at the time an almost new acquisition, the local exchequer was unable to meet the demands made upon it, and on appeal being made to the Government of India—the East India Council—for more post offices and for an internal postal system (*external* correspondence was provided for previously by the ships of the Company, etc, letters would be prepaid by the British Stamps) the applicants "were reminded of their poverty, and told that when the Government of India could afford money to spend in Scinde, there were many things to be provided before post offices could be thought of." Thus plainly intimating that such luxuries as post offices were of no use to the natives, and as forming, perhaps, simply an accommodation to the officials, would incur expense which the Government was unwilling to bear. This view was not, however, accepted by Sir Bartle Frere, and he being invested with power to make the best arrangements possible for the development of the country, a scheme was devised by the Postmaster which, in the success of its execution, fully justifies Sir Bartle Frere's description of Mr. Coffey as a "man of resources." Stamps were manufactured and were "issued to Stamp-vendors and Government officials * * * and every police officer and native district collector of land revenue, customs, &c., was ordered to receive and forward, with his own official papers, to his immediate official superior, all letters bearing one of these mysterious stamps. * * * Thus every government office in Scinde became a district post office, and the first official who had a real post office at hand, sent to it all the stamped letters which he and his subordinates had collected. The system worked very well, and, of course, very cheaply, for we got a complete net work of post offices and postal lines all over the country without expense."

It may be noted that although mention is made of a system of *collection* of letters only there must have also been arrangements made for the *delivery* of the missives, and we may infer that the same methods were made use of in the delivery as in the collection of letters.

The general shape and design of the stamp is as follows : shape circular, design formed by a Garter with buckle, bearing the inscription "Scinde District Dawk." The centre is filled with a heart shaped shield, divided in-

to three, in which are the letters $\frac{E.I.I.}{C}$. Above the shield is a character resembling the figure 4 but having a minute crescent at end of the horizontal stroke thus 4^o. Below the shield the value.

The first issue was $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna, circular, in relief on white paper, Garter with a single ring to outer edge. This was issued in 1851 and was speedily followed by a second issue, of somewhat similar design but from a more carefully prepared die, and having a double ring to outer edge of Garter. This stamp remained in use some little time and was displaced (probably on account of the stamp not being easily distinguished) by the Third issue of exactly same design and value $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna circular, wax red, on a hard enamelled surface, being almost of the nature of a seal. This stamp possessed the merit of being plainly discernable, but from its nature was very brittle and easily damaged in addition to being badly adhesive, so that it almost immediately gave place to the Fourth issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna, design as before but characters in white relief on blue ground.

This stamp continued in use until superseded by the general issue for British India, when, the success of an internal postal system having been conclusively demonstrated, the British Government (the Country having, in the meantime, in consequence of the Indian Mutiny, become part of the British Empire) adopted a postal system for the Indian Empire, and in 1854 there appeared the successors to the stamps of the "Scinde District Dawk," which are of great interest not only from their history, but also as being pioneers of the new postal system, for they are

The earliest postage stamps in Asia.

On the introduction of the postage stamps of the British Government there is I think good evidence that the remaining stock of Scinde stamps was permitted to be used up, as occasional specimens may be met with bearing the cancelling marks as found on the stamps of India.

As might be expected from a locally prepared hand stamp there are varieties as to paper, etc. A portion of the white issue were struck (by hand) in ruled squares, I have specimens showing the blue ruled square, also a specimen bearing distinct traces of a double embossing. The earliest specimens are roughly executed and were evidently the production of an Amateur: later issues, especially the red and blue varieties, were issued after some experience had been gained, and they present a much finer appearance.

For the following letter from Sir Bartle Frere giving information as to the Stamps of Scinde I am indebted to the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine" of October 1867:—

India Office, London,

August 20th, 1867.

' My dear —,

' The stamp, of which your note of yesterday inclosed a fac-simile, was the first postage stamp used in India, and this is its history:—

' The postal arrangements in Scinde were, as you may recollect in 1850-51 very imperfect,—the province was poor and did not pay its local expenses, and when we asked for more and better post offices, we were reminded of our poverty, and told that when the government of India could afford money to spend in Scinde, there were many things to be provided before post offices could be thought of. So, as we believed that post offices were not mere luxuries, we considered how we could make the most of such means as we had, and our postmaster, Mr. Coffey, being a man of resources, hit upon this expedient. We got the stamps, of which you sent me a fac-simile, manufactured, and they were issued to stamp-vendors and government officials

much as they are in England, and every police officer, and native district collector of land revenue, customs, &c., was ordered to receive and forward with his own official papers, to his immediate official superior, all letters bearing one of these mysterious stamps of the British government, or rather of the great company. The stamp you will observe, is the old East India Company's modification of the broad arrow, which the East India Company used I believe from the time of Charles II. till the company itself was abolished; only the copyist has omitted the E.I., which, perhaps, in the stamp he copied from, had been obliterated.

'Thus every government office in Scinde became a district post office for stamped letters, and the first official, who had a real post office at hand, sent to it all the stamped letters which he and his subordinates had collected. The system worked very well, and, of course, very cheaply, for we got a complete network of post offices and postal lines all over the country without expense.

I believe the success of the plan was one inducement to the introduction, soon after, of the present system of postage stamps as our Scinde experiment showed that the fancied objections of natives of India to postage stamps were quite baseless. You may recollect it used always to be said, that "prepayment by stamps might do very well in Europe, but would never do in India," but this proved to be no more true of stamps than it has been of railways and other innovations.

'This is a long story, so I will only add that

I am ever, my dear—

'Sincerely yours,

'H. B. FRERE.

Appended is a list of the varieties of Scinde stamps. All are adhesive, and all circular, but issued with corners forming a square. The red variety being the only exception, it was issued in circular shape, exact to the die from which embossed.

Type Value.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|--|
| No. 1 | ½anna | Embossed | in plain relief on unsurfaced cream wove paper with single ring to outer edge of garter. |
| 1a | " | " | as No. 1 but double impression. |
| 1b | " | " | as No. 1 but on laid paper, white. |
| 2 | " | " | in plain relief on white wove surfaced paper with double ring to outer edge of garter. |
| 2a | " | " | as No. 2 but with an outer square of blue lines. |
| 2b | " | " | as No. 2 but on azure tinted wove surfaced paper. |
| 2c | " | " | as No. 2a but on thick fawn card paper. |
| 3 | " | " | in relief on enamelled paper, wax red. |
| 4 | " | " | in white relief on blue ground, wove paper. |
| 4a | " | " | as No. 4 but in square of blue lines. |
| 4b | " | " | in white relief on greenish blue ground, wove paper. |
| 4c | " | " | as No. 4 but on thick fawn card paper. |

The varieties on fawn paper may be from the gum, but the paper is much thicker than in any of the other varieties.

In conclusion I give an extract from "Official Catalogue, London Philatelic Exhibition, 1890," by Major Evans:—"Scinde District Dawk. These unpretending-looking *discs* were the forerunners of the general issues for British India, having been introduced in Scinde in 1851, by the late Sir Bartle Frere. Until a few months ago only the *white* and *blue* varieties were known, and they were fairly reckoned among the unattainables; a recent find, however

has brought a few copies of each into the market, and has revealed the existence of an unknown variety, in the third of the National Colors. *All* British Collectors will long for the Scinde Dawk Stamps in *red, white and blue*, but they wont all get them."

THE MOOTED STAMPS OF BOKHARA.

(Translated from the "WELT-POST.")

Besides many other objects, we exhibited, at the Vienna Postage Stamp Exhibition, the letter dated September 10th, 1886, which we had received from Bokhara, as well as the original cover, prepaid by the two well-known Bokhara stamps.

As we could not decipher the signature to the letter, we had no idea who was the kind donor to our Museum, and had but faint hope that this riddle would be solved by means of the Exhibition.

However, chance decreed it otherwise! We were fortunate enough, on the second day of the Exhibition, to meet the well-known traveller and celebrated discoverer, Mr. Max von Proskowetz-Marstorff, while he was inspecting this particular exhibit, and the gentleman in question was kind enough to inform us that the puzzling letter was in the handwriting of the world famed traveller, Mr. George MacKinnon, and that no mystery was attached to it.

In response to our request for further data, Mr. Proskowetz wrote us the following letter, which is interesting to the non-collecting public, as well :

VIENNA, April 23d, 1890.

Dear Sir :

The inspection of your beautiful exhibit at the Postage Stamp Exhibition, and particularly the Bokhara stamps shown there, lead me to inform you of the following :

The question as to whether there are any stamps of Bokhara has been repeatedly discussed in the philatelic papers. The last article on the subject, that I have seen, was one by State Councillor Dr. Heyfelder, the well-known savant, who, for four years has been attached to the Russian diplomatic agency in the Emirate of Bokhara, and has lived in that city almost uninterruptedly during that period. Thus, Dr. Heyfelder is in a position to give authoritative information as to the postal system in Bokhara.

During my stay in Bokhara, he positively asserted that there were no stamps of the Emirate.

In my book "From the banks of the Neva to Samarkand," (Vienna, Ed. Hölzel, 1889), I wrote the following, based upon information and personal observation.

Page 343, "There is no post office in the Emirate, and therefore there are no postage stamps of Bokhara. The letters are collected by a messenger sent from New Bokhara, the first station on the Transcaspian Military Railway, distant 16 Kilometres from Bokhara; the arrangement does not, however, appear to be reliable; a postal card (Russian) to Dr. Heyfelder which I mailed at the station did not reach him until six days later.

The Russian merchants got their mails once a week from Tschardshin (a station on the Transcaspian Railway, on the left bank of the Oxus) where there is a regular service. (see note)"

Page 479, "Russian merchants allow their letters to accumulate at Tschardshin, as the service between the station and city of Bokhara is irregular."

NOTE.—A postal card written to Dr. Scharff from Tschardshin on October 15th, 1888, was delivered in Vienna eleven days later, on October 25th.

When I left Bokhara, Mr. Weinstock, agent of the Nadjeshda Company, at Bokhara, advised me to inquire at the office of the Nadjeshda Company, at Bokhara station, for letters addressed to me from Tiflis in his care, as he had all his letters, which accumulated at Tschardshin, sent to that office, and allowed them to remain there until he called for them, as the service between the station and the city was so unreliable.

I therefore inquired at the office of the Nadjeshda Company at Bokhara station, and to my regret was informed that the envelope (from Tiflis) had, as an exception, been sent to the city of Bokhara the day before, as it was distinctly addressed "Weinstock, City of Bokhara, for Mr. von Proskowetz."

(I telegraphed to Weinstock, and he sent the letter to Tiflis, where I found it.)

These facts prove that there is no real postal service in the Emirate of Bokhara.

Now, I have seen, at the Exhibition, the letter of George MacKinnon, who, unsolicited, sent you, on the 16th of September 1886, something which served as a kind of a stamp for Bokhara.

The seeming contradiction, first, there are no stamps of Bokhara, and secondly that there are such stamps, as Mr. Friedl possesses them and exhibits them publicly, can be explained as follows :

Until 1888, the oldest business house in Bokhara, that of the Tartar Burnaschew (established 1869) carried on a private post office. (See Russian Review, vol. XXVII, chapter 4). The stamps of this private post office, which on MacKinnon's letter, for example, would be respected by all European carriers, may have caused the impression that there are Bokhara postage stamps. I add that Dr. Heyfelder informed us that counterfeits have been placed on the market, in response to the many inquiries made for these stamps. It would be desirable to find some one who could read the Bokhara (Persian) characters, in order to decipher the inscription; for example, Vambrey in Budapest.

Respectfully,

DR. MAX RITTER VON PROSKOWETZ.

STAMP FORGING IN BOMBAY.

A system of forgery of an interesting description is now being investigated by the Bombay Detective Department. Some time ago a stamp collector in London happened to get hold of an Indian postage stamp of the value of one rupee, and on examining it had reason to doubt its genuineness. He subjected it to the usual tests, and his suspicions being confirmed, he communicated with the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, who in turn reported the matter to the Postmaster-General in Bombay. The local department had already, it seems, some inkling of the matter, and the communication from England strengthening their impression, the aid of the police was sought, and a strict watch was kept on packets leaving the office, and two were found to bear forged stamps, but as it was necessary that the packages should leave by that day's mail the postmaster allowed them to go. On the following day, however, he had two smaller parcels made up, and sent them over to the firm which sent the forged stamps, requesting that they might be stamped in the usual way. After the stamps had been duly affixed they were taken to the General Post Office and discovered to be forgeries. The police went to the merchant's office and ascertained the name of the despatching clerk, who was not in the office at the time, but was found at Colaba, when he told the detectives that he

was in the habit of purchasing stamps from a Bania, but he was unable to furnish either his name or address. On the following morning the Bania was discovered to be one Ramdas Lukmidas, formerly a licensed stamp vendor, who had supplied stamps to several of the principal firms in Bombay. Nothing further of importance was done until the detectives went to some of the offices in question and obtained several forged stamps of the value of one rupee each. Afterwards other information came to hand, and one of the detectives was despatched to Tanna, where he arrested Ramdas in his father-in-law's house. On being brought to Bombay Ramdas gave certain information, and pointed out a man named Mora Govind, a Brahmin, living in Girgaum. The Khan Saheb, superintendent of the detective department, and Inspector Morarao disguised themselves and proceeded to his house, where they saw Mora Govind, who, when asked for some stamps by Ramdas, said he had not then got any, but would have them the next day.

A GOOD IMITATION.

Mora Govind was then taken into custody, and after making a statement to the officers took them to the house of another Brahmin, Shrida, *alias* Khondoo Sakaram. This man, who is alleged to have been connected with the celebrated Dowria gang of forgers, whose operation in Poona and elsewhere some years ago will still be remembered, was promptly apprehended. He with Mora Govind subsequently accompanied the detectives to a room on the second floor of a house, and in the presence of a *panch* the door of the room was opened by means of a key which had been taken from Shrida's turban. On searching the apartment, the detectives discovered a die and other implements required in the production of the forged stamps, while they also found no fewer than 233 one-rupee stamps. Shrida was taken to the Police Commissioner's Office at Byculla, where he, in the presence of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, made several stamps. In some respects these appeared to be of a superior quality to the genuine stamps. The lithographing was perfectly imitated, and examined under the magnifying glass the lines showed practically no deviation from those of the original. The only difference lay in the watermarking, which, perfect in other respects, lacks the star which is the distinguishing mark of the Indian postage stamp. Ramdas and the two Brahmins' were subsequently placed before Mr. Richardson, the second presiding magistrate, charged with counterfeiting Government stamps, and with possessing and selling the same, but at the request of the Khan Saheb the hearing of the charge was adjourned in order to allow the case to be prepared. From further inquiries it seems, says the *Times of India*, that Shrida has been engaged in his counterfeiting operations in Bombay for the last seven months, and has netted a considerable sum of money by the sale of the stamps.—*Globe*, 11th Oct., '90.

THE TWOPENNY PLATES OF THE DIADEM SERIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOUSON B.A., M.B., CH.M.

In a recent number of the London *Philatelic Record* a very interesting article appeared on "The stamps of New South Wales with watermarks of double-lined numerals." It was written by Mr. M. P. Castle of Brighton. As many of your readers have in all probability never seen it, I may be excused for giving the following extract:—

“Now the relatively large quantity of 2d. stamps used in the earlier days of the colony tells its tale very plainly in the re-engravings of the preceding issues. And it is evident by the greater deterioration in the like value of this issue that the same excessive demand still continued. I append for the consideration of members a series of specimens from the earliest to the latest stage of wear of the die. In the later impressions some allowance must be made for careless printing. As previously mentioned the new 2d. was required considerably before the other values, and it seems to me possible that the postal authorities may have been apprehensive that the absolute disappearance of the die might precede the arrival of the new type, and that they therefore contemplated following precedents—the retouching of this die as a temporary measure. In support of this theory I submit for your inspection a pair of stamps of which the left hand one clearly shows a partial retouch. The lower part of the face and neck is fresh drawn, and is rendered more angular and stiffer, the base of the bust being traversed by a straight line, leaving but a very narrow point projecting in front. The engine-turning of the lower half of the stamp has also been roughly and more coarsely redrawn, some of the strokes impinging on the “twopence,” and there is an apparent thickening or re-drawing of the lines under these words that cuts off a small portion of the letters.”

Truly, one must go from home to hear news, and this was news indeed to all on this side of the globe. Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Potter, the Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, I was permitted to examine the obsolete “diadem” plates. Judge of my astonishment when I found there were *three*. Surely they had included the current threepenny. The leather covers were speedily removed, and I then found that they had been prepared for inspection by the removal of the thin coating of wax with which all the steel plates are kept covered to protect them from the damp. Each plate was in an excellent state of preservation, *but there were two Twopenny Plates!* This seemed only to complicate matters still more, until Mr. George Kellick, the genial chief clerk, who is a perfect walking encyclopædia on all matters relating to the former issues of New South Wales, was able to inform me which was the “new” and which was the “old” plate of these two.

Here then let me once and for all give the plates the names by which for the future they will be known, the old or first plate, and the new or second plate.

The first plate is 3-16ths of an inch in thickness. It is not so much worn as the second, and there are no traces of retouching about any part of it.

The second plate is 7-16ths of an inch in thickness. On closely examining it there are evident traces of reengraving, shortly before it was put out of use. I say it was retouched shortly before it was put out of use because of the freshness and sharpness of the retouches. The stamp described by Mr. Castle is the ninth from the right in the fifth row from the top, i.e., with the *plate* lying on the table before me; of course in looking at the sheet of stamps printed from the plate, the stamps would be counted from left to right. Mr. Castle's description is exact, except that he has not noticed the fact that both eye and mouth have been retouched. In addition to this stamp number 8 in the same row, and numbers 8 and 9 in row 4 have also been retouched, by having the line over “twopence” redrawn. The distance also between the stamps on this plate is somewhat greater than on plate I. The question now arises as to why the plate was retouched. Like the One Shilling of 1854 it had been overheated, and the surface of the steel was blistered, consequently before it could be used for printing from, it had to be retouched.

When did the second plate come into use? The following letter will show:—

“Twopenny Postage Stamp Steel Plate Stamp Office,

14th January, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honor, in obedience to your letter of the 12th inst., to acknowledge the receipt of a new twopenny postage stamp plate, of which I would beg to enclose a proof (on plain paper) for your inspection. This plate is a decided improvement upon the old one, and being more regularly engraved, has arrived most opportunely for carrying out the process of perforation, which has been authorized by the Honourable the Treasurer, to come into operation on the 1st proximo. With regard to the disposal of the old plate, I would suggest that it be allowed to remain in my custody, to be used only in case of emergency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. RICHARDS,

INSPECTOR OF STAMPS.”

This letter shows that the second plate came in with the process of perforation, consequently, it should only be in the perforated stamps that this re-touching, as described by Mr. Castle, should appear.

As to the Onepenny plate, it is slightly thicker than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. It shows signs of having been re-touched. The double lines above and below the value have been thickened, as have also the wavy lines under “South,” and those above and below “Postage.”

The best thanks of philatelists are due to Mr. Castle for having been the means of obtaining the information. Indeed, the whole of the recent researches into the history of the New South Wales stamps may be said to be owing to that small but enthusiastic band of philatelists, so ably headed by Messrs. Philbrick, Tapling and Westoby.

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(Translated from the *Revue Philatelique*.)

We read in the “*Annonce Timbrologique*.”

It is well known that it is extremely difficult to obtain used postal or letter cards of this American Republic. Correspondents all reply that they are used but very little in their country, or that those who receive them do not care to part with them, on account of the private character of the correspondence. This reluctance is common enough in other countries as well, among which we may mention Brazil and certain parts of Russia, such as the Caucasus.

The first conclusion to be drawn is that the postal card, not being extensively used, does not enter into the customs of the people, as in most European countries, particularly England. In fact, there is, in the last named country, an association, of which Mr. Gladstone is a member, which demands of its members, that they do not write on anything except postal cards.

“Time is Money,” is the first article of the British commercial code.

However, in the Argentine Republic, people do not write postal cards on all occasions, and on all kind of insignificant matters, as they do elsewhere. But there is another reason for this limited use of the postal card, and that is the malevolence of the postal employees.

Our readers will be interested in reading the following extracts from a letter addressed to us by one of our correspondents in Buenos Aires :

"I shall try to obtain the telegraph and other stamps which you have asked for, but I cannot promise success. As a general rule the post office does not have the stamps you ask for; even those most in demand cannot be had four days out of seven. Nowhere under the sun, is there a postal administration as badly managed as ours, or where the employees are as mischievous as in the lovely Argentine Republic.

"I know through the manufacturer, that a million stamped envelopes of the value of 3 centavos were delivered to the post office, and not a single one has been placed on sale.

"These envelopes, after having been decided upon, engraved and delivered to the administration, were burnt. Now, the rate for a letter from one place to another in Buenos Aires has been reduced from 3 to 2½ cents; are we going to have a 2½ cent stamp? Nobody knows. The postage on foreign letters has been reduced from 12 to 8 cents, and postal cards from 6 to 4 cents, but in the post office these values are never to be found, except in the safe of the chief clerk, who is always absent.

"Excepting the 2 cent values, postal cards are used but little here. Even of this value I cannot find any anywhere."

In a previous letter our correspondent had already stated the rarity of the cards.

The ordinary postal card has been put out of use, so it is said, and replaced by the 5 cent letter card. The single 6 cent card no longer exists. As to the 6x6 cent reply card, it cannot be obtained at the post office.

By these few remarks it can be seen that collectors will find it very difficult to complete their collections of the postal cards of this country.

ANN. D.

THE STATE REVENUE STAMPS OF LOUISIANA.

By ROBERT S. HATCHER.

PART I. LOTTERY STAMPS. ISSUE OF 1866.

7½ cents, blue, unperforated, Masonic device in centre;

12½ cents, blue, unperforated, same design;

7½ cents, green, unperforated, State Coat of Arms in centre;

12½ cents, green, unperforated, same design.

The above stamps owe their origin to Act No. 40, of the laws enacted by the Louisiana General Assembly in 1866, which is entitled: "an Act to authorize the sale of stamps to vendors of Lottery Tickets." It is one of the shortest stamp Acts ever passed by a State, and is worded thus:

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that the Auditor of the State shall be authorized to issue to parties licensed, stamps of different denominations, to be affixed to the tickets and cancelled by the vendors at the time of sale: *Provided*, That each stamp shall represent five per cent. of the value of the ticket to which the said stamp is affixed. *Provided further*, That no license shall hereafter issue until the managers of any lottery shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of all obligations under this Act."

Sec. 2. "Be it further enacted, etc., That the Auditor be authorized to

charge to said vendor of lottery tickets the cost of said stamps."

Sec. 3. "Be it further enacted, etc., That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage."

On the 28th day of February, 1866, Hon. J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana, signed this document, and it became, with his approval, a full-fledged law.

Three weeks after this Act was approved, an amendment to it, consisting of two sections, was passed also receiving Governor Wells' approval and autograph, on March 22d, 1866.

The first section of this amendment or re-enactment provided :

"That the Auditor of the State shall be authorized to issue to parties licensed, stamps of different denominations, to be affixed to the tickets and canceled by the vendors at the time of sale ; *Provided*, That each stamp shall represent five per cent. of the value of the ticket to which the said stamp is affixed ; *Provided further*, That no license shall issue until the lottery ticket vendor or dealer obtaining the license shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of all obligations under this Act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., "That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage."

After being in force about a year and a half, both of the foregoing Lottery Stamp Laws were annulled and repealed August 11th, 1868.

PART II. LAW STAMPS. ISSUE OF 1880.

The existence of these stamps was authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, at its session held in the city of New Orleans in 1880, under the law officially known as act No. 136 of that year, which is divided into fifty sections, and, as many of them embrace considerable legislative matter regulating the duties of state officials, and which is entirely devoid of interest to the Philatelist, I have eliminated such parts from the original act, and here publish only such portions as relate exclusively to the stamps in question. Official mention of them is first made in the forty-eighth paragraph of Section I. of said act, where we read that : "all testimony taken shall be paid for by a stamp or stamps for the requisite amount, which shall be affixed thereto before the same shall be filed by the clerk, and no judgment shall be rendered in favor of any party whose testimony shall not have been first stamped and filed, and in case either party whose testimony shall not have been first stamped and filed, and in case either party shall appeal, all testimony, not so stamped and filed, shall not be copied into the transcript or considered by the appellate court. Any testimony not paid for by the party at whose instance it was taken, may be used as evidence in the cause on being properly stamped and filed by any one having an interest therein, and the amount so paid for stamps shall be taxed as costs in the case."

Nothing further of interest to us appears until this is reached : *Sec. 21.* "In all cases where under the provisions of this act, stamps are required, it shall be the duty of the clerks, register and recorder and their deputies to see that the requisite stamps have been affixed to such document by some adhesive substance, so as to make such stamps permanently adhere thereto, and they shall cancel such stamps upon the receipt thereof, by writing or stamping indelibly with ink, the day, month and year across the face thereof in such manner as to prevent the second use thereof, and any clerk, officer or deputy who shall willfully fail to cancel such stamps shall be subject to a penalty of 25 dollars for every such failure, to be recovered before any of

the city courts of New Orleans, for the benefit of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans."

Sec. 36. "In order to enable the State to collect the fees for the services of the clerks of the Civil and Criminal District Courts for the parish of Orleans, the city courts of New Orleans, the register of conveyances and the recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, as directed by article 145 of the Constitution of this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, immediately after the passage of this Act, to prepare or cause to be prepared suitable stamps, corresponding in amount with the fees as provided by this act, and to cause such number thereof as may be necessary to be engraved or lithographed, to carry out the provisions of this act."

Sec. 37. "The Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts shall have said stamps furnished under contract, which shall be adjudicated to the lowest bidder, after proposals therefor shall have been advertised for, during thirty days, in two newspapers in the city of New Orleans."

Sec. 38. "The Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts shall make such regulations as to the form and character of the bids, and such stipulations, penalties and forfeitures in the contract for the furnishing said stamps, as may be necessary to insure the fulfillment of such contract, for the protection of the interest of the State, and to obtain possession by the State of all the stamps printed."

Sec. 39. "After the stamps are printed all the plates, types, stereotypes, stamps, dies or other things used in printing the stamps shall be delivered to and taken possession of by the Governor and the Auditor of Public Accounts, and shall be by them sealed up and deposited in the vault of one of the chartered banks in the city of New Orleans, other than the Fiscal Agent, and shall so remain until demanded jointly by the Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts, for the purpose of having additional stamps printed, after which they shall be again so deposited."

Sec. 40. "The stamps, when prepared, shall be all delivered jointly, to the Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall make an inventory or statement of the same, in presence of Secretary of State, showing the number, denominations and amount thereof, which inventory shall be certified by the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts and Secretary of State; and the original, after being recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary of State, shall be deposited with said Secretary of State for safe keeping and for the inspection of any citizen desiring to inspect the same; and after such inventory has been made, all of said stamps shall be delivered to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall charge himself with the entire amount thereof, and shall be responsible therefor if not delivered to the State Treasurer, as hereinafter provided."

Sec. 41. "The State Treasurer shall, from time to time withdraw from the Auditor of Public Accounts, enough of said stamps to keep always on hand sufficient to supply the demand therefor by the public, and shall receipt to the Auditor of Public Accounts therefor, and which receipt shall be a credit to the Auditor for the amount so withdrawn."

Sec. 42. "The State Treasurer shall dispose of said stamps at their face value, for lawful money only, to persons demanding the same, in any amount required, the proceeds of which shall be set apart by the State Treasurer as the special fund for the purposes designated by article 146 of the Constitution of this State, to be known and designated as the "judicial expense fund of the parish of Orleans."

Sec. 43. "The State Treasurer, after the removal of his office to Baton Rouge, shall from time to time deposit with the Fiscal Agent of the State of Louisiana, in New Orleans, sufficient of said stamps to supply the demand therefor; and they shall be disposed of by said Fiscal Agent in the same manner as is provided for the disposal thereof by the State Treasurer, and the proceeds shall be subject to the order of the State Treasurer, for the purpose designated by article 146 of the Constitution of this State."

Sec. 44. "It shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of State on or before the first day of January, 1881, and annually thereafter, to examine and compare the amount of stamps actually remaining in the hands of the Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer and Fiscal Agent, with the amount thereof sold, the proceeds received therefor, and the disbursements made from the said "judicial expense fund of the parish of Orleans," and a statement duly certified by them shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, shall be there recorded, and shall be published in two newspapers in New Orleans."

Sec. 45. "Any of the following officers: Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, or officer of the Fiscal Agent, entrusted with any of said stamps, who shall willfully fail to account for any of said stamps, or who shall fail to account for and pay over to the proper officer, or to the State, the proceeds of any of said stamps, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and be liable to be prosecuted and punished as for that offense, and shall be further civilly liable to the State for the amount not so accounted for."

Sec. 46. "Whoever shall forge or counterfeit, or shall falsely make or alter, or shall procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or shall aid or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any stamp or stamps provided for in this act, or shall alter or publish as true any such false, altered, forged or counterfeit stamp or stamps, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any person or the State, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years, nor more than fourteen years."

Sec. 47. "Whoever shall bring into or shall have in his possession, within this State, any false, forged, altered, or counterfeit stamp or stamps in the similitude of the stamps provided for by this act, for the purpose or with the intent of issuing or disposing of the same as true, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeit, on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years."

Sec. 48. "Whoever shall cast, stamp, engrave, form, make or mend, or shall knowingly possess any mould, pattern, die, plate, press or other tool or instrument devised, adapted or designed for the printing, engraving or lithographing or making false and counterfeit stamps, in the similitude of the stamps provided for by this act, with the intent to use or employ, or cause or permit it to be used or employed in making any such false and counterfeit stamps, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding fourteen years."

Sec. 49. "So far as the duty of the Governor and Auditor is concerned, this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, and in all other respects it shall take effect from and after the first Monday of August, 1880."

Sec. 50. "That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with or on the same subject matter as this Act be and the same are hereby repealed."

The above became embodied into the Statutes of the State upon the 10th day of April, 1880, at which time it was approved by and received the signature of Louis A. Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana.

Although these stamps are all known as "state stamps," and each one has engraved upon it, "Louisiana Law Stamp," they are, properly speaking, local fiscals as their use is entirely restricted and confined to the city of New Orleans, where they are required upon documents coming under the jurisdiction of the Register of Conveyances and Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, and they are not required or ever used in any other part of the State whatsoever, so it would seem to be more appropriate to designate them as "New Orleans Law Stamps."

Our Canadian brethren have their "Halifax Law Stamp," and it, too, is for use only in one city of the Province; but if they had fallen into the error of our creole friends, they would have called it the "Nova Scotia Law Stamp."

The denominations and colors of the Law Stamps of Louisiana are: 5 cents, bright vermilion; 10 cents, brown; 25 cents, bright green; 50 cents, blue; \$1.00, olive; \$2.50, bright magenta, and \$5.00, black. The values below the dollar denomination bear the head of the man who approved and signed the Act calling them into existence, the late Hon. L. A. Wiltz. The three highest values bear the likeness of the present Chief Justice, Bermudez, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, copied from a photograph taken at New Orleans.

As soon as the series was authorized, the contract for their manufacture was awarded to the American Bank Note Company of New York, and it is still held by them.

Although concise instructions concerning the manner in which the stamps should be cancelled, are plainly set forth in the statutes, they are generally defaced by being pierced with a punch resembling that of a railway conductor, which cuts through the affixed stamps and document, taking a piece out of each: an embossed seal, about three inches in diameter, bearing the arms of the state—pelican feeding its young—is also indented upon the stamps by means of a hand-press.

The act has never been abolished, and is still in full force, and these Law Stamps of Louisiana are always kept on sale at one place only, a duly authorized and specially—salaried agent of the state being appointed for the purpose of their disposal. This position is held at the present writing by Mr. A. R. McLean, holding the title of "Stamp Clerk;" this official supervises the sales in large or small quantities, and has charge of the entire stock of all of the State's stamps,—his office is in the Branch Depository of the state National Bank at New Orleans.

THE JOHN R. HOOPER AUCTION.

The collection of Mr. J. R. Hooper, P. O. Dept., Ottawa, Canada, will shortly be offered at auction by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd. The owner states it to be the finest and largest lot of B. N. A. stamps ever offered at one sale, either in the United States or Europe. The Newfoundland Provisionals are *unique* (four different combinations) and the first known. Besides others there are the Prince Edward Island Provisional 3d, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia split values and Provisionals (three of the 7½d.), a beautiful Nova Scotia shilling on the entire letter-back, New Brunswick 1 shilling, Canada 6d., perf., 7½d's, water mark series complete; Mulready's, Sydney Views, Mauritius "Post Paid," New Zealand £5 and £10; Natal, 1857, embossed; Australian £1 to £20 *complete*, etc. There are alone no less than one hundred and thirteen (113) Nova Scotia pence issues (1d., 3d. 6d), many being unsevered pairs and triplets, and nearly all on the entire original covers. We shall announce the date of the sale in our next number.

NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Breder has called our attention to the fact that there are two types of the 5c blue (Garfield): one with the groundwork shaded with horizontal lines and the other one with horizontally and diagonally crossed lines.

AUSTRIA.—According to the *Boersen Courier* the 2, 3, 5 and 10c of 1883 issue are found perforated 14.

ECUADOR.—Mr. Hooper has the 50 centavos green of 1881, surcharged with the Peruvian triangle in black. Also Chili, 1c green, surcharged in black oval "YCA." These two were sent to him from Lima as *errors*.

Note.—We unhesitatingly pronounce the Ecuador a counterfeit. The fake is not a new one. As to the Chili we would not venture an opinion, but have our doubts.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The 4 pence now comes watermarked Anchor.

COSTA RICA.—Mr. Tuthill informs us that he has seen the current 2c cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1c; the stamp seen by him was used in San José de Costa Rica.

BELGIUM.—The 1 centime is now printed in greenish black.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. Hooper writes to say that the date of issue for the 10c black should be 1865, not 1866. He has two entires with the stamps used thereon postmarked "Nov. 29, 1865" and "Dec. 14, 1865."

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The provisional Cauca stamp chronicled in September is another fraud, according to Mr. Michelsen.

MONACO.—Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, there will be a new issue of postage stamps, envelopes and wrappers at the beginning of next year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Fred Hagen has shown us an unperforated block of the current 2p; also the 6, 7, 8 and 9 £ revenues used for postage.

NEW ZEALAND.—The following extract from the *New Zealand Herald*, of 2d inst., has been kindly sent us by Mrs. Innes:—"A new departure is about to be taken by the Government with respect to the Insurance Department. Hitherto that department has been allowed to frank its correspondence and documents by post, and to correspond with the Post Office by paying an annual sum estimated as approximately equivalent to the value of the work done. I hear that this payment amounts to about £1,700 per annum, but that the Postal Department has come to the conclusion that that is by no means an adequate remuneration for the service rendered to the Insurance Department, especially at the latter department's correspondence and postage of documents, circulars, etc., is constantly and rapidly increasing, so that its bulk is becoming very formidable. It has, therefore, been decided to issue a special postage stamp for the exclusive use of the Insurance Department, by means of which all its postages must be prepaid. Dies have been prepared, and the

stamps will be issued very shortly. The central design of the stamps will be a light-house from which proceeds a beam of light bearing the words "Government Insurance." Thus the stamps will be made to subserve the purposes of an advertisement. They will be in different denominations—penny, twopenny, threepenny, sixpenny, shilling, etc., and will be printed in suitable contrasting colours."—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—*Le Timbre-Poste* having chronicled, with a not unnecessary amount of reserve, certain English stamps surcharged "BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY" in three lines, and a value in annas below, we wrote to the Secretary of the Company for information upon the subject, not without some hope that we were on the track of the usual autumnal sea serpent, or of a gigantic gooseberry of some kind. We received, however, a most courteous reply, which informed us that not only the stamps we alluded to had been employed by the Company, but also that they were already obsolete, having been superseded by a series of special design. The current issue bears in the center a Crowned Sun, with motto "LIGHT AND LIBERTY," surrounded by a horseshoe label inscribed "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY;" a scroll above is lettered "POSTAGE-REVENUE," and the value is on a straight label below; all within a rectangular frame.

ADHESIVES.

1st Issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ a, in black, on 1d lilac
 1a, " on 2d green and red
 4a, " on 5d lilac and blue
 2d Issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ a, brown
 1a, green
 2a, red
 4a, light brown
 8a, blue
 1 rupee carmine

The 8 annas and 1 rupee are also printed in French grey, for use as Revenue stamps only, and stamps of higher values, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupees, are in preparation.—*The Philatelic Record*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. J. R. Hooper, Ottawa, Can., states that the correct dates of some of the South Australian present issues are wrongly given. From an official source he has found the following to be the correct dates:

3 pence, olive-green, issued 3d Dec., 1886. (Date previously given 1887).

6 pence, blue, April 2, 1887.

The 2 shil. 6d. and 5 shil. "postage and revenue" were issued on Dec. 3, 1886, and the 10/-, 15/-, £1 to £20 issued Dec. 20th, 1886, not 1887 as catalogued heretofore.

VICTORIA.—In consequence of a reduction in postage, two new stamps (2½ and 5p.) will be issued on the 1st of January next.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—Three new provisionals have been issued, we publish below the decrees referring to their issues.

DECREE NO. 10.

We, the Governor of the Colony of Diego Suarez and its dependencies, In view of the despatch of the Under Secretary of State of December 18th,

1889—No. 1547—ordering the promulgation, in Diego Suarez, of the decree of November 22d, 1889, canceling, after January 1st, 1890, the franking privilege granted to the soldiers and sailors stationed at Diego Suarez and to the expeditionary force in Madagascar; (see our decree of December 31st, 1889).

In view of the fact that our supply of small stamps, of 15 centimes, is entirely exhausted, and as it is necessary to conform to the despatch cited above and not to delay the forwarding of correspondence ;

At the suggestion of the chief post-office clerk, we have decreed and do decree:

ART. 1.—Until the receipt, in the Colony, of the stamps asked for in our letter of January 4th, 1890, postage stamps of 20 centimes will be sold to the public for 15 centimes.

These stamps will bear the surcharge "15" in violet ink.

ART. 2.—This transformation will be made in the presence of a commission composed of :

Messrs. BERARD, Chief Clerk of the Post-office.
POIRIER, Postal Agent.
WELLEMENT, Carrier.

The operations of the commission will be officially reported, and this will relieve the agent of the post-office and he will be charged with the stamps at the new rate.

ART. 3.—The chief clerk is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be registered and promulgated wherever necessary.

Antsirane, January 25, 1890.

Signed, E. FROGER.

Certified correct,

Secretary to the Governør,

GIRARD.

DECREE No. 109.

The Governor of the Colony of Diego Suarez and its dependencies :

As there is a considerable quantity of stamps of 1 and 5 centimes in the in the Treasury ;

As there is not a sufficient stock of stamps of 15 centimes ;

As it is essential that no delay be occasioned in the transmission of the mails ;

At the suggestion of the chief clerk of the post-office, has decided :

ART. 1.—Until the receipt of the postage stamps of 15 centimes, stamps of 1 and 5 centimes will be sold at the price of 15 centimes. These stamps will bear the surcharge "15" in violet ink.

ART. 2.—A commission, composed of the paying teller of the treasury and the chief clerk of the post-office, is charged with the carrying out of this transformation. This commission shall present an official report of its transactions, in accordance with which the paying teller of the treasury shall alter his accounts to conform with the change described above.

ART. 3.—The surcharging shall be done as may be demanded by the needs of the public.

ART. 4.—The chief clerk of the post-office is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be registered and promulgated wherever necessary.

Antsirane, July 11th, 1890.

Signed, E. FROGER.

Certified correct,

Secretary to the Governor,

GIRARD.

DECREE NO. 1217.

The Governor of the Colony of Diego Suarez and its dependencies:

In view of the insufficient stock of postage stamps of 15 centimes ;

In view of the necessity of allowing no delay to occur in the transmission of the mails ;

At the suggestion of the chief clerk of the post-office ; has decided ;

ART. 1.—In order to supply the absence of postage stamps of 15 centimes, stamps of 10 centimes will be sold to the public at 15 centimes.

These stamps will bear the surcharge "15" in violet ink.

ART. 2.—A commission, composed of the paying teller of the treasury and the chief clerk of the post-office, will be charged with the carrying out of the transformation mentioned above. This commission shall present an official report of its transactions, in accordance with which the paying teller of the treasury shall alter his accounts to conform to the change described above.

ART. 3.—The surcharging shall be done as may be demanded by the needs of the public.

ART. 4.—The chief clerk of the post-office is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be registered and promulgated wherever necessary.

Antsirane, August 3d, 1890.

Signed, E. FROGER.

Certified correct,

Secretary to the Governor,

GIRARD.

BAMRA.—Our publishers have received some specimens of the stamps of the annexed design, which is already obsolete, and also of a new one. Being set up from type, there are numerous varieties on the sheet. Of the first issue we have six values, all with the long end of the scroll on the lower part turned to the right instead of as in the illustration. We have also the $\frac{1}{4}$ a, $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 1a, and 2a, with the long end to the left, and probably all exist thus. There are some irregularities in the setting of the word "postage," and whereas the last character but one in the native inscription is usually "o," certain specimens show a kind of comma, probably a broken "o," while on some copies we find it absent altogether.

With long end of scroll to right.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a, black on yellow.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on rose.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on rose "p ostage."
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on rose error, no "o" in 3d line.
- 1 a, " on blue.
- 1 a, " on "error, "," for "o."
- 2 a, " on green.
- 2 a, " on "error "," for "o."
- 4 a, " on yellow.
- 8 a, " on rose.

Long end of scroll to left :

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a, black on yellow.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on rose.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on "error, "pos tage."
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on "error, no "o" in 3d line.
- 1 a, " on blue.
- 2 a, " on green.
- 4 a, " on yellow?
- 8 a, " on rose?

The new issue is of a different design, if such it can be called, as, like the former, it is entirely type-set. It is square, with a thick outer frame formed of four heavy lines; inside this are the words "BAMRA" reading upwards on the left, "Feudatory" along the top, "STATE" reading downwards on the right, and the value in English at the bottom. The central square is divided into three portions by horizontal lines; in the upper one is the word "Postage"; in the middle one a curious kind of scroll ornament, of which there are three distinct varieties, which are turned sometimes one way and sometimes the other; and in the lower one an inscription in Bamrese, or whatever the language is termed.

The stamps appear to be printed in blocks of 20 varieties (five horizontal rows of four), and, as far as we can judge from the specimens before us, the same set of types were employed for all the different values, but the position of the scroll ornament in the center is not the same throughout the series. In the 1-4 a, all these ornaments point in the same direction, and in the 1-2 a they remain unchanged; in the 1 a all except one point in opposite direction, and this arrangement, we think, was maintained for all the higher values, of which we have only seen portions of sheets. There is one error which runs through all the values, the fourth in the second row is lettered "Eeudatory."

Adhesives.— $\frac{1}{4}$ a, black on rose-lilac.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a, " on " error, "Quatrer."
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a, " on " error, "Postagə," "e."
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on green (upside down).
 1 a, " on yellow.
 2 a, " on rose-lilac.
 4 a, " on rose.
 8 a, " on rose-lilac.
 1 rupee, black on rose-lilac.

Errors lettered "Eeudatory":

$\frac{1}{4}$ a, black on rose-lilac.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a, " on green.
 1 a, " on yellow.
 2 a, " on rose-lilac.
 4 a, " on rose.
 8 a, " on rose-lilac.
 1 rupee, black on rose-lilac.

We should add that a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a before us is composed of four blocks of 20 side by side; of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a and 1 a we have portions of sheets showing the blocks one above the other.—*Monthly Journal*.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We are indebted to Messrs. J. K. Tiffany and Robert C. H. Brock for their kindness in sending for inspection their counterfeit stamps of Colombia, which have been of great assistance to us in describing the various counterfeits of this Republic.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—According to *le Timbre Poste* the following two envelopes were printed by mistake in 1881, and were discovered only recently:

2c red on blue paper, size 139x77mm.
 25c violet on white paper, size 186x96mm.

PERSIA—Mr. Witt has shown us an envelope prepaid with two envelope stamps of 6sh used as adhesives.

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs Witt, Bowers, Lurcher, Marcus del Pont, Hagen, Ester, Curtis, Breder and Hooper, also to *le Timbre Poste*, the *Monthly Journal*, *le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *Welt Postc. Der Philatelist*, *The Stamp News*, *la Revue Philatelique*, *The Philatelic Monthly*, and *The Philatelic Record*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Dear Sir—In your Sept. No. I notice, in the report of one of the philatelic societies that Mr. A. Schoenig, through a Mr. Witt, has denounced the British Jubilee postal card as a fraud. Now, we only have his word that such is the case, which is respected, but absolute proofs would be more acceptable, particularly in view of the fact that the greatest London collectors say that they are a genuine issue. I received one from a member of the London Society, who stated they were receivable for postage. Naturally I was astonished at hearing a contrary opinion from a foreigner. The *Philatelic Record*, which I have always found reliable as regards new issues, says: "The occasion of the Penny Postage Jubilee in London has been *officially recognized by the postal authorities* in issuing a special post-card." That seems pretty plain, and in the meantime we will await Mr. Schoenig's proofs. The latter says that they will become cheaper, evidently meaning that a large stock will be run off eventually. I have an official intimation that but ten thousand were printed, and *no more* will be issued. This would warrant the sale of the specimen he speaks of at the figure mentioned, i. e., 50 marks—\$12.

Yours very respectfully,

J. R. HOOPER.

Ottawa, Can., Oct. 6, 1890.

P.S.—Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, a well-informed British philatelist, states that this "post card was *specialy issued by the P. O.* for the Penny Postage Jubilee, 1890, and used at the Guildhall, London, on May 16th last." He also adds that "these cards were sold out in two hours, and will become very rare."

J. R. H.

NOTE.—We have no doubt that Mr. Hooper is correct as to the regularity of the issue of these cards. At the same time we must agree with Mr. Schoenig that the price asked is simply absurd, and in our opinion five or six shillings would be a fair valuation. These cards were all bought up by a few speculators and, pursuing our American Trust methods, they are trying to make our collectors pay shillings for pence values. However, the supply of these cards is so large, ten thousand it is said, that the holders will soon find the necessity of unloading, and we should be surprised if, within a short time, they are not offered at the price mentioned above. Very few postal cards are worth much over five or ten dollars, and certainly none of which ten thousand are in sight.—THE PUBLISHERS.

TO THE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Sir—Your remarks in the last No. *re* the so-called "Bamra" stamps are noted. I do not vouch for the genuinness of the stamps, not having seen one of them, but there is just a possibility of the Presidency Postmaster at Calcutta not having heard of such a place. The native name for the district or principality is "B-ma-ya (ra) Dschha-ta." Possibly the stamps themselves may be the first intimation of the English name of the place

as has before been the case. This little principality is in British India, with the capital *Sambahlpur* or Sambalpoor, with 80,000 inhabitants, and is very difficult of access. Letters are conveyed to Reipur by the road, a distance of 250 kilometres, from whence it takes eleven days to get to Bombay. Calcutta, I should imagine, is as far from it as San Francisco was from New York in 1840. Yours respectfully,

Ottawa, Can., Oct. 8, 1890.

JNO. R. HOOPER.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1890

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., NEW YORK—*Gentlemen*:

In your last number (No. 9) of your Journal, I notice some correspondence in regard to the Bamra stamps. Whether these stamps were genuine or not I will not undertake to say, but it would be wrong to condemn them on such authority as you produce, I don't know what to think of such a postmaster as Mr. A. E. Hutton who is unaware of such a State in India as *Bamra*.

Bamra is one of the Tributary States, size 1,989 square miles. The town of Bamra is on the Brahmine River, say about longitude 85, latitude 21.

The English are sometimes not very particular how they spell Indian names and sometimes they call the State "Bompra." Yours very truly, F.A.H.

NOTE.—When we decided the Bamra stamps in our last number, we certainly were justified in assuming that the Postmaster of Calcutta would know every State in India. However, the many letters giving statistical information which we have received, would prove conclusively that we have erred. We greatly regret the mistake that we have made.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meeting held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

MEETING, OCT. 15TH, 1890.

Present—Aug. Dejonge in the Chair; Messrs. Albrecht, Clotz, Odendall, E. L. Schumann and P. T. Schumann as guest.

On motion Mr. E. L. Schumann acted as Secretary, *pro tem*.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Clotz moved and Mr. Albrecht seconded the motion to elect Mr. P. T. Schumann a member of this Society.

Votes being taken he was unanimously elected.

Messrs. Bruce and Parker sent in their resignations which were accepted.

Mr. Dejonge reports that some of our members attended the 16th Anniversary of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and Mr. Schumann moves a vote of thanks, seconded by Dr. Odendall and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dejonge further mentions that the proposition was made at this banquet that "the different metropolitan societies have a re-union every three months at some suitable place.

This matter of union meetings was discussed and favorably considered, but no action taken.

Mr. Clotz moves and Dr. Odendall seconds the motion that Mr. P. T. Schumann be nominated and chosen as Secretary of this Society.

Vote being taken he was unanimously elected.

Meeting adjourned. E. L. SCHUMANN, Secretary, *pro tem*.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to P. T. SCHUMANN, Secretary, Box 138, Stapleton, Richmond Co., New York.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

Perforated 12.

1888 5c blue (Garfield) groundwork of crossed lines

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



2749



2757

Perforated 11 1/2.

1890 2757 10c brown (Avellaneda)

ENVELOPES.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue, having the original value surcharged "5" in black.

Straw laid paper.

Size 151x86 mm.

1890 2758 5c on 8c red

BRITISH GUIANA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

1890 2738 1d on 4d green, red surcharge

CANADA.



Perforated 12.

1890 603 6c rich brown

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.



2759



2760

Perforated 11.

1890 2759 5c blue

Perforated 13.

1890 2760 20c violet

RAILROAD POSTAL SERVICE.
ENVELOPES.



Pink wove paper.
Size 148x81 mm.

1890 2761 5c black

OFICIAL CUBIERTAS.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de _____ en _____ de _____ de 188

Remite _____

El Administrador.

Size 137x83 mm.

1888 2762 no value, black, white wove paper, ruled

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Salé de en de de 188

Remite

El Administrador,

Size 138x92 mm.

1888 2763 no value, black, grayish wove paper

Antioquia.



Perforated 13.

1890 2764 50c brown violet

Panama.



Perforated 13.

1890 2207 2c black on pink
Glazed wove paper, colored on surface only.

CURACAO.



Perforated.

1890 2617 3c bistre

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.



Size 139x77 mm.

1881 770 2c red, blue paper (error)

Size 186x96 mm.

1881 770 25c violet, white paper (error)

DUTCH INDIES.



Perforated.

1890 776 5c carmine

FRENCH COLONIES.

Diego Suarez.



Perforated.

Violet surcharge.

1890 2707 15c on 1c black on blue

“ “ 15c on 5c green on greenish

“ “ 15c on 10c black on lavender

GREAT BRITAIN.

OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.



Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1890 965 8opa on 5p lilac and blue

INDIA.
Bamra.



With long end of scroll to right.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|---------------------|
| 1890 | 2740 | ¼ a | black, yellow paper |
| " | " | ½ a | " rose " |
| " | " | 1 a | " blue " |
| " | " | 2 a | " green " |
| " | " | 4 a | " yellow " |
| " | " | 8 a | " rose " |

With long end of scroll to left

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|---------------------|
| 1890 | 2740 | ¼ a | black, yellow paper |
| " | " | ½ a | " rose " |
| " | " | 1 a | " blue " |
| " | " | 2 a | " green " |



| | | | |
|------|-------|-----|-------------------------|
| 1890 | 2740a | ¼ a | black, rose lilac paper |
| " | " | ½ a | " green " |
| " | " | 1 a | " yellow " |
| " | " | 2 a | " rose lilac " |
| " | " | 4 a | " rose " |
| " | " | 8 a | " rose lilac " |

JAMAICA.



Perforated 14.

1890 1238 6p orange

NEW ZEALAND.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.



Perforated.

| | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| 1890 | 1575c | 6 \mathcal{L} | orange |
| " | " | 7 \mathcal{L} | brownred |
| " | " | 8 \mathcal{L} | green |
| " | " | 9 \mathcal{L} | rose |

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

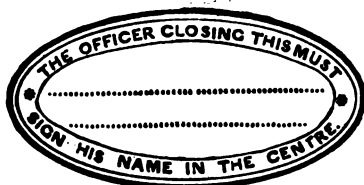
*Perforated 12½.*

| | | | |
|------|------|----|-------|
| 1890 | 2765 | ½p | black |
| " | " | 1p | lilac |
| " | " | 2p | blue |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
ENVELOPE.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1890 | 2766 | no value, | black on white laid paper |
| | | | OFFICIALLY SEALED. |
| | | | NEW ZEALAND. |

V.  R.
FOUND OPEN.



OFFICIALLY SEALED.

Perforated.

| | | | |
|------|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1890 | 2767 | no value, | black on buff paper |
| | | | SURINAM. |

*Perforated.*

| | | | |
|------|------|----|-------|
| 1890 | 2768 | 3c | green |
|------|------|----|-------|

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.*Perforated.*

| | | | |
|------|------|-----|--------|
| 1890 | 2769 | 1sh | reseda |
|------|------|-----|--------|

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

CUBA.

(Continued.)

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1864.

Typographed on colored wove paper. Size
19x22½ mm.



| | |
|----|-----------|
| 36 | 5c lilac |
| 37 | 10c blue |
| 38 | 20c green |
| 39 | 40c rose |

End 1866.

¼r of 1864 issue surcharged in black with date "66."



| | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 30 | ¼r black on buff paper |
| 31 | ½r green on yellowish paper |
| 32 | ½r green on rose paper |
| 33 | 1r blue on salmon paper |
| 34 | 2r vermillion on flesh paper |
| 35 | 2r vermillion on rose paper |

January 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
19x22½ mm.



| | |
|----|------------------------|
| 40 | ¼r black on buff paper |
|----|------------------------|

January 1867.

Same type as issue of January 1866, but dated "1867," typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 41 | 5c lilac |
| 42 | 10c blue |
| 43 | 20c green |
| 44 | 40c rose |

Varieties: Unperforated.

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 45 | 10c blue |
| 46 | 20c green |

January 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18½ x 22 mm.

Perforated 14.

- 47 5c lilac
48 10c blue
49 20c green
50 40c rose

December 1868.

Stamps of preceding issue, surcharged
"Habilitado por la Nacion" in black.

Perforated 14.

- 51 5c lilac and black
52 10c blue "
53 20c green "
54 40c rose "

January 1869.

Same type as issue of January 1868, but
dated "1869" and surcharged "Habilitado
por la Nacion" in black.

Perforated 14.

- 55 5c rose and black
56 10c brown "
57 20c orange "
58 40c lilac "

April 1869.

Same as preceding issue but unsurcharged.

Perforated 14.

- 59 5c rose
60 10c brown
61 20c orange
62 40c lilac

January 1870.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18x21½ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 63 5c blue
64 10c green
65 20c brown
66 40c rose

Variety: 10c stamp cut diagonally in two,
each half being used as a 5c.
67 5c green (half of 10c)

January 1871.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18½ x 21½ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 68 12c de peseta lilac
69 25c " blue
70 50c " green
71 1 peseta brown

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 72 12c de peseta lilac
73 25c " blue
74 50c " green
75 1 peseta brown

We consider the unperforated stamps of
this and the following issues to be merely
proofs, none of them having been found in
the Islands. All that are known have
emanated from Madrid where the Cuban
stamps were printed.

January 1873.

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

Perforated 14.

- 76 12½c de peseta green (Amadeus)
77 25c " lilac
78 50c " brown
79 1 peseta red brown

Varieties:

a. 1 peseta stamps cut diagonally in two,
each half being used as a 50c.
80 50c de peseta red brown (half of 1 peseta)

b. Unperforated.

81 50c de peseta brown

From 1855 until 1873, all the Cuban stamps
with the exception of the ¼r, 5c de esc, 12c
and 12½c de peseta were used in Porto Rico
as well.

January 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18½x21½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 82 12½c de peseta brown
 - 83 25c " blue
 - 84 50c " lilac
 - 85 1 peseta carmine
- Variety*: Unperforated.
- 86 1 peseta carmine

January 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18½x22mm.



Perforated 14.

- 87 12½c de peseta lilac
 - 88 25c " blue
 - 89 50c " green
 - 90 1 peseta brown
- Varieties*:
- a. 25c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 12½c.
- 91 12½c de peseta blue (half of 25c de peseta)
 - b. Unperforated.
 - 92 12½c de peseta lilac
 - 93 25c " blue
 - 94 50c " green

January 1876.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18¾x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 95 12½c de peso green
 - 96 25c " lilac
 - 97 50c " blue
 - 98 1 peso black
- Varieties*:
- a. 25c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 12½c.

- 99 12½c de peso lilac (half of 25c de peso)
- b. Unperforated.
- 100 50c de peso blue
- 101 1 peso black

January 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18¾x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 102 10c de peseta green
 - 103 12½c " lilac
 - 104 25c " dark green
 - 105 50c " black
 - 106 1 peseta brown
- Varieties*: Unperforated.
- 107 12½c de peseta lilac
 - 108 25c " green
 - 109 50c " black

We do not believe that the 10c green of 1877, the 10c rose and 15c red of 1880, the 2c rose of 1881, or the 2½c blue of 1883, were ever in actual use.

January 1878.

Same type as preceding issue, dated "1878."
Same impression, size, etc.

Perforated 14.

- 110 5c de peseta blue
 - 111 10c " black
 - 112 12½c " brown
 - 113 25c " green
 - 114 50c " dark green
 - 115 1 peseta carmine
- Varieties*: Unperforated.
- 116 5c de peseta blue
 - 117 10c " black
 - 118 12½c " brown
 - 119 25c " green
 - 120 50c " dark green
 - 121 1 peseta carmine

January 1879.

Same as preceding issue, but dated "1879."
Perforated 14.

- 122 5c de peseta black
 - 123 10c " orange
 - 124 12½c " rose
 - 125 25c " blue
 - 126 50c " gray
 - 127 1 peseta brown
- Variety*: 50c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 25c.
- 128 25c de peseta gray (half of 50c de peseta)

January 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
18¾x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 129 5c de peseta green
- 130 10c " ro-e
- 131 12½c " gray
- 132 15c " red
- 133 25c " blue
- 134 50c " brown
- 135 1 peseta bistre

Variety: 25c stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 12½c.

136 12½c de peseta blue (half of 25c de peseta)
We catalogue the 15c on the authority of Messrs. Moens and Evans, the latter, however, doubts that the stamp was ever issued.

January 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18¼x22 mm,



Perforated 14.

- 137 1c de peso green
- 138 2c " rose
- 139 2½c " olive
- 140 5c " blue
- 141 10c " brown
- 142 20c " red brown

January 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18¼x22 mm,



Perforated 14.

- 143 1c de peso green
- 144 2c " red
- 145 2½c " chocolate
- 146 5c " blue
- 147 10c " bistre
- 148 20c " red brown

Variety: 5c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 2½c.

149 2½c de peso blue (half of 5c de peso)

January 1883.

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

Perforated 14.

150 2½c de peso olive

June 1883.

Stamps of the denominations of 5, 10 and 20c of the 1882 issue surcharged with five different designs. Three different plates were made to print these surcharges, the clichés being those used to print the control marks on the tickets of the Havana lottery.



Type I.



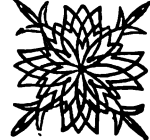
Type II.



Type III.



Type IV.



Type V.

DIAGRAM OF PLATE I.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| 5 | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| 5 | I | I | I | I | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |

As shown by above diagram, there are twenty-two stamps each of types I, II, III and IV., and twelve of type V; type I, II, III and IV of the 5c stamps have the figure in centre punctuated, eleven having a comma, and seventy seven a period, one of which is before instead of after the value. There is no punctuation on the 10 and 20c stamps.

This plate was used to surcharge the 5, 10 and 20c stamps.

DIAGRAM OF PLATE II.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| 2 | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| 2 | I | I | I | I | I | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

This plate was composed of only four types, divided as follows: twenty-two each of types I, III and IV and thirty-four of type II; of these, thirty are not punctuated, two have a comma and the remainders a period after the figure of value.

This plate was used for the 5c stamps only.

DIAGRAM OF PLATE III.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

This plate was used to surcharge the 5 and 20c stamps. This plate also, was composed of only four types, all but three of the 5c stamps having no punctuation. Two have a period after the figure and one before the figure.

None of the 20c stamps are punctuated. There is however, a slight difference between the plate of the 20c and that of the 5c, viz: the 1st stamp at the left of the sixth row is of type I on the 20c instead of type VI.

In all likelihood, this was the result of some accident to the plate before the printing of the 20c stamps.

Perforated 14.

1° Type I.

- 151 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 152 10c " bistre, blue "
- 153 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

- a. Comma after figure "5."
- 154 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- b. No punctuation after figure "5."
- 155 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- c. Period before figure "5."
- 156 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- d. Figure of value inverted.
- 157 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 158 10c " brown, blue "
- e. Error; surcharged "10" instead of "20."
- 159 10c de peso red brown, black surcharge

2° Type II.

- 160 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 161 10c " bistre, blue "
- 162 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

- a. Comma after figure "5."
- 163 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- b. No punctuation after figure "5."
- 164 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- c. Period before figure "5."
- 165 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- d. Figure of value inverted.
- 166 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 167 10c " bistre, blue "

3° Type III.

- 168 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 169 10c " bistre, blue "
- 170 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

- a. Error, surcharged "10" instead of "20."
- 171 10c de peso red brown, black surcharge
- b. Comma after figure "5."
- 172 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- c. Figure of value inverted.
- 173 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 174 10c " bistre, blue "

4° Type IV.

- 175 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 176 10c " bistre, blue "
- 177 20c " red brown, black "

Varieties:

- a. Comma after figure "5."
- 178 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- b. Period before figure "5."
- 179 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- c. Figure of value inverted.
- 180 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 181 10c " bistre, blue "

5° Type V.

- 182 5c de peso blue, red surcharge
- 183 10c " bistre, blue "
- 184 20c " red brown, black "

NOTE.—A large number of the unsurcharged 5, 10 and 20c stamps having been stolen from the Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, the government, in order to prevent these from being used, caused the remainders in stock to be surcharged.

1883-88.

1° Same as issue of January 1882; same impression, paper, etc.

Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 185 | 2½c | de peso | blue | (Dec. 1883) |
| 186 | 2½c | " | violet | (Jan. 1884) |
| 187 | 20c | " | olive | " |
| 188 | 2½c | " | red brown | (Jan. 1888) |
| 189 | 20c | " | gray | " |

2° Type similar to the issue of January 1882, but re-engraved, Same impression, paper, etc.



Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------|-------|-------------|
| 190 | 5c | de peso | blue | (Dec. 1883) |
| 191 | 10c | " | brown | (Jan. 1884) |
| 192 | 10c | " | blue | (Jan. 1888) |

Variety: 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

| | | | | |
|-----|----|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| 193 | 5c | de peso | brown | (half of 10c de peso) |
| 194 | 5c | " | blue | " |

3° Type similar to the issue of January 1882, but re-engraved for the second time. impression, paper, etc.

Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|-----|----|---------|-------|--------------|
| 195 | 5c | de peso | blue | (March 1886) |
| 196 | 1c | " | green | (Dec. 1886) |

The differences between the stamps of the January 1882 issue and the two re-engraved ones are as follows:

The oval frame surrounding the head of Alfonso in the issue of January 1882, is of equal thickness and touches the horizontal line below "Cuba;" the opening formed by the hair above the temples ends almost in a point. In the first re-engraved type the oval surrounding the head is thin, except in the upper right part where it is thicker, and does not touch the horizontal line under "Cuba;" the opening in the hair above the temples is more rounded. The principal difference between the first and second re-engraved types, is that in the latter the opening in the hair is larger and still more rounded. Our illustrations give a pretty good idea of the three types, the cut of the 10c of the 1881 issue representing the first type, the 10c of 1882 issue the second type, and the ½m of 1888 the third type.

1884.

Counterfeits used postally,



During this year typographed counterfeits of the 5c de peso were successfully used to defraud the Post Office; they are, however, easily distinguished from the genuine by their blurred appearance, the texture of the paper which is grayish instead of white, the expression of the face and the perforation which is 14½ instead of 14.

Annexed cut gives a good illustration of this counterfeit.

Typographed on grayish wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.

Perforated 14½.

197 5c de peso blue

January 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



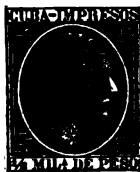
Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------|---------------|----------------|
| 198 | 1c | de peso | brown | (Alfonso XIII) |
| 199 | 2c | " | slate blue | " |
| 200 | 2½c | " | emerald green | " |
| 201 | 5c | " | olive green | " |
| 202 | 10c | " | lilac brown | " |
| 203 | 20c | " | dark violet | " |

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

January 1888.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|-------|
| 301 | ½ mil | de peso | black |
| 302 | 1 mil | " | " |
| 303 | 2 mil | " | " |
| 304 | 3 mil | " | " |
| 305 | 4 mil | " | " |
| 306 | 8 mil | " | " |

January 1890.

Typographed on white paper; type similar to regular issue postage stamps of January 1890, but inscribed "Cuba impresos" in upper label. Size 18¼x22.

Perforated 14.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|
| 307 | ½ mil | de peso | red | brown |
| 308 | 1 mil | " | " | " |
| 309 | 2 mil | " | " | " |
| 310 | 3 mil | " | " | " |
| 311 | 4 mil | " | " | " |
| 312 | 8 mil | " | " | " |

Republic of Cuba.

1871.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20¼x25 mm.



Perforated 12.

1 10c green

This stamp was made by the American Bank Note Co., on the order of the representatives of the Revolutionary Government, residing in New York. Two plates were prepared, one for 5c and one for 10c stamps, but as far as we can ascertain only the 10c stamps were printed, and 100,000 delivered to the provisional government, of which Carlos Manuel Cespedes was President, at the time. These stamps were actually used in Holguin, in the province of Puerto Principe, and hence are to be placed in the same category as the Carlist stamps of Spain or the stamps of the Confederate States of America.

The extreme rarity of used specimens is easily explained by the fact that the Spanish Government intercepted the larger part of the Revolutionary mails, and those which did arrive at their destination, were, in most cases, destroyed, as they might have betrayed the recipients.

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the un-surcharged stamps of Cuba, except those which we have already described. Genuine 2r stamps of the 1855, 1856 and 1857 issues are to be found with a forged $\gamma\frac{1}{4}$; these are easily distinguished from the genuine, the 1 of $\frac{1}{4}$ being a Roman I instead of an ordinary 1 as on the genuine. The separation between the 1 and 4 on the counterfeits is formed of a thick horizontal line, measuring about 2½ mm. while on the genuine stamps of 1855 this line is thinner and measures 3½ mm.; the

separation between the 1 and 4 on the genuine stamps of 1857 is formed by an "1" laying sideways.

Of the fraudulent surcharges of the 1882 issue, we have only seen the 5th type (Star) on the 20c; these are quite dangerous, as they are not made by means of a forged surcharge, but by the same hand stamp used to surcharge the genuine. They are only to be distinguished by the unevenness of the print, the genuine having been surcharged by the aid of a printing press while the others were hand stamped by some one who got hold of one of the original *clichés*.

CURACAO.

Currency: 100 CENTS=1 GULDEN=\$0.40½ U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

June 1st, 1873.

Typographed on various papers. Size 19x23 mm.



1° White wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 1 2½c green (William III)
- 2 3c bistre
- 3 5c rose
- 4 10c ultramarine
- 5 25c orange brown
- 6 50c violet

2° Bluish wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 7 2½c green
- 8 3c bistre
- 9 5c rose
- 10 10c ultramarine
- 11 25c orange brown
- 12 50c violet

1879.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper, the centre being printed in violet and the frame in bistre. This stamp although of the same size, appears to be larger than those of the preceding issue; this is caused by the margins being wider.

Perforated 14.

- 13 2gl 50c bistre and violet

1887

Same type as preceding issues, typographed on white wove paper. Same size, etc.

1° Perforated 12.

- 14 2½c green
- 15 5c rose

- 16 10c blue
 17 25c orange brown
 2° Perforated 13.
 18 2½c green
 19 10c blue
 20 50c violet
 3° Perforated 13, 13½.
 21 5c rose
 22 10c blue
 23 25c orange brown
 24 50c violet

1886.

Same type, impr. sion, etc., as preceding issues.

- 25 12½c yellow

1888.

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

1° Perforated 11½.

- 26 1gld 50c light blue, centre dark blue
 2° Perforated 12½, 13.
 27 2½c green
 28 12½c yellow
 29 15c olive
 30 25c orange brown
 31 30c lilac
 32 60c slate

1889.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 33 1c gray
 34 2c violet
 35 2½c green
 36 5c rose

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1889.

Typographed in color on white wove paper,

the denomination of value printed in black.
 Size 18x22 mm.

Perforated 12½.



- 37 2½c green and black

- 38 5c " "



- 39 10c green and black

- 40 12½c " "

- 41 15c " "

- 42 50c " "



- 43 20c green and black

- 44 30c " "



- 45 25c green and black

- 46 40c " "



COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Curacao.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

(Continued from page 383.)

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FIRST FRENCH POSTAGE STAMPS.

The design and production of the stamps were regulated by a decision of the Minister of Finance; they were to be rectangular in shape, printed in color and to bear the head of the Republic adopted for the coinage, by the

decree of May 3d, 1848. The surrounding frame was to bear the following inscription: at the top, "*Republique Francaise*," and at the bottom, the value in figures, repeated on each side of the word "*Postes*."

Several artists, inventors and printers, in France, made proposals, but, unfortunately, we cannot find any trace of any of them.

The English engineer Perkins, offered to furnish the French postage stamps, engraved and printed in *taille douce*, at 1 franc for each sheet of 240 stamps.

The administration, however, decided that the stamps were to be manufactured at the Mint in Paris, in consequence Mr. Barré was entrusted with the artistic part.

The enlarged design which he prepared, was not, as seemed to be required by the ministerial decision, a reproduction of one of the types of the head of the Republic adopted for the coins, and which were signed as follows: for gold, Merley; for silver, Oudiné; for copper, Domard.

Mr. Barré, in this competition, had received only an honorable mention.

He reproduced, for the stamps, a head of the Republic similar to one on a pattern twenty franc piece, that is to say, a profile of Ceres or Abundance, the forehead surrounded by ears of wheat, vines and laurels.

He also proposed another head of similar design, having a peculiar diadem, composed of six children.

The type having been selected, he engraved it very carefully in accordance with the methods employed in engraving dies for medals and coins; he modelled it at first in clay or wax in the size of the design, about 20 centimetres high; this being done it was moulded in plaster, and then retouched for another moulding and cast in bronze.

This enormous metal postage stamp was, by a special lathe, reduced and engraved at the same time in the reduced size, 18x22 millimetres.

This engraving, in which the values were not indicated, formed the mother die, which, retouched and tempered, was used to make the steel matrixes, which, tempered in turn, were used for making the dies from which the various values were made.

As may be seen, the operation is more complicated than appeared at first, and is liable to many accidents, the steel frequently breaking under the blows of the coining-engine.

Many collectors possess *artist proofs* of the stamp of Mr. Barré, engraved on bond, during the process which we have just shown; these may be found with and without value, in black and in colors; they are really admirable. Besides, the stamps themselves after many printings from the plates, remain among the most beautiful in our collections, and have always appeared *imposing* to us.

The dies of the different values having been made, it was necessary to reproduce them in large numbers in order to form the plates which were to be printed from.

Mr. Barré, already an old man, and busied with the introduction of steam in the Mint, declined the offer, made to him, to take charge of the entire manufacture of the stamps, and recommended Mr. Hulot, who had already attracted the eyes of the administration to himself, by his investigations of the counterfeiting of securities, and above all, by his mastery of the art of electrotyping, which had only begun to be introduced.

The new electro-chemical process enabled him, on very short notice, to aid the Bank in the issue of the new 100 franc notes of a new design.

Until that time, the notes of the Bank of France were printed one by one from the original engraving. The electrotyping process enabled Mr. Hulot to duplicate the exact design as often as he found it necessary.

Hence, he was entrusted with the preparation of the plates and the printing of the stamps.

In the "*Merveilles de la Science*," by Louis Figuier, we find a letter of Mr. Hulot which gives us some very interesting details as to the manufacture of the first dies.

"The house of Perkins, in September 1848, offered, to the Minister of Finance, to supply the required stamps in six months, but they imposed many onerous conditions. However, the law required that the reform be inaugurated on January 1st, 1849. I thought I could be ready in time by applying my system to this work, the proof of my ability having been shown by my thorough success in making the bank notes and playing cards.

"On the other hand, I made no conditions to the administration; I organized the necessary work-shops, at my expense, and promised a saving of at least 200,000 francs on the figures of Mr. Bacon. The Minister entrusted the work to me."

Mr. Hulot rather over-praised his process, concluding with the advantages of typography over the *taille douce* used in England and continued as follows:

"The mother die was engraved in five weeks. In an equal time the printing offices were established, and the plates, bearing three hundred stamps, manufactured. A few days of printing, with ordinary hand presses, at the rate of 1,200,000 stamps per day, enabled me to deliver to the postal authorities a sufficient quantity for distribution to all post offices; the stamps could be delivered in all the Communes of France and in Corsica and Algeria, before January 1st, 1849, besides leaving a stock of nearly ten millions in reserve."

1849. FIRST ISSUE.

We reproduce, *in extenso*, a poster which informed the public of the method of using the postage stamps as well as of the new tariff.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.
LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
POSTAL RATES.

The public is hereby informed that from January 1st, 1849, the postal rates, based upon distances, will be suppressed and replaced by a fixed and uniform rate of 20 centimes on all letters for the interior whose weight shall not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, no matter how great the distance may be to any part of France, Corsica or Algeria.

Above $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes and up to 15 grammes, letters will be taxed 40 centimes.

Above 15 grammes and up to 100 grammes, the rate is fixed at one franc. Letters or parcels whose weight shall exceed 100 grammes shall pay an additional tax of one franc for every additional 100 grammes or fraction thereof.

The extra *sea tax* now charged on letters from France to Corsica and Algeria is suppressed. The rate for these letters will be same as that on letters circulating in the interior of France.

The rate on letters addressed to sub-officers, soldiers and sailors, in actual service, is naturally reduced from 25 to 20 centimes. These letters will no longer be entitled to special privileges.

There is no change in the rate for letters from one part of a city or commune to another.

Registered letters shall pay double the rate, that is to say, 40 centimes for a single weight in all parts of France. They must be prepaid.

The public may or may not prepay ordinary letters; however, in order to facilitate matters, and to spare the citizens the annoyance caused by the present system of prepayment, the Department will sell stamps at 20 centimes, 40 centimes and one franc, the attaching of which to a letter will be sufficient evidence of prepayment all over the Republic. Every citizen can thus, by means of these postage stamps, prepay his letters without being obliged to carry the money to the post office.

The stamps consist of a little label representing a head of Liberty, printed in red, blue or black, on a paper whose back is provided with a light layer of gum. The price of each stamp is distinguished by the color of the ink.

To prepay a letter it will suffice to wet the gummed side of the stamp, paste it on the cover or envelope and drop it into the box without any further formalities.

If the sender places on the letter a stamp representing a less value than is called for by the weight, the postal authorities will stamp a supplementary tax on any such letter, and collect it from the addressee.

Letters weighing more than 100 grammes are also prepaid by means of stamps, by applying as many stamps (of one franc each) as the letter may weigh in multiples of 100 grammes, and one for any fraction thereof.

The stamps will be sold at every post office in France, Corsica and Algeria by postal agents of all grades, and only by the postal agents. The carriers who distribute the letters will carry a certain number of postage stamps of the three colors, so that all citizens, in the cities as well as in the rural communities, may easily obtain them at any time without any additional expense.

The postage stamps will be sold to the public, whether at the post office or by the carriers, at their nominal value, 20 centimes, 40 centimes and one franc. The State assumes the cost of manufacture, transportation and distribution.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF PRINTING, October, 1848.

We must note that this poster stated that the stamps would be printed in red, blue and black ink; the blue color was, without doubt, at first intended for the 40 centimes.

The stamp of 40 centimes was not ready until the end of 1849, and two stamps of 20 centimes were used to prepay letters between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 grammes.

We also quote a circular which appears to us to be of sufficient interest to warrant insertion:—

“All letters for the interior may be presented at the post office to be prepaid by means of stamps. The clerk, after having affixed the stamp to the superscription of the letter, shall return it to the sender, requesting him to throw it into the box himself. The object of this measure is to popularize the prepayment of letters by the senders, by showing them that there is no difference between this method and that in use at the post office.

“The stamp shall be placed in the upper right corner of the superscription.

“The postage stamps intended to prepay letters shall be cancelled as soon as they have reached the post office. In consequence, and in order to make a renewed use of the stamp impossible, the clerks and distributors shall apply the date stamp of the office, well inked, to all stamps pasted on letters. This stamping must always be done by the forwarding office.

“As this use of the date stamp is intended only for the purpose of cancelling the value of the stamp, the postal clerks shall again apply the stamp,

this time over the address, in order to show the day of receipt and dispatch of the letter.

"Individuals as well as postal clerks are particularly requested to take great care in affixing the stamp, so that it cannot become detached, either in the box or while in transmission.

"The central office established at Paris for the sale of postage stamps will correspond with all postmasters in Paris and in the Departments. It will send each postmaster a quantity of the stamps which will arrive at the same time as this circular; at present the shipment will consist of only one kind of stamps (20 centimes). The other two kinds will in a few days be sent to all offices."

On the first of January, 1849, only two kinds of stamps appeared with the head of Liberty, and printed in color on yellowish paper.



20 centimes, black

1 franc, red

The 20c is always in very deep black, but the paper has a yellowish tint more or less pronounced, and not dependent upon the action of time; some specimens can be found in which the paper appears perfectly white.

One of the copper plates used in printing this value contained an inverted cut, making the head point in the opposite direction to that of the others on the sheet; this collectors call a *tête bêche* and two specimens are required in order to show the anomaly.

The 1 franc presents numerous varieties of color and shade; the following is, we think, their order of issue, which we have tried to establish by the cancellations and date stamps:

- 1 franc, vermilion red
- 1 " dark red
- 1 " carmine red
- 1 " carmine brown
- 1 " bright carmine, almost rose

Between these different colors there are many intermediate shades, easily distinguishable.

The change from vermilion to carmine did not occur by accident; the following circular will give the full explanation, and contains, in the margins, two squares, in each one of which, as a sample, was a diagonal half of the genuine stamp:

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Paris, December 1st, 1849.

The return to the Department of the postage stamps of one franc printed in red, of a light shade, as they may be confounded with the new 40 centimes stamp printed in orange.

Sir :

In December last, the Post Office Department distributed among many post offices stamps of one franc, printed in red color of a much lighter shade than those of the same value printed later.

The slight difference in shade has, until now, caused no inconvenience; however, as the stamps of 40 centimes, which are soon to be issued, have, by decision of the Minister of Finance, been printed in orange color, I fear that they will be confounded with the first impressions of the one franc stamps, and thus become a means of loss to the Treasury.

Therefore, I have decided that the stamps of one franc, in light color, like sample No. 1, be returned to the Department, which will immediately replace them by stamps of a darker shade, like sample No. 2.

Postmasters shall therefore carefully examine their stock of one franc stamps and return to me, by registered mail, those which are of the light color, that is to say, of the same shade as sample No. 1.

As the 40 centimes stamps may be issued at any moment, there is no time left for rectifying the accounts in Journal No. 797 *bis*, the Department being forced to make the change immediately. Nevertheless, postmasters shall take exact account of their shipment to the Department, so that, in case of examination of their accounts they can explain the extraordinary absence of stamps of one franc.

I count upon the exactness of the postmasters and the zeal of the inspectors to ensure the execution of this new provision.

With great respect, I remain,

The Director of the General Post Office,

E. J. THAYER.

The Department was extremely anxious to do away with the 1 franc vermilion stamps, and addressed another circular to its inspectors:

"I am informed, sir, that notwithstanding the recommendations contained in my circular of December 1st, 1849, some postmasters are still selling 1 franc stamps of the light shade to the public. As these stamps can be confounded with the new 40 centimes stamps, I suggest that you carefully examine the stock of 1 franc stamps in every post-office which you may inspect this year, and see to it yourself, that those which do not conform to sample No. 2 of the circular hereinbefore mentioned, be returned to the Department."

And thus large quantities of the 1 franc vermilion, now so much sought after by collectors, were destroyed; this stamp is the rarest of the entire French series; good copies are quoted at 80 francs for used specimens and 200 francs for unused ones.

As in the 20c, the 1 franc may be found *tête bêche*.

(*To be Continued.*)

POST CARD COLLECTING.

BY CANADENSIS.

One of the most fascinating branches of philately is the collecting of post-cards. To a philatelist the unused card is always the best, but to those outside of our hobby the used card is looked upon with mixed admiration and wonder. This I have learned from experience, while the philatelist wishes generally for a neat and clean appearance in his cards, the outside public will feel more interested when they see the real genuine article used as was its intention. I have always collected used and unused, keeping the two collections separate, but must confess the used one has always had the first place in my heart. The reason of this is that the little missive or note on the back of each, probably in some foreign tongue, tells some tale, or con-

nects some little incident of our exchange relations. In rearranging my collection various cards struck me as of more than passing interest. On a Hawaiian card I found this :—

HONOLULU, Aug. 23, 1887.

“ Mrs. M. A. WOOD, Oahm—

Will you please see that my gun is kept clean, as I heard that the affray is not over yet. Yours, T. WOOD.”

This, of course, referred to the revolution in Hawaii during the fall of 1887. From fighting to religion I have a Cape of Good Hope Card as follows :—

CAPETOWN, Oct. 15, 1888.

“ Dear Dr.—Your business directs your mind to the ailments of the body, but I trust you have found in the ‘ Present Truth ’—two copies of which I have sent you—a remedy for the troubles of the spiritual life. I trust you are a Christian, for as such, coupled with your noble work as physician, it makes you capable of double good to humanity. I am, yours, etc,

C. E. H.—.

Another Natal card is signed “ Dagamatshé—nigger driver.” I had pleasant relations with a collector in Mauritius for some time, when he suddenly ceased corresponding, and in response to inquiries I received the following :—

PORT LOUIS, 23 June, 1889.

“ A terrible fire destroyed a large part of this city on the 15 April, 1889. The house of Mr. Berger was entirely destroyed, with furniture, effects, albums, etc., etc. Mr. Berger could not support the catastrophe, and died on 27 April, 1889.”

I have reasons for believing that Mr. Berger had the finest lot of rare Mauritius ever known. Poor fellow, he was an earnest votary of philately. On a card from Great Britain, addressed to a young lady staying at Mont Fleuri, Lausanne, Switzerland, I find the following :—

“ As you’ve grumbled to Henry about me, I’ll write a card to blow you up. You little donkey, I’ve no patience with you, wanting to come back—what with scenery and all the rest. I’ve asked Stewart about your writing to him, but he is too *grumpy*, of course.”

Plainly written on an English card, posted in 1876, and for London City, is the following enigmatical note :—

“ Please send Prime Minister At the Sign of the Silver Flagon Beauchamp’s Career Before he was posted.”

Post-cards have their peculiarities in errors, surcharges, etc., just the same as stamps. On a Victoria post-card (1d) I find another stamp cut out of a card and pasted on, making the regular 2d rate, and posted to Tasmania. It does not appear to have been done with the purpose of hiding it, as the postal clerks could not help noticing it. There are many ways of preserving a used collection, but I would just as soon think of pasting a stamp down in a book, as to gum a used card to the page of a book, as I have seen many do

THE ST. ANDREW'S CROSS ON THE STAMPS OF THE
ROMAN STATES.

The stamps of the Roman States of the 1852 issue, cancelled with a cross of St. Andrew, have a curious origin which is known to but few. The campaign of 1859 resulted in the singular dismemberment of the Papal States for the benefit of United Italy. First came Bologna, and then the march on Ancona and Umbria. Romagna alone had provisional postage stamps; but here, as elsewhere, whether through ignorance or as a protest against the existing circumstances, the stamps of the Roman States were used to prepay correspondence. The Italian Government, installed in Florence, did not wish to recognize them; they cancelled them with the Cross of St. Andrew, and marked the stamps "unpaid," either by pen or hand stamp. Our Italian friends can give more exact information on this point. After 1863 we no longer find the Cross of St. Andrew on the stamps of the Roman States. They were sometimes cancelled in the regular way, but more frequently an unpaid letter stamp (the little oval *segnatasse* of 1863) was pasted over them. These unpaid letter stamps may frequently be found with black impressions or fragments of the color on the stamps of the Papal States on the back.—*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

THE POST OFFICE IN MOROCCO.

Translated from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

In replying to a subscriber in August last we confessed to ignorance of the interior postal system of Morocco. We always desire to be obliging to our readers, but our knowledge is not unlimited. How pleasant it would be if they would, from time to time and in the interest of all, furnish us with information or forgotten documents, as has just been done by Mr. P. de Melun, who has copied the following lines from the book of Mr. Ed. de Amicis, entitled "Morocco:"

"After an hour of solitude, we met a carrier on foot, a poor, lean Arab, who carried the letters in a leather valise strapped over his shoulder. Having caught up with us, he stopped to say that he came from Fez and was bound for Tanger. The ambassador had entrusted him with a letter for Tanger, and he hurried there as fast as possible. This, and nothing more, constitutes the postal service of Morocco; and the existence of these carriers is the most miserable imaginable. While on the road they eat only a little bread and a few figs. They stop only a few hours at night in order to sleep, and attach a lighted fuse to their feet, so they may awake in time. They walk entire days without finding a single tree or a drop of water; traverse forests infested by wild boars; climb mountains inaccessible even to mules, and swim rivers. They go on the run, roll down hills, climb rocks on all fours in the hot August sun, in the incessant rains of autumn, against the hot winds of the desert. They go in four days from Tanger to Fez, and from Tanger to Morocco, the extremities of the Empire, in one week, alone, bare-foot and sparsely clothed. When they have completed a journey they immediately leave again, and they make these trips for a few francs.

The fuse, which the carriers fasten in between the large toe and the one next to it, has been used in India since time immemorial, but the danger is but very slight. A traveler has informed us that the Indian carriers are so accustomed to them that they awake in time to avoid the charring of their flesh by the fire."

THE REPRINTS OF ANTIOQUIA.

(Le Timbre Poste.)

In February, 1889, we declared certain stamps of 2½ and 10 centavos and 1 peso of 1869 to be reprints, as they differed in paper and shade and showed certain retouches. In June we wrote, in accordance with an advice received from Medellin, that there had never been any reprints, and we had been promised the proofs. Mr. Michelsen, who had bought these stamps in good faith, advises us in turn that he will prove their authenticity by an affidavit of the printer. We were forced to wait for these proofs, which have just arrived. In the first instance, we have an affidavit of the postmaster, proving that no reprinting has ever been authorized.

MEDELLIN, June 24th, 1890.

I, the undersigned, in compliance with a request made by Mr. Julio Uribe S.

CERTIFY:

That until this date no reprints have been made of any stamps with the inscription, Estados Unidos de Colombia; that is to say, of those that were intended to prepay letters.

(Signed). DOMINGO HINCAPIE.

The Undersigned, Consular Agent of France, at Medellin, certifies that this translation conforms to the original, and Domingo Hincapie is the postmaster of the Department of Antioquia, and is in full exercise of his functions.

MEDELLIN, July 4th, 1890.

(Signed.) JULIO URIBE S.

The following is the affidavit promised by Mr. Michelsen, who asked the lithographer to answer certain questions propounded to your correspondent, which we do not think necessary to insert, as we have the replies of the lithographer.

BOGOTA, March 6th, 1890.

Daniel Ayala, having presented himself in the private room of the Judge, was sworn by him in a legal manner, and under oath promises to tell the truth, and as a result exposes the following:

In answer to the first question he replies: That he is of age and living in the city. To the second: That he was the one intrusted by the Government of the former State of Antioquia with the manufacturing of the stamps of 2½ and 10 centavos and 1 peso, which were shown him. To the third: That he had minutely examined these stamps and did not hesitate to declare and recognize them as absolutely genuine, and that they were undoubtedly

some of those engraved and printed by him at his establishment in the Government of the former State of Antioquia. To the fourth : That these stamps were engraved in 1868 or 1869, if he remembered correctly, that it seemed to him that these stamps had been printed until the end of 1873 or beginning of 1874, that he could not tell with accuracy how many of these stamps were printed in all, nor how many different printings had taken place, as he had with him neither his books nor his accounts, but he remembered several printings, had taken place during the time intervening between the dates above mentioned. To the fifth : That these stamps had never been reprinted either by the Government or any other person, and that the plates were effaced by pumice stone and sand in 1875 or 1876. To the seventh : That notwithstanding the greatest care had been taken each time that a new printing was made of the same issue, some differences were noticeable, due either to defective transfers or the ink employed, which may not always have been the same, or to the fact that the compounds used in the making of the ink were different in quantity or in quality. Differences in color may also be noticed in stamps of the same printing by reason of a stronger or clearer impression. As to paper, he could also say that there were no two printings, made at different times, in which there were not differences in the paper and in the impressions ; there were also slight differences between different printings as a result of defective transfers and from the nature of the matrixes which caused the transfers to be less clear and less exact than they should have been, for it must be added that after a certain printing had been completed the transfers were destroyed and it was necessary to make them over again for each re-issue.

His declaration was read to him, and he approved and ratified it. It was then signed by the Judge and Secretary.

The undersigned Judge certifies that he has directly and personally received this declaration which he has had transcribed in his presence.

(Signed.) MANUEL PARAMI,
DANIEL AYALA,
ANTONIA ESCALLON, Sec.

After having read this declaration, there would be but little room for doubt, if the facts did not contradict that which Mr. D. Ayala has affirmed under oath. In 1874, when the stamps of 1869 were about to disappear, we received the 2½ centavos in a condition of use so worn that in some instances the figures on the arms were completely effaced. However, there had been no retouches, and the stamps of 1874 are identical with those of 1869. The 10 centavos, almost in the same condition, arrived in 1874 without retouches. Therefore, if these stamps were the same in 1874 as they were at the beginning of their issue, that is to say, without being retouched, it is plain that the retouched stamps, which we denounce as reprintings, appeared after the stamps went out of use. The retouches consisted of the following points : In the 2½ centavos the 2 of the ½ is more open and better formed in the upper angle ; that in the lower angle is larger in size as well as the 1 and the horizontal dash which separates these two figures. On the arms the band which almost touches the oval to the right, is shortened, it stops at the right wing, and this wing is prolonged beyond the flag.

It is worthy of note that we base our conclusions as to reprints on another fact which is, that while there are five horizontal rows of 5 stamps each in the sheets of the originals, the stamps of 1874 have 5 horizontal rows of 6 stamps each. In the 10 centavos the rosaces in the upper angle are formed of 4 pieces instead of 8. This, however, cannot be considered conclusive

evidence, as in the original stamps there are sometimes only 4. The C of Correos is longer in the reprint; the exterior design is turned into the middle of the right side; the retouches are poorly made; finally, the figures are thicker and the species of open tulips which enclose them have been shaded and are colored instead of being white. These are retouches and not defective transfers as they attempt to make us believe. The printings of the 1 peso have been less frequent. This value has not been retouched, but it has a certain freshness of impression, the gum is white and not brownish, the paper dull white, and the transfer shows a single dividing line between the stamps instead of a double line. Finally, we purchased, last year, the remainder of the 1 peso stamps in the post office, and in every point they agreed with those which we had always known.

As it is proven by the documants which we have just published that there has never been any official reprinting, we should consider the above men-



tioned points. Of the annexed type, with the figures in the corners shaded, which made its appearance in July, 1873, and was suppressed about the end of March, 1874, reprints exist without retouches, and this can be easily explained, as the Government used these stamps but a very short time. These reprints are on brownish white paper, the same as the other reprints of 2½ and 10 centavos and 1 peso, type of 1869, printed at the same time. Now, this shade of paper was that used in 1879 to 1880 by the same lithographer, Ayala, for the stamps of Tolima, which he sold in England in large quantities, and which, it was claimed, had been stolen. Thus, if the paper used in 1879 would point to a printing in 1879, reprinting has been resorted to, notwithstanding what was stated by the lithographer, Ayala, and if not done by him, it was done in his establishment. We have been able to confirm by the 1 peso, the only value which we possess, that the stamps of 1889 are made from the same transfer as those of 1879, proving that this transfer was preserved. Still, it is said that the transfers were destroyed after each printing. This is possible, for the transfer of the 5 centavos stamp of 1873 is not the same as that of the reprints of 1879 on bluish white paper. Instead of the double dividing line, there are two distinct lines about 1 mm distant from each other. Three horizontal stamps will measure 64 mm., while the reprints will measure 66 mm. No matter from what point of view we may look upon this affair, it is certain that the reprints are nothing but *frauds*. Who shall be blamed for this? We do not know.

JOHN CALVERT, F.Z.S.

GEOLOGIST, PHILATELIST, ARTIST, EXPLORER, &C.

BY TIMEROLOGIST.

SUCH—and more—is the man that has quietly dropped down amongst us, and has caused, in philatelic circles, no inconsiderable amount of excitement; and when I shall have finished my tale, I premise that many of my readers

will have had their eyes opened to a wonderful extent. It is as a philatelist that I shall speak of him first, although, as a mineralogist, he already ranked as one of the most enlightened of his age years before postage stamps were thought of.

His collection is simply an immense one, and, as the possessor of documents, envelopes, etc., having on them the original stamps, he stands unrivalled. And now all ye philatelists, that think yourself a regular Triton amongst the minnows, listen to some of the wonderful things in the Calvert collection, and lo, but your pride will be most woefully humbled. To begin:—It contains the finest lot of "Post-office" Mauritius ever known, the two-penny ones being worth at least £300 each, the "one-penny" £80 to £100 each. A curious fact in connection with these rare stamps is worth recording. Mr. Calvert happened to be living in Sydney in 1847, when he received several letters from Lady Gorme, (wife of the Governor-General of India), from Mauritius, on which were these at present priceless gems. The Government, evidently not aware of the reforms initiated by the postal authorities of Mauritius, refused to recognise these stamps, and Mr. Calvert had to pay deficient postage on them. His first issue Reunions and Sandwich Islands, are, if not as rare as the "two-penny" above mentioned, yet rare enough to be unattainable at the present day, except on the breaking up of the few collections that possess them. His stock of early British Guianas, Natal, Ceylons, Indians, American and Confederate locals, all on the original envelopes, is a magnificent one, while those of lesser fry can be counted by the score.

I will now refer to the Australian collection. We have all read, in the report of the late philatelic exhibitions, of the fine collections of Australian stamps seen there, yet Mr. Calvert's name was not mentioned therewith. The fact is that he does not exhibit; but, at the same time, had he done so, the finest assortment there would have dwindled by the side of his gigantic exhibits. By one of the merest accidents, he became the possessor, in 1850, of a great number of Sydney Views in entire sheets; and collectors will know what is meant by this. He can reckon those on original envelopes by the thousand; and everything that is choice and rare in any of the colonies he has, besides things that no other collector possesses. He is exceedingly rich in Victorians and South Australians. I had the privilege to feast my eyes on part of this colonial collection, and—well—it fairly took my breath away. I am a collector of thirty years' standing, and never beheld such a mass of rare colonials in one collection before.

His appetite is not yet satisfied, but he keeps on buying, and has accumulated collection on collection on this, his latest, trip out here. In this he is assisted to a great extent by Mr. A. Wallace, his private Secretary, who is, in himself, a formidable thorough-conversant collector, and by his tempting offers to philatelists has induced several to part with collections they had not dreamed of selling hitherto. Speaking philatelically, this is to be regretted, as it is so difficult now to obtain the choicer of the old colonials. But I am thankful to say that *the* enthusiastic collector has so far withstood all the tempting baits thrown in his way.

Mr. Calvert informs me that he has never taken a single stamp from off the single envelopes or covers in his possession, never destroyed any of them, and that they are carefully done up in bundles and labelled with the nature of the correspondence, irrespective of the country they came from. It will thus be seen that classification is impossible, yet the number of his albums of loose specimens is so large, that they alone would take some days to carefully look

through them. He never exchanges a single specimen; what good stamps he buys are carefully put away; yet he gives away freely of what he considers second-rate stuff, but what would be considered very welcome by thousands of collectors.

It is thus not to be wondered at that he is rich in philatelic lore; and his life having been almost one continual travel and research, he is conversant with the history of almost every issue. Many have been under the impression that everything had been written about the Sydney Views and early Victorians, but since my acquaintance with Mr. Calvert I have learned something new, and this I will place before my readers.

When Mr. Calvert returned to these shores in 1849, the Postal Department were then thinking of issuing postage stamps. Mr. Calvert, who was a friend of Mr. Raymond, then Post-master General, kindly offered to assist the department, and being one of a family of artistic engravers, noted for the fineness of their execution, he set to work gratuitously and engraved several blocks of Sydney views, on boxwood. Towards the end of November, 1849, while engaged in mining in the Bathurst district, he received on a letter, duly postmarked, the first proofs, in true colours, of the "Sydney Views." This unique letter was sent to him by Mr. Raymond as an acknowledgment of his kindness. Mr. Calvert thus possesses the earliest known postmarked specimens of these stamps. This envelope is, of course, a priceless gem. In several philatelic minds the matter of the rough engraving of the 2d. laureated—star in corners—had never been thoroughly elucidated, and I took the opportunity of asking Mr. Calvert about it. He tells me that some of the best laureated were engraved by a man named Dubois, who was the best engraver Carmichael, who had the contract of engraving the laureated series, employed, if not the best in Sydney. When the plate of the fine-lined twopenny got badly worn, the Department called for fresh tenders, and Jervis, of Pitt Street, was the successful man. His execution was of an inferior nature, and he endeavoured to secure Dubois' services, but unsuccessfully. The Postmaster was greatly disgusted at the work turned out, and shortly afterwards destroyed nearly the whole of the sheets that had been printed from that plate. The plate itself was afterwards destroyed, and the finely-engraved plate re-touched and printed from on blue and grey paper.

I now come to Victoria, in which colony lived at that time Mr. Samuel Calvert, his brother, also a very fine engraver, if not the best in the family, and who executed all the blocks of the green 2s., orange 6d., the emblems, etc. In fact, all the best of the early Victorian stamps and bank notes were engraved by Mr. S. Calvert, and not only engraved, but also printed by him. Noticing the delay occasioned by seeing the stamps cut from the sheets by means of scissors, he set himself the task of inventing something to overcome this, and the result was the first rouletting machine ever seen in the colonies. This was followed by a punching machine, also his invention. The first of these was badly made, and the little wheels used to run in and out, and caused the "serpentine" perforation known to collectors. The defect was quickly seen, and as quickly remedied, hence few sheets were issued in that state, and the scarcity of specimens vouches for that fact. On this, his latest, visit to his brother, whom he had not seen for 38 years, Mr. John Calvert was presented with these original machines, also with the original blocks (defaced by the Government) of the stamps his brother engraved, and with all the first proofs printed with them. Looking at these proofs, which are printed in black, one cannot help admiring the beautiful finish of these engravings, and regretting at the present day, after a lapse of nearly forty years, we have not only not kept pace, but have actually retrograded in

the colonies in the matter of finely engraving our stamps. In printing the first two-shilling stamp, the groundwork was done first and the shading afterwards, leaving the finely-executed head almost in profile. This can readily be noticed by anyone who possesses copies of the first stage of the plate.

There are some facts connected with the "registered" stamps of Victoria that are known only to a very few collectors, and which are as follows:—

Mr. S. Calvert, who engraved these stamps, also made an experiment with the first two sheets, and had the outer marginal line of the stamp and the words "Registered" and "One Shilling" printed in bronze instead of in blue—the color eventually adopted. He then noticed that too much attention was required in printing the bronze, and a number used to smudge, so it was found necessary to abandon the bronze and substitute blue instead. A few of the copies in bronze were issued, and there are two collectors in England who possess each a specimen. But Mr. John Calvert has several on the original envelopes, and all the first proofs of the "registered." He showed me one of the proofs printed in blue, a truly beautiful piece of work. The other proofs I saw were the 2s. and the "emblems" in black on India and card-board paper, and a pair of 1d. in green, on blue paper.

Another curiosity that was shown to me was a specimen of quaintly drawn leafy backgrounds in various colors. This was also executed by Mr. S. Calvert, and was submitted to the Postal Department as a guarantee against forging the stamps. The offer was not accepted. The design was so intricate, yet so ingenious, that it would have puzzled the forgers greatly and have been a sure preventative against fraud. All the above curios Mr. Calvert has promised to show, one evening, to the members of the Sydney Philatelic Club at their club room.

Yet, valuable as I have shown his collection of stamps is, it forms, however, but a small part of the great museum he is the proud possessor of. He claims to have the finest geological collection in the world; and to give readers an idea of the extent and value of his collection, I have before me a pamphlet, which is an account of a *conversazione* held in his museum in London in 1853, and which, at that time, contained about 27,000,000 specimens, and was valued at 2,500,000 sterling. The greater part of it was inherited, but since that event, both by purchase and donations from some fifty of the best known collections, it has been enriched to an incalculable extent. Forty-seven years have elapsed, and he has travelled far and wide in places trodden by but few adventurous spirits; and as he journeyed on, so he gathered fresh objects, and I must leave it to the imagination of my readers to calculate what this museum would probably contain, and what its value is at the present day.

One can get tired sometimes of every hobby. Mr. Calvert never is. He is now reaching the age of four score, yet to look at him and watch his active movements one would not take him to be sixty. He feels a desire to end his days in the colonies; has a predilection for New South Wales, and is willing to transport hither his entire museum, provided the Government erects a building wherein to store these great treasures, which he will bequeath to the colony. Already, Tasmania and Victoria have made overtures to him, and would be willing to secure it each for their own colony. We must all trust that our Government will look alive in the matter, and approach Mr. Calvert in the proper spirit. To lose it would truly be a national calamity.

It is as one of the most advanced mining geologists he is known in all the scientific circles of the globe, and also as the first discoverer of gold in the Australian continent. If anyone possesses a copy of the *Monthly Almanac*

and *Illustrated Commentator* of February, 1850, published in Adelaide, he will see therein a caricature engraving, showing some of the most prominent men of that time engaged in the process of gold-washing. One of them is Mr. Calvert. Late in 1849 he returned to Bathurst and pursued his mineral search on land which then belonged to Mr. William Wentworth. He, years before that time, had shown Count Strelezki and Rev. W. B. Clark where gold was to be found.

He occasionally employed white and black labor, and it is more than a singular coincidence that the exact spot where he stopped to pan gold in Summer Hill Creek, was the identical place which the party who had observed him led Mr. Hargreaves to on the memorable occasion of 1851.

His wealth is immense, and mainly derived from mines in South America. By the aid of improved machinery in working these mines, he hopes ere long to greatly increase this wealth, and in the present lines he hopes to become one of the richest men in the world. With all this wealth, he is one of the most unassuming of men, and false pride knows no place in his heart. Once his museum is established in Sydney, collectors may have an opportunity of visiting the countless treasures I have spoken of in this article, and which includes also a magnificent library of ancient manuscripts, in itself of inestimable value. His own writings are numerous, and are principally on mineralogy. They are exhaustive, showing the great grasp and expanse of the subjects he treats upon.—(*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*.)

NOTES.

IN the October number of this Journal we omitted to give credit for the following articles: "The Stamps of the 'Scinde District Dawk,'" which article we copied from the *Official Gazette*, and "The Twopenny Plate of the Diadem Series of New South Wales," which was copied from *Vindin's Monthly*.

THE editor of the *Timbre-Poste* has many times displayed a peculiar kind of wit, but, like all so-called funny people, he frequently becomes absurd and stupid. His last number contains several items which will bear out the criticism in his case.

Item.—In regard to Bamra, he says we probably decried these stamps because we were unable to obtain a supply. This was intended as a fling at a competitor in business, and that it is absolutely false requires no further proof than that our first conclusions were based on what every fair-minded person would consider competent evidence, namely, the letter of the Postmaster of Calcutta, which we published, and in the second place our prompt retraction when we found that we had erred.

Here the editor of the *T. P.* was absurd.

Item.—In speaking of varieties of surcharge on the Nicaragua envelope of 1889, he attributes them to Mr. Seebeck. Mr. Moens knows very well that the Nicaragua stamps and envelopes from 1862 to 1889 were made by the American Bank Note Company, and that the envelope in question was surcharged in Nicaragua and not in New York. That the surcharging was necessary was best proven by the small stock of unsurcharged 5c. envelopes, which were delivered to Mr. Seebeck when the old stock was turned over to him in payment for the stamps of 1890. These were delivered just as they were received from the various post offices, and in many instances not a single unsurcharged 5c. envelope was turned in to the Central Administration at Managua. Mr. Moens is well aware that printing has not reached a very

high plane in these countries, and hence great carelessness is to be noticed in all their work.

The animus of Mr. Moens' statement lays in his desire to injure a certain dealer who has the remainder of these stamps.

Here the editor of the *T. P.* was stupid.

IN the list of Curacao stamps, which we publish this month in our advanced catalogue, there are a number of perforations which have never been catalogued before. We have not the slightest doubt that this list is still incomplete, and we shall be very glad to hear from any collector who has any variety not included in our present list.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. G. C. F. Helm, Jr., has shown us an hitherto unknown Philadelphia local stamp, similar to the first type of the 1847 issue of Blood & Company, the name of the proprietor being G. S. Harris. It is printed in black on white wove paper. The letter prepaid with this stamp was dated "July 15, 1847."

ITALY.—We publish here the translation of an official circular in regard to the issue of wrappers, envelopes, unpaid letter stamps, etc., etc.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE LAW OF JUNE 12TH, 1890.

Act 133.—Authority is given to sell stamped envelopes and wrappers for journals, with stamps printed at the Bureau of Printing, charging the purchaser the price of said envelopes and wrappers at the rates to be fixed by ministerial decree.

Authority is also given to stamp envelopes and wrappers furnished by private parties, subject to the conditions which will be attached thereto.

Act 136.—The unpaid letter stamps are of thirteen values, as follows:—5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 centesimi, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 liras.

Act 257.—The special stamps for parcels, established by the Royal decrees Nos. 2,284 and 3,751 (3d series), of May 4th, 1884 and March 15th, 1886, will continue in use until the end of December, 1890, with the addition of regular postage stamps to make up the charge on parcels, as the tax thereon is not fully represented by the cards.

The postal packet stamps, which remain in the hands of the public, after the above mentioned date, may be exchanged until the end of December, 1891.

Those which remain in the hands of the Printing Bureau will be transformed, by means of a special surcharge, into ordinary postage stamps of 2 centesimi, which will be put into use on a certain day to be fixed by ministerial decree. They will be accepted during the time to be established by the same decree, and may be exchanged for a year thereafter.

Act 259.—The unpaid letter stamps of 1 and 2 centesimi are hereby suppressed.

Those which remain in the Bureau of Printing may, by ministerial decree, be transformed into unpaid letter stamps of other values by a special surcharge, made by the Bureau of Printing, and used until they are exhausted.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—At the time of going to press we have received the new stamps for these Islands. They are of the same type as the late De La Rue productions, such as Seychelles, St. Helena, etc., and are available for post-

age and revenue. They are all, except the 1 and 5sh, printed in mauve, the upper and lower label containing the name and denomination of value, being printed in a different color for each value; the 1 and 5sh are printed in green the upper and lower label being in rose on the 1sh and blue on the 5sh. This will, in all likelihood, do away with any provisional from these Islands, for if the supply of any value runs short on one Island it will only be necessary to borrow some stamps of that value from one of the other Islands. We wonder whether we owe this issue to the *influence* of the Anti Surcharge Association.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—At the time of going to press we received a set of large labels called "provisional stamps of Diego Suarez," which we will simply call a scandalous joke. Here is a small French colony, which, under the pretence of being short of stamps of 15c., tries to exhaust its supply of 1, 5, 20 and 25c. stamps by surcharging them with the figure "15." These provisional stamps, cancelled in sheets, are, according to the number manufactured, sent to speculators who sell them at enormous prices. We have seen registered letters prepaid with a string of these 15c., when, if there was really a scarcity of this value it would have been just as easy to use one or two stamps of a higher denomination; and all this humbug finds purchasers at high prices.

Never try to ask for any of these rarities in any colony accustomed to this traffic; they will, in every instance, answer that everything has been immediately used up, but if you wish to write to Mr. X., he will inform you that he has kept a few copies which he will sell you, in order to oblige you, for 3 or 4 francs each. Thus, Diego Suarez, having exhausted its stock of stamps, found nothing better than to manufacture a set of four large stamps, ridiculously ugly and pretentious. The 1c. represents a ship, the 5c. two heads in profile placed side by side, one of which is a negro; the 15c. two heads of whites, and the 25c. a species of Minerva with helmet. They are lithographed in black on white, and drawn in about the same style as the boy's charcoal drawings which deface our walls.

These stamps have arrived in Paris in packages, all cancelled in sheets, with the hand stamp of Diego Suarez. The price asked for them is 2 and 3 francs each. Will collectors keep on encouraging this folly? Would not a good official circular stop the abuse of provisional stamps in our colonies, or why should not our Government, as a radical remedy, take advantage of the mania of collectors and supply each colony with a separate set of stamps as has already been contemplated? And if it is necessary to surcharge in case of serious urgency, why not supply all our colonies with a similar set of figures, with positive prohibition against any fancy work? This would be the only way to escape all temptation, and the State would collect a large revenue from the enthusiastic stamp collector, and the speculator, who kills the goose that lays the golden eggs, would be compelled to find some other source of revenue.—(Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.)

Below we give the translation of the official decree which attempts to justify the issue of these provisionals.

We, the Governor of the Colony of Diego Suarez and its Dependencies :

In view of the decree of November 22d, 1889, withdrawing the franking privilege from the troops stationed at Diego Suarez ;

In view of our several decrees of January 25th, February 24th, May 1st

July 15th and August 3d, 1890, ordering the transformation of various values into stamps of 15 centimes ;

By these transformations the entire stock of stamps in this Colony is entirely exhausted, and as it is necessary to take immediate steps to maintain the postal service, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Central Administration of the Postal Union, dated June 1st, 1890, which require that letters or the interior must be prepaid by means of postage stamps ;

At the suggestion of the Chief of the Post Office, we have decreed and hereby decree :—

Article 1.—The following stamps, indispensable to the postal service, shall be immediately printed at Diego Suarez :—

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| 15,000 | at 25 centimes, |
| 15,000 | at 15 “ |
| 6,000 | at 5 “ |
| 4,000 | at 1 “ |

Article 2.—These stamps, of a special design, conforming to the annexed types, will be exclusively for Diego Suarez.

Article 3.—The manufacture of the various values shall be done in the presence of a special commission composed of Messrs. Bargin, Assistant Manager of the Post Office, Poirier, Postal Agent ; Terreutrey, Temporary Secretary of the Post Office.

This Commission shall render a written report of its transactions, and the quantities of the different values mentioned in said report shall be entered in the account of the Colonial Treasurer and taken in charge by him, under the head of Colonial Postage Stamps.

As soon as the above prescribed quantities shall have been made, the designs shall be erased from the stones in the presence of the Commission.

Article 4.—It is understood that these stamps, specially printed, shall be considered strictly provisional, and those which may be in the hands of the Treasury or in the post office on the arrival of the supply of stamps ordered from France, shall be immediately destroyed or burnt in the presence of the Commission.

Those which remain in the hands of private individuals will be exchanged for stamps of the regular design.

A written report will be made of these transactions.

Article 5.—The Chief of the Post Office is charged with the execution of this decree, provisionally made, which shall be registered, communicated, published and posted wherever necessary, and submitted for approbation to the Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and the Colonies.

ANTSIRANE, September 5th, 1890.

(Signed.) E. FROGER.

RUSSIA.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that an unperforated sheet of 1 Kop stamps of the current type has been found. The 2 and 3 Kop also exist in the same condition. Of course, these are only accidental varieties.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A certain amount of laxity seems to prevail in one of our great public offices in the matter of the custody of the dies employed for stamping paper of different kinds, or so we judge from the following extract from the *Standard* of October 17th:

"BOW STREET.

"Alfred Sutton and Walter White, stampers in Somerset House, and Charles Taplin, a solicitor's clerk, were charged before Sir John Bridge, with being concerned with two men, named A. Falory and Foskett (now undergoing terms of imprisonment for fraud), with stealing and receiving stamps with intent to defraud the Inland Revenue. It was discovered that there was a 'leakage' in the stamp transfer forms, and that a number were being sold that had been surreptitiously stamped. Inquiries led to the arrest of Falory and Foskett, and the men Sutton and White, now before the court, were represented to have been guilty of a great breach of public trust, by availing themselves of the opportunity of using the official dies to perpetrate a fraud. Edwin Foskett, a convict, who is now undergoing a term of five years' penal servitude for complicity in the alleged frauds, said that he knew Taplin, and had given him some blank forms of transfer stock. The prisoner had said that he had two friends in Somerset House who would stamp them. Witness was eventually introduced to Sutton by the name of Downey, and to the prisoner White. Witness afterwards received the forms stamped, representing in value £25. He handed to Sutton and White the sum of £6 5s. The witness proceeded to say that Taplin had said, if they could only get the blank forms, as many as they liked could be stamped by the other prisoners. Witness asked if it could be done without discovery, and he replied, 'Of course, or I should have nothing to do with it.' He then proceeded to detail the circumstances under which he had procured several other forms, which were returned stamped through Taplin, and represented in the aggregate about £100. The former were sold, and the money was divided. The accused were committed for trial."

In connection with this little matter, we may mention certain *Tenpence* stamped envelopes, whose existence is not yet quite satisfactorily accounted for. We alluded to these in July with a considerable amount of reserve; and, shortly after the number for that month had gone to press, we received a letter from Mr. Westoby, giving an extract from correspondence on the subject which he had had with "the chief of the Stamping Department at Somerset House:"

Question. "Have you used the rod. for stamping envelopes or paper sent in by the public?"

Answer. "No."

Upon this we founded the statement which we made in August.

Since then we have seen the set of envelopes chronicled in the present number; but still it seems that the official statement made to Mr. Westoby was strictly correct; for upon our representative (a member of the general public) presenting a small parcel of envelopes and requesting that they might be stamped with the rod. die, he was politely but firmly informed that this could not be done; and that if he wanted rod. envelopes, they would be stamped with 4d. x 6d.

We can only conclude therefore that the envelopes which have been stamped with the rod., *blue*, are due to a similar misuse of the die to that which caused the unpleasant proceedings recorded in the *Standard*, and we shall look with interest for the account of similar steps being taken in this case. There used to be a tradition that these dies were worked by mysterious tell-tale machines, which recorded every impression taken, added up the amount, and duly charged it to the proper party; but we presume that all this, like so many of the other historical facts with which we were primed in early youth, may now be safely relegated to the class which "require confirmation."—(*Philatelic Record.*)

ANTIOQUIA.—Just in time for insertion we have received a sheet of stamps of a new design—the Arms in a circular band, lettered “Departamento De Antioquia,” broken below by an oval containing numerals; under this is a curved label inscribed “Centavos,” and a rectangular shape is completed by fancy ornaments. The sheet consists of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows; forty-nine of these are of the value of 50c., and have “Republica De Columbia” at the bottom. The last stamp on the sheet is a 20c. and the additional inscription at the top. It is said that in consequence of this error the color of the 50c. is to be changed to *green* and the present edition withdrawn. We hear also that a new issue is in preparation, consisting of 20c., 50c., 1, 2 and 5 pesos. Adhesives.

50c. Chocolate brown.
20c. “ “ (error).

—(*Philatelic Record*.)

NOTE.—At the time of going to press we received the 50c. green, thus confirming the above.

ROUMANIA.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the Roumanian Government has found that the water marked paper does not print satisfactorily, and that the stamps will shortly be re-issued on plain paper. The water marked stamps of the current type will then have but a short existence.

At a meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held on September 17th, Mr. Witt warned members against certain London dealers (!), and for the purposes of this article, we cannot do better than commence by taking the words as printed in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, which we print in italics, with our own remarks underneath.

“*Frederick Bloom, 40, Cordova Road, sells 1s. 9d. Ceylons. They are all on pieces of letter to cover the missing wm.*”

This man has already been mentioned in the *Stamp News*. He is employed in some capacity in the shop of Benjamin & Sarpy.

“*H. Heath, 124, Fenchurch Street, is said to have sold some of these 1s. 9d. Ceylons, as stated above.*”

This H. Heath is a young man who has been always more or less mixed up with the clique. He has called at our offices, asking us not to publish his name, and the reason we are not to do this is that he bought the Ceylons, not knowing that they were forged (so he says), but when he found out they were bad, *he tried to sell some to get his money back*. We have proofs that he sold these Ceylons, in fact, he admits it. By the way, his real name is not Heath.

“*James Irving Nevill, 2, Harrington Street, Regent's Park, sells 4d. Tasmania, first issue, and 6d., New South Wales, brown; all counterfeits.*”

This mysterious firm has also duped Continental collectors. We have not yet found out exactly who is behind the scenes, but what we do know is by no means to their credit. Just as we go to press, a letter addressed to them is returned through the Dead Letter Office, as “gone away.”

“*Long, 11, Queen Victoria Street.*”

This gentleman is coupled in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY with A. Benjamin, as selling Ecuador official stamps, counterfeits, and Hamburg 7s orange, with counterfeit perforations, but we wish to give him a paragraph all to himself, for various reasons.

Firstly, "11, Queen Victoria Street" is our address, but it is a large building, and until recently Messrs Woodhouse & Rawson, Limited, the well-known electrical engineers, occupied the offices underneath ours. At that time they had in their employ, either as office boy or junior clerk, a young man named Dannenberg, who collected and dealt in stamps in a small way, or rather he made money in his spare time, by purchasing stamps from office boys and clerks and re-selling them at a profit. His employers have left the building, and he is no longer in their employ, but we are aware that the letters addressed to "Long, 11, Queen Victoria Street," are received by a friend of his, who is employed in the building. This same Dannenberg went to Brussels and duped certain persons there with forged 1s. and 9d. Ceylons and other stamps, to a considerable extent, and is now varying this by making small sums of money, as commission or otherwise, for others, besides on his own account. He informs us that he offered the Hamburgs for sale if they were genuine, and that he has never sold an Ecuador official stamp at all.

Mr. W. Long, of 11, Queen Victoria Street, has been to see us on the matter, and informs us that he allowed Dannenberg to have a few letters addressed to him out of friendship, as he had been in the same employ, but that he was quite ignorant of the nature of the contents. Mr. Long is not a philatelist, and is naturally much annoyed at his name having been used in this way.

"A. Benjamin, 1, Cullum Street."

To those who know anything about the forged surcharges of the last few years, the name of Benjamin is probably known. That he has sold what is stated by the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, we do not doubt, but we could add considerably to the list. Benjamin and his partner Sarpy do not deny that they sell forgeries, but they excuse themselves by saying that they do not guarantee them genuine, and that the buyer is to blame if he is foolish enough to purchase their wares. We have recently come into possession of a card, which they have had printed, of which the following is a copy, and our readers will admit that this speaks for itself :

BENJAMIN & SARPY,
Dealers in all kinds of Fac-similes,
Faked Surcharges, and Fiscal
Postals.
1 CULLUM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
Fakes of all descriptions
supplied on the shortest notice.

—(*The Stamp News.*)

VICTORIA.—According to the *Revue Philatelique* the 10 pence brown on rose of 1866 has been changed chemically into a 10 pence slate of 1865. This fraud is, however, easily distinguished by the water mark which, in the 10p. slate is always "8" and in the 10p. brown on rose "10."

This is only one of the numerous instances which demonstrates the utility of studying water marks.

At last the 51st edition of our stamp catalogue has appeared, and the many flattering letters which we have received in regard to it rewards us fully for the immense amount of labor expended on it. The arrangement is entirely different from any of our previous editions, and we feel certain that the name "Standard" will be unhesitatingly accorded to it by all collectors.

Of course, many errors have crept in, but these were unavoidable, as it was our aim to complete the work at as early a date as possible, and the correcting of proofs was of necessity closed in the shortest possible time.

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Watson, Helm, Lyon, Hooper, Ester, Witt, Ponce de Leon, also to the *Timbre Poste*, the *Stamp News*, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, *la Revue Philatelique*, *Börsen Courier*, *Die Postwertzeichen Kunde*, *The Post Card*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MONTREAL, Canada, November 12, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Dear Sir—In July last I received from a friend, who is a prominent official in the London, England Post Office, one of the South Kensington penny postage Jubilee post-cards. The following extract from his letter will, I think, show that these cards are looked upon by the Post Office authorities there as anything but frauds.

"I expect you have seen in the newspapers that two celebrations of the Postal Jubilee have taken place in London. The first one at the Guildhall was in May last, but being absent on leave at the time, I did not get any of the Jubilee post-cards, which I am told have been selling for as much as 20 s. each. I enclose for your acceptance, however, an ordinary post-card cancelled with the special obliterating stamp used at Guildhall. This alone makes it well worth having, as the die was only used on that occasion and destroyed. I also enclose a South Kensington envelope and card. These are now fetching 2s. 6p. each unused, and with the special obliterating stamp of South Kensington, which proves their being genuine, 5s."

Both these cancellation stamps bear the Crown and V. R., which I am quite sure the English Government would not sanction the using of were the cards issued as a speculative article by private dealers. To use it proves beyond doubt that these cards were issued by the postal authorities.

Very truly yours,

T. J. M. BURGESS.

TROY, N. Y., November 21, 1890.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY, No. 12 E. 23d St., New York :

Sirs :—J. Russell Parson, Jr., the United States Consul at Aachen, Germany, has just sent me a set of postage stamps of "Moresnet," issued in 1886 (October), all of which bear postmarks. Moresnet contains 2,500 inhabitants, and was made neutral ground by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. The stamps were used one month, and their further issue was stopped by the Berlin Government. I never heard of these stamps, and am curious to know why they are not catalogued and also their value.

There are 8 of them, as follows :—

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 1 | pfennig, green. |
| 2 | " blue. |
| 3 | " purple. |
| 4 | " yellow. |
| 5 | " brown. |
| 10 | " brick red. |
| 20 | " slate. |
| 50 | " vermilion. |

Figure of value in centre of stamp in 8-pointed star.
 "Neutrales Gebiet von Moresnet"
 "Poste Interieure."
 "Territoire Neutre de Moresnet."
 Yours, &c.,

FRANK W. THOMAS.

Moresnet is a small neutral territory, between Germany and Belgium, and is under the joint control of two commissioners, one German and the other Belgian.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of April, 1887, we find the following letter from Mr. M. Cramer, the then Belgian Commissioner.

VERVIERS, February 15, 1887.

Mr. J. B. MOENS, Brussels:

In reply to your letter of 12th inst., I beg to inform you that in October last a postal service, for the interior of the territory only, was really established in Moresnet.

But, as soon as my colleague, the Prussian Commissioner, and myself heard of this postal service, we immediately forbade it, and it was immediately suppressed after existing for about eight days.

This postal service was not intended as a legitimate matter, and it had no chance of lasting, as it was only for the interior of the neutral territory, and what correspondence could there be between the inhabitants of a rural community of 2,700 souls?

The whole affair was nothing but a speculative one, in order to sell stamps to collectors.

I remain, dear sir,
 Yours truly,
 (Signed.) M. CRAMER.

The above will prove that these stamps were, in no sense, a legitimate issue of postage stamps, and do not belong in a stamp collection.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meeting held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

Minutes of the 93d regular meeting, November 19th, 1890.

PRESENT, August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Albrecht, Clotz, Gremmel, Kentgen, Dr. Odendall, E. L. Schumann and P. T. Schumann.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Clotz proposed Mr. R. R. Bogert as active member, and Mr. Albrecht proposed Mr. Zacharias, of Copenhagen, as corresponding member.

Applications were referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, in regard the Reunion meetings of the Metropolitan Societies, was read, and Mr. Clotz was appointed a committee of one to confer with the other societies and report. Upon the request of the publishers of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* the secretary is ordered to send them a list of members.

The Messrs Corwin and Scott, of the Literary Board of the Metropolitan Philatelist, notified this Society of their retirement from such Board of Managers.

Mr. E. L. Schumann, on account of the censure passed at the last meeting of the National Philatelic Society in New York, tenders his resignation as Manager of the Metropolitan Philatelist for the Staten Island Philatelic Society, as he considers such censure, as far as it concerns him, not in accordance with the facts and merits of the case, and therefore unjust, and asked to be relieved from further duty as such Manager. Mr. Clotz, thereupon offers the following resolution :

Whereas, We all are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Schumann has acted as Manager and as our representative in the Literary Board of the Metropolitan Philatelist in general, and we know that he has the interest of our Society at heart, we find that the censure of the National Philatelic Society, as far as it concerned him, was entirely uncalled for, and we herewith decline to accept his resignation. It was moved and seconded by Mr. Albrecht and unanimously carried.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company presented the Society with their catalogue, just published, and Mr. Kentgen moved a vote of thanks.

Meeting adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, Secretary.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to P. T. SCHUMANN, Secretary, Box 138, Stapleton, Richmond Co., New York.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles two official Letter cards of 4 and 5c.

The 4c is the regular letter card with following additional inscription in the lower left corner:

*Vice Presidente
de la
Republica.*

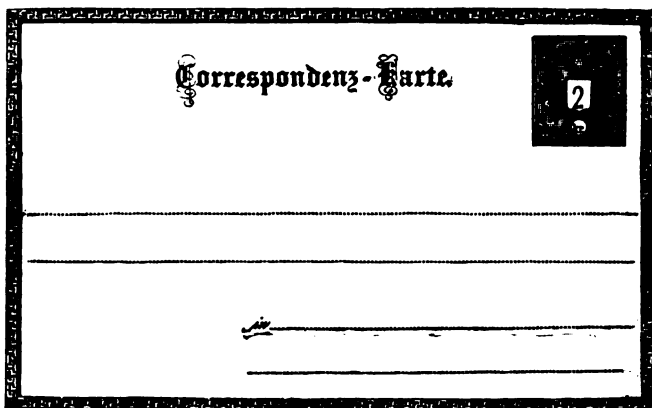
The 5c is of the following type: Stamp to the right with portrait of Rivadavia; in the centre "*Oficio Postal*" and in the lower left corner the Coat of Arms of the Republic and the following inscription:

*Republica Argentina
Ministerio de Justicia, Culto
e Instruccion Publica.*

The size of this card is 245x127 mm.

4c brown, *white paper*
5c red, *blue paper, white inside*

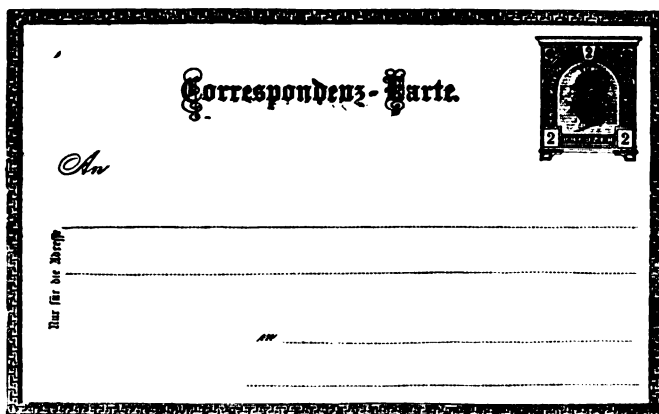
AUSTRIA.—Of the cards with stamp of the old type but with frame, the following have been issued recently:



2kr brown (Ill)
2kr " (Roum)
2kr " (Ital)
2x2kr " (Pol) *F I*
2x2kr " (Boh) *F I*

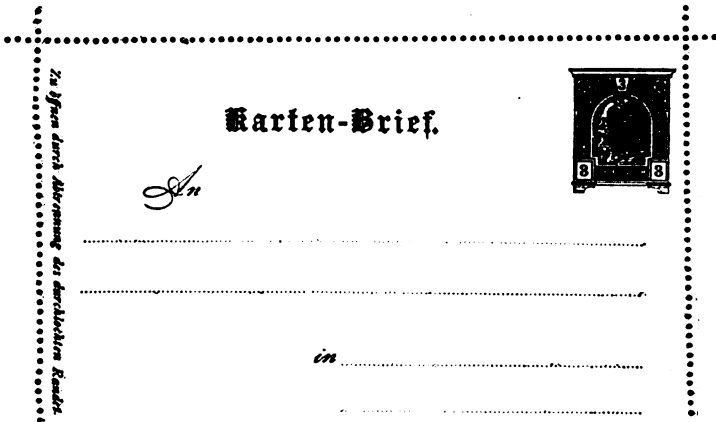
Of the new type, the following Cards, Letter Cards and Pneumatic Cards have just been issued.

CARDS.



2kr brown
2kr " (Boh)
2kr " (Roum)
2kr " (Pol)
2kr " (Slav)
2x2kr " *F I*

LETTER CARDS.



- 2kr grayish green, *bluish green paper, inside white*
- 5kr rose, *gray paper, inside white*
- 5kr " " " (Boh)
- 5kr " " " (Slav)
- 5kr " " " (Pol Ruth)

PNEUMATIC CARDS.

15kr lilac, *rose paper, inside white*

BAVARIA.—The *Carte Postale* mentions a variety of the 10 pf reply card having "Baviere" on both parts.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Of the 1c card, orange on white paper, there are two distinct varieties. The principal differences between the two types are as follows; in Type I, the lower scroll with the inscription "Postage" runs across the entire width of the stamp, while in Type II, it is much narrower leaving the labels at the sides entirely free; the upper scroll ends by turning upwards on the 1st type, and downwards on the 2d.

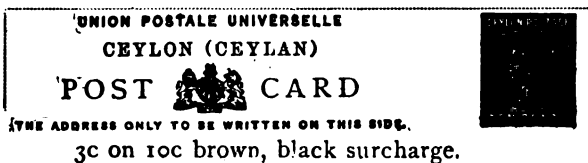
The *Post Card* also chronicles the same card but with inscription "Postage and Revenue," instead of "Postage." It is said that only two cards of this variety are known.

- 1c orange, *white paper, Type II*
- 1c " " *Postage and Revenue*

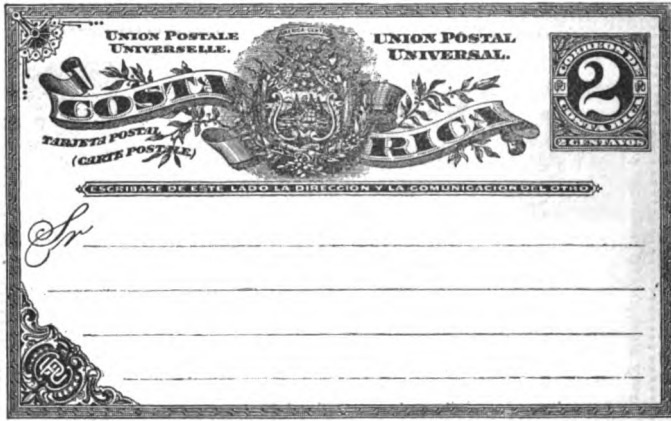
BULGARIA.—Since August the 5s card is issued with the stamp similar to the current adhesives.

5s green, *white paper*

CEYLON.—Another provisional card from this colony, certainly the most prolific in provisional cards.



COSTA RICA.—The following cards have been issued recently, both on buff paper.



2c green
3c carmine,

8
12

CURACAO.—The 5c reply card is now issued with the current stamp (figure of value instead of portrait of the King).

5x5c carmine, rose paper, *F* 1.

FINLAND.—The 10p single and reply cards now come with stamps of same type as current adhesive, in other respects they are similar issue.

10 p rose and black, *white paper*, 10
10x10p " " " " " *F* 3 20

FRANCE.—The 10c cards are no longer printed on buff paper, but on light brown.

10c brown, *light brown paper*.

INDIA.—The official cards are now printed on buff instead of white paper. No value, green, *buff paper*.

MONTENEGRO.—It appears that there are two varieties of type on the stamps of the two novtch cards. In the second type the nose is smaller and more pointed, the eye more shaded and the neck is without the pointed projection on the left; the inscriptions and the numerals are smaller also. This type is chronicled by the *Timbre Poste* as existing on the single card of January, 1888, on the first half of the double card of same date, and the second half of the current double cards. The double card of higher value is described in the same periodical as existing with impressions only on the first half. Post cards.

2 novtch (Type 2) red on buff (1888).
2 (Type 2) x 2 " (Type 1) " " "
2 (Type 1) x 2 " (Type 2) " " (1890).
3 x 0 " black on green.

—(*Philatelic Record*.)

NEW ZEALAND.—A new 1 penny has been issued lately in this colony :



rp blue.

REUNION.—The *Revue Philatelique* describes a card of which two copies have been met with cancelled “*Sainte Rose 30 Juin 1884*” which date is previous to that of the first card known of this colony. This card has the following inscription:

ILE DE LA REUNION
CARTE POSTALE.
destinée a circuler dans la
circonscription du même bureau
PRIX 5 centimes.

M

à Saint.

The frame is formed of a thick line 106½x62½ mm.
5c black, *white paper*

ROUMANIA.—The 5 and 10 bani cards have been replaced since August by cards of a new type having stamp to the right (large figure of value in oval.) We shall illustrate it in a future number.

5b black, *rose paper, reverse cream*
10b “ *gray paper* “

SAN MARION.—This minute republic has just issued a Letter card. The inscription is in the centre and reads:

BIGLIETTO
DA 20 CENTESIMI.

20c orange, *yellow paper*

SERVIA.—The 5p single and reply cards have now the Coat of Arms to the left instead of below the first line of inscription. There are five lines for the address, and the frame is in carmine.

5p grayish green and carmine, *rose paper*
5x5p “ “ “ “ “ *F 3*

SEYCHELLES.—Two cards have been issued in this colony.



4c carmine
8c brown

10
15

SPAIN.—A new card of 10c with the portrait of the Royal Baby has been issued. The Coat of Arms is in the centre; the stamp is to the left, and the card is without frame.

10c brown

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LOCAL STAMPS.

G. S. HARRIS.



1847 2709 Black on white paper

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Illustration of provisional envelope, chronicled in October.

WRAPPER.



Size 153x245 mm.

1890 2710 4c blue, manila paper

AUSTRIA.

WRAPPER.

1890 2711 2kr brown, buff p

BRAZIL.



Perforated 14.

1890 620 50r dark green, re-engraved

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



Rouletted.

| | | | |
|------|-----|-------|---------|
| 1890 | 623 | 200r | black |
| " | " | 300r | carmine |
| " | " | 500r | green |
| " | " | 700r | blue |
| " | " | 1000r | brown |

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.



Perforated.

| | | | |
|------|-----|----|-------------|
| 1890 | 704 | ½c | rose violet |
| " | " | 1c | orange |
| " | " | 4c | rose |

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Antioquia.

*Perforated 13.*

1890 964a 20c brown, error in the sheet of 50c
 " " 50c green

Tollma.



1886 1023 10c brown, error in the sheet of 5c

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.



Size 140x81 mm.

1890 1134 20c brown violet

FINLAND.

*Perforated 12½.*

1890 1201 10 M rose and brown

FRANCE.



Perforated.

1890 1213 75c black on yellow paper

Diego Suarez.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2712



2713



2714



2715

1890 2712 1c black
 " 2713 5c "
 " 2714 15c "
 " 2715 25c "

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOUND ENVELOPES.

1890 11p blue and pink
 " 11½p " and brown
 " 12p " and blue
 " 12½p " and claret
 " 13p " and rose
 " 14p " and vermilion
 " 16p " and lilac
 " 20p " and blue
 " 22p " and green

HAYTI.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*

1890 2715 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge

HONG KONG.



1515



1519

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1890 | 1515 | 10c brown violet, red paper |
| " | " | 30c green |
| " | " | 48c violet |
| " | 1519 | 20c on 30c green |
| " | " | 50c on 48c violet |
| " | " | 1d on 96c brown violet, red paper |

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

*Perforated.*

1890 1521 5d on 2d green
 " " 5d on 3d lilac
 " " 5d on 10d brown, red paper

INDIA.

Bhopaul.

1890 2717 1a blue

Chamba.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Indian stamps surcharged

**CHAMBA
STATE
SERVICE**

Perforated.

1890 1549 3a orange

Nabha.

ENVELOPES.



Black surcharge.

1890 1627 2a blue

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Perforated 12.

1890 2718 ½p green and mauve
 " " 1p carmine "
 " " 2½p blue "
 " " 4p orange "
 " " 6p brown "
 " " 7p slate "
 " " 1sh rose and green
 " " 5sh blue " "

MEXICO.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.



1890 1846 mauve

NEWFOUNDLAND.*Perforated 14.*

1890 2719 3c slate

6

NORWAY.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

*Perforated.*

1890 2002 20 o blue

ROUMANIA.*Perforated.*

1890 2207 50 b orange

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

CYPRUS.

Currency : 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS; 1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.
40 PARAS=1 PIASTRE=2½c U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 1880.
Stamps of Great Britain surcharged in black *Cyprus*.
Perforated 14.

1° Watermarked

half penny



1 ½p lake red
This stamp comes with plate numbers 12 and 18.

2° Watermarked



2 1p red

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

3 1p red

b. One stamp with surcharge and next one without.

4 1x1p red, with and without surcharge

This stamp exists with plate numbers 174, 181, 184, 201, 205, 208, 210, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220.

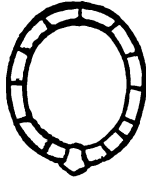
3° Watermarked



5 2½p claret

This stamp exists with plate numbers 14 and 15.

4° Watermarked



6° 4p sea green
Plate number 16.

5° Watermarked



7 6p slate
8 1sh green

Plate numbers 16, on the 6p and 13 on the 1sh.

March 1881.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of preceding issue surcharged horizontally in black "halfpenny" in various types.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown.

1° SurchARGE measuring 18mm.

HALF PENNY

9 ½p on 1p red
Variety: half penn instead of halfpenny.

10 ½p on 1p red
Plate numbers 181, 201, 204, 205, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220.

2° SurchARGE measuring 16mm.

HALF-PENNY

11 ½p on 1p red
Plate numbers 201, 216, 218.

3° SurchARGE measuring 13mm.

HALF PENNY

12 ½p on 1p red

Variety: Double surcharge.
13 ½x½p on 1p red
Plate numbers 205, 215, 217, 218.

July 1881.

Provisional issue.

1p stamps of the first issue surcharged horizontally in black with new value.
Watermarked Crown.



Perforated 14.

14 20pa on 1p red

Variety: Double surcharge, the upper one inverted.

15 30x30p on 1p red
Plate numbers 201, 216, 217, 220.

July 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Size 18½ x 22½ mm.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

16 ½pi green
17 1pi rose
18 2pi blue
19 4pi olive green
20 6pi slate

June 1882.

1° Regular Issue.

½ piastre green of preceding issue surcharged ¼ in black.



Perforated 14.

a. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

21 ½pi green and black

b. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

22 ½pi green and black

This was done to better distinguish the ½ piastre green from the 2 piastres blue, the color of the former being often of a bluish shade, caused by the dampness of the atmosphere.

2° Provisional Issue.

1 piastre rose of the 1881 issue surcharged with new value in black.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

23 30pa on 1pi rose

1882-86.

Same type, etc., as issue of 1881.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

24 30pa mauve (end 1882)

25 ½pi green (April 1883)

26 1pi rose (Sept. 1883)

27 2pi blue (" ")

28 4pi olive green (end 1883)

29 6pi slate (Jan. 1883)

30 12pi venetian red (1886)

June 1886.

½ piastre green of preceding issue surcharged ½ in black.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

31 ½pi green and black

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1883:

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked a Garter. Size 18½x22½mm.



Perforated 14.

101 1pi lilac and black

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Postage and revenue stamps of various dates surcharged horizontally in black. **POSTAL SURCHARGE**

I. POSTAGE STAMPS.

1882.

Postage stamps of the issue of July 1881 surcharged *Postal surcharge*, Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

201 ½pi green

202 1pi rose

203 2pi blue

204 4pi olive green

205 6pi slate

June 1882.

Postage stamps of same date surcharged *Postal surcharge*.

1° Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

206 ½pi green and black

2° Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

207 ½pi green and black

208 30pa on 1pi rose and black

1883-86.

Postage stamps of same date surcharged *Postal surcharge*; watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

209 ½pi green

210 ½pi green and black

211 1pi rose

212 2pi blue

213 4pi olive green

214 6pi slate

215 12pi venetian red

II. REVENUE STAMPS.

1882.

Revenue stamps surcharged *Postal surcharge*.

1° Watermarked a Garter



Perforated 14.

216 1pi lilac and black

217 2pi " blue

218 3pi " brown

219 6pi " green

220 8pi " carmine

2° Watermarked



Perforated 14.

- 221 1sh green and black
- 222 1sh 6p " blue
- 223 2sh " "
- 224 2sh 6p " brown
- 225 5sh " violet
- 226 1osh " vermilion

3° Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 227 1pi lilac
- 228 2p "

4° Same type as preceding. Water-

marked Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
- 229 1p lilac
 - 230 2p " "
 - 231 3p " and brown
 - 232 4½p green
 - 233 6p lilac

ENVELOPES.

April 1880.

Registration envelopes of Great Britain of the 1878 issue, with stamp on the side surcharged **CYPRUS** on each side of the stamp.



1° Size 132x82 mm.

- a. Heavy type, no punctuation after "it."
- 301 2p blue
- b. Thin type, punctuation after "it."
- 302 2p blue
- c. Smaller type than preceding.
- 303 2p blue

2° Size 154x98 mm.

a. Thin type and no capitals to *POST OFFICE*.

- 304 2p blue
- b. Heavier type and *POST OFFICE* with capitals.
- 305 2p blue

July 1881.

Stamp embossed on flap; linen lined envelope, flap to the left. Stamp and inscriptions printed in blue.



1° Size 132x82 mm.

- a. Scalloped flap.
- 306 2pi blue
- b. Plain flap.
- 307 2pi blue

2° Size 154x98 mm.

Scalloped flap.

- 308 2pi blue

End 1881.

Stamp embossed on flap; linen lined envelope, flap to the right; large R in upper left corner.

1° Size 132x82 mm.

- 309 2pi blue
- 2° Size 154x98 mm.
- 310 2pi blue

1884.

Similar to preceding issues, but R in oval frame.

1° Size 132x82 mm.

- 311 2pi blue
- 2° Size 154x98 mm.
- 312 2pi blue

WRAPPERS.

1880.

Wrappers of Great Britain surcharged

CYPRUS in brown.



Size 125x300 mm.
 401 1p brown, manila paper
 1881-82.
 Stamp to the right, same type as adhesive
 of July 1881, buff paper.
 Size 125x300 mm.



402 ½pi green (1882)
 403 1pi brown

COUNTERFEITS.

Forged surcharges on stamps of Great Britain are to be found, but the printing of these surcharges is not as clear and bold as the genuine, besides most of these frauds are to be found on stamps having plate numbers different from those used for Cyprus.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Currency: 100 CENTS=1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1855.
 Typographed on yellowish paper covered with light brown wavy lines. Watermarked



Size 18½x19 mm.



1 3c carmine

The stamps of this issue are to be found with light and also very dark brown gum, the cause of which is as follows: In 1855 the authorities of St. Thomas received from the home government a package of postage stamps; on its being opened it was discovered that the damp atmosphere of the ship's hold

had caused the stamps to stick together. They had to be regummed, and a part was sent to pharmacist of the name of Riise at St. Croix, and the remainder to F. Beuzon another pharmacist at St. Croix; the former used the purest gum arabic obtainable, while the latter used a gum of inferior quality; hence the difference in the color of the gum of these stamps.

1867.

Same as preceding issue, but on light paper also covered with light brown wavy lines. Watermarked Crown.

2 3c rose
Variety: Rouletted unofficially.
 3 3c rose.

1872.

Same as preceding issue, same paper, watermark, etc.

Perforated 12½.
 4 3c rose

1873.

Same type as preceding issue, on plain white paper, watermarked Crown.

Perforated 12½.
 5 4c blue

October 1873.

Typographed in two colors on white wove paper, the oval and centre being of one color, and the ornamented frame of another; watermarked Crown. Size 17x20½mm.



Perforated 13½.
 6 1c lilac, frame green
 7 3c carmine, " blue
 8 4c blue, " brown
 9 7c yellow, " lilac
 10 14c green, " "

October 1876.

Same as preceding issue, watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13½.
 11 5c gray, frame green
 12 10c brown, " blue
 13 12c green, " lilac
Varieties: Unperforated.
 14 5c gray, frame green
 15 10c brown, " blue

1879.

Same as preceding issue, printed in one color; watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13½.
 16 50c mauve

May 1887.

Provisional issue.

7c stamps of 1873 issue surcharged horizontally in black with new value.

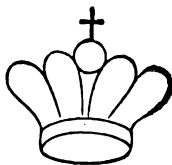


Perforated 13½.
17 1c on 7c yellow, frame lilac

ENVELOPES.

September 1877.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner; white wove paper, the flap being watermarked. Size 147x83mm.



101 3c vermilion

May 1878.

Same as preceding issue.

Size 147x83mm.

102 2c blue

COUNTERFEITS.

The forgeries of this colony, being all lithographed on unwatermarked paper, are easily distinguished from the genuine.

DENMARK.

Currency: 96 SKILLING—I RIGSDALER—\$0.54 U. S. Currency.

100 ORE—I KRONA—\$0.27 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 1851.

Typographed on white wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; watermarked



Size 18½x18½mm. The value is in rigsbank skilling (R. B. S.)



1 2r. b.s. blue

2 4r. b.s. deep brown



3 4r. b.s. yellow brown
Variety: Perforated 12, unofficially.
4 4r. b.s. deep brown

Reprints.

1886.

1° Yellowish wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; unwatermarked.

5 2r. b.s. blue

6 4r. b.s. brown

2° White wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; unwatermarked.

7 2r. b.s. blue

1853-57.

Typographed on white wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; watermarked Crown. Size 18½ x 18½ mm. Value in skillings.



8 2s blue (May 1854)

9 .4s brown

10 4s yellow brown

11 8s green (July 1857)

12 16s lilac (Aug. 1857)

13 16s bright violet "

Varieties: Perforated 10 to 14, unofficially.

14 2s blue

15 4s brown

16 8s green

17 16s lilac

Reprints.

1886.

White wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; unwatermarked.

18 2s blue

19 16s violet

1858.

Typographed on white wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; watermarked Crown. Size 18½x18½mm.



20 4s deep brown

21 4s yellow brown

22 8s green

Reprints.

1886.

White wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines; unwatermarked.

23 4s brown

24 8s green

1863.

Stamps of 1853-58 issues.
Rouletted.

1° Stamps of 1853-57.

- 25 4s brown
- 26 8s green
- 27 16s bright violet
- 2° Stamps of 1858.
- 28 4s deep brown
- 29 8s green

1864-68.

Typographed on white wove paper; water-
marked Crown. Size 18x20¼mm.



Perforated 13.

- 30 2s blue (Sept. 1865.)
- 31 3s mauve (Oct. 1865)
- 32 4s red (June 1864)
- 33 8s stone (April 1868)
- 34 16s olive green (June 1864)

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 35 2s blue
- 36 3s mauve
- 37 4s red
- 38 8s stone
- 39 16s olive green

Reprints.

1886.

White wove paper; unwatermarked.

Unperforated.

- 40 2s blue
- 41 3s mauve
- 42 4s red
- 43 8s stone
- 44 16s olive green

1870-71.

Typographed in two colors on white wove
paper, the oval and centre being in one color,
and the ornamented frame in another. Wa-
termarked Crown. Size 17x20¼mm. Value
is in skillings.



Perforated 13½.

- 45 2s blue, frame slate (13 Jan. 1871)
- 46 3s purple, " " (15 June 1870)
- 47 4s carmine, " " " "
- 48 8s brown, " " (1 April 1871)
- 49 16s green, " " (15 June 1870)
- 50 48s purple, " brown " "

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

- 51 2s blue, frame slate
- 52 3s purple, " "
- 53 4s carmine, " "
- 54 8s brown, " "
- 55 16s green, " "
- 56 48s purple, " brown

b. Unperforated horizontally.

- 57 4s carmine, frame slate

Reprints.

1886.

White wove paper; unwatermarked.

Unperforated.

- 58 2s blue, frame slate
- 59 3s purple, " "
- 60 4s carmine, " "
- 61 8s brown, " "
- 62 16s green, " "
- 63 48s purple " brown

January 1875.

Same type as preceding issue, same im-
pression, paper, watermark, etc. Value in
öre.

Perforated 13½.

- 64 3 ö gray, frame blue
- 65 4 ö blue, " slate
- 66 4 ö ultramarine, " "
- 67 8 ö carmine, " "
- 68 12 ö mauve, " "
- 69 16 ö brown, " "
- 70 25 ö green, " "
- 71 50 ö purple, " brown

1875-79.

Same as preceding issue, same paper, wa-
termark, etc.

Perforated 13½.

- 72 5ö ultramarine, frame carmine (May 1879)
- 73 20 ö red, " slate (Sept. 1875)
- 74 100 ö orange, " " (Oct. 1877)

Variety: Tail of "5" broken.

- 75 5 ö ultramarine, frame carmine

July 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-
marked Crown. Size 17¼x21mm.



Perforated 13½.

- 76 5 ö green
- 77 20 ö blue

March 1885.

Same type as preceding issue, but numerals^s
of value in the angles of the 5 and 20 öre are
larger; same impression, watermark, etc.

Perforated 13½.

- 78 5 ö green
- 79 10 ö carmine
- 80 20 ö blue

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

April 1871.

Typographed on white wove paper; water marked Crown. Size 17x20½mm.



Perforated 13½.

- 151 2s blue
 - 152 2s ultramarine
 - 153 4s carmine
 - 154 16s green
- Varieties: Unperforated.
- 155 2s blue
 - 156 4s carmine
 - 157 16s green

Reprints.

1886.

White wove paper; unwatermarked.

Unperforated.

- 158 2s blue
- 159 4s rose
- 160 16s green

January 1875.

Same type as preceding, but value expressed in öre; same impression, paper, watermark, etc.

Perforated 13½.

- 161 3 ö mauve
- 162 4 ö ultramarine
- 163 8 ö carmine
- 164 32 ö green

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

September 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 43x27mm.

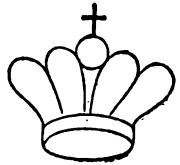


201 No value, brown and blue

ENVELOPES.

January 1871.

Stamp embossed in the upper right corner; white wove paper, watermarked on the flap



Size 147x84 mm., short gum.

- 301 2s blue
 - 302 4s red
- Variety. Long gum.
- 303 2s blue

1866.

Same as preceding issue but without "S" after numeral of value. Size 147x84.

- 304 2s blue
- 305 4s red

1869-72.

Same type as preceding issue but different figure of value and various papers.
1° Thin figure of value.



a. White wove paper.
Size 147x84mm.

- 306 2s blue (1872)
- 307 4s red

b. Bluish wove paper.
Size 147x84mm.

- 308 2s blue
- 2° Figure of value open.



a. White wove paper.
309 4s red (1871)

- b. Bluish wove paper.
310 4s red

1875.

Same type as preceding issue but value intended to be in öre; same impression, paper, watermark, etc.

1° Figure of value open.

Size 147x84mm.

311 4ö blue

Variety: Watermarked on the face of the envelope instead of on the flap.

312 4ö blue

2° Thin figure of value.

Size 147x84mm.

313 4ö blue

314 4ö ultramarine

315 8ö vermillion

WRAPPERS.

June 1st, 1872.

Stamp same as adhesives of the 1870 issue, printed to the right; white wove paper, colored border.

Size 90x375mm.

401 2s blue

January 1875.

Same as preceding but value expressed in öre.

Size 90x375mm.

402 4ö blue

July 1st, 1882.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of the issue of July 1882, printed to the right; white wove paper; colored border.

Size 90x375mm.

403 5ö green

1887.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of March 1885, printed to the right; white wove paper; colored border.

404 5ö green

RETURN LETTER ENVELOPES.

January 1871.

Stamp printed on flap; white wove paper.



1° Inscription; *General Post Directeuren.*

a. Size 165x95mm.

501 no value, black on white paper

b. Size 170x100mm.

502 no value, black on white paper

2° Inscription: *General Directoratet for Postvaesenet.*

a. Size 165x95mm.

503 no value, black on white paper

b. Size 190x107mm.

504 no value, black on white paper

c. Size 235x100mm.

505 no value, black on white paper

d. Size 240x130mm.

506 no value, black on white paper

3° Inscription: *Postvaesenets Overbestyrelsen.*

a. Size 218x117.

507 no value, black on white paper

b. Size 218x117.

508 no value, black on white paper

COUNTERFEITS.

All the counterfeits of Denmark, being lithographed on unwatermarked paper, are easily told from the genuine. Stamps of the 1853-58 issues are to be found with fraudulent rouletting; comparison with the 4s which is quite a common stamp, even rouletted, will readily tell their true nature. In the genuine there are 11 indentations in 2 centimetres while in the counterfeits there are generally more.

DOMINICA.

Currency: 1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS.

1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The pound equally \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Size 18½x22½ mm. Watermarked Crown and C.C.



Perforated 12½.

1 1p lilac

2 6p green

3 1sh lake

1877-79.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

4 ½p bistre (1870)

5 1p lilac

6 2½p claret (1879)

7 4p blue "

8 6p green

9 1sh lake

Varieties:

a. 1 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

Perforated 14.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac (half of 1p)

b. 1 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

Perforated 14.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac (half of 1p)

1882.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of 1879 issue cut vertically in two, each half being surcharged with new value.

Perforated 14.

1° Surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ in black.



a. Right half.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and black

b. Left half.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and black

2° Surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ in red



a. Right half.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and red

b. Left half.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and red

3° Surcharged *half penny* in black.



a. Surcharge reading upwards.

Right half.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and black

Left half.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and black

b. Surcharge reading downwards.

Right half.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and black

Left half.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and black

1883-84.

Same type as 1874-79 issues; same impression, paper, etc.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ p bistre

21 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p claret (1884)

1886.

Provisional issue.

6 penny and 1 shilling stamps, of 1877 issue, surcharged in black with new value, and original value obliterated with black line.



Perforated 14.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p green

23 1p on 6p green

24 1p on 1sh lake

1886.

Same type as 1874-79 issues; same impression, paper, etc.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green

26 1p lilac

27 4p gray

1887-90.

Same as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

28 1p carmine

29 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p blue

30 6p orange

31 1sh lake

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1879-84.

Postage stamps of 1877 issue, surcharged in black *Revenue*,

Watermark Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

51 1p lilac

52 6p green (1882)

53 1sh lake (1884)

1887.

Postage stamps of same date, surcharged in black *Revenue*.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
54 1p carmine

Since November 3d, 1890, the use of special stamps for Dominica has been discontinued; this Island now uses the stamps of the Leeward Islands to which group it belongs.

COUNTERFEITS.

All forgeries of the stamps of Dominica, being lithographed on unwatermarked paper, are easily distinguished from the genuine. There exists, however, a very dangerous counterfeit of the surcharge of the 1 penny on 6p green (a very rare stamp); collectors should be careful to procure this stamp only from reliable parties.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*"

(Continued from page 421.)

Finally, in December 1849, the following stamp, which completed the series as announced, was issued:

40 centimes, red

The varieties of this stamp consist solely of a more or less intense shade of color; we believe that they appeared in the following order:

40 centimes, pale orange red

40 centimes, dark orange red

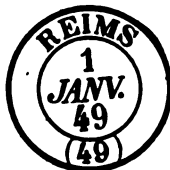
40 centimes, orange

The paper is yellowish as in the preceding stamps.

We shall not make a special study of the cancellations; however, we shall notice the principal ones, which have a certain interest and will be of service to collectors in distinguishing the French stamps of 1849 from those of the Colonies, issued in 1872, which are of the same type and printed in the same colors.

In accordance with a paragraph of the circular which we have published, (see page 419), the first postage stamps were cancelled by means of the dating stamp which was to be found in every office and of which we give a

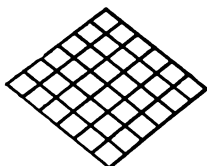
fac-simile herewith.



(The number at the bottom of the outer

circle is the number of the Department: 49, Department of the Marne.) At times, but very rarely, these stamps may be found cancelled by a dating stamp about $\frac{1}{3}$ larger, which was in use during the reign of Louis Philippe.

It was soon noticed that the dating stamps made poor impressions, particularly on the 20 centimes black; and they were replaced by a stamp composed of lozenges which constitutes the usual cancellation found on the stamps of 1849.



We publish a curious letter which shows us that it almost occurred that the stamps were mutilated instead of cancelled, a pet scheme of most postal administrations; however, as will follow, and happily for collectors, this system has prevailed only in Afghanistan, where the stamps are notched and the letters as well.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

BUREAU FOR CORRESPONDENCE,
PARIS, January 8th, 1849.

Sir:

You have informed me by your letter of January 4th, that you have received a letter from which a part of the address was torn in removing the postage stamp.

As you have remarked, dear sir, the object of the partial destruction of the postage stamps was to prevent its use a second time, but this mode of cancellation was only momentary; special hand stamps will in future be used for the labels and letters will no longer be exposed to mutilation.

I remain, dear sir,

Director of the General Post Office,
E. THAYER.

MR. HEMERDINGER, Paris.

We possess several essays of the first postage stamps which show the efforts made by the administration to find some means of partially destroying the stamps instead of canceling them with thick ink.

Sheets of the 20c were printed in very pale blue ink and then cut into vertical strips; each stamp was provided with a small network of violet colored silk placed across the gum, and whose ends showed beyond the left hand side of the stamp; the stamp being placed upon the letter it was thought that it could be torn in two by pulling on the silk thread.

For the same reason some of the 40c stamps, which we are just considering, were gummed only at top and bottom, the middle, not adhering to the letter, to be torn by means of a sharp instrument.

We have also some of the 20c blue stamps printed in quantity on large wafers. We suppose that they expected them to fall to pieces when attached to the letters, on account of their extreme brittleness.

An inventor, Mr. Pichot of Poitiers, proposed to print stamps on a chemical paper soluble into liquid by the addition of a little acid; he submitted essays which were copies of the stamps of 1849 except that the inscriptions



at the top and bottom were inverted, and the head of Liberty was turned to

the right; we have seen all shades of this; the background of this paper is almost always in *moire*. But the application of all these processes involved great loss of time, and the hand stamp was retained.

However, from the first year, the Treasury had to contend with frauds and even with counterfeits, as may be seen from the following extract from the *Moniteur* of May 4th, 1849:

"Several newspapers have stated that some stamps had been seized and delivered to the District Attorney for Paris; we think it well to reassure the public on this score.

"The small quantity of counterfeit stamps put into circulation are now in the hands of the law, and, as far as the Administration knows, not a single specimen remains in circulation to-day.

"Besides, the stamps in question bore such a slight resemblance to the originals that the postal employees were immediately able to distinguish them from the genuine stamps."

The first law of repression in regard to postage stamps is dated October 16th, 1849, and read as follows:

Whoever may knowingly make use of a postage stamp which has already done service, will be punished by fine of from 50 to 1000 francs.

For a second offence, the punishment will be from five to thirty days imprisonment and a fine of double the amount.

The sale or attempted sale of a postage stamp which has already done service is punishable by the same penalties. (Art. 13.)

Article 463 of the Penal Code will be applicable to all cases mentioned in the present law.

We close this chapter with a few statistics taken from an old postal annual:

| YEAR. | GROSS RECEIPTS From the Sale of POSTAGE STAMPS. | | NUMBER OF STAMPS SOLD. |
|-------|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1849 | 4,446,766,30 francs. | | 21,232,665. |
| YEAR. | NUMBER OF LETTERS. | | TOTAL NUMBER OF LETTERS. |
| | PREPAID. | UNPAID. | |
| 1847 | 12,648,000 | 113,832,000 | 126,480,000 |
| 1848 | 12,214,000 | 109,926,360 | 122,140,000 |
| 1849 | 23,740,200 | 134,527,800 | 158,268,000 |
| YEAR. | AMOUNT REALIZED FROM LETTERS PREPAID AND UNPAID. | | |
| 1848 | 49,141,056 francs. | | |
| 1849 | 32,186,156 francs. | | |

1850. A RETROGRADE STEP.

From the tables given above, we see that the reduction in values resulted in an increase, in 1849, of more than 25 per cent., but the Treasury lost nearly 17 million francs more than in 1848, without calculating the increased cost, as the number of unpaid letters continued to be enormous, making the saving, which was to result from the use of postage stamps, but very small. This had been foreseen, but it gave an opportunity to the Reactionaries to attack the reform.

The first enthusiasm had passed away. On December 10th, 1849, Mr Arago had handed in his resignation of the Postmaster Generalship, on account of the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the Republic; parliament and the country were violently agitated; under such circumstances the budget was the first consideration, and notwithstanding the efforts of Messrs. Saint-Priest and Saint-Beuve, Mr. Magne, as representative of the Government, secured the passage of a law (May 15th, 1850), which raised the postage on letters.

It reads as follows:

Art. 13. After July 1st, 1850, the rates established by Articles 1 and 2 of the decree of August 24th, 1848, for letters carried from one post-office to another, shall be raised to 25 centimes for all letters weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes or less, and 50 centimes for all weighing more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ and not more than 15 grammes.

The rates established by decree of August 24th, 1848, remain unchanged for letters addressed to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy, in active service.

Art. 14. On the date mentioned above, the prepayment of registered letters shall cease to be obligatory. The extra tax for registration, instead of being double the regular rate, as provided by Article 4, of the decree of August 24th, 1848, shall be uniformly 25 centimes, no matter what the weight of the letter may be, or how much regular postage it may require.

Art. 15. The rates of 20 and 40 centimes fixed by Article 5 of the decree of August 24th, 1848, for the sale of stamps or labels intended to prepay letters, shall be changed to 25 and 50 centimes; on the same date the Minister of Finance is also authorized to issue and circulate stamps below 25 centimes for the prepayment of correspondence.

A circular (No. 34), dated June 30th, 1850, addressed by the Postmaster General to his inspectors, postmasters, sub-inspectors and distributing agents, recites the terms of the above law, and adds:

1° TAX ON LETTERS.

Unpaid letters will be taxed by means of a hand stamp, reading 25 centimes, which will be furnished to all offices before July 1st, etc.

2° PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.

The postage stamps which will be circulated for prepayment of letters, will be of five different values.

| | | | | |
|------|----------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1st. | Stamp of | 10 centimes, | color | bistre. |
| 2d. | " | 15 " | " | green. |
| 3d. | " | 25 " | " | blue. |
| 4th. | " | 40 " | " | orange. |
| 5th. | " | 1 franc, | " | red. |

The 10 centimes stamp will prepay letters from one part of a city to another and all local correspondence. Two of them may be used for letters addressed to soldiers in service. Besides, it will form the complement to the 40 centimes stamp, as will be seen further on.

The 15 centimes stamp will prepay letters from Paris to Paris.

The 25 centimes stamp will be used for all ordinary letters from one post-office to another. Letters of this class weighing between $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grammes may be prepaid by two 25 centimes stamps or a 40 and 10 centimes stamp.

The 40 centimes stamp may be used for prepayment of letters addressed to foreign countries on which the use of postage stamps is optional, for a dou-

ble rate of 25 centimes, by adding a 10 centimes stamp, or for heavy letters addressed to soldiers in active service.

Finally, the 1 franc stamp is reserved for letters from one post-office to another, whose weight exceeds 15 grammes. The provisions of Article 3 of the decree of August 24th, 1848, remain unsurcharged as to this class.

None of these stamps, however, are especially reserved for use as above indicated, and the public may use combinations of the five values *ad libitum*.

A letter may be considered as prepayed as long as the value of the stamps used is equal to the amount due.

When a letter not sufficiently prepaid is found in the box, the postmaster shall mark with ink the amount so lacking, which shall be collected in cash from the addressee, and the letter shall be placed with the unpaid letters in accordance with the intent of the circular of December 20th, 1848, page 4. If the letter is for a foreign country, the value of the stamp is lost and the letter shall be considered unprepaid, in accordance with Article 3, of the decree of July 4th, 1849, (circular No. 14 of June 23d, 1849.)

3^o LETTERS ADDRESSED TO SOLDIERS.

Prepayment of letters addressed to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may be effected by two 10 centimes stamps. Unpaid letters will be taxed in ink (2 décimes) &c.

4^o REGISTERED LETTERS.

Registered letters will continue to be deposited at the post-office; they must be in envelopes, and sealed by means of two wax seals with an imprint. If the sender desires to prepay, he will pay in addition to the rate determined by the weight, a supplementary tax of 25 centimes; if he does not prepay, the addressee must prepay both taxes.

5^o SUNDRY PROVISIONS.

The 20 centimes stamps will not be renewed; all that remain in circulation on July 1st, will retain their franking value whether used for letters to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, or on letters intended for France or for foreign countries whose entire or partial cost may be represented by these stamps.

Notwithstanding these facilities offered to the public for the consumption of these old stamps, it is possible that many persons may desire to be rid of a stock of them which they may have purchased. The Administration has foreseen this, and possessors of 20 centimes stamps may return them to any post-office, receiving their cash equivalent.

A first shipment of 25 centimes stamps will be made before the end of this month, but they must not be sold before July 1st. In case they (the postmasters), should sell any of these new stamps below July 1st, they will keep an exact account of them, etc.

The Postmaster General,

THAYER.

We give here the history of the 20 centimes *blue* stamps which were never issued, although many have claimed so.

At the very time that the law raising the rates was presented, Mr. Hulot had printed 20 centimes stamps in blue instead of black, as it was decided to abandon the latter color, because the cancellation did not show plainly.

We note that the blue color was afterwards definitely adopted in France for the stamp prepaying ordinary letters, no matter what the change in rate or design may have been.

The law having been passed, Mr. Hulot had to make haste to manufacture the stamps of 25 centimes, but the Administration fearing to be caught unprovided, ordered him to utilize the 20 centimes blue stamps which were in stock by surcharging them with the new value.

This appears to be the first *surchage* known, and consisted of a small type set

25c.

printed in red in the middle of the stamp. Some sheets were treated thus but the new stamps were ready in time and the 20 centimes blue stamps, with and without surcharge, were burnt.

The few copies discovered among the government papers and in the sheets rejected by the printer are to-day in collections.

Some specimens, cancelled with the lozenge cancellation are known; needless to say that this cancellation is fraudulent,* and were it genuine the stamps would still be only essays, or at the best, still-born stamps, but could not be classed among regular issues.

The new stamps were issued in the course of the year 1850, in the following order:

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 25 centimes, | blue, | July 1st. |
| 10 | " | yellow bistre, end July. |
| 15 | " | green, September. |

As in the previous issues the paper is lightly tinted in the same color as the stamp.

The 25 centimes shows two distinct shades.

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| 25c | dark blue |
| 25c | light or bright blue |

This stamp may also be found on yellow or yellowed by age.

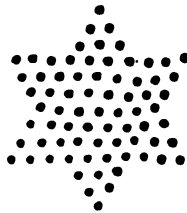
Two printings took place.

The 10 and 15 centimes also show varieties but not as marked.

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 10 centimes, | yellow bistre |
| 10 | " bright bistre |
| 10 | " dark bistre, approaching brown |
| 15 | " green |
| 15 | " bright green |
| 15 | " very dark green |

The 10 and 25 centimes exist *tête bêche*; it has been stated that Mr. Durrien has the 15 centimes *tête bêche* but we have never seen it there or elsewhere.

At the date which we are speaking, the lozenge cancellation gave place to



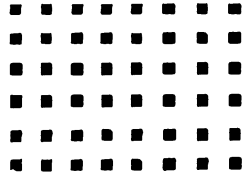
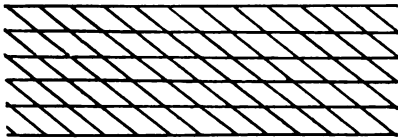
*NOTE.—The editor of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* has always maintained this position but almost all other authorities believe that the stamp was used. We have had a used specimen on the original letter, which was obtained from an absolutely reliable source. A German catalogue suggests that some sheets of 20c blue may have become mixed with the 25c and distributed through error. This certainly appears plausible.

the star cancellation for Paris, and a lozenge cancellation, with numbers, for the Departments; the number indicates the post-office, in accordance with



the alphabetical classification of the Annual; thus the cut which we present is a reproduction of the stamp for the post-office at Lunas (Hérault.)

The following cancellations may be found:



They were used to cancel stamps in quantity, as on registered letters for example.

The design was made on rollers which gave a continuous impression.

(To be Continued.)

UNITED STATES PENALTY ENVELOPES.

We have been asked by one of our correspondents to state the value of the United States Penalty Envelopes, and also our reasons for not recognizing them as stamps.

As to the first inquiry, we must confess to absolute ignorance, as we have never made any study of these articles, because we did not consider them worthy of collecting.

Our correspondent seems to be laboring under a misapprehension as to the essential characteristics of a postage stamp, as understood by collectors of the present day. Our idea of a postage stamp is either an adhesive label or such part of an envelope as will, when cut from its surroundings, convey the idea that it has done, or was intended to do, postal service. In this classification we do not include hand stamps, which are evidences of prepayment placed upon the envelope or wrapper after the fee for transmission has been paid for in cash. The difference between an envelope stamp and a hand stamp might be defined as follows: A stamped envelope is a receipt for money paid and a contract to carry it, with its contents, to any destination subject to such rules and regulations as to weight and distance as may be laid down by the seller of the envelope. A hand stamp is simply a notice to the distributing office that the postage on a letter or parcel has been paid.

This may appear to be a digression, but it was necessary in order to make a distinct dividing line between a postage stamp and a hand stamp.

As far back as memory goes official letters were marked with initials, the signature of the forwarding official, or a hand stamp showing its official char-

acter, and none of these, however, have been considered postage stamps. It is only when labels or envelopes, plainly showing the postal value, are used, that these articles are considered worthy of the attention of the stamp collector.

However, collectors have gone even further than this, and have collected such stamps as the U. S. "postal service" as, even when cut from the envelope, they have plainly shown the object for which they were intended.

Strictly considered, these should not be collected as postage stamps.

The Penalty Envelopes, however, must be preserved entire in order to show their character, and even then they are of no more value than the initials of an official or any mark that might be placed on a plain envelope to indicate its official character.

THE WRAPPERS OF VICTORIA.

(BY DAVID H. HILL).

ISSUE I.

8TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.



Stamp type of the postage one penny adhesive of September, 1864. Printed and issued in sheets making eight wrappers. The size of the sheet is $22 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the stamps are impressed across the centre in two rows; the rows are three inches apart, the four stamps of each row being in line but imposed head to head. Watermarked eight times to the sheet, with a crown over the words "One Penny," "Victoria" in two lines; the letters are double lined with the initials somewhat larger than the rest. The watermarks on each half the sheet read in opposite directions. When cut the wrappers show the stamp in the centre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top edge, and the watermark lengthwise. Size, $11 \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. White wove paper.

Stamp 1d., pale green.

ISSUE II.

17TH MAY, 1871.

Stamp similar to issue I. Printed and issued in sheets of eight wrappers. The size of the sheet is the same, and the two rows of stamps are imposed head to head as before, but the distance apart is reduced to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and the stamps in each row are not in line one with the other, but impressed in the right hand upper corner of each wrapper. The sheet is divided across the centre (between the two rows of stamps) by four straight lines formed with brass rules, the two outer, which are thin, being four mm. apart, and the two inner, which are thick, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. Corresponding lines beginning from these at right angles, and terminating at the top and bottom of the sheet divide it into eight wrappers, the sides of the sheet having in addition one thin and one thick line parallel to the last mentioned, and similarly drawn. These lines are in the color of the stamp, and form a border to the top and sides of the wrappers. The sheet is rouletted, also in color,

across and lengthwise between the thick lines. The wrappers when separated show a double line at the top and sides, the inner one being thin. The inner side lines of the four wrappers at the sides of the sheet are $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart, and those of the remaining four wrappers are $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart. The stamp is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the top inner line of the border, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the right hand inner line. Watermark, size and paper as in the previous issue.

Stamp id., pale green, green.

ISSUE III.

JUNE, 1873.



The wrapper of the preceding issue, having the stamp overprinted in red, " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on each side the head, and "Half" above the words "One Penny." The type and arrangements of the overprinting is similar to the provisional adhesive of this date. Wrappers issued in sheets of eight.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., overprinted in red on id. green.

ISSUE IV.

FEBRUARY, 1880.

Similar to issue II, but printed and issued in sheets of four wrappers, without border along the top, and rouletted downwards only. The stamp is from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the top edge of the wrapper, varied according to the cutting. Watermark, size and paper as before.

Stamp id., green, pale green.

ISSUE V.

FEBRUARY, 1880,



Stamp type of the postage half-penny adhesive of February, 1874. Printed and issued in sheets making four wrappers, without borders, and not rouletted. When cut, the wrappers show the stamp in the right-hand upper corner, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the top edge, and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from right-hand side. Watermark, size and paper as before.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d. carmine.

ISSUE VI.

21ST AUGUST, 1882.



Stamp type of the postage one penny adhesive of December, 1875. Printed and issued in sheets of four wrappers. Stamp about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from top edge of wrapper, and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from right-hand inner line of border. Otherwise similar to issue IV.

Stamp 1d., green, light green.

ISSUE VII.

MAY, 1883.

Similar to issue V., and printed and issued in sheets making four wrappers but when cut the wrappers show the stamp $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top edge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the right-hand side.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink.

ISSUE VIII.

1ST JANUARY, 1885.



Stamp type of the duty half-penny adhesive of January 1885. Printed and issued in sheets of four wrappers, rouletted. The inner lines of the borders are $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart. The stamp is 2 inches from the top edge of the wrapper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the right-hand inner line of the border. Watermark, size and paper as in previous issues.

Stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose.

On 2nd September, 1885, the half-penny wrappers were issued on greenish wove paper, bearing the New South Wales watermark. Printed and issued in sheets of four wrappers, with side borders and rouletting as before, also in single wrappers without borders, these latter being one end cut off the original sheets. The full sheet was watermarked in two panes with the letters "NSW" fifty times to each pane, having at the top and bottom of each pane "Stamp Duty," and at the sides "New South Wales." The sheet of four wrappers contains one full pane and about two thirds of the other pane of watermarks. The stamp on the rouletted wrappers is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the top edge, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the right-hand inner line of border. On the single wrappers the distance of the stamp from the top varies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from the right-hand side is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, also varying. The length of the wrappers is from 10 inches to $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The width of the rouletted wrappers is the same as before, but the single ones vary from $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The paper of some of the wrappers has a more green tinge and is thicker than others.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, paper with side borders and rouletting.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, paper without side borders or rouletting.

In October, 1885, the use of watermarked paper for the wrappers was discontinued, and they were issued on white wove unwatermarked official paper. In all other respects similar to the half-penny wrappers of January, 1885.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose.

In May, 1886, the official length of the wrappers was increased to $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

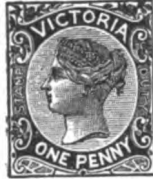
In October, 1885, a quantity of paper which had been sent by a Melbourne firm to the General Post Office to be stamped for wrappers was through some inadvertence impressed with the half-penny instead of the one penny stamp. As there were five thousand wrappers so printed, and the firm refused to take them with the lower value on, a second half-penny stamp was impressed

about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to the left of the first one in order to make up the proper value. The stamps are about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the top edge. Printed in sheets of four wrappers, with side borders and rouletting. Width of wrapper as before; length about $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches. White wove paper, wate marked twice on each sheet, with the name of the manufacturers, "Spicer Brothers." Paper not official.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d. x $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose.

ISSUE IX.

1ST JANUARY, 1885.



Stamp type of the duty one penny adhesive of January, 1885. Printed and issued in sheets of four wrappers. The stamp is 2 inches from the top edge, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the right-hand inner line of the border. The outer wrappers of the sheet have the inner side lines $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches apart, those of the two inner wrappers being $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart. In all other respects similar to issue IV.

Stamp 1d., light sage green, green.

In March, 1886, the wrappers were issued on white wove unwatermarked official paper. Otherwise similar to the one penny wrappers of January, 1885.

Stamp 1d., green.

From May, 1886, the official length of the wrapper was increased to $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

ISSUE X.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

The wrapper of May, 1883 (issue VII.) having the stamp overprinted "Stamp Duty" in blue, in similar type to the reply cards of 20th November, 1885. Issued in sheets making four wrappers.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink, overprinted "Stamp Duty."

ISSUE XI.

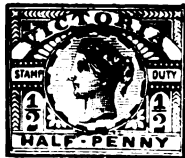
NOVEMBER, 1885.

The wrapper of August, 1882 (issue VI.) having the stamp overprinted "Stamp Duty" in blue, in similar type to that on issue X. The overprinted word "Duty" is slightly longer than in the half-penny wrappers. Issued in sheets of four wrappers.

Stamp 1d., green, overprinted "Stamp Duty."

ISSUE XII.

5TH JULY, 1886.



Stamp type of the duty half-penny adhesive of August, 1886. Printed in sheets of eight, but issued in sheets of four wrappers. The inner side lines are nearly $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart. The lines on one side of each sheet do not reach

to the top of the wrapper. The position of the stamp is the same as on the half-penny wrapper of January, 1885 (Issue VIII). Length of wrapper, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width as before. White wove unwatermarked paper.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey lilac.

Through a mistake in setting up the form some sheets show the rules reversed, which divide the first and second wrapper, that is, the two inner lines having the rouletting between them are thin instead of thick, and the two wrappers when separated have in consequence a thick inner line instead of thin on that side. In the later printings (showing a third setting of the brass rules) the border on each side of the sheet has the inner line thick, and the outer line thin.

These wrappers, therefore, exhibit the following varieties of ruling:—

- (1) The side borders run the full length of the wrapper,
- (2) One side border does not reach to the top. (One end wrapper of the sheet only).
- (3) One side border has the inner line thick instead of thin.
- (4) One side border has the thick line inside, and the outer line thin. (One end wrapper of the sheet only).
- (5) Like variety No. 4, but the border does not reach to the top. (One end wrapper of the sheet only).

CHANGE OF COLOR. 8TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

Similar to the last printed wrappers, i.e., with a thick inner and thin outer line on each side the sheet, but color of stamp, etc., changed, in conformity with the alteration in color of the half-penny adhesive.

Stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink, rose.

These wrappers show varieties of ruling similar to Nos. 1, 4, and 5 above.

In the later printed sheets nearly all the lines appear thick, on account of the wearing of the thin lines.

ISSUE XIII.

6TH JULY, 1888.



Stamp type of the duty one penny adhesive of July, 1886. Printed in sheets of eight, but issued in sheets of four wrappers. The inner side lines are $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart, and the lines on one side of each sheet do not reach to the top. Stamp impressed 2 inches from the top of the wrapper, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the right hand inner line of border. Length of wrapper, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Otherwise the same as the wrappers of March, 1886 (Issue IX.)

Stamp 1d., green.

These wrappers show the ruling similar to varieties 1 and 2 of Issue XII.

ISSUE XIV.

28TH FEBRUARY, 1890.



Stamp type of the duty one penny adhesive of January, 1890. In all other respects similar to the preceding issue.

Stamp 1d., red-brown (shades).

As with the stamped envelopes for this Colony, there was no special enactment for the introduction of stamped wrappers. The design, if such it can be called, for the first wrappers was taken from those then current in New South Wales, and comparison of a full sheet of each Colony shows the general arrangement identical, and the size nearly the same. As will be seen by the description given in Issue I, the sheet had simply eight one penny stamps impressed on it, there being no divisional lines to the wrappers. The rouletting of the wrappers in 1871 was suggested by a specimen of a European wrapper coming under the notice of the Post Office authorities.

Of the half-penny wrappers of June, 1873 (Issue III.) there was only one over-printing, as the anticipated demand for wrappers of this value on the reduction of the rate of postage for newspapers within the Colony, was not realised. The writer on one occasion, when purchasing a number of these wrappers, found among them a sheet having the over-printing repeated in black, some of the wrappers having three surcharges, two in red and one in black. This would appear to have been a trial sheet, and was probably issued in error.

The paper of the half-penny wrappers issued 2nd September, 1885 (Issue VIII.), is similar to that used for the early New South Wales duty stamps, and had been received some twenty years previous from the General Post Office, Sydney, at a time when the supply of postage paper in Melbourne had run short. The size of the sheets precluded their being used for the Victorian adhesive stamps, and the paper remained in store until 1885, when it was decided to use it for the wrappers. As it was found that a sheet would make five wrappers, the full length being 22 inches, and the form only printing four, one end of each sheet was cut off and stamped singly by the small printing machine. There were in all 10,000 sheets impressed, making 40,000 rouletted and 10,000 single wrappers.

Since October, 1885, the official wrappers have been printed upon white wove unwatermarked paper only, the shade and texture of the paper varies considerably, however, in the issues. On 11th May, 1886, the form was enlarged, and the official wrappers from that date printed in sheets of eight, then cut in half, and issued as previously in sheets of four. The coloured lines on one side the sheet not reaching to the top of the wrapper in the last three issues, is in consequence of a portion of the brass rules having been cut away in order to obtain a lay for the paper.

The overprinting of the wrappers, issues X and XI., was done in order to bring them under the Stamp Duties Act of 1883. There were about 3,000 sheets of each value overprinted. These wrappers occasionally show a second overprinting on the stamp, but this appears to have been due to a slight movement of the machine, the second surcharge being almost without colour.

The following table taken from the annual reports of the Post Office Department gives the number of stamped newspaper wrappers (including private paper) issued by the Controller of Stamps to the end of 1888:—

| YEAR. | HALF-PENNY WRAPPERS. | ONE PENNY WRAPPERS. |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1869 | | 49,361 |
| 1870 | | 200,800 |
| 1871 | | 240,333 |
| 1872 | | 494,152 |
| 1873 | 12,000 | 268,278 |
| 1874 | | 16,227 |
| 1875 | 990 | 19,766 |
| 1876 | 200 | 16,106 |
| 1877 | | 16,137 |
| 1878 | | 21,401 |
| 1879 | 4,080 | 25,051 |
| 1880 | 42,300 | 24,734 |
| 1881 | 2 | 32,058 |
| 1882 | 17,500 | 39,399 |
| 1883 | 34,797 | 43,987 |
| 1884 | 287,956 | 19,723 |
| 1885 | 750,384 | 38,940 |
| 1886 | 1,009,108 | 62,576 |
| 1887 | 1,329,864 | 86,708 |
| 1888 | 1,801,752 | 37,040 |
| Totals .. | 5,290,933 | 1,752,777 |

In most of the issues the distance of the stamp from the top, and also the length of the wrapper varies somewhat according to the cutting. The sizes of the wrappers given are the official measurements. The wrappers have always been sold at face value, and in all the issues are un gummed.

Prior to January, 1885, one penny wrappers of private paper were not printed in sheets, but stamped singly by the embossing machine, the current envelope die being used. As mentioned in the preceding number of this Journal (page 63), single wrappers, private paper only, have been stamped with the envelope dies of issues I., II., III., and IX. The stamping of single wrappers was discontinued at the end of 1886. One penny private wrappers were first printed in sheets of four in January, 1885, both this and the half penny value of the same date showing the side borders and rouletting, as on the official paper. In July, 1886, the private wrappers were printed without the borders or rouletting; such wrappers are all unofficial, as also are those on coloured paper, with the exception of the ½d. wrapper of 2nd September, 1885 (Issue VIII.)

The following are among the conditions for impressing half-penny or one penny wrappers for the public:—"The wrappers must be forwarded in sheets of four wrappers each. The size of sheet to be demi folio (11¼ inches by 17½ inches); thus each wrapper, when cut, will be 11¼ inches long by 4¾ inches wide. The stamped wrappers will be delivered to sender in sheets of

four, as received. The position of stamp impressed upon the wrappers will be as follows :—Top of stamp 2 inches from upper edge of wrapper ; right hand side of stamp, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from right edge of wrapper. Not fewer than 480 demi folio sheets will be received at one time. No fee will be charged for stamping."

In the compilation and arrangement of the lists of cards, envelopes, and wrappers of Victoria, I have been guided principally in their description by specimens in my own possession. In the interest generally of those who collect the above I shall be glad if any readers of this Journal can supplement in any way the varieties described. In addition to the Deputy-Postmaster General I beg to thank the Government Printer (R. S. Brain, Esq.), for valuable information respecting the various issues.

Melbourne, 8th, September, 1890.

(*Federal Australian Philatelist*.)

THE PROVISIONALS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW
BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND.

By J. R. HOOPER.

Since the London Society have endeavored to probe to the bottom of the provisional issues used in the Provinces of British North America, increased interest has been manifested by those who are collecting Canada stamps. So much has heretofore been said on the authorization of split values and the various Provincial Governments allowing such, that it would be useless for me to quote authorities. I have pleasure in presenting to the philatelic student a list of all provisional or split stamps used, and which I have myself seen on the entire original envelope. Besides my own collection, I have had a glimpse at those rarities which are in the superb collections belonging to Messrs. Hart, Ketcheson, Robertson and King. Mr. Colman, of London, Eng., also has a few specimens which he exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

- Provisional 4d.*—Half of 8d. orange-verm. 1857.
- Provisional 6½d.*—A 4d. lake, half of 4d. lake and half of 1d. brown.
- Provisional 7d.*—Half of 8d. verm. 1857, and 3d green.
- Provisional 5cts.*—Two 2c and half of 2 cts.
- Provisional 12½c.*—10c and half of 5c, 1866.
- Provisional 13c.*—10c, 1865, 1d, 1859, and half of 1d.

NOVA SCOTIA.

- Provisional 7½d.*—6d light green and diagonal half of 3d light blue.
- “ “ 6d dark “ “ “ 3d dark “
- “ “ Two 3d's and diag. half of 3d., *unsevered*.
- “ “ Half of 1 shil. and half of 3d.
- “ 3d.—Half of 6d cut diagonally and horizontally.
- “ 9d.—6d and half of 6d. (registry.)
- “ 5cts.—Half of 6d.
- “ “ Half of 10cts.
- “ “ Two of 2cts and half of 2c.
- “ 12½c.—Half of 5c and two 5c.

Provisional 13c.—Half of 2c and 12½c.
 “ “ Half of 2c, 10cts and 2c,
 “ 2cts.—Half of 5c, cut diagonally.
 NEW BRUNSWICK.

Provisional 3d.—Half of 6d. (diagonally.)
 “ 3d.—Quarter of 1 shil.
 “ 7½.—6d and half of 3d.
 “ 5cts.—Half of 10cts.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Provisional 3d.—A 2d and half of 2d. (diagonal.)
 “ 2d.—Half of 4d.

The above list comprises, I believe, all the authentic provisionals that are at present known to exist. The cause of these various “splits” is self evident to the student of postal laws of the maritime provinces from 1850 to 1866, when the postage was changed two or three times a year. The Governments did not feel like getting out new stamps every little while, and besides had not time to do it anyway.

I have found that the Nova Scotians kept on cutting up the Canada stamps after the Confederation in 1866. I have a specimen used in Nova Scotia, of the present issue 2c and half of a 2c as a 3c. rate and passed O. K. But this was unauthorized—nevertheless interesting.

There have been chronicled, N. S. 5cts. cut in two and used for the county rate of 2cts. This was unauthorized, however, and the fact that it was 2½c. shows that the party using same were hard up in either stamps or cash, yet were extravagant in wasting a half-cent.

The split 3d's were also unauthorized, and I have not seen a genuine specimen that I could vouch for. There was no rate that I am aware of equal to 1½ pence from 1851 to 1860, and even from 1860 to 1866 the single letter rate was 5 cents, so it could not be intended for a three cent rate brought into vogue later on after Confederation. Probably the “county rate” was again the cause of this. I received a short time ago, two split stamps, one of which was a 3d cut in two diagonally, and being on the original envelope. I did not take a very close scrutiny of them, but hurried them off to New York. After being seen by leading Halifax and New York collectors, they were pronounced bad. I wrote to the party who sent them to me (a village post-master,) who in reply naively said “We'll didn't you say that you wanted those cut in two particularly, and on the original letter cover?” I at once saw he was no philatelist and corrected his mistaken views.

NOTES.

TOLIMA.—We have seen the unperforated 2 pesos violet of the 1886 issue, without the figure “2” in the lower corners; the unperforated 5 pesos orange of the same issue exists with the lower label inverted.

NOSSÉ BÉ.—It seems that this colony has of late been most unfortunate in its supply of stamps, as they are continually running short of some value or other; according to *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*, a provisional 25c has just been issued; as only three thousand of these were made it was hardly possible to

make more than nine varieties (three different surcharges on the 20c, 75c and 1fr); of course, the surcharge being type set, it is more than probable that a larger number of minor varieties will be found.

MAGDALENA.—Some of our European contemporaries are now chronicling an official cubierta for this State, which was catalogued by us as far back as 1887 in the 49th edition of our stamp catalogue.

PATZCUARO.—We see in the last number of the *Timbre-Poste* that a correspondent of this paper seeks to discredit these stamps, but we think that he has entirely failed to establish a case. The specimen on the strength of which we recognized the stamps was found in Mexico by an American gentleman, and was addressed

Srs. RETANA & CO.,

Suplicada.

Morelia.

It is stated that *suplicada* means "by kindness of" and from this fact it is argued that the letter on which the stamps were found had been delivered by hand and that the Patzcuaro stamp was pasted on subsequently. In the first place, when letters are delivered by kindness of a third party, it is customary to state the name of the carrier, and, besides this, the word may have been used to signify any one of a hundred things.

In the *Philatelic Journal of America*, we find a letter from the well known collector, Mr. K. Brewster Cox, in which Mr. Cox claims to have a Patzcuaro stamp, which has been in his possession for over fourteen years.

In view of the facts which we have presented, the detractors of this stamp will have to produce some better evidence to maintain their position.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—It is with the utmost regret that we have to inform our readers that some of the early stamps of both of these provinces have been reprinted. Copies of the reprints were obtained in New York by a member of the London Philatelic Society. They were exhibited at a recent meeting of the Society, and have been handed to us for description. All that we have seen are on thin white wove paper, tinged in some cases with the color of the impression, but differing, fortunately, altogether from that of the originals. If other editions, however, are published, they may be more successful.

Of the New Brunswick the 3d is in bright vermilion, not unlike the color of the original; but the 6d is in bluish black, and the 1s in violet black, so that they are not dangerous. Of the Nova Scotia, the 1d is in a shade of brown, not very like that of the old ones; but the colors of the 3d and 6d (the latter in dark green) have been very well reproduced; in fact, these can only be distinguished by the paper. The 1s we have not seen. These are some of the very few examples known of British Colonial stamps being reprinted for sale, and we think a strong representation should be made to the authorities of the Colonies in question, either to stop the reprinting altogether, or to have some distinctive mark cut upon the plates, so that the impressions may not be taken for originals.—*Philatelic Record*.

TIMOR.—Mr. Eaton has shown us a Mozambique 10 reis green, surcharged Timor; can any of our readers give us some information on this subject, as we fail to find this stamp mentioned by either Major Evans, Moens or Mar-

tins; we only found it noted and priced in an English sale catalogue, on which authority alone we cannot accept it, as other doubtful stamps may be found in this same catalogue.

COREA.—Mr. John K. Tiffany has shown us a very good counterfeit of the 5 mons; it is lithographed in a dull red on thick paper and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$; there are a number of minute differences from the genuine in the Korean and Japanese inscriptions. The easiest way to distinguish the counterfeits from the genuine, besides the paper and perforation, is by the small ornament in the corners, which in the genuine is a small star, while in the forgeries it is a mere hyphen.

THE CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.—The second part comprising British Guiana to Costa Rica, will be mailed to the subscribers to this work early next week.

JAPAN.—The wrapper of $\frac{1}{4}$ sen is now issued on native paper.

PERU.—Of late our European contemporaries have chronicled a so called postage stamp of 10 centavos dated 1889; until we get proof to the contrary we shall believe it to be a revenue instead of a postage stamp.

PERAK.—The 1 cent on 2c rose now comes printed in five varieties on the same sheet; 5 horizontal rows of stamps of one variety, two of another and one row of each of the three other varieties; besides there are a number of minor varieties consisting in the relative positions of *One cent* and *Perak*.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Eaton, Watson, Corwin, Hooper, Mekeel, Bogert, Witt, also to *le Timbre Poste, Philatelic Record, Börsen Courier, l' Echo de la Timbrologie, Der Philatelist, Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*.

AUCTION SALES.

We had expected to announce some sales long before this, but as all our time has until now been occupied with other matters, it was impossible for us to prepare any of the numerous collections which we shall offer this season. However, we shall make a start in the beginning of February, and from that time on we shall hold sales at least once every two weeks.

The first sale will consist of the remainder of the possessions of the late Mr. George B. Mason, and will, in great measure, be a sale for dealers. In certain lines the accumulations of Mr. Mason are remarkable, and many years will elapse before dealers will have another opportunity of obtaining such fine lots of good stamps.

Among the *desiderata* we may mention the following: A splendid lot of United stamps of all issues and of entire envelopes; Canada, $\frac{1}{2}$ p perforated, about a dozen; Swiss, '54, 1 franc, about 500; Wurtemberg, 7okr, about 100 or more; over 200,000 United States Revenues of all kinds and other items too numerous to mention. The exact date will be published hereafter.

Do not fail to send for a catalogue.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

For information address the Secretary, Box 138, Stapleton, Richmond Co., New York.

Communications relating to Exchange matters address R. T. Albrecht, 615 West 38th Street, New York City.

Minutes of the 94th regular meeting, Dec., 17th 1890. Present: August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Albrecht, Benary, Bogert, Collin, Corwin, Clotz, Gregory, Kentgen, Schumann and Scott.

In absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. L. Schumann was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed for active membership Messrs. A. Weber and B. Moog, which proposals were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on the candidates for membership, Messrs. R. R. Bogert and M. G. Zacharias. Ballot was taken in the usual manner by Mr. Albrecht as Teller, and they were unanimously elected members of this Society.

Messrs. F. Gremmel and W. Doeblin send their photographs for the Society Album, for which thanks were tendered.

Mr. Skribany offers exchange, and his letter was referred to the Exchange manager for further action.

A letter from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club in regard to "Joint Club Rooms for the Metropolitan Societies" was read, and in consequence Mr. Clotz was appointed by the chair a committee of one to confer with similar committees of the sister societies.

A letter from the National Philatelic Society was read, and it was moved by Mr. Bogert to request the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt thereof to the National Philatelic Society of New York. Seconded and Carried.

A letter of Mr. E. B. Sterling, offering to donate an entire set of his tax stamps to this Society, was read, and his donation was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Aldrich offers his resignation which was accepted with regret.

Mr. Scott hands in a bill for the fourth part of amount advanced by him to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Mr. Albrecht moves to appoint Mr. Benary to audit the accounts of the late Business Manager of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* in behalf of the Staten Island Philatelic Society. It was seconded by Mr. Clotz and carried.

Mr. Schumann read a communication from the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec., 12, 1890.

To the Members of

The NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY,
The STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY and
The BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Gentlemen.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* held on the 11th inst. at Mr. R. R. Bogert's office, Mr. J. W. Scott made a *verbal* demand for the property of the *Metropolitan Phila-*

telist in as far as the National Philatelic Society and Brooklyn Philatelic Club are concerned therein. On motion this was refused.

We now request instructions in regard to our further actions in this matter. Trusting we shall be favored with an early reply, we remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE *Metrop. Philatelist*.

Signed JOHN M. SHERIDAN, *Sec'y*.

On motion, seconded and carried, it was laid on the table until the information is received from the two sister Societies.

Mr. Corwin moved to be relieved from any liability on account of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. Seconded by Mr. Scott which was lost.

Mr. Bogert in behalf of Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, offers their guarantee that they will not call on the S. I. P. S. for any money on account of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for the first volume.

Mr. Albrecht moves to accept this offer of the Board of Managers which was seconded by Mr. Bogert and carried.

Mr. Corwin presented the Society with a nice lot of counterfeits for the Society's Counterfeit Album, and a vote of thanks was passed.

No further business being before the meeting, it was adjourned. =

Mr. Corwin's excellent collection of German stamps was exhibited, and greatly admired by all.

E. L. SCHUMANN, Secretary, *pro tem*.

HUDSON COUNTY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

The Hudson County Philatelic Association of Hoboken, N. J., was organized October 15, 1890, with a membership of 19.

At the first meeting the following officers were elected: President, Charles Mincke; Vice President, Max Meyenberg; Secretary, Ed. W. Tuthill; Treasurer, David B. Idell.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.



511

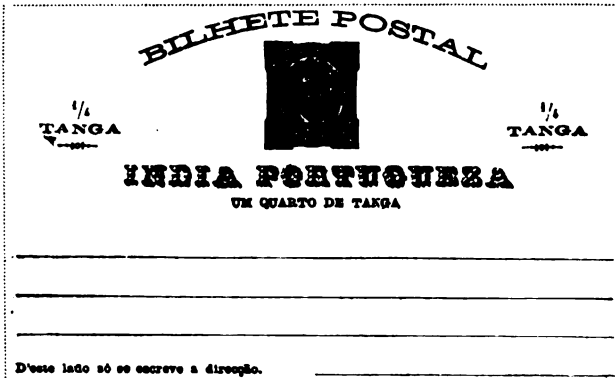
1 1882 511 ¼t blue



512

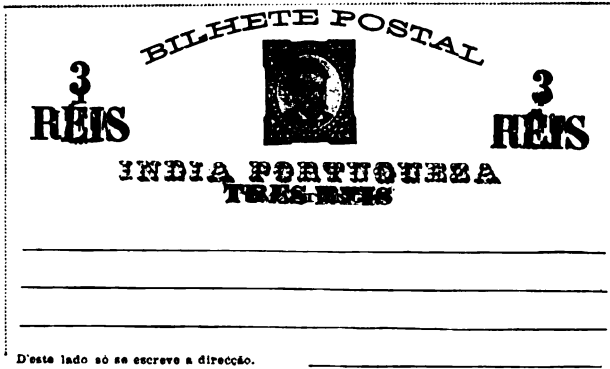
2 1882 512 1t red, gray

15



513

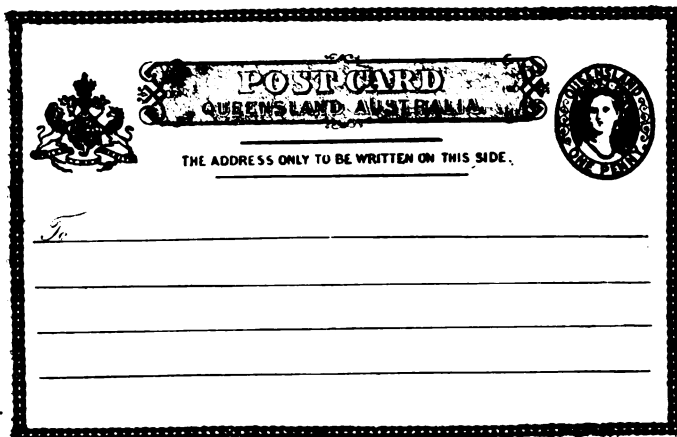
| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------|----|
| 3 | 1885 | 513 | 1/4t green | 8 |
| 4 | " | " | 1t blue | 12 |



514

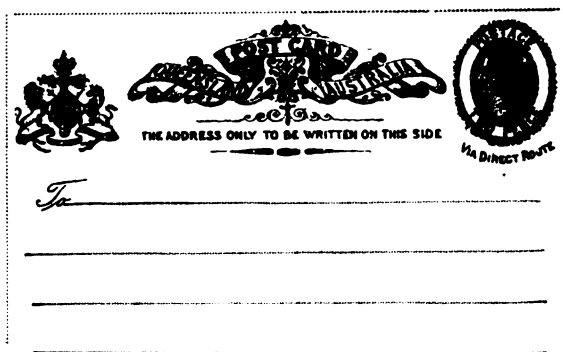
| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|--|----|
| 5 | 1887 | 514 | 3r blue, red surcharge | 25 |
| | | | Without accent on any of the words "Reis," | |
| 6 | 1887 | 514 | 3r blue, red surcharge | 15 |
| | | | Accent on the left and right "Reis." | |
| 7 | 1887 | 514 | 3r blue, red surcharge | 25 |
| | | | Accent on the right "Reis" only. | |
| 8 | 1887 | 514 | 3r blue, red surcharge | |

QUEENSLAND.



515

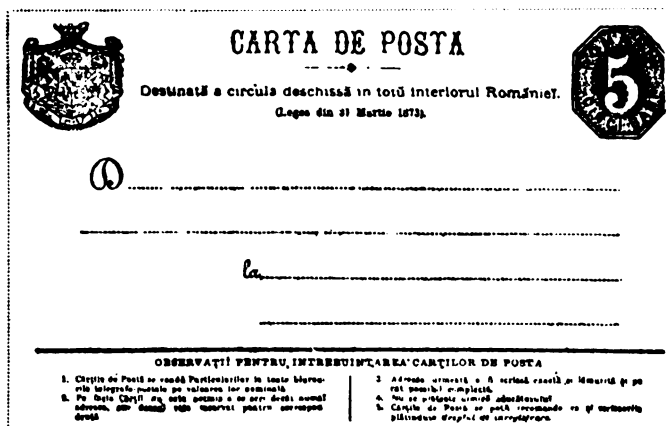
| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------------------------|----|
| 1 | 1880 | 515 | 1p carmine, <i>thick buff</i> | 75 |
| 2 | " | " | 1p " <i>white</i> | 75 |
| 3 | 1882 | " | 1p vermilion, <i>buff</i> | |
| 4 | " | " | 1p carmine, <i>buff</i> | |
| 5 | 1885 | " | 1p lake, <i>buff</i> | |
| 6 | " | " | 1p " <i>light buff</i> | 10 |



515

| | | | | |
|---|------|-----|----------|----|
| 7 | 1889 | 516 | 2p blue | 15 |
| 8 | " | " | 3p lilac | 20 |

ROUMANIA.



516

I. COAT OF ARMS 20mm. WIDE.

1° WHITE CARDS.

- a. Accent over **a** of **circular**; no accent over **a** of **deschisaa**.
- 1 1873 516 5b blue, *white*
- b. No punctuation at end of first paragraph; period after POSTA is over first **a** in **exacta**.
- 2 1873 516 5b blue, *white*
- c. Same as preceding but in par. 5. **Scrifsox** instead of **Scrisasorile**.
- 3 1873 516 5b blue, *white*
- d. In par. 5 **potu** instead of **potu**.
- 4 1873 516 5b blue, *white*
- e. No accent over **a** of **scriissa** in par. 3; in par. 2 **p** of **permis** is over **s** of **este**.
- 5 1873 516 5b blue, *white*
- f. In par. 3 the **i** of **si pe** is missing; the period after POSTA is over last **a** of **exacta**.
- 6 1873 516 5b blue, *white*
- g. The period after POSTA is over last **a** of **exacta**; in par. 2 **p** of **permis** is over last **e** of **este**.
- 7 1873 516 5b blue, *white*

Reply Cards.

- a. Cards of varieties **a** and **b** joined.
- 8 1873 516 5x5b blue, *white F 1*
- b. Cards of varieties **a** and **c** joined.
- 9 1873 519 5x5b blue, *white F 1*

- c. Cards of varieties *b* and *c* joined.
 10 1873 516 5x5b blue, *white F* 1
 d. Two cards of variety *d* joined.
 11 1873 516 5x5b blue, *white F* 1
 e. Cards of varieties *d* and *e* joined.
 12 1873 516 5x5b blue, *white F* 1
 f. Cards of varieties *e* and *f* joined.
 13 1873 516 5x5b blue, *white F* 1

28 COLORED CARDS.

- a. No period after POSTA.
 14 1873 516 5b blue, *brown*
 b. Period after POSTA.
 15 1873 516 5b blue, *brown*
 c. Same as preceding but no cedilla under *t* of *correspondenta* in par. 2.
 16 1873 516 5b blue, *brown*
 d. Same as variety *b* but *adress* instead of *adressa*.
 17 1873 416 5b blue, *brown*
 c. Same as variety *b* but *sc i sor le* instead of *scissorile* in par. 5.
 18 1873 516 5b blue, *brown*

Reply Cards.

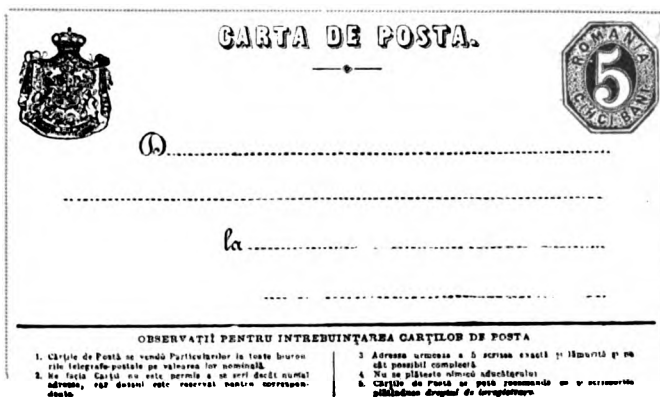
- a. Cards of varieties *a* and *b* joined.
 19 1873 516 5x5b blue, *brown F* 1
 b. Cards of varieties *c* and *d* joined,
 20 1873 516 5x5b blue, *brown F* 1

II. COAT OF ARMS 18mm. WIDE.

- a. In par. 5 *recomada* instead of *recomanda*.
 21 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 b. In par. 1 *ca* instead of *la*.
 22 1863 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 c. In par. 3 *lamurta* instead of *lamurita*.
 23 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 d. In par. 2 *ecri* instead of *seri*.
 24 1873 416 5b blue, *pale buff*
 e. In par. 5 *pot* instead of *potu*.
 25 1875 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 f. Second line is ruled instead of dotted.
 26 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 g. In par. 3 *possibil* instead of *posibil*; *scissorile* instead of *scrisorile*.
 27 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 h. Same as preceding but first letters of *scissorile* broken.
 28 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 i. Accent over *a* in *circula*.
 29 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*
 j. Accent over first *i* in *observatii*.
 30 1873 516 5b blue, *pale buff*

Reply Cards.

- a. Cards of varieties *d and i* joined.
- 31 1873 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
- b. Cards of varieties *d and g* joined.
- 32 1873 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
- c. Cards of varieties *a and b* joined.
- 33 1873 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
- d. Cards of varieties *c and e* joined.
- 34 1873 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
- e. Cards of varieties *j and i* joined.
- 35 1873 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
- f. Two cards of variety *g* joined.
- 36 1873 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*



517

I. The fifth word of par. 1 is **vendu**.

1° **D** before first dotted line is 6mm. high.

- a. In par. 5 **scrisorile** instead of **scrissorile**.
- 37 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- b. In par. 2 **orrespondenta** instead of **correspondenta**.
- 38 1865 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- c. In par. 3 **serissa** instead of **scrissa**.
- 39 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- d. In par. 5 no accent over **a** of **Posta**.
- 40 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- e. In par. 3 **posibil** instead of **possibil**; in par. 2 no cedilla under **t** of **correspondenta**.
- 41 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*

2° **D** before first dotted line 4½mm. high.

- f. In par. 1 **de** instead of **pe**
- 42 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- g. In par. 1 no accent over the **a**'s of **Cartile** and **Posta**.
- 43 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*

- h. In par. 5 no accent over **a** of **platinduse**.
 44 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 i. In par. 4 no accent over second **a** of **aducatorului**.
 45 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 j. In par. 5 the second **r** of **inregistrare** is in roman type.
 46 1875 517 5b blue, *pale buff*

Reply Cards.

- a. Cards of varieties *b* and *g* joined.
 47 1875 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
 b. Cards of varieties *d* and *j* joined.
 48 1875 516 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
 c. Cards of varieties *c* and *i* joined.
 49 1875 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
 d. Cards of varieties *b* and *h* joined.
 50 1875 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
 e. Cards of varieties *d* and *f* joined.
 51 1875 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F 1*
 II. The fifth word of par. 1 is **vindu**.

1° **D** before first dotted line is 6mm. high.

- a. In par. 1 **valorea** instead of **valoarea**.
 52 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 b. In par. 1 **ae** instead of **de**.
 53 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 c. In par. 5 **scrissorile** instead of **scrisorile**.
 54 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 d. In par. 3 **posibil** instead of **possibil**.
 55 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 e. In par. 5 **pot** instead of **potu**.
 56 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 f. In par. 4 no accent over **a** of **plateste**.
 57 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 g. In par. 3 the second **s** of **Adressa** is inverted.
 58 1876 518 5b blue, *pale buff*
 h. Same as preceding but in par. 2 **i** of **permis** is missing.
 59 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 i. In par. 5 **scrisorile** instead of **scrissorile**.
 60 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*

2° **D** before first dotted line measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height.

- j. In par. 5 **scrissorile** instead of **scrisorile**.
 61 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 k. In par. 4 **nimio** instead of **nimicu**.
 62 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
 l. Same as preceding but in par. 5 **pot** instead of **potu**.
 63 1876 517 5b blue *pale buff*

- m. In para 2 no comma after **adresa**.
- 64 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- n. In par. 2 **corresaodenta** instead of **correspondenta**.
- 65 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- o. In par. 5 **scrisorile** instead of **scrissorile**.
- 66 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- p. In par. 5 second **s** of **scrissorile** is inverted.
- 67 1876 517 5b blue, *pale buff*
- q. In par. 4 **adncatorulor** instead of **aducatorului**.
- 68 1276 517 5b blue, *pale buff*

Reply Cards.

- a. Cards of varieties *i* and *k* joined.
- 69 1876 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F I*
- b. Cards of varieties *m* and *f* joined.
- 70 1876 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F I*
- c. Cards of varieties *k* and *c* joined.
- 71 1876 517 5x5b blue, *pale buff F I*



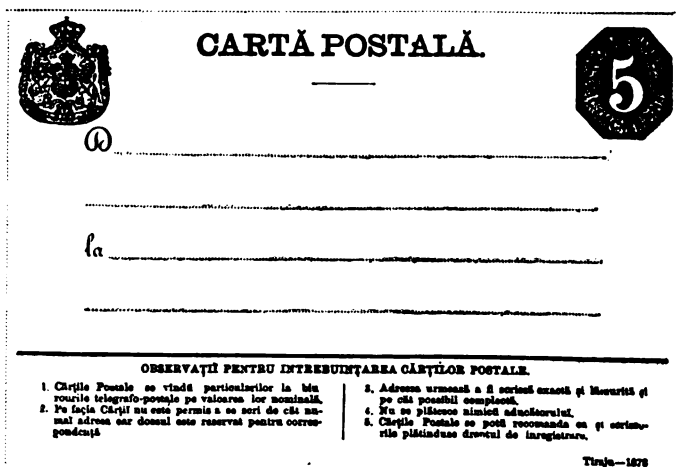
518

1° Thick white card.

- a. Dotted lines separating cards on sheet.
- 72 1877 518 5b brown, *white*
- 73 " " 5x5b brown, *white F I*
- b. Perforated along dotted lines.
- 74 1877 518 5b brown, *white*
- 75 " " 5x5b brown, *white F I*

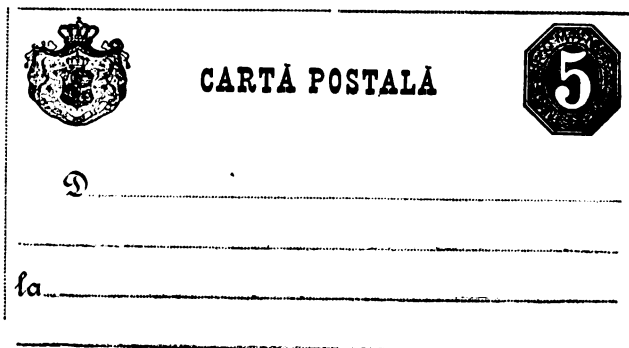
2° Thin white card.

- a. Period after 5 of par. 5.
- 76 1877 518 5b brown, *white*
- 77 " " 5x5b brown, *white F I*
- b. Without period after 5 of par. 5.
- 78 1877 518 5b brown, *white*
- 79 " " 5x5b brown, *white F I*



519

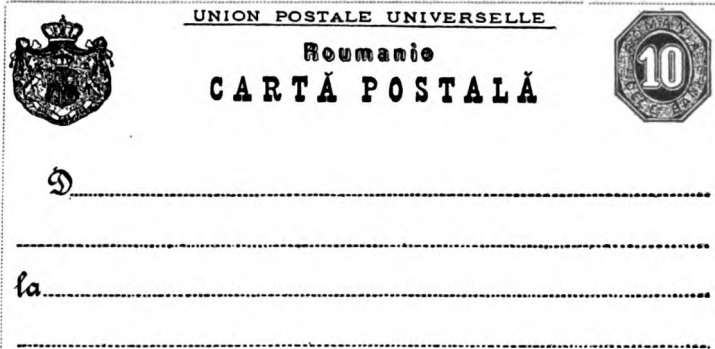
- a. **Tiraju**-1878 in lower right corner; dash below CARTA POSTALA 13 mm. long.
- 80 1878 519 5b blue, *lilac rose*
81 " " 5x5b blue, *lilac rose F 1*
- b. Same as a but dash 11 mm. long.
- 82 1878 519 5b blue, *lilac rose*
- c. **Tiraju**-1878 in lower right corner; dash 11 mm. long.
- 83 1879 519 5b blue, *lilac rose*
84 " " 5x5b blue, *lilac rose F 1*



520

- a. Stamp is 9 mm. above first line for address.
- 85 1879 530 5b black, *lilac rose*
86 " " 5x5b black, *lilac rose F 1*
- b. Stamp is 13 mm. above first line of address.
- 87 1879 520 5b black, *rose*
88 " " 5x5b black, *rose F 1*
- c. Top line measures 64 mm. in length.
- 89 1879 520 5b black, *rose, reverse buff*
90 " " 5x5 black, *rose, reverse buff F 4*

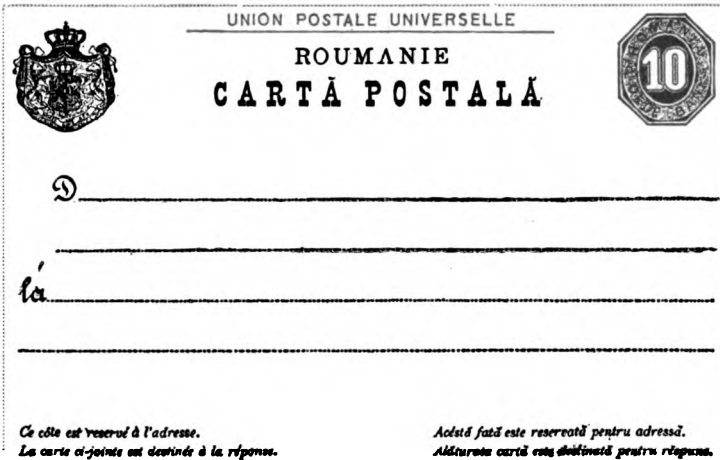
The reply cards of this and all preceding issues are merely two ordinary cards joined.



521

- 91 1879 522 10x10b rose, *lilac rose*
 92 1883 " 10b dark orange, *orange, reverse buff*

a. Perforated at fold; large accent over E of RÉPONSE.



522

- 93 1879 522 10x10b rose, *lilac rose F 8*
 94 " " 10x10b dark orange, *orange, reverse buff F 8*
 b. Same as preceding, but small accent over E.
 95 1879 522 10x10b rose, *lilac rose F 8*
 96 1883 " 10x10b dark orange, *orange, reverse buff F 8*
 c. Not perforated at fold.
 97 1879 522 10x10b rose, *rose F*

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.
TELEGRAPH STAMPS.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.
Perforated 12½.

| | | | |
|------|------|-------------|----|
| 1889 | 2719 | 1c green | 10 |
| " | " | 5c blue | 5 |
| " | " | 10c brown | 8 |
| " | " | 25c carmine | 10 |



2711

Type of wrapper, chronicled last month.

OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.
Perforated.

Black surcharge

| | | |
|------|------|--------------------------|
| 1890 | 2735 | 10par on 3kr green |
| " | " | 20par on 5kr red |
| " | " | 1pia on 10kr blue |
| " | " | 2pia on 20kr olive green |
| " | " | 5pia on 50kr violet |

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Perforated 11½.

| | | |
|------|------|----------|
| 1890 | 2736 | ¼c green |
|------|------|----------|



Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1890 492 6p mauve



Perforated.

1890 " 574 5c blue
" " 10c orange

BRAZIL.
NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



Perforated 13½x14.

1890 2720 10r blue

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



1880



1885



1899

Stamps of Great Britain surcharged

BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY. in black.

Perforated.

1890 1380 ½a on 1p lilac
" 1395 1a on 2p green and carmine
" 1399 4a on 5p lilac and blue

REGULAR ISSUE.



Perforated.

| | | | |
|------|------|--------------|------|
| 1890 | 2721 | ½a brown | 4 |
| " | " | 1a green | 8 |
| " | " | 2a vermilion | 15 |
| " | " | 4a brown | 25 |
| " | " | 8a blue | 50 |
| " | " | 8a gray | 50 |
| " | " | 1r rose | 1.00 |
| " | " | 1r gray | 1.00 |
| " | 2722 | 2r brick red | 2.00 |
| " | " | 3r purple | 2.75 |
| " | " | 4r blue | 3.75 |
| " | " | 5r green | 4.50 |

CAPE GOOD HOPE.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated.

1890 2723 1p on 6p violet, red surcharge

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.*Perforated 13.*1890 2724 1c dark green, *green paper*

OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.**SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES****CERTIFICADO OFICIAL N.º**

Sale da _____ en _____ de _____ de 188

*Remite el**El Administrador*

1890 2725 No value black, white wove paper

Antioquia.

*Perforated 14.*

- 1890 2726 20c blue
 " 2727 1p red



Unperforated.

Glazed Colored Paper.

- 1890 2728 2p black, *carmine*
 " 2729 5p " *brick red*

COSTA RICA.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Surcharged **OFICIAL.**

Perforated.

- 1890 1046 40c blue, black surcharge
 " " 40c blue, black surcharge, (variety OFICAL instead of OFICIAL)

FRENCH COLONIES.

Nossi Bé.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

Black surcharge.

- 1889 2730 5c on 20c red on green
 " " 5c on 10c black on lavender

NSB

25 c.

2731

NSB

0 25

2732

NSB
25

2733

Current Stamps of French Colonies, surcharged in black as above.

Perforated.

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|
| 1890 | 2731 | 25c on 20c red on green |
| " | " | 25c " 75c carmine on rose |
| " | " | 25c " 1fr bronze green |
| " | 2732 | 25c " 20c red on green |
| " | " | 25c " 75c carmine on rose |
| " | " | 25c " 1fr bronze green |
| " | 2733 | 25c " 20c red on green |
| " | " | 25c " 75c carmine on rose |
| " | " | 25c " 1fr bronze green |

Cabon.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

Black surcharge.

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1890 | 2737 | 25c on 10c black on lavender. |
| " | " | 25c on 5c green on greenish |

INDIA.

Bhopaul.



1890 2717 8a blue.

This Stamp replaces the one chronicled last month by mistake as 1 anna.

Chamba.



Indian Stamps surcharged in black **CHAMBA STATE.**

Watermarked Elephant's head.

1890 1546 6a yellow brown

Watermarked Star.

1890 1558 12a brown, *red paper*

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Same as preceding with additional surcharge SERVICE
Perforated.

1890 1546 6a yellow brown
" 1558 12a brown, *red paper*

Simoor.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



On
Surcharged S. S.
S.

Perforated.

1890 1648 6p green, black surcharge
" " 6p " black and red surcharge

ITALY.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS SURCHARGED 20c.

Perforated.

1890 2734 20c on 1c buff
" " 20c on 2c "

LEEWARD ISLANDS.



2718

Type of stamps chronicled last month.

MEXICO.

Zacatecas.



1867 1853 1r black, *blue paper*

NEW SOUTH WALES.**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

Surcharged O. S. in black.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

Perforated.

1890 1940 5p green

NEW ZEALAND.**NEWSPAPER STAMPS.***Perforated.*

| | | |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 1985 | 3p yellow |
| " | " | 3p brown |
| " | " | 4p red |
| " | " | 6p green |

RUSSIA.

Laid paper, watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated.

Thunderbolts across the Posthorn

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------|
| 1890 | 2216 | 3½r black and gray |
| " | " | 7r black and orange |

SIAM.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

1890 2329 1a on 3a green and blue, black surcharge

● **ST. VINCENT.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

1890 2½p on 4p violet brown, black surcharge

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.



Johor.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

JOHOR

1890 2423 2c rose

Perak.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

PERAK

1890 2423 2c rose

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

Surcharged black.

One
CENT
PERAK

1890 2423 1c on 2c rose

One
CENT
PERAK

1890 2423 1c on 2c rose

One
CENT
PERAK

1890 2423 1c on 2c rose

Same type as preceding surcharge but "One" in roman characters.

1890 2423 1c on 2c rose

Selangor.

Watermarked Crown and C A.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

SELANGOR

1890 2423 2c rose

SELANGOR

1890 2423 2c rose

WURTEMBERG.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1890 2703 5pf green, *buff paper***ZULULAND.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

6p stamp of Natal surcharged Zululand.

Perforated.

1890 1874 6p violet, black surcharge

INDEX.

Aalesund, 278.

Afghanistan, 184, 192, 213, 282.
" Resuscitated issue of, 216.
Almaguer, 318.
American Philatelic Association, 61, 226,
305, 317.
Angola, 282.
Answers to Correspondents, 145, 185.
Antigua, 35.
Antioquia, 330, 367, 371, 405, 424, 435, 446, 492.
" the Reprints of, 424.
Antofagasta, 43.
Arendal, 279.
Argentine Republic, 18, 35, 60, 114, 156, 184,
193, 243, 268, 282, 325,
365, 390, 403, 439, 444,
490.
" " the Postal Service in
the, 390.
Auction Sales, 98, 100, 132, 181, 227, 315,
395, 478.
Austria, 16, 34, 60, 184, 193, 232, 271, 316,
354, 365, 396, 440, 444, 490.
" First issue Newspaper Stamps of, 16.
Bahamas, 101, 490.
Bamra, 103, 326, 353, 399, 407.
Bavaria, 1, 34, 60, 68, 114, 154, 271, 283, 441.
Belgium, 3, 244, 268, 396.
Bergedorf, 8.
Bermuda, 8.
Best method of selling a fine collection, the,
351.
Bhopal, 158, 449, 494.
Bokhara, the Mooted Stamps of, 386.
Bolivar, 318, 325, 333, 371.
Bolivia, 41, 491.
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 43.
Brazil, 44, 60, 114, 144, 184, 228, 268, 318,
325, 366, 445, 491.
Bremen, 50, 103.
British Bechuanaland, 52, 81, 244.
British Columbia and VanCouver Island, 82.
British East Africa, 355, 397, 491.
British Guiana, 18, 35, 83, 121, 144, 283,
325, 354, 366, 403.
" " The Post Office, 303.
British Honduras, 122, 228.
British North Borneo, 123, 232, 441, 445.
British Protectorate, 126.
Brooklyn Philatelic Club, 21.
Brunswick, 127.
Buenos Ayres, 129.
Bulgaria, 130a, 194, 268, 441.
Calvert, John (F. Z. S.) 426.
Canada, 115, 161, 403.
Cape of Good Hope, 166, 271, 396, 492.
Cape Verde, 169.

Catalogue for Advanced Collectors.

Antioquia, 330, 371.
Antofagasta, 43.
Bavaria, 1.
Belgium, 3.
Bergedorf, 8.
Bermuda, 8.
Bolivia, 41.
Bolivar, 333, 371.
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 43.
Brazil, 44.
Bremen, 50.
British Bechuanaland, 52, 81.
British Columbia and Van Couver Is-
land, 82.
British Guiana, 83, 121.
British Honduras, 122.
British North Borneo, 123.
British Protectorate, 126.
Brunswick, 127.
Buenos Ayres, 129.
Bulgaria, 130a.
Canada, 161.
Cape of Good Hope, 166.
Cape Verde, 169.
Cauca, 335, 371.
Ceylon, 170, 201.
Chili, 205.
Chimba, 43.
China, 207.
Colombian Republic, 208, 249, 289, 329,
369.
Congo Free State, 372.
Coripata, 43.
Corea, 373.
Corococo, 43.
Costa Rica, 374.
Cuba, 378, 409.
Cundinamarca, 336, 371.
Curacao, 415.
Cyprus, 451.
Danish West Indies, 455.
Denmark, 456.
Dominica, 459.
Guanacaste, 377.
Magdalena, 338, 371.
North Borneo, 123.
Panama, 338, 371.
Santander, 339, 371.
Tolima, 342, 371.
VanCouver Island, 83.
Cauca, 318, 326, 335, 367, 371.
Caution to Collectors, 58, 102.
Ceylon, 19, 35, 101, 144, 156, 170, 201, 284,
354, 441.
Chalmers, Patrick, again, 225.
Chamba, 72, 145, 449, 494.

- Chili, 205.
 Chimba, 43.
 China, 207.
 Colombian Republic, 18, 40, 60, 79, 120, 200, 208, 247, 249, 289, 318, 325, 329, 354, 369, 404, 424, 435, 446, 492.
 Comedy in Many Acts, under the title of "Surcharged Stamps," 209, 265.
 Confederate States, 144.
 Congo Free State, 18, 36, 354, 372.
 Corea, 373, 478.
 Coripata, 43.
 Corococo, 43.
 Costa Rica, 19, 68, 116, 367, 374, 396, 442, 493.
 Cuba, 69, 116, 144, 154, 378, 409.
 Cuernavaca, 286.
 Cundinamarca, 336, 371.
 Curacao, 406, 415, 442.
 Cyprus, 451.
- Danish West Indies, 455.**
 Denmark, 103, 456.
 Diego Suarez, 157, 284, 397, 406, 432, 447.
 Dominica, 229, 459.
 Dominican Republic, 60, 154, 156, 194, 400, 406, 446.
 Drammens, 279.
 Dutch Indies, 69, 156, 232, 284, 406.
- Ecuador, 194, 318, 326, 355, 367, 396.**
 Egypt, 36, 70, 116, 157.
 English Colonials, recent find of unused, 101.
- Faridkot, 72.**
 Finland, 36, 70, 318, 368, 442.
 Formosa, 116.
 France, 36, 70, 144, 244, 271, 318, 326, 346, 380, 416, 442, 447.
 " the Postage Stamps of, 346, 380, 416, 461.
 French Colonies, 144, 157, 268, 284, 397, 406, 432, 443, 447, 461, 476, 493.
- Gabon, 144, 494.**
 German Empire, 34.
 Gibraltar, 34, 36.
 Gold Coast, 34.
 Great Britain, 37, 117, 145, 184, 195, 232, 267, 285, 354, 406, 433, 447.
 " Special Postal Jubilee Envelope, 267.
 Grenada, 71, 245.
 Guanacaste, 69, 377.
 Guatemala, 37, 154, 157, 195, 268.
 Gwalior, 72.
- Hanover, 19, 103.**
 Hayti, 229, 268, 448.
 Hawaiian Islands, 155, 228, 245.
 Holkar, 327.
 Holmestrand, 280.
 Honduras, 58, 64, 71, 117, 216, 245.
 " Shades of the 1878 issue, 216.
 Hong Kong, 448.
 Hudson County Philatelic Association, 480.
 Hungary, 145.
- India, 72, 103, 117, 158, 195, 234, 285, 326, 352, 386, 399, 407, 442, 449.**
 " Stamp forging in Bombay, 387.
 Italy, 229, 271, 327, 354, 431, 495.
- Jamaica, 158, 286, 407.**
 Japan, 269, 478.
 Jeypore, 353.
 Jhind, 73.
 Johore, 497.
- Khean Guan, 78.**
 Kristiansund, 281.
- Leeward Islands, 431, 449, 495.**
 London Philatelic Exhibition, 217.
 Louisiana, the State Revenue Stamps, 391.
 Lubeck, 103.
 Luxemburg, 23, 271.
- Macao, 23.**
 Madagascar, 157.
 Madeira, 24.
 Magdalena, 338, 371.
 Malta, 25.
 Mauritius, 26, 101.
 Mearis City Despatch Post, 243.
 Mexico, 18, 19, 28, 38, 73, 107, 145, 155, 159, 184, 196, 268, 272, 328, 450, 477, 495.
 " Saltillo issue, 18.
 Modena, 19.
 Monaco, 110, 155, 319, 396.
 Montenegro, 111, 442.
 Montserrat, 111.
 Moresnet, 437.
 Morocco, the Post Office in, 423.
 Mozambique, 112.
- Nabha, 196, 449.**
 Natal, 38, 112.
 National Philatelic Society, 20, 61, 104.
 Netherlands, 18, 113, 146.
 Nevis, 150, 287.
 New Brunswick, 475, 477.
 " Provisionals of, 475.
 Newfoundland, 19, 145, 151, 396, 450.
 " Provisionals of, 475.
- New Issues.**
 Afghanistan, 192, 282,
 Angola, 282.
 Antigua, 35.
 Antioquia, 367, 405, 446, 492.
 Argentine Republic, 35, 114, 156, 193, 243, 282, 325, 365, 403, 444, 490.
 Austria, 193, 365, 444, 490.
 Bahamas, 490.
 Bamra, 326, 407.
 Bavaria, 68, 114, 283.
 Belgium, 244.
 Bhopal, 158, 449, 494.
 Bolivia, 491.
 Bolivar, 325.
 British North Borneo, 445.
 British East Africa, 491.
 British Bechuanaland, 244.

- British Guiana, 35, 283, 325, 366, 403.
 Brazil, 114, 325, 366, 445, 491.
 Bulgaria, 194.
 Canada, 115, 403.
 Cape of Good Hope, 492.
 Cauca, 326, 367.
 Ceylon, 35, 156, 284.
 Chamba, 72, 449, 494.
 Colombian Republic, 40, 79, 120, 200,
 247, 325, 404, 446, 492.
 Congo Free State, 36.
 Costa Rica, 68, 116, 367, 493.
 Cuba, 69, 116.
 Cuernavaca, 286.
 Curacao, 406.
 Dominican Republic, 156, 194, 406, 446.
 Diego Suarez, 157, 284, 406, 447.
 Dutch Indies, 69, 156, 284, 406.
 Ecuador, 194, 326, 367.
 Egypt, 36, 70, 116, 157.
 Faridkot, 72.
 Finland, 36, 70, 368, 446.
 Formosa, 116.
 France, 36, 70, 244, 326, 447.
 French Colonies, 157, 284, 406, 447, 493.
 Gabon, 494.
 Gibraltar, 36.
 Guanacaste, 69.
 Guatemala, 37, 157, 195.
 Great Britain, 37, 117, 195, 285, 406,
 447.
 Grenada, 71, 245.
 Gwalior, 72.
 Harris City Despatch Post, 444.
 Hayti, 448.
 Hawaiian Islands, 245.
 Holkar, 327.
 Honduras, 71, 117, 245.
 Hong Kong, 448.
 India, 72, 117, 158, 195, 285, 326, 407,
 449, 494.
 Italy, 327, 495.
 Jamaica, 158, 286, 407.
 Jhind, 73.
 Johore, 497.
 Khean Guan, 78.
 Leeward Islands, 449, 495.
 Madagascar, 157.
 Mexico, 38, 73, 159, 196, 286, 328, 450.
 Nabha, 196, 449.
 Natal, 38.
 Nevis, 287.
 Newfoundland, 450.
 New South Wales, 287, 496.
 New Zealand, 197, 407, 496.
 Nicaragua, 74, 118, 197, 245.
 Norway, 287, 450.
 Nossi Bé, 493.
 Pahang, 39, 199.
 Panama, 405.
 Paraguay, 74.
 Patzcuaro, 286, 328.
 Perak, 79, 199, 497.
 Peru, 75.
 Persia, 38, 75, 159, 197.
 Philippine Islands, 118, 159.
 Porto Rico, 118, 160.
 Pouch, 285.
 Queensland, 119.
 Roumania, 38, 119, 197, 246, 287, 368,
 450.
 Russia, 76, 119, 160, 197, 288, 496.
 St. Christopher, 246.
 St. Helena, 198, 368.
 St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 76.
 St. Vincent, 497.
 Salvador, 39, 76, 160, 246.
 San Marino, 198.
 Santander, 120.
 Scinde, 285.
 Selangor, 498.
 Servia, 198, 246.
 Seychelles Islands, 198, 288.
 Shanghai, 78.
 Siam, 78, 497.
 Sirmoor, 327, 495.
 Soruth, 117.
 South Australia, 328.
 Straits Settlements, 39, 78, 199, 497.
 Surinam, 408.
 Switzerland, 39, 199.
 Tobago, 39.
 Tolima, 40, 248, 446.
 Travancore, 73, 158, 196.
 Turkey, 288, 328.
 U. S. A., 68, 114, 192, 243, 325, 403,
 444, 490.
 Uruguay, 40, 200, 248.
 Victoria, 80, 120.
 Western Australia, 200, 328, 368, 408.
 Wurtemberg, 80, 288, 498.
 Zacatecas, 159, 495.
 Zululand, 498.
 New South Wales, 152, 177, 187, 220, 287,
 388, 396, 496.
 " " History of the issue of the
 Centennial Stamps of, 177,
 220.
 " " the Two Penny Plates of
 the Diadem Series of, 388.
 New Zealand, 188, 197, 396, 407, 442, 496.
 Nicaragua, 58, 65, 74, 118, 184, 189, 197,
 245, 353.
 Nomen est Omen, Etymology of the names
 of Countries, 10.
 North Borneo, 123.
 Norway, 191, 235, 273, 287, 450.
 Nossi Bé, 476, 493.
 Notes, 18, 59, 103, 144, 184, 228, 268, 317,
 352, 396, 430, 476.
 Nova Scotia 104, 475, 477.
 " Provisionals of, 475.
Obituary, 143.
 Orange Free State, 320.
Pahang, 39, 199.
 Panama, 338, 371, 405.
 Paraguay, 74, 319, 321.
 Paris Stamp Exchange, 302.

Patzcuaro, 286, 328, 477.
 Perak, 79, 199, 478, 497.
 Persia, 38, 75, 159, 197, 323, 358, 400.
 Peru, 75, 262, 358, 478.
 " two fac-similes of, 262.
 Philippine Islands, 118, 159, 360.
 Porto Rico, 118, 160, 361.
 Portugal, 361.
 Portuguese Indies, 480.

Postal Card Catalogue.

Aalesund, 278.
 Arendal, 279.
 Drammens, 279.
 Holmestrand, 280.
 Luxemburg, 23.
 Macao and Timor, 23.
 Madeira, 24.
 Malta, 25.
 Mauritius, 26.
 Mexico, 28, 107.
 Monaco, 110.
 Montenegro, 111.
 Montserrat, 111.
 Mozambique, 112.
 Natal, 112.
 Netherlands, 113, 146.
 Nevis, 150.
 Newfoundland, 151.
 New South Wales, 152, 187.
 New Zealand, 188.
 Nicaragua, 189.
 Norway, 191, 235, 273.
 Orange Free State, 320.
 Paraguay, 321.
 Persia, 323, 358.
 Peru, 358.
 Philippine Islands, 360.
 Porto Rico, 361.
 Portugal, 361.
 Portuguese Indies, 480.
 Queensland, 482.
 Roumania, 483.
 Thronhjem, 281.

Postal Cards—New Issues.

Argentine Republic, 439.
 Austria, 34, 232, 271, 440.
 Bavaria, 34, 154, 271, 441.
 British North Borneo, 232, 441.
 Bulgaria, 441.
 Cape of Good Hope, 271.
 Ceylon, 441.
 Costa Rica, 442.
 Cuba, 154.
 Curacao, 442.
 Dominican Republic, 154.
 Dutch Indies, 232.
 Finland, 442.
 France, 271, 442.
 French Colonies, 443.
 Germany, 34.
 Gibraltar, 34.
 Gold Coast, 34.
 Great Britain, 232.

Guatemala, 154.
 Hawaiian Islands, 155.
 Honduras, 64.
 India, 234, 442.
 Italy, 271.
 Luxemburg, 271.
 Mexico, 155, 272.
 Monaco, 155.
 Montenegro, 442.
 New Zealand, 442.
 Nicaragua, 65.
 Reunion, 443.
 Roumania, 443.
 Russia, 34, 66, 272.
 Salvador, 67.
 San Marino, 443.
 Servia, 155, 233, 443.
 Seychelles Islands, 272, 443.
 Shanghai, 234.
 Spain, 34, 443.
 Sweden, 234.
 Travancore, 234.
 Venezuela, 234.

Postal Card Collecting, 421,
 Post Office, the, 90.
 Pountch, 285.
 Prince Edward Islands, Provisionals of, 475.

Queensland, 60, 104, 119, 185, 269, 482,

Reunion, 443.

Review of Philatelic Publications, 59.

Roman States, the St. Andrew's Cross on the
 Stamps, 423.

Roumania, 19, 38, 119, 197, 246, 287, 368,
 435, 443, 450, 483.

Russia, 18, 34, 66, 76, 119, 160, 197, 272,
 288, 433, 496.

St. Christopher, 185, 246.

St. Helena, 185, 198, 368.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 76.

St. Vincent, 145, 497.

Salvador, 18, 39, 58, 67, 76, 160, 230, 246.

San Marino, 198, 443.

Santander, 60, 120, 339, 371.

Scinde, 285.

"Scinde District Dawk," Stamps of the, 383.

Selangor, 498.

Servia, 104, 155, 198, 233, 246, 443.

Seychelles Islands, 198, 233, 272, 288, 319,
 443.

Shanghai, 78, 104, 234.

Siam, 78, 497.

Sirmoor, 327, 495.

Soruth, 103, 117.

South Australia, 328, 397.

Spain, 34, 176, 328, 443.

" Remarkable Stamps of, 176.

Statesville, 144.

Staten Island, Philatelic Society, 22, 64, 106,
 135, 185, 231, 270, 320, 356, 402, 439,
 479.

Straits Settlements, 39, 78, 199, 478, 497.

Surinam, 408.

Surcharged Stamps, 97, 175.

Swazieland, 18.

Sweden, 234.

Switzerland, 39, 145, 199.

Tasmania, 19.

Thronhjelm, 281.

Timor, 23, 477.

Tobago, 39.

Tolima, 40, 248, 342, 371, 446.

Travancore, 18, 73, 158, 196, 230, 234.

Trinidad, 101.

“ Some remarks on the earlier stamps
of, 136.

Tunis, the unpaid letter stamps, 97.

Turkey, 55, 288, 328.

“ Varieties of the 20 Paras of Dec.
1863, 55.

United States of America, 59, 68.

95, 100, 103, 114, 131, 144,

192, 243, 325, 391, 396, 403,

431, 444, 467, 490.

“ “ What the Newspapers say
of the new issues, 95, 131,
181.

“ “ Penalty Envelopes, 467.

Uruguay, 19, 40, 200, 230, 248.

Use of a Perforation Gauge, 58.

Van Couver Island, 83.

Values of Standard Foreign Coins, 17.

Venezuela, 60, 234.

Victoria, 80, 101, 120, 230, 397, 436.

“ Wrappers of, 468.

Western Australia, 200, 328, 368, 408.

Wurtemberg, 80, 288, 498.

Zacatecas, 159, 495.

Zululand, 61, 498.

