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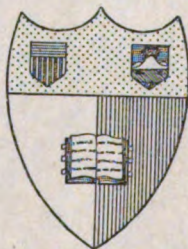
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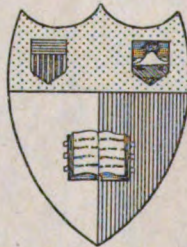


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1894

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SECOND SERIES.
Vol. VII.

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18 EAST 23d STREET,
NEW YORK.
1894

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AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

Published by **The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., 18 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.)

MEXICO.—Continued.
WRAPPERS.

I. For Inland Postage.

July, 1st, 1886.

Label and inscription typographed in black and stamp embossed in color on orange wove paper, flap at right with truncated ends gummed. Size 245x80mm.



Pr.

Esta fajilla sirve para impresos cuyo peso no excede de 60 gramos.

SERVICIO INTERIOR.

Estado de.....

A. The first line for address is opposite N of Interior, the 2nd between R and V of Servicio, the 3rd opposite S of Servicio.

1° Groundwork under eagle is lined all through.
3401 1c (60gr) green and black

Varieties:

- a. Flap to left.
3402 1c (60gr) green and black
- b. Flap gummed on face.
3403 1c (60gr) green and black

2° Groundwork under eagle is plain.

- 3404 1c (6ogr) green and black
3405 2c (12ogr) red and black

Varieties:

- a. Flap to left.
3406 1c (6ogr) green and black
3407 2c (12ogr) red and black
b. Label and inscription printed on both sides.
3408 2c (12ogr) red and black
c. Left side of top and bottom of first I of Interior broken and break in label between I and C of Mexicanos, extending vertically upwards and diagonally downwards to left.
3409 1c (6ogr) green and black
3410 2c (12ogr) red and black
d. Same as "c" with error in inscription "120 gramos" instead of "60 gramos".
3411 1c (12ogr) green and black
e. Same as "c" but flap to left.
3412 2c (12ogr) red and black
f. Break in upper label below A of Mexicanos.
3413 1c (6ogr) green and black
3414 2c (12ogr) red and black
g. Same as "f" but flap to left.
3415 2c (12ogr) red and black
h. Break in label between I and C of Mexicanos extending upwards to laurel branch.
3416 1c (6ogr) green and black
3417 2c (12ogr) red and black
i. Same as "h" but flap to left.
3418 1c (6ogr) green and black
3419 2c (12ogr) red and black
j. Flap gummed on face.
3420 1c (6ogr) green and black

k. Without stamp and flap ungummed and not truncated.

- 3421 (6ogr) black
B. The first line for address is opposite N, the 2nd opposite V, and the 3rd opposite E; break under A of Mexicanos in label.
3422 1c (6ogr) green and black

Varieties:

- a. Error: 2c s'amp impressed instead of 1c.
3423 2c (6ogr) red and black
b. Flap to left.
3424 1c (6ogr) green and black
3425 2c (6ogr) red and black
c. The first line for address is between I and N, the 2nd opposite V and the 3rd between S and E.

- 3426 1c (6ogr) green and black

Varieties:

- a. Label and inscription printed on both sides.
3427 1c (6ogr) green and black
b. Inscription at left is colorless.
3428 1c (6ogr) green and black
c. Error: 2c stamp impressed instead of 1c.
3429 2c (6ogr) green and black
d. First line for address is between I and N, the 2nd between R and V; break between I and C of Mexicanos.
3430 1c (6ogr) green and black
3431 2c (12ogr) red and black

November, 1886.

Inscriptions typographed in black and stamp embossed in color on orange wove paper; flap with truncated ends and gummed to right. Size 245x80 mm.

SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO.



FAJILLA PARA IMPRESOS

Pi.

Esta fajilla sirve para impresos cuyo peso no exceda de 120 gramos



SERVICIO INTERIOR.

Estado de

A. Stamp embossed in dotted rectangle; the first line for address is opposite I of Servicio and the 2nd opposite E.

- 3432 1c (6ogr) green and black
3433 2c (12ogr) and black

Varieties:

- a. Error in inscription.
3434 1c (12ogr) green and black
3435 2c (6ogr) red and black

b. Double impression of stamp, the second one colorless.

3436 2cx2c (12ogr) red and black

B. Stamp embossed in ruled rectangle; the first line for address is between I and O of Servicio, the second opposite R.

3437 1c (6ogr) green and black

Varieties:

a. Error: 2c stamp impressed instead of 1c stamp.

3438 2c (6ogr) red and black

b. Flap to left.

3439 1c (6ogr) green and black

3440 2c (6ogr) red and black

c. No punctuation after 'Gramos'.

3441 1c (6ogr) green and black

d. "Esta fajilla" in one word.

3442 1c (6ogr) green and black

e. Same as "d", flap to left.

3443 1c (6ogr) green and black

f. Same as "e", but flap gummed on face.

3445 1c (6ogr) green and black

C. Stamp embossed in ruled rectangle, first line of address is before I of Servicio and the second before E.

3446 2c (12ogr) red and black

Varieties:

a. Stamp inverted.

3447 2c (12ogr) red and black

b. POSTAL MEXICANO in one word,

3448 2c (12ogr) red and black

D. Stamp embossed in ruled rectangle, the first line for address is between V and I of Servicio and the second below S.

3449 1c (6ogr) green and black

January, 1870.

Same as preceding issue but flap is not truncated; stamp embossed in dotted rectangle.

A. First line for address is just above O of Servicio and the second opposite R.

3450 1c (6ogr) green and black

3451 2c (12ogr) red and black

Varieties:

a. Double impression of stamp, one next to the other.

3452 1cx1c (6ogr) green and black

3453 1cx1c (12ogr) green and black

b. Stamp inverted to the left of rectangle.

3454 1c (6ogr) green and black

c. Double impression of inscription, eagle excepted.

3455 1c (6ogr) green and black

d, G of "Gramos" is under M of 'Impresos'.

3456 1c (6ogr) green and black

e. Without instruction at sides and Coat of Arms inverted under "fajilla."

3457 1c (6ogr) green and black

f. R and A of Gramos missing.

3458 2c (12ogr) red and black.

B. First line for address is opposite O of Servicio, the 2nd between E and R.

3459 1c (6ogr) green and black

3460 2c (12ogr) red and black

Varieties:

a. Flap to left.

3461 2c (12ogr) red and black

b. Double impression of stamp, one next to the other.

3462 1cx1c green (6ogr) green and black

c. Without instructions at sides and Coat of Arms inverted.

3463 1c (6ogr) green and black

November, 1892.

Similar to preceding issue, without dotted space for stamp, instructions at sides in capitals; inscriptions and instructions lithographed in color and stamp embossed in color on buff paper glazed on the surface; flap to left, gummed, truncated ends. Size 248x78 mm.



ESTA FAJILLA SIRVE PARA IMPRESOS CUYO PESO NO EXCEDA DE 60 GRAMOS.

Sr.

ESTADO DE _____

SERVICIO INTERIOR.

3464 1c green, blue inscription 3465 2c carmine, rose inscription

II. For Universal Postal Union.

July 1st, 1886.

Label and inscription typographed in black, and stamp embossed in color on orange wove paper; flap with truncated ends and gummed at left. Size 245x80 mm.



**UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
MEXICO.—MEXIQUE.**

A. Break in label under A of Mexicanos.
3564 2c red and black

B. Break in label between I and C of Mexicanos.

a First line for address ends before O of Postal.

3565 1c green and black
3566 2c red and black

Varieties:

1° Flap at left.

3567 1c green and black
3568 2c red and black

2° Second line for address ends before S of Postal.

3569 1c green and black
3570 2c red and black

Variety: Flap to left.

3571 2c red and black

3° First line for address ends before T.

3572 1c green and black
3573 2c red and black

4° First line for address ends under S. U. and N. of Union Postal are broken.

3574 1c green and black
3575 2c red and black

5° The first line ends under P.

3576 1c green and black
3577 2c red and black

6° The first line of address ends under S, and the 2nd N of Union is over M of Mexique.

3578 1c green and black
3579 2c red and black

Variety: Flap is not truncated.

3580 2c red and black

November, 1886.

Inscriptions typographed in black, and stamp embossed in color on orange wove paper; flap to right, truncated and gummed. Size 245x80 mm.

A. Stamp embossed in dotted rectangle. Mexique punctuated; the first line for address ends in T of Postal.

3581 1c green and black
3582 2c red and black

Varieties:

a. Without stamp.

3583 black

b. Stamp inverted.

3584 2c red and black

c. Double impression of stamp, the first one colorless.

3585 2cx2c red and black

d. Double impression of stamp, both in color.

3586 2cx2c red and black

e. Flap to left.

3587 1c green and black

SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO.



PAJILLA PARA IMPRESOS.



UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL...UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
MEXICO...MEXIQUE

- 3588 2c red and black
B. Stamp in dotted rectangle, Mexique is not punctuated.
3589 1c green and black
3590 2c red and black

Varieties:

Flap to left.

- 3591 1c green and black
3592 2c red and black

C. Stamp in ruled rectangle.

1° First line for address ends under T of Postal.

- 3593 1c green and black
3594 2c red and black

Varieties:

- a. Without stamp.
3595 black
b. Stamp inverted in left corner.
3596 2c red and black
c. Double impression, the first one in red on reverse.
3597 1c1c red, green and black
d. Double impression of stamp, the first one colorless.

- 3598 1c1c green and black

e. Flap to left.

- 3599 1c green and black
3600 2c red and black

f. Flap to left, ungummed.

- 3601 1c green and black
g. Flap to right, ungummed.
3602 1c green and black

2° First line for address ends before S of Postal.

- 3603 1c green and black
3604 2c red and black

Varieties:

Flap ungummed.

- 3605 1c green and black
b. Flap to left.
3606 2c red and black

- c. Flap to left, ungummed.
3607 1c green and black

3° Same as "2°"; I of Mexique is under second N of Union Postal.

- 3608 1c green and black

The following article written by Mr. Albert E. Lawrence after diligent research and arduous study, replaces the lists of Habilitados of the 1864-66 (Eagle and Maximilian) issues published in the Journal in July and August, 1893, pages 359, 365, 366, 367, 397.

SURCHARGES OF SUB-DISTRICTS.

It has long been a puzzle to advanced collectors of the stamps of Mexico, as to the meaning of the single numbers found (in addition to the regular surcharge of control number and date), surcharged on the "Eagle" issues of 1864-66, and the "Maximilian" issues of 1866-67. The writer thinks he has solved the mystery, the fact being

that they have the same significance as the stamps of these issues found surcharged with two numbers and dates, and which have been commonly called in the past "Habilitados." This term is however, erroneous, as the second surcharged series of numbers and dates, or of numbers alone, were simply a system of control numbers used by the various postal districts in sending consignments

to the various sub-stations situated within their precincts. The boundaries of the postal districts apparently were not always confined to state lines, as will be shown in some of the following tables: For instance Zacatecas, which furnished most of the stamps used in Aguascaltes; S. L. Potosi, from whence many consignments were sent to Tula de Tamaulipas; etc., etc.

Some of the series are of far greater interest than the others, as for instance Guadalajara, where the sub-stations surcharged their names on the stamps which were sent to them without surcharge of the name of the issuing district. This is also the case with the consignments sent from Zacatecas to Aguascalientes, which are almost always found surcharged only Aguascaltes. Generally, however, the only method of ascertaining the destination of the consignments is by a careful study of the postmarks, and it is surprising how expert one can become in a short time in deciphering them. This is the case where the name of the town is given as part of the cancellation, which is almost always done, but when it merely consists of some fancy creation, such as are found in the series of Guanajuato, they can only be placed by finding the stamps on the entire letters. It will be remembered that the Central Of-

fice of Mexico did not commence surcharging the numbers on the consignments sent to the various postal districts until some months after the appearance of the "Eagle" issue, and then the first number found is 118-1864, showing that 117 consignments had been sent out before the system of numbering was begun. This the writer believes was also the case with the consignments sent from some of the postal districts to their sub-stations; for example, the earliest number he has found of the series of Queretaro, in 1864, is 41, and of the series of Puebla, in 1864, 44; careful search through large lots of these stamps failing to unearth any lower numbers. It will probably take years of patient examination to attain a complete knowledge of these interesting series. The writer considers that he has made a beginning and hopes that others will be found to assist in completing the tables which follow. The greatest difficulty will be found in tracing the "Maximilian" series, the stamps being so much rarer than the "Eagle" design. After the extinction of the Empire, several of the sub-districts were considered of sufficient importance to have consignments sent them direct from Mexico; for instance Cocula, Tepic, Tehuacan and Zamora in 1874, and Tula de Tamaulipas in 1868.

SERIES OF GUADALAJARA (STATE OF JALISCO)

This series differs from all others in that the numbers were commenced sometime in 1864 and continued consecutively through 1865 beginning again with number 1, in 1866. Also in that the first 15 numbers were also surcharged with the date as well. Number 15-1865 was surcharged Zapotlan, and number 15 without date appears to have been used both in Tepic and Colima; with the exception of this number all known to the writer seem to have been used only in the sub-districts designated in the following table. Where the town name is in brackets it mean that it is not surcharged on the stamp, and is only known by the cancellation.

Surcharged with number and date.							
	No.	Date.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1864-65	6	1864	Tepic	surcharged on	146	1864	2 reales
Eagle	7	1864	?	"	167	1864	4 "
	8	1864	Tepic	"	167	1864	2 "
	11	1864	(Tepic)	"	207	1864	2 "
	12	1864	(Tepic)	"	243	1864	2 "
	13	1865	Cocula	"	243	1864	$\frac{1}{2}$ & 2 "
	14	1865	Tepic	"	243	1864	2 "
	15	1865	Zapotlan	"	243	1864	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Surcharged with number only.							
	No.		Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865	15		(Tepic)	surcharged on	24	1865	1 & 2 reales
	15		(Colima)	"	24	1865	1 & 2 "
	16		(Tepic)	"	24	1865	2 "
	18		Cocula	"	24	1865	1 & 2 "
	19		(Zapotlan)	"	24	1865	2 "
	20		(Colima)	"	24	1865	1 & 2 "
	22		(Colima)	"	55	1865	1 & 2 "
	23		Zapotlan	"	24	1865	$\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 "
	23		Zapotlan	"	55	1865	1 "
	24		Tepic	"	55	1865	2 "
	9		Cocula	"	92	1865	2 "
	32		Zapotlan	"	92	1865	2 "
	32		Zapotlan	"	55	1865	1 "

	No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
	33	Tepic	surcharged on	92	1865	2 reales
	36	Zapotlan	"	131	1865	1 "
	42	Tepic	"	131	1865	1 "
	42	Tepic	"	155	1865	1 & 2 "
	43	Zapotlan	"	155	1865	1 "
	50	Zapotlan	"	155	1865	2 "
1866	1	Tepic	"	211	1865	2 "
	2	Zapotlan	"	211	1865	½ & 2 "
	3	Tepic	"	20	1866	2 "
	4	Cocula	"	20	1866	2 "
	5	Zapotlan	"	20	1866	2 "
	6	Tepic	"	20	1866	1 & 2 "
	7	Cocula	"	20	1866	½ & 2 "
	10	Tepic	"	51	1866	2 "
	11	Zapotlan	"	92	1866	2 "
	12	(Tepic)	"	51	1866	1 "
	12	(Tepic)	"	92	1866	2 "
	16	Tepic	"	51	1866	1 "
1866	20	Cocula	"	41	1866	25 cents.
Maximilian	27	?	"	41	1866	7 & 25 "
Lithog'p'ed	28	?	"	41	1866	7 & 25 "
	33	Tepic	"	41	1866	13 & 25 "
	35	(Sayula)	"	75	1866	25 "
Engraved	37	?	"	109	866	25 "

Colima is a small town adjoining that of Jalisco, the other towns named are all in Jalisco; the *Heitman* catalogue however calls Tepic a territory, but the best maps include it in the state of Jalisco.

SERIES OF JALAPA (STATE OF VERA CRUZ).

This series is always surcharged with the date as well as the control number, the system of surcharging did not commence until sometime in 1865, and the stamps always bear the name of the issuing district—Jalapa but not the name of the town to which they were assigned.

	No.	Date.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865	4	1865	Mexico	surcharged on	42	1865	1 & 2 reales *
Eagle	5	1865	Tesiutlan	"	42	1865	2 "
	6	1865	?	"	42	1865	2 " †
	8	1865	Tesiutlan	"	42	1865	1 "
	8	1865	Tesiutlan	"	100	1865	1 & 4 "
	10	1865	"	"	100	1865	2 "
	11	1865	Perote	"	100	1865	2 "
	14	1865	?	"	146	1865	2 "
	15	1865	?	"	146	1865	2 "
	15	1865	?	"	100	1865	2 " †
	15	1865	?	"	117	1865	2 " †
	16	1865	Altotonga	"	146	1865	2 "
	1	1866	Altotonga	"	8	1866	2 "
	2	1866	?	"	8	1866	½ & 4 "
	2	1866	?	"	42	1866	8 "
	4	1866	?	"	8	1866	½, 1 & 2 "
	5	1866	Manantial	"	8	1866	½ & 2 "
	6	1866	Papantla	"	8	1866	2 "
	7	1866	Altotonga	"	23	1866	2 "
	8	1866	?	"	23	1866	1 " †
	9	1866	Papantla	"	69	1866	2 "
	10	1866	Te-iutlan	"	69	1866	2 "
	12	1866	Altotonga	"	69	1866	2 "
	13	1866	?	"	69	1866	2 "
	14	1866	Perote	"	128	1866	2 "
Maximilian Lithographed.							
1866	17	1866	?	"	51	1866	7, 13, 25, 50 cent.

† *Heitman's Handbuch.*

* These may possibly be considered as veritable Habilitados. Tesiutlan is in the state of Puebla, Altotonga I have been unable to place; the other towns except of course Mexico, are in the state of Vera Cruz.

SERIES OF ZACATECAS (STATE OF ZACATECAS).

A large part of these stamps were consigned to Aguas Calientes, a very small state on the border of Zacatecas and were almost always sent without surcharge; on reaching there they were surcharged "Aguascaltes". In the table following it is to be understood that when the name Aguascaltes is bracketed, the stamps already bore the name Zacatecas. The consignments sent to the other towns were always surcharged Zacatecas only. The system of surcharging apparently did not commence until 1865.

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1864-65	1	Aguascaltes	surcharged on	244	1864	2 reales
Eagle.	2	(Fresnillo)	"	244	1864	2 "
	5	Agua-caltes	"	244	1864	2 "
	9	Aguascaltes	"	20	1865	2 "
	11	Aguascaltes	"	202	1864	1 "
	11	Aguascaltes	"	20	1865	2 "
	14	?	"	244	1864	½ "
	14	?	"	20	1865	2 "
	15	(Sombrerete)	"	204	1864	1 "
	16	(Fresnillo)	"	20	1865	2 "
	18	Aguascaltes	"	20	1865	2 " †
	19	?	"	204	1864	2 & 4 " †
	21	Aguascaltes	"	20	1865	1 "
	21	Aguascaltes	"	59	1865	2 "
	21	Aguascalientes	"	20	1865	1 "
	22	(Sombrerete)	"	244	1864	½ "
	23	(Fresnillo)	"	59	1865	2 "
	24	Aguascaltes	"	20	1865	1 "
	24	Aguascaltes	"	59	1865	2 "
	25	(Fresnillo)	"	202	1864	1 "
	28	(Sombrerete)	"	59	1865	2 "
	32	(Aguascaltes)	"	202	1864	1 "
	32	(Aguascaltes)	"	59	1865	2 "
	34	Agua-caltes	"	59	1865	2 "
	36	(?)	"	59	1865	1 "
	42	(Fresnillo)	"	102	1865	2 "
	43	(Sombrerete)	"	102	1865	2 "
	44	(Fresnillo)	"	59	1865	1 "
	46	Aguascaltes	"	102	1865	2 "
	49	(Sombrerete)	"	102	1865	2 "
	51	(?)	"	102	1865	2 " †
	53	Aguascaltes	"	102	1865	2 "
	54	(Fresnillo)	"	102	1865	2 "
	55	(Sombrerete)	"	102	1865	2 "
	58	Aguascaltes	"	102	1865	2 "
	62	Aguascaltes	"	20	1865	1 "
	62	Aguascaltes	"	102	1865	2 "
	68	(Sombrerete)	"	102	1865	2 "
	72	(Fresnillo)	"	148	1865	2 "
	73	Aguascal es	"	59	1865	1 "
	75	(?)	"	148	1865	2 " †
	77	(?)	"	148	1865	2 "
	82	(Aguascaltes)	"	59	1865	1 "
	82	(Aguascaltes)	"	148	1865	2 "
1866	2	Agua-caltes	"	5	1866	2 "
Eagle.	3	(?)	"	5	1866	2 "
	4	(Fresnillo)	"	5	1866	2 "
	7	Aguascaltes	"	204	1864	4 "
	7	Aguascaltes	"	59	1865	1 " †
	12	Aguascaltes	"	24	1866	2 "
	17	Aguascaltes	"	24	1866	2 "
	23	Aguascaltes	"	24	1866	2 "
	26	(?)	"	24	1866	2 "
	28	Aguascaltes	"	24	1866	2 "
	30	(Fresnillo)	"	24	1866	2 "
	31	(Mexico)	"	49	1866	2 " *

No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
32	Aguascaltes	surcharged on	49	1866	2 reales
35	Aguascaltes	"	24	1866	2 " †
37	(?)	"	24	1866	1 " "
40	Aguascaltes	"	49	1866	2 " "
45	Aguascaltes	"	24	1866	2 " †
46	Aguascaltes	"	82	1866	2 " "
47	Aguascaltes	"	82	1866	2 " "
1866	56	Aguascalientes	19	1866	25 centav's
Maximilian	57	(Aguascaltes)	19	1866	13 & 25 "
Lithog'p'ed	58	(?)	19	1866	25 "
	70	Aguascalientes	68	1866	25 "
	72	?	68	1866	25 "
	77	(Aguascaltes)	102	1866	25 "

* These may possibly be considered as veritable Habilitados.

† *Heitman's Handbuch.*

SERIES OF S. L. POTOSI (STATE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI).

This series is surcharged with the extra number only, and also only bears the name of the issuing district—S. L. Potosi. They are very numerous and the system of numbering the consignments began in 1864.

No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
1864	2	Matchuala	127	1864	2 reales
Eagle	4	Salinas	155	1864	2 " "
	6	?	155	1864	2 " "
	7	Matchuala	155	1864	2 " "
	11	?	127	1864	8 " "
	30	?	155	1864	2 " "
	37	Matchuala	127	1864	1 " "
	44	Cedral	127	1864	1 " "
	33	Matchuala	221	1864	2 " "
	35	Moctezuma	189	1864	2 " "
	38	?	221	1864	1 " "
	39	Ciudad del Maiz	189	1864	2 " "
	41	Catorce	189	1864	2 " "
	54	Catorce	206	1864	2 " "
	55	?	206	1864	2 " "
	56	Matchuala	206	1864	2 " "
	57	?	206	1864	2 " "
	58	Tula de Tamaulipas	206	1864	2 " "
	61	Salinas	206	1864	2 " "
	62	Tula de Tamaulipas	206	1864	1 " "
	62	Tula de Tamaulipas	226	1864	2 " "
	64	Ciudad del Maiz	226	1864	2 " "
	65	?	226	1864	2 " "
	67	?	206	1864	1 " "
	67	?	226	1864	2 " "
	68	Catorce	226	1864	2 " "
	70	?	206	1864	1 " "
	74	?	226	1864	2 " "
1865	2	Catorce	10	1865	2 " "
	4	?	10	1865	½ & 1 " "
	5	Matchuala	10	1865	1 " "
	10	Catorce	10	1865	2 " "
	11	Tula de Tamaulipas	10	1865	½, 1 & 2 " "
	13	Catorce	10	1865	2 " "
	14	Guadalcazar	10	1865	2 " "
	16	Matchuala	10	1865	1 & 2 " "
	18	Catorce	10	1865	2 " "
	20	Salinas	10	1865	2 " "
	21	Tu'la de Tamaulipas	10	1865	1 & 2 " "
	23	Matchuala	41	1865	1 & 2 " "
	24	Ciudad del Maiz	41	1865	2 " "
	26	Tula de Tamaulipas	41	1865	2 " "
	29	Matchuala	10	1865	1 " "
	29	Matchuala	41	1865	1 " "

No.	Used in.	surcharged on	No.	Date.	Value.
30	Salinas		41	1865	1 reales
33	?		64	1865	2 "
34	Matchuala		64	1865	2 "
35	Cedral		10	1865	1 "
36	?		64	1865	1 "
37	Rio Verde		64	1865	2 "
37	Mexico		64	1865	2 "
38	Salinas		64	1865	2 "
39	Tula de Tamaulipas		64	1865	2 "
41	Matchuala		64	1865	1 "
41	Matchuala		41	1865	½ "
43	Ciudad del Maiz		64	1865	2 "
45	Matchuala		64	1865	2 "
48	Matchuala		83	1865	1 "
50	Mexico		83	1865	2 "
51	?		83	1865	2 "
53	Matchuala		110	1865	1 "
56	Matchuala		64	1865	2 "
1865 Eagle.	56	Matchuala	83	1865	1 "
	57	Catorce	83	1865	2 "
	60	Charcas	110	1865	1 & 2 "
	61	Matchuala	110	1865	2 "
	62	Salinas	110	1865	2 "
	63	Matchuala	110	1865	1 "
	65	Mazapil ?	110	1865	2 "
	66	Rio Verde	110	1865	2 "
	69	Charcas	110	1865	2 "
	70	Ciudad del Maiz	110	1865	2 "
	70	Ciudad del Maiz	83	1865	1 "
	71	Moctezuma	139	1865	2 "
	72	Matchuala	83	1865	1 "
	77	Matchuala	83	1865	1 "
	82	Matchuala	139	1865	1 & 2 "
	83	Salinas	139	1865	2 "
	87	?	139	1865	1 "
	89	Matchuala	172	1865	2 "
	90	Rio Verde	83	1865	1 "
	94	Matchuala	139	1865	1 "
	96	Matchuala	172	1865	4 "
	97	Salinas	172	1865	2 "
	69	Charcas	172	1865	2 "
	99	Charcas	139	1865	1 "
	103	Catorce	172	1865	2 "
	120	Ciudad del Maiz	172	1865	2 "
1866 Eagle.	1	Tula de T	208	1865	2 "
	2	Matchuala	139	1865	1 "
	3	Matchuala	208	1865	2 "
	15	?	28	1866	2 "
	18	?	28	1866	2 "
	22	?	208	1865	1 "
	23	Cedral	57	1866	2 "
	24	Salinas	57	1866	1 & 2 "
	25	?	57	1866	2 "
	29	?	57	1866	1 "
	33	Catorce	77	1866	2 "
	34	Catorce	77	1866	2 "
	35	Cedral	77	1866	2 "
	37	?	77	1866	2 "
	42	Matchuala	97	1866	1 & 2 "
	43	Salinas	97	1866	2 "
	50	Salinas	111	1866	2 "
	51	Catorce	208	1865	½ "
	53	Matchuala	124	1866	1 & 2 "
	54	Catorce	124	1866	2 "

* These may possibly be true Habilitados.

I have never found any numbers surcharged on the Maximilian issues. All of the towns named above, with the exception of Tula de Tamaulipas, are situated in the states of S. L. Potosi.

SERIES OF QUERETARO (STATE OF QUERETARO).

Surcharged with the extra number only, and also always with name of issuing district—Queretaro The lowest number I have found surcharged is No. 41, issued in 1864, and I doubt if the consignments sent out previously were surcharged with the control number.

	No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
1864	41	?	surcharged on	129	1864	2 reales
Eagle.	43	Celaya	"	129	1864	2 "
	44	San Juan del Rio	"	129	1864	2 "
	49	Celaya	"	171	1864	2 "
	53	Celaya	"	171	1864	2 "
	55	San Luis de la Paz	surcharged on	198	1864	2 "
	57	Guanajuato	"	198	1864	1 "
	62	Celaya	"	198	1864	2 " *
	65	Celaya	"	223	1864	1 & 2 "
	66	San Felipe	"	223	1864	2 "
1865	5	?	"	223	1864	2 "
Eagle.	12	Hidalgo	"	11	1865	2 "
	13	Celaya	"	11	1865	2 "
	14	Acambaro	"	11	1865	2 "
	16	Celaya	"	11	1865	1 "
	20	?	"	11	1865	2 "
	23	Celaya	"	38	1865	2 "
	29	San Felipe	"	38	1865	2 "
	30	Mexico	"	38	1865	2 " *
	33	Celaya	"	38	1865	2 "
	36	Guanajuato	"	38	1865	2 " *
	39	?	"	57	1865	1 "
	40	Celaya	"	38	1865	2 "
	45	Celaya	"	80	1865	2 "
	45	Celaya	"	57	1865	1 "
	49	Yturbide	"	86	1865	2 "
	53	Acambaro	"	86	1865	2 "
	60	San Juan del Rio	"	86	1865	2 "
	63	San Felipe	"	86	1865	2 "
	67	Acambaro	"	86	1865	1 "
	70	?	"	129	1865	2 "
	72	Acambaro	"	149	1865	2 "
	72	Acambaro	"	129	1865	1 "
	73	?	"	129	1865	1 "
	74	San Juan del Rio	"	149	1865	2 "
	76	Hidalgo	"	129	1865	1 "
	79	Celaya	"	149	1865	2 "
	81	Celaya	"	149	1865	2 "
	81	Celaya	"	174	1865	2 "
	82	?	"	174	1865	2 "
	84	San Felipe	"	174	1865	2 "
	87	Celaya	"	184	1865	1 "
1866	4	?	"	4	1866	2 "
Eagle.	5	Celaya	"	4	1866	2 "
	5	Celaya	"	149	1865	4 "
	10	?	"	33	1866	2 "
	11	?	"	33	1866	2 "
	14	Celaya	"	33	1866	2 "
	14	Celaya	"	4	1866	1 "
	15	?	"	4	1866	1 "
	23	?	"	65	1866	2 "
	26	Celaya	"	65	1866	2 "
	27	San Felipe	"	65	1866	2 "
	28	San Miguel	"	65	1866	2 "
	42	Celaya	"	101	1866	2 "
	43	Acambaro	"	101	1866	1 "

	No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
	52	Celaya	surcharged on	101	1866	2 reales
	53	?	"	101	1866	1 "
	53	?	"	121	1866	2 "
	58	Celaya	"	121	1866	2 "
1866	1	?	"	6	1866	25 centavos
Maximilian II	1	?	"	6	1866	25 "
Lithgraph'd 15		Celaya	"	33	1866	25 "
	17	?	"	33	1866	7 "
	19	Mexico	"	33	1866	25 " *
	25	?	"	6	1866	25 "
	28	Celaya	"	77	1866 13 & 25	"
	32	Celaya	"	103	1866	25 "
1866	43	?	"	137	866	25 "
Maximilian	6	?	"	137	866 13 & 25	"
Engraved	42	?	"	137	866	25 "
1867	4	?	"	137	866 13 & 25	"
Maximilian						

* Probably true Habilitados.

Celaya, Acambaro, San Luis de la Paz, San Felipe, San Miguel and Hidalgo are all in the state of Guanajuato. San Juan del Rio, is in the state of Hidalgo.

Heitmann's Handbuch mentions 23 Queretaro on 13 centavos 46 1866 which was the regular control number issued to Puebla. I think it was probably described from an unperfect specimen, with number indistinct; if it is as they describe it, it would be a veritable Habilitado.

SERIES OF PUEBLA (STATE OF PUEBLA).

Surcharged with the extra number only, and also always surcharged with the name of the issuing district—Puebla. The lowest number I have found surcharged is No. 44, in the 1864 issue.

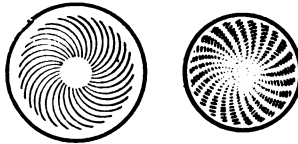
	No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
1864	44	Acatlan	surcharged on	125	1864	2 reales
Eagle	45	Huamantla	"	135	1864	2 "
	47	Tehuacan	"	135	1864	2 "
	54	?	"	147	1864	1 "
	55	?	"	147	1864	2 "
	59	Chalchicomula	"	147	1864	2 "
	61	Tehuacan	"	147	1864	1 "
	62	Acatlan	"	179	1864	2 "
	63	Tehuacan	"	179	1864	1 "
	74	Tehuacan	"	190	1864	2 "
	77	Tehuacan	"	190	1864	1 "
	79	Tehuacan	"	213	1864	2 "
1865	1	Acatlan	"	240	1864	2 "
Eagle	2	?	"	240	1864	2 "
	15	Tehuacan	"	8	1865	2 "
	21	?	"	37	1865	1 "
	22	Tehuacan	"	37	1865	2 "
	23	?	"	8	1865	1 "
	24	?	"	37	1865	2 "
	28	Acatlan	"	37	1865	2 "
	33	Tehuacan	"	56	1865	2 "
	41	Tehuacan	"	87	1865	2 "
	43	?	"	87	1865	2 "
	43	?	"	56	1865	1 "
	54	Tehuacan	"	115	1865	2 "
	60	Huamantla	"	115	1865	2 "
	65	?	"	115	1865	2 "
	67	Chalchicomula	"	87	1865	1 "
	68	Tehuacan	"	138	1865	2 "
	71	Acatlan	"	138	1865	2 "
	77	Huamantla	"	87	1865	4 "
	78	?	"	138	1865	1 "
	84	?	"	156	1865	2 "

No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
87	Tehuacan	surcharged on	156	1865	2 reales
91	?	"	190	1865	2 "
98	?	"	156	1865	1 "
99	Tehuacan	"	190	1865	2 "
1866	11 Tehuacan	"	22	1866	2 "
Eagle	14 ?	"	22	1866	1 & 2 "
	14 ?	"	216	1865	2 "
	24 ?	"	53	1866	2 "
	38 Tehuacan	"	53	1866	2 "
	43 ?	"	53	1866	2 "
	53 ?	"	53	1866	1 "
1866	23 Acatlan	"	33	1866	25 centav's
Maximilian	39 ?	"	82	1866	13 "
Lithog'phed	44 ?	"	108	866	25 "
	50 ?	"	82	1866	25 "
	54 Chalchicomula	"	108	866	25 "
Engraved	51 ?	"	108	866	13 "

Huamantla is in the state of Tlaxcala, the other towns mentioned are in the state of Puebla.

SERIES OF GUANAJUATO (STATE OF GUANAJUATO).

Surcharged with the extra number only, and also always with the name of issuing district — Guanajuato. The lowest number I have found is No. 53 in 1864. I find great difficulty in discovering where the different consignments were sent, as this district was much given to the use of ornamental postmarks, many of which did not give the name of the towns and which I cannot place until I succeed in finding them on entire letters. Consequently I will have to give a fac simile of the two cancellations.



I.

II.

No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
1864	53 Penjama	surcharged on	148	1864	2 reales
Eagle	55 ? (Cancellation No. 1)	"	148	1864	2 "
	58 Irapuato	"	148	1864	2 "
	59 ? (Cancellation No. 1)	"	148	1864	2 "
	60 ? (")	"	148	1864	2 "
	68 Irapuato	"	176	1864	2 "
	69 ? (Cancellation No. 1)	"	176	1864	2 "
	77 Cancellation No. 2	"	201	1864	2 "
	78 Cancellation No. 1	"	217	1864	1 & 2 "
1865	6 Cancellation No. 1	"	7	1865	2 "
Eagle	19 Cancellation No. 1	"	7	1865	2 "
	31 Irapuato	"	58	1865	2 "
	36 Cancellation No. 1	"	58	1865	2 "
	37 Leon	"	217	1864	4 "
	41 Irapuato	"	58	1865	2 "
	44 Cancellation No. 1	"	101	1865	2 "
	47 Cancellation No. 1	"	101	1865	2 "
	51 Cancellation No. 1	"	130	1865	2 "
	53 Cancellation No. 2	"	130	1865	2 "
	56 Cancellation No. 1.	"	130	1865	2 "
	60 Irapuato	"	130	1865	2 "
	61 Cancellation No. 1.	"	158	1865	2 "
	65 Cancellation No. 1.	"	158	1865	2 "
	68 Cancellation No. 1.	"	158	1865	2 "
	71 Cancellation No. 1.	"	170	1865	2 "
1866	13 ?	"	11	1866	1/2 "
Eagle	14 Leon	"	11	1866	2 "

No.	Used in.		No.	Date.	Value.
17	Cancellation No. 1.	surcharged on	11	1866	1 & 2 reales
19	Leon	"	45	1866	2 "
23	Leon	"	45	1866	2 "
26	Cancellation No. 1.	"	45	1866	2 "
27	Irapuato	"	60	1866	2 "
29	Leon	"	60	1866	1 & 2 "
30	Cancellation No. 1.	"	60	1866	2 "
32	Leon	"	88	1866	2 "
34	Leon	"	88	1866	2 "
35	Irapuato	"	88	1866	2 "
38	Leon	"	88	1866	1 "
38	Leon	"	107	1866	2 "
40	Irapuato	"	107	1866	2 "
1866	1	Leon	4	1866	25 centavos
Maximilian	2	Irapuato	4	1866	25 "
Lithog'p'ed	3	Cancellation No. 2	4	1866	25 "
	11	Leon	47	1866	50 "
	12	Leon	47	1866	25 "
	13	Cancellation No. 2	47	1866	25 "
	16	Leon	92	1866	25 "

Irapuato and Leon are in the State of Guanajuato.

SERIES OF DURANGO (STATE OF DURANGO).

The stamps of this series are always surcharged with name of issuing district, Durango, and also with the extra date as well as the extra number. They are not common and the lowest number I have been able to find is No. 20, in 1865, and I am rather inclined to doubt the various consignments being surcharged before that.

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865	20	Cuencame	surcharged on	233	1864	1 real
Eagle.	22	Gavilanes	"	233	1864	1 "
	22	Gavilanes	"	93	1865	2 "
	24	Nazas	"	141	1865	2 "
	25	Papascuaro	"	141	1865	1 & 2 "
	29	Cuencame	"	93	1865	2 "
	30	Cuencame	"	93	1865	2 "
	34	?	"	141	1865	2 "
	*35	?	"	141	1865	1 " (see note)
1866	5	Cuencame	"	10	1866	2 "
(Eagle)	* 7	?	"	141	1865	1 " (see note)
	7	?	"	10	1866	2 "
	*15	?	"	141	1865	1 " (see note)
	17	?	"	67	1866	2 "
	10	Cuencame	"	141	1865	1 "
	10	Cuencame	"	10	1866	2 "
	16	Cuencame	"	141	1865	1 "
	16	Cuencame	"	10	1866	1, 2, & 4 "
	22	Cuencame	"	67	1866	2 "

NOTE.—The above stamps marked with an asterisk were included in the series of Habilitados in the article for the Advanced Catalogue, but were merely included because of their being listed in Heitman's Handbuch. With the present increased knowledge of these stamps, it is now known that they were listed *wrong*, and that presumably their erroneous description must have been made from poor specimens. They have them 35—1865 on 14, 7—1866 on 14 and 16—1866 on 41, all of which it is now positive are wrongly described.

I have been unable to find any Maximilian stamps surcharged, and the above towns are all in the State of Durango.

Of the remaining series I have but little knowledge but hope later if by good fortune I am enabled to procure more specimens to give them more fully. All are simply surcharged with the name of the issuing district, and with the extra number only, except Merida and Toluca, which also have the extra date as well.

SERIES OF MORELIA (STATE OF MICHOACAN).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
Probably	9	?	surcharged on	220	1864	4 reales
1865	19	Purnandiro	"	220	1864	2 "
series of	20	Zamora	"	220	1864	2 "
Eagle.	21	Zamora	"	220	1864	2 "
	35	?	"	143	1865	2 "
Probably	4	?	"	84	1865	8 "
1866	5	?	"	84	1865	4 "
series of	17	?	"	106	1866	2 "
Eagle.						
1866						
Maximilian	4	?	"	16	1866	13 centavos
Lit'g'hed	38	?	"	50	1866	25 "

SERIES OF OAXACA (STATE OF OAXACA).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865 Eagle	46	Huajaram	surcharged on	108	1865	2 reales
	51	?	"	108	1865	½ "
1866 Eagle	22	?	"	42	1866	4 "
Maximilian		Lithographed				
1866	35	?	"	35	1866	25 centav's

SERIES OF PACHUCA (STATE OF HIDALGO).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865	18	Zacualtipan	surcharged on	210	1864	2 reales
Eagle	29	Chico	"	124	1865	2 "

SERIES OF MONTERREY (STATE OF NUEVO LEON).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865 Eagle	20	?	surcharged on	212	1864	2 reales

SERIES OF TULANCINGO (STATE OF HIDALGO).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865 Eagle	2	?	surcharged on	160	1864	2 reales

SERIES OF CORDOVA (STATE OF VERA CRUZ).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865 Eagle	11	?	surcharged on	95	1865	2 reales
	13	?	"	144	1865	1 "
1866 Eagle	12	Vera Cruz	"	41	1866	2 "
1866	2	?	"	8	1866	25 centav's
Maximilian	4	?	"	45	1866	25 "
Lithographed						
1867	8	?	"	5	867	25 "
Maximilian Engraved						

SERIES OF MERIDA (STATE OF YUCATAN).

Surcharged with extra date as well as extra number.

	No.	Date.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1866	1	1866	?	surcharged on	52	1866	7,25&50 centav's
Maximilian	36	1866	?	"	110	866	25 "
Lithog'phed	37	1866	?	"	110	866	25 "
	41	1866	?	"	110	866	7 "

I have never found any used specimen of the above, but Heitmann notes the 7 cent 1866-7 as used in Parral (State of Chihuahua) which would be a veritable Habilitado.

SERIES OF LAGOS (STATE OF JALISCO).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1866	23	San Juan	surcharged on	22	1866	25 centavos
Maximilian	32	?	"	22	1866	25 "
Lithog'p'ed	40	?	"	96	1866	13 "

SERIES OF CHALCO (STATE OF MEXICO).

	No.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1866	17	?	surcharged on	59	1866	13 centavos
Maximilian	17	?	"	69	1866	50 "
Lithog'p'ed						

SERIES OF TOLUCA (STATE OF MEXICO).

	No.	Date.	Used in		No.	Date.	Value.
1865	14	1865	?	surcharged on	91	1865	2 reales
Eagle	16	1865	Mexico	"	47	1865	1 "
	16	1865	Mexico	"	91	1865	2 "
1866	*27	1865	?	"	102	1865	2 "
Eagle	15	1866	?	"	79	1866	2 "
Maximilian Lithographed							
1866	2	1866	?	"	13	1866	25 centavos
Maximilian Engraved							
1866	1	1866	?	"	125	866	25 "

* This is thus described in *Heitman's Handbuch* but was probably copied by them from *Lockyer's* list, and is without question an error, "102—1865" having been the regular consignment to *Zacatecas*. As yet we have been unable to find No. 27—1865 to enable us to correct the mistake.

I have now imparted all the knowledge I possess about these interesting stamps and can only reiterate the wish others may be found to impart further information regarding them to the stamp collecting fraternity.

ALBERT E. LAWRENCE.

REMARKS ON THE INSCRIPTIONS ON CERTAIN STAMPS OF TURKEY.

BY C. P. KRAUTH.

The Turkish stamps of the issue from 1865 to 1882 have undoubtedly proved a stumbling block to almost every beginner, and, while very full descriptive lists of their peculiarities exist in foreign languages, I have never met with a concise and clear description in English.

The first issue of 1863 with the crescent and Thugra is so peculiar in its appearance as to be readily located, but with the succeeding issues of the crescent and star type the general similarity is so great as to be confusing. The type may be described as follows:

Size of printed surface, 22x18½ mm.; engraved in *épargne*; printed in color on white wove paper; variously perforated; occasionally imperforate; many variations of shades. The center shows a white five pointed star with rays of light, above a white crescent pointing upwards, surrounded by an oval of single pearls. Surrounding the pearls is a wide oval space with arabesques in color of stamp and bearing an inscription in Turkish characters in black or color. In the corners Arabic numerals, of which the values 10 and 20 Paras, 1 and 2 Piastres are in circles, and 5 and 25 Piastres in octagons. The Turkish inscriptions furnish the best means for distinguishing the various issues, and to them especial attention should be given. Upon examining them we find four groups of characters, of which three remain constant for all values of each issue, while the fourth varies with each value. The groups to the right, top and left are fixed and read (from right to left) *Posta Devlète Osmanié*, and signify Post of the Turkish Government. The fourth group, at the bottom, is the value of the stamp, written out, as "Twenty Paras," "Jirmí Para;" "Five Piastres," "Bésch Grusch;" "Twenty-Five Piastres," "Jirmí-Bésch Grusch,&c. The great flexibility of written Turkish in the matter of ornament, vowel marks and accents, has enabled the designer of the stamps to give the words five distinct types. The word *Devlète* occupies the prominent position at the top of the stamp, and we can confine our attention to this one word and be perfectly sure of the date of issue of the stamps.

Type I.

Type I. shows above the left hand character a figure which looks like a V with two rectangular dots above it and a dash to the right pointing upwards at an angle. Issued January, 1865.

Type II.

Type II. shows in the same place, three dots, no V, and the dash. Issued January, 1867.

Type III.

Type III. shows the V with the two dots to the right, not above it as in type I, and the dash. Issued 1869 to 1873.

Type IV.

Type IV. omits the V and the dash and shows only two dots. Issued November 1874 and January, 1875.

Type V.

Type V. is much more ornate than any of the others, filling almost the entire oval space of the stamp, and is readily recognized. In it the V is supplanted by an inverted comma followed by two dots and the dash, the comma and dots looking like the figures 600 written small. Issues of April, 1876, May, 1881 and January, 1882.

The drawings for this article of the five types of the word *Devlete* were made from Turkish stamps by the writer, by means of the camera lucida and a microscope magnifying over six hundred times, and have been reduced by photography from the original drawings, and are consequently accurate. Slight variations in the drawing of the characters of any type occur, but not

to such an extent as to render the determination of the proper type at all doubtful.

Of course a thorough study of the entire inscriptions should be made by the earnest collector, as this will enable him to detect those errors in which the written values do not agree with the numerals in the corners. A very exhaustive and valuable article which goes into these details, was published by Edouard von Neulinger in the issue of "Der Philatelist" for August, 1893.

Having fixed the five types of inscription firmly in our minds, let us proceed to apply them to the arrangement of the stamps in our album:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

1865 issue, Inscription Type I, in black, perforated 12½.

- 10 Paras, green, bronze green
- 20 Paras, yellow, orange
- 1 Piastre, lilac, gray
- 2 Piastres, blue, ultramarine
- 5 Piastres, rose, carmine
- 25 Piastres, yellow, orange
- 10 Paras, green, bronze green, imperforate
- 2 Piastres, blue, imperforate

1867 Issue, Inscription Type II, in black, perforated 12½.

- 10 Paras, bronze green, gray green
- 20 Paras, yellow, orange
- 1 Piastre, lilac
- 2 Piastres, blue, ultramarine
- 5 Piastres, rose, carmine
- 25 Piastres, orange, red
- 1 Piastre, lilac, imperforate

1869 Issue, Inscription Type III, in black, perforated 13.

- 10 Paras, lilac
- 20 Paras, green
- 1 Piastre, yellow
- 2 Piastres, red
- 5 Piastres, blue
- 25 Piastres, flesh color

1871 Issue, Inscription Type III, in black, rough perforation 7 to 10.

- 10 Paras, lilac
- 20 Paras, green, olive
- 1 Piastre, yellow
- 2 Piastres, red, pale rose
- 5 Piastres, blue, gray
- 25 Piastres, flesh color

1873 issue, Inscription Type III, in black, Imperforate.

- 10 Paras, lilac brown, brown violet
- 20 Paras, green
- 1 Piastre, yellow
- 2 Piastres, red
- 5 Piastres, blue
- 25 Piastres, flesh color

1873 Issue, Inscription Type III, in black, perforated 13.

- 10 Paras, lilac brown, brown violet
- 5 Piastres, ultramarine

1874 Issue, Inscription Type IV, in black, perforated 13½.

- 10 Paras, reddish violet
- 20 Paras, green
 - 1 Piastre, yellow
- 10 Paras, reddish violet, imperforate
 - 1876 Issue, Inscription Type V, in black, perforated 13½.
- 10 Paras, lilac
- 20 Paras, green
- 50 Paras, carmine
 - 1 Piastre, yellow, orange
 - 5 Piastres, blue
 - 25 Piastres, flesh color
- 10 Paras, lilac, imperforate
 - 1881 Issue, Inscription Type V, in black, perforated 13½.
 - 2 Piastres, red brown, dull pink
 - 1882 Issue, Inscription Type V, in black, perforated 13½.
- 20 Paras, gray

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

- 1865 Issue, Inscription Type I, in black, perforated 12½.
- 20 Paras, red brown
 - 1 Piastre, red brown
 - 2 Piastres, red brown
 - 5 Piastres, red brown
 - 25 Piastres, red brown
- 1867 Issue, Inscription Type II, in black, perforated 12½.
- 20 Paras, light brown
 - 1 Piastre, light brown
 - 2 Piastres, light brown
 - 5 Piastres, light brown
 - 25 Piastres, light brown
- 1 Piastre, light brown, imperforate.
- 1869 Issue, Inscription Type III, in red brown or brown, perforated 13, and having a red brown or brown border around margin of stamp.
- 20 Paras, light brown
 - 1 Piastre, light brown
 - 2 Piastres, light brown
 - 5 Piastres, light brown
 - 25 Piastres, light brown
- 1870 Issue, Inscription Type III, in red brown or brown, saw perforated, having a red brown or brown border around margin of stamp.
- 20 Paras, light brown
 - 1 Piastre, light brown
 - 2 Piastres, light brown
 - 5 Piastres, light brown
 - 25 Piastres, light brown
- 1871 Issue, Inscription Type III, in brown, rough perforation 7 to 10, having a brown border around margin of stamp.
- 20 Paras, light brown
 - 1 Piastre, light brown
 - 2 Piastres, light brown
 - 5 Piastres, light brown
 - 25 Piastres, light brown

1873 Issue, Inscription Type III, in brown, imperforate, having a brown border around margin of stamp.

20 Paras, light brown

1 Piastre, light brown

2 Piastres, light brown

5 Piastres, light brown

25 Piastres, light brown

1876 Issue, Inscription Type V, in black, with added value in French.

Perforated 13½.

10 Paras, ¼ Pre., lilac

20 Paras, ½ Pre., green

50 Paras, 1¼ Pre., carmine

2 Piastres, 2 Pre., red brown

5 Piastres, 5 Pre., ultramarine

From the above list we see that the fourth type of inscription does not occur on postage due stamps. Numerous good counterfeits of these issues exist and essays in various colors are offered for sale. Some color errors exist as well as errors in value. The perforations vary from clean cut regular perforations to rough, jagged perforations and pin perforations. The colors given in the foregoing list are those known to the writer, but the number of shades is very great in all the colors. Owing to the washed out shades occurring on some issues, an accurate description in a few words is impossible. I hope that the explanation of this simple means of distinguishing these stamps will awaken new interest in them with many young collectors who have found them too difficult. With the exception of the 25 Piastre values and some of the imperforates they are cheap and readily obtainable, and form a most interesting group of issues. The young collector should familiarize himself at the outset with the Arabic numerals and Turkish written values of these and all Turkish stamps. The following list gives all values which occur on the stamps of Turkey :

10	(١٠)	Paras,	On Pará,	Ten Paras.
20	(٢٠)	"	jirmí Pará,	Twenty Paras.
50	(٥٠)	"	elí Pará	Fifty Paras.
1	(١)	Piaster,	bír Grusch,	One Piastre.
2	(٢)	"	ikí Grusch,	Two Piastres.
5	(٥)	"	bésch Grusch	Five Piastres.
25	(٢٥)	"	jirmí-bésch Grusch,	Twenty-five Piastres.

THE SPECULATIVE ISSUE OF SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, December 15, 1893.

Editor American Journal of Philately:—

LOCAL POST OFFICE.

The Council have decided to make one issue of a limited quantity of ordinary stamps surcharged "Jubilee 1843-1893."

By order,

A. ROMER, *Local Postmaster.*

Shanghai, 1st Dec., 1893.

The above modest notice of a "limited issue" (10,000) marks a new departure in Shanghai. As I have heretofore defended in your *Journal* the Shanghai stamps against those who called them speculative, I feel that it be-

hooves me as a fair-minded philatelist to "take water" on the present occasion. When the late Mr. McGregor, Chairman of the Municipal Council, was alive he strictly maintained that the Post Office was not a money making affair and allowed no stamps 'for philatelic purposes only.'" Therefore the issues up to the present, however varied and however carelessly made, have been legitimate and made to fill a need of the office only. But a few weeks since Mr. McGregor died and the sale of the regular 2ct Jubilee stamps has turned the heads of the Council. Little wonder, perhaps, when they sold the whole issue of 360,000 as fast as they could be passed out at the window, exhausting the lot in ten days to the scrambling mob. Then came apparent in a few days the fact that five thousand dollars was needed for public purposes. It was voted to surcharge ten thousand sets of the present issue of stamps and the thing was fixed. But mark the open nature of the speculation. It was announced that the stamps would be sold by subscription and "in complete sets only." Fancy not being able to buy a one cent stamp at a Post Office without being told that you must buy a 5, 10, 15, 20, &c., also! But it worked! Every set was subscribed for before they were ready for issue on the 14th. "Only ten thousand to be sold! What rarities they must become when the regular Jubilee stamp of which there were 360,000 were now held at from 20 to 30cts each! Could anyone get in their subscription too quickly? Alas! for a poor deluded public; Having sold the ten thousand sets at once for the neat sum of five thousand three hundred dollars and the financial crisis past, it is now coolly announced that after this, as soon as ready, anybody can buy them in any quantity because these stamps are to be *used regularly for the whole Jubilee year*, or till January 1st, 1894, post cards, envelopes and wrappers being added surcharged as well.

I will add in justice to the Postmaster, who is a faithful hard working official, that it appears he is not to be blamed in this matter as he opposed this issue, but what shall we look for next in the Council? I defend them no more.

Yours cordially, W. C. EATON.

Later, Dec. 21st. The "indefensible issue for Commercial purposes," as a morning paper puts it, having been all absorbed the trusting public can already get as many of the "rarities", at least under 10ct, as desired, all the surcharges below 10c having been put on sale till January 1st. In fact surcharged stamps alone can now be purchased at the office. Only the 10,000 each of the 10c, 15c and 20c were issued however. The following is the list, all surcharged "1843-1893 Jubilee" in various ways.

Adhesives, ½c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, and 20c all black surcharges.

Envelopes, 1c and 5c, black surcharge and 2c blue surcharge.

Wrappers, 1c black surcharge and ½c and 2c blue surcharge.

Postal Cards, 1c and 2c red surcharge.

Letter Card, 1c red surcharge.

The Postmaster estimates that 100,000 of the smaller values will be issued.

I enclose herewith a ½c adhesive to show the surcharge.—That on the envelopes and wrappers is the same, except that instead of "1843 Jubilee 1893" it is "1843-1893 Jubilee"—The surcharge on the cards is larger.

One good thing can be said of the issue; no errors of type have yet been heard of.—A sheet of the 5c however, exists with the watermark upside down, as I have a dozen ½cts in strips in which close examination can detect no watermark, although it is very prominent in the other sheets. The regular 2c Jubilee also exists with watermark upside down. These are the only things approaching "errors" that I have as yet been able to discover and the Postmaster knows of no others.

THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF SHANGHAI.

Clippings from the Local Press.

SHANGHAI, 14th Dec. 1893.

To the Editor of *The Celestial Empire*.

Dear Sir.—I would like to draw attention in your columns to one of the strangest anomalies I have met with in the course of my varied experience. I have not been very long in your port and I certainly did not expect to find such a strange state of affairs, as I am now about to describe, existing in your much vaunted Model Settlement. Having been affected by the mania now prevailing amongst Shanghai residents to possess a few Jubilee stamps, I went this morning to the Local Post Office, an institution which, being under the control of your very model Municipal Council, I expected to find a model and a pattern for all post offices in the world. Judge then of my astonishment, when on presenting a few dollars and politely requesting their equivalent in Jubilee Stamps, surcharged, I was informed by a red-whiskered gentleman, who wore a fore-and-aft tweed cap, and who roared at me, in a loud voice and with a strong German accent, that not having applied by letter for the stamps before the 12th inst., I could not now be supplied with them. My informant, presumably the Postmaster, directed my attention to a printed notice bearing date 13th December, to the same effect, which was posted up on the wall of the office.

Now, sir, in all my experience I have never known of a person going to a public post-office to buy stamps, tendering good money for them, and being refused on the ground that he had not previously made his application by letter; and I must congratulate Shanghai on the possession of such a unique establishment. Enclosing my card, I beg to remain,

Yours truly, TRAVELLER.

We think it is high time that a protest was entered against the pettifoggery policy which the Civic Fathers are adopting with reference to the issue of Local Post stamps. Some 360,000 stamps at 2 cents each were issued during the Jubilee craze, with the result of a clear gain of \$7,200, less the cost of making, to the Municipal revenue, for it is not too much to say that none of these stamps were purchased with the intention of utilizing them for the ordinary purpose for which postage stamps are intended—namely, the franking of a letter to a certain destination. On an occasion like the Jubilee some little excuse may be offered for the eccentricities of the Local Post Office, which is an anomaly and almost useless institution as at present administered, its Postmaster being a more enthusiastic student of philately than he is a public servant; but when it comes to issuing surcharged stamps, with certain marks prized by the stamp collector, merely for the purpose of making money and filling the stamp albums of collectors, we think the Municipal Council are descending to the methods of Pumpnickel, and that the ratepayers should put a stop to the conversion of the Local Post Office into a mere institution for catering to the idiotic craze of the modern philatelist, instead of doing the business for which it was started—namely, to deliver correspondence with the least possible delay and red-tape rules. This it does not do; and it is notorious that it is a most inefficient and unsafe vehicle for the transmission of correspondence. A Local Post Office which sells \$7,200 worth of stamps in a couple of days, and yet cannot deliver a letter to Sicawei, the Point, or the

Arsenal, is certainly an anomaly. Better if the Council dismissed all ideas of earning a revenue in this absurd and undignified way, and devoted itself to extending the real usefulness of the Local Post Office to the Ratepayers. We do not want a stamp collecting and selling bureau maintained here at the expense of the Ratepayers, but a *bond fide* post office; and if Mr. Römer is so engrossed with his philatelist pursuits we must get someone else who will give more civility to the public, a little more attention to the legitimate duties of his office, and less to the catering to stamp collectors. In this connection we would draw the attention of the Municipal Council to the serious statement in our Chefoo Correspondent's letter, dated 10th inst., complaining that no mail matter had reached Chefoo for ten days. Yet on turning to the shipping notices, from the 28th November to the 8th December, we find that some half dozen steamers left Shanghai for Chefoo during that period which should have carried mails. Why were they not forwarded then? Was the Local Postmaster too busy getting ready surcharged stamps for the benefit of collectors to attend to his legitimate business? If great reformatations are not introduced in the Local Post Office, it will soon find its only business is selling postage stamps, which collectors will ere long get to estimate at their proper value, to the utter discredit of the Municipality. As it is, the Local Post Office is a farce, and the Council's new mode of raising the wind is absurd and contemptible to a degree.

Our strictures on the Municipal stamp dealing bureau, misnamed the Local Post Office, have brought us a whole sheaf of charges against that sadly mismanaged department. We cannot insert anything like all the complaints we have received from old and respected residents; they would fill our paper. But we may summarize a few. A resident, who is one of the best known men in Shanghai, complains that a letter, containing a dividend warrant, posted in the Settlement recently, took *four* days to reach his house, which is scarcely 200 yards from the Local Post Office. No satisfaction or explanation could be obtained. A lady posted a letter in Hongkew, a fortnight ago, to a friend in the Nanking Road; it has not been heard of since, and much inconvenience has been caused by its non-delivery. But no doubt when the Local Postmaster is finished with the hugger-mugger over the surcharged stamps he will give it his august attention. The writer posted a letter to the Bubbling Well Road a month ago and another to Yangtze-poo at the same time; neither of them have ever been heard of. A Volunteer living in the centre of the English Settlement writes to say that orders that were issued and posted a fortnight ago have never reached him yet. Another correspondent writes so briefly that we may give his complaint in full. It reads:—

"Additional to the already rather heavy list of charges against our Local Post office, allow me to give the following:—An invitation to St. Andrew's Ball was sent out in November, 1892; it reached its destination in October, 1893! The party's name to whom it was addressed has been in the Hong List for years. This needs no comment."

With the dozens of complains about the absurd, arbitrary and apparently vexatiously designed restrictions, which only a muddle-headed and officious Jack-in-office could devise, about the sale of Jubilee and surcharged stamps we do not propose now to treat. We give in another column a sample of their nature. We will, however, leave the courteous and obliging Local Postmaster to deal himself with his pet customers and friends, the postage stamp collector, as he will know best how to sympathize with and mollify them. But we must say we think the system by which he is allowed to refuse people

applying and tendering money for stamps, and treat them to insolence in broken English through a hole in the wall to boot, is one to which the Municipal Council must give very early and careful attention. We would like to know since when the Local Postmaster became the law-maker of these Settlements, and can make rules from day to day to suit his own purposes, and refuse to sell stamps unless the application is preceded by a written petition beseeching His Transparency's favor, followed by a *kowtow* in *propria persona* in order to comply with his ideas of the dignity of his office and the importance of his functions, of which we, however, think he should immediately be deprived. We do not want a fancy stamp vendor maintained out of the rates, and we do not think the Ratepayers desire it either. The sooner the Ratepayers put an end to the absurd policy which has destroyed the usefulness of what was once a fairly satisfactory public department the better, and we hope the Council will ere long see it in that light.

What with selling light and catering for philatelists, to the detriment of the Local Post Office, Municipal government is coming to a point which passes reason and only excites ridicule.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, 9 January, 1894.

Many things have conspired together to prevent my writing for THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY since October last. But dearth of news has not been one of the causes. And now comes the question of bridging over the months that have passed, all too quickly.

First then, I must say a word or two about our Exhibition of the Stamps of the West Indies and British Guiana, which was held at the Rooms of the Philatelic Society of London, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October last. It was an unqualified success and in every way convinced the Committee that the new departure in the exhibition line is immensely popular. The rooms were thronged from the hour of opening till the hour of closing, and though three days were devoted to the shows collectors continued to flock in for days after the stamps were cleared away. All the great London and provincial daily newspapers sent special reporters to write up the affair. Of course, most of the reporters were somewhat new to the work, and not a few very funny mistakes were made. Old Dr. Viner was the object of special notice as an exhibitor, and as the Grand Old Man of philately. One newspaper put him down at 90, and gave his portrait. As a matter of fact, he is just over 80 years of age, but as lively as ever. We hope to be able to boast of him as our centenarian exhibitor yet. For the general collector the great attraction was the royal exhibit. "Where is the Duke of York's?" was the constant inquiry addressed to members of the Exhibition Committee. The Duke's lot comprised some very good things. He showed a very nice lot of Turks Islands and British Guiana. But the fancy part of H. R. Hs., collection was a lot of the then current Trinidad stamps surcharged "9d" by the G. P. O., of the Colony to celebrate H. R. H's visit to the Island in 1891. Of course they were represented in an unused and used condition.

Of the Stamps it may be said that they were very fine, especially the early Trinidads shown by Mr. Chambers, Mr. Blest and Mr. F. Ransom. Mr. Blest also showed the 2c circular Guiana; but for completeness and arrangement Mr. Avery carried the day with his splendid collection of Nevis which included unused plates of all the issues. The magnificent strips of three

and four of the local impressions of Trinidad, however, evoked most admiration from the experts present; again and again our best collectors returned to feast their eyes on them, and one and all agreed that they were tip-top, the cream of the exhibits.

The Exhibition over and cleared away the Annual Banquet of the Society gave a finishing touch to a week of philatelic pleasures. Mr. M. P. Castle, as Vice-President, occupied the chair.

There were present all the leading dealers of the Metropolis, and our good friend Mr. Purcell, the Controller General of Stamps. The speeches and songs were well up to the average; indeed, a very neat speech by Major Evans in proposing the health of the chairman was one of the best I have heard for many a year. About 70 persons sat down to dinner.

But we have not done with Exhibitions yet, by a long way. As I scribble, Mr. Hastings Wright is busy preparing his English for show at the Society's rooms this week. Mr. Wright is a well known Specialist of English issues. He is down to read a paper on his favorite labels at Friday's meeting, and will arrange his Collection in our Exhibition cases to illustrate his paper. At the same time we are to have a further treat: The Duke of York has also kindly arranged to send his magnificent collection of the Postage and Telegraph stamps of Great Britain, comprising some eight hundred specimens in an imperforate state.

At our last meeting of the London Philatelic Society, we elected to membership another royal collector in the person of the Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch. He was proposed by the Duke of York, and is said to be a first class philatelist with a grand collection. In Russian species and varieties he is reported to be almost complete.

One more item about the London Philatelic Society, and I will have done blowing its trumpet for the present. You will have heard of the number of clever forgeries that are getting about, especially of Sydney Views. They have done good in their way, for they have at last convinced our leading philatelists that they must do something definite to protect collectors generally from being imposed upon, and it has been decided that the best way in which they can go to work is to place their experience at the service of Collectors generally. Mr. Bacon brought the matter before a meeting of the society, and proposed that the Council should be requested to appoint an Expert Committee to adjudicate upon any stamps sent to them for their opinion. So there is to be an Expert Committee, with a ring fence of consultative Specialists, and any forgery that escapes detection will be a *rara avis*. A small fee is to be charged to cover the cost of retaining a photograph of every stamp examined. When the Committee has got to work forgers and "fakers" will find it more difficult to palm off their high priced rarities, and it is to be hoped that the certainty of detection will increase the obstacles that bar the way to the profitable forgery of rare stamps.

We had scarcely got over the little excitement of the Exhibition before we were menaced with a much greater excitement of quite another sort. The *Times* newspaper came out one morning with the announcement of the death of the millionaire collector of Paris, Herr von Ferrary. The news spread as only such alarming news can spread. Dealers looked very blue, and one is said to have been so deeply affected that he had to be taken home in a cab. Certain it is that Herr von Ferrary has been a very valuable customer for sundry rarities, at "satisfactory" prices. Next morning the telegrams were flying Paris-ward carrying anxious inquiries. And back came the comforting reply that the great man was still in the land of the living. A few days after-

ward Herr von Ferrary himself wrote to the *Times* newspaper setting all doubt at rest. He was still able, as ever to repudiate titles that were thrust upon him by too zealous friends. Stamp merchants breathed freely once more, and the European philatelic market again revolved on its Parisian axis.

London, if I may dare to say so, is rapidly becoming the hub of the Philatelic universe, in the opinion of some active dealers. Several who have been doing a fair business in the country are gravitating Londonwards; even Vindin has fittted hither from Australia, and opened an office in the Strand, not far from Stanley Gibbons. He is going in for "small profits and quick returns", no dead weight of stock for him. Australians will, of course, be his specialty.

The Auctions continue to flourish, and prices still rule high for good things, but common sorts are going down! down! A few days since I dropped in for a chat with friend Chevely, and found him busy "lotting" up.

"What's the matter with Australians?" I said.

"Australians are going infernally badly," he replied.

"And what is up in their place?" I queried.

"Fine specimens of the better class of West Indians seem to go as well as anything just now," said the man of the hammer, adding, after a pause, "and fine early European; but Americans have dropped off a bit."

"And the cause?"

"The whole thing is due to the state of trade; dealers are not taking so much money, and are therefore, not so ready to buy."

"You don't think the glut is due to the number of auctions?" I ventured to ask, suggestively.

"Not at all. If trade was good they would absorb all that comes in for sale. But I'll tell you one thing," he said, emphatically, "it is every season becoming more and more difficult to dispose of anything but the finest specimens. In Germany you cannot sell anything but finest copies. It is getting to be the same here, and a good thing too. The day of second rate and damaged stamps is almost gone: there is no question about that. I don't say they wont sell, but people will have to allow a lot off to get rid of them."

Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., have just published their Christmas Annual. As in previous years this popular budget is full of good things.

There are contributions by Westoby, Castle, Dr. Viner, Tiffany, Lieut Napier, and other well known philatelists. Dr. Viner is very anxious that the word "philately," and its congeners, should be properly represented in the great Dictionary which is being published by the Clarendon Press of Oxford, after thirty years preparatory labor. The worthy Dr. may rest his soul on that point, for the chief editor of the *magnum opus* is himself an enthusiastic philatelist; he is in fact none other than Dr. Murray, the president of the Oxford Philatelic Society, whose meetings are held at his house.

We are promised something in the nature of a philatelic pawn shop. "A Philatelic Bank" it is to be called. Read: Blank, Blank & Co., (they are always in "Co") "Beg to inform the Philatelic public that they are about to open in a central position in London a set of offices for the purposes of a Philatelic Bank. Those dealing in philatelic goods know the advantage to be derived from being able to obtain temporary credit on low terms. We propose, therefore, besides undertaking the general cashing of our customers cheques, to make advances for short or long periods on Stamps (medium and rare), and also to discount our customers' trade drafts, &c."

Lantern Lectures on stamps are the coming novelty in our Society gatherings. The country Societies have led the way, but the idea was mooted

years ago to the London Society. Why this plan of illustration has not been taken up before is a matter for surprise. A stamp thrown on to the screen by the lantern shows up its minutest detail. For the purposes of comparing genuine and forged stamps the lantern will yet be regarded as the indispensable thing.

My fellow collector of Transvaals, Mr. R. Pearce, has just enriched his already fine collection by the purchase of Mr. Douglas Garth's Transvaals. Mr. Garth, the genial Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, and myself, were the sole exhibitors of Transvaals at the big Exhibition in 1890. Since then Mr. Garth has drifted off to Europeans but I have stuck to the South African Republic, and, in addition, I have "enthused" my friend Pearce in the same direction. We have very few, if indeed any, serious competitors in our speciality, so we generally go shares in any lots that we buy at auctions. On one occasion, however, there was a particular complete sheet advertised that tempted us sorely. We kept dark, and on the evening of the auction quietly, but separately, strolled into the auction room, each hoping that the other would be conspicuous by his absence. There was nothing for it but to bid against each other. At the last moment we agreed to buy the sheet and afterwards cast lots for it. The prize fell to us for \$5, instead of the \$30 we were prepared to go for it, in competition, and I am happy to say it now reposes peacefully in my album as one of the gems of my collection.

We are going back to some of our old world ways in the matter of the conveyance of postal parcels. The Postmaster General has just established a new Parcels mail between London and Bedford by road, instead of by rail. The railways do a brisk business of their own in the Parcels line in competition with the Post Office. The Postal authorities, finding themselves handicapped in this competition by the high rates charged them by the railways, have put coaches on the road in the old style. The coach is a light, but substantial, vehicle drawn by three horses, and heavily laden. In addition to the driver there is a formidably armed attendant as a regular inside passenger. If the experiment proves successful we are to have the old coaching system back again in full force. Meanwhile, the railway authorities are not idle. They announce a startling development in a new engine which will do its regular 100 miles an hour. When that is put on the road the public will hardly be content to wait for the conveyance of its missives, or even parcels, by Coach.

New designs for Albums are all the go just now among big collectors. Thus far Mr. Avery has taken the cake for his beautiful page with sunk mount. A substantial border of raised paper all around each page recesses the portion of the page on which the stamps are arranged, and so protects them from friction against the opposite leaf. For the higher class of Collectors I venture to predict that the sunk mount will be the Edition de luxe for the Stamp Album of the future where \$8 or \$10 per vol. is not a great obstacle. One of our largest firms has already put a sunk mount album on the market as an experiment, but its large page makes such a ponderous book that one almost wants a wagon and a team of horses to convey it from place to place. The price too is suited only for collectors of "Post Office" Mauritius, Circular British Guianas, Livingstones, Brattleboros, and other common stamps. It is \$20 per vol.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has started its interviewer on a new quest, namely, to search out Collectors who blush unseen, that is to say, Collectors who are not openly allied with the pursuit. The first discovery is Mr. Harold Frederic, the American novelist, playwright, and Journalist, who

acts as European Correspondent for the *New York Times*. Mr. Frederic seems to be one of those fortunate individuals who, not having swopped away his boyhood collection, has a few good things in early issues. Asked if he stuck to philately still, he replied: "Why, of course I do. 'There are many charming and profitable diversions which working men find rest in, and I myself have tested and am interested in a number of them, but of them all, there is none I would relinquish so unwillingly as the collection of stamps.'"

The days of the oxidised stamp are numbered. It can be restored to its pristine beauty by a chemical process, at present the new process is a secret; but it is known to one or two leading collectors, Mr. Bacon amongst the number. It has been tried and found to be absolutely safe and unquestionably successful. Mr. Bacon has tried it upon Newfoundland in the Taping collection; and it has turned badly oxidised stamps into brilliant copies. The discoverer of the new process is I believe, a philatelist. It is to be hoped that he will as soon as possible, place his discovery at the service of philatelists generally. Of course we have heard from time to time of cures for this insidious stamp disease, but there seems to be no doubt of the latest medicine being really effective.

Saturday, 13th January, 1894.

We had a splendid meeting and show at the London Society's Rooms last evening. Numbers of collectors dropped in during Thursday and Friday, to see M. Hastings Wright's collection, and at the meeting last evening the large room was crowded with well known collectors, including Messrs. Philbrick, Q. C., Baron de Worms, Castle, Bacon, Filleard, Grath, Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, Willet, F. West, etc., over 40 collectors were present.

In addition to Mr. Wright's collection we had also those of Messrs. F. West and Gordon Smith, each a grand show in itself. Mr. West was the only one who went in for used as well as unused. After the business was over the specialists set to work envying each others accumulations. The business was led off with an excellent paper from Mr. Wright, in which he successfully proved that those who went in for English properly, had no need to grumble at the lack of varieties to be hunted up; and the conversation that took place afterwards added the fact that a long pocket is also a *sine qua non*, \$50, \$60, and in one case \$125 stamps being shown. I have even heard of a dubious variety on the continent having tempted an offer of \$400. The Duke of York's collection was passed round by W. Filleard, on movable leaves and fairly made our lips water. For lovely shades, and undreamt of varieties it was the *crème de la crème*. Truly our Royal Hon. President of York can take the shine out of us in English; he sent a very modest autograph letter with his collection.

Hitherto, members who wished to illustrate their papers by showing their stamps have handed moveable leaves around as they read. This plan had the decided disadvantage of distracting members' attention from the reading of the paper. The new plan, now so successfully inaugurated by Mr. Wright, of utilizing our exhibition cases, allows a member to place his collection on actual exhibition for a couple of days, and then, when he reads his paper, his listeners are prepared by a previous examination of his stamps to fully appreciate what he has to say about them. The exhibition cases are substantial walnut frames, with moveable backs that may be closed up and sealed. They are suitable for hanging on the walls, or for fixing on stands. They are very shallow; as shallow almost as a picture frame, so that the stamps may be closely examined.

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

A NOTE ON THE PUNCHED POSTAGE STAMPS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Philatelic Record.*)

In our early days of collecting, the current stamps of Western Australia were very *commonly* found with a hole punched in the middle of them. The report current amongst collectors and dealers in Paris, where we then happened to be, was that they were used on letters from the convict establishment of the Swan River. In 1865 M. Moens received a letter from a correspondent dated from Perth, 27th December, 1864, to the effect:—

"In reply to your question as to perforation of certain stamps, I have the honour to inform you that the Local Government has never issued stamps of the kind you mention.

"This custom is adopted by the Imperial Government for franking official correspondence.

"You will perhaps ask, what is the Imperial Government? We understand by that term the Government of Great Britain; that is to say, the mother country. It maintains here a staff of officers exercising separate and distinct functions from the Local Government, who have the control of everything, and are paid by the Metropolitan Government. It is they who make use of the local stamps out of the moneys of the British Government for their official correspondence, and perforate them in the way you know, in order that they may not be used for private letters, or for any other illicit purposes.'

Upon this M. Moens denominated them "*Timbres pour la correspondance officielle.*"

We do not call to mind that anything else in particular was written about these stamps until we come to the treatise in *Oceania*, in which the *London Society* says: "In the early days of stamp collecting a superstition was current to the effect that these stamps were supplied to convicts serving their sentence of transportation in Western Australia, and distinguished their correspondence from that of the rest of the community. As a matter of fact, these mutilated stamps were employed to frank and to particularise official correspondence."

Why a tradition, however baseless, should be termed a "superstition," we are happily not called upon to define; but we always believed that the tradition was not altogether *without* a foundation, and that letters had at times been received from convicts bearing stamps so perforated.

Mr. Raynor also shared in our belief, and has induced Mr. Snellgrove, who has founded the Western Australian Philatelic Society, to examine whether there were any real grounds on which this tradition may have rested, and whether what is termed "matter of fact" was clearly stated when it was declared *generally* that "these mutilated stamps were employed to frank and to particularise official correspondence."

It will be well to commence by fixing the date of issue of these stamps, which we are enabled to do by the following extract from the *Official Gazette*:

"COMMISSARIAT POSTAGE STAMPS.

"For the purpose of preventing the improper use of postage stamps provided for Imperial service, in future such stamps will be perforated in or near

the centre, the hole being about one-sixth of an inch in diameter; and all persons are requested not to receive any stamps so perforated which may be offered as money.

"J. W. BOVELL,
"Deputy Commissioner-General.

"Perth, 31st July, 1861."

It would appear that the reason for issuing this notice was that some stamps had, without any evil intention, been used for private correspondence, and though replaced immediately afterwards, the records show that a severe reprimand was administered for so doing.

The above notice proves that the stamps so perforated were not for general use for official purposes, but only for the use of the official correspondence of the British establishment in the colony.

But Mr. Raynor's correspondent went somewhat deeper into the investigation of their use. The present Superintendent of the gaol at Freemantle was nine years in the Convict Department of the Imperial Government while these stamps were in use, and he states that the Imperial or British Authorities purchased such postage stamps as they required from the Western Australia postal authorities, and when the stamps came to the office of the convict establishment they were punched by the head clerk or controller to obviate fraud, and were used on all official correspondence by the Imperial officers, and by the convicts. They were also used by the British *Military Department* generally. Pensioners' letters were allowed to be franked by the commanding officer, but the punched stamps were exclusively used for the official correspondence of the Convict and Military Departments, and were never so used by the Western Australia Crown Departments as distinct from the Imperial Departments.

If this be a true version of the mode in which the punched stamps were employed, their use by the convicts is not such an utterly baseless tradition as can be denominated a "superstition," which we charitably interpret as "supposition." To call these stamps "stamps for official correspondence" is also, we think, a misleading definition, as it might seem to imply that they were used for the official correspondence of the Western Australian Government officers, whereas their use was strictly limited, by the notice of the 31st July, 1861, to the Imperial Establishment in the colony; and this entirely agrees with what the correspondent of M. Moens said was their special destination. It would, in our opinion, be better to resort to the original definition, and to describe them as "Commissariat Postage Stamps."

The date of the first issue may be assumed to be the 1st August, 1861.

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

BY DAVID H. HILL.

(Written for *Vindin's Monthly*.)

Type VII. In the last paragraph of my former article an error occurred in stating the kind of paper on which the stamps were printed. The 612,000 penny delivered to 29th June should not have been given as on wove paper. In printing these stamps Mr. Robinson used laid paper, as specimens dated July and August, 1859, attest, the next delivery of this value not being made till the 2nd September. With the fourpence I have not been able to note a

dated specimen laid horizontally perf. 12 earlier than December, 1859, but I am of opinion that the 1,440,000 delivered previous to the end of August were also on that paper. As the penny and fourpenny stamps supplied under Mr. Robinson's contracts of 8th Dec., 1858, and 9th February, 1859, would in the ordinary course be exhausted about the 10th July and 19th June, 1859, respectively, those printed under his contract of 11th April, 1859, must have been in issue during the same months. The earliest dated specimen of the penny, laid horizontally perf. 12, I have met with is 18th July, 1859.

From the date when Mr. Robinson was appointed to the position of Printer of Postage Stamps, 1st January, 1860, to the latter end of March he printed of this type, 1,098,000 fourpenny, and from then to the beginning of June 840,000 penny, making a total from April, 1859, of 3,011,880 penny and 2,880,000 fourpenny on wove and laid paper, all perf. 12. So far as I have been able to discover, there is no means of ascertaining the exact numbers printed on wove and on laid, as Mr. Robinson must have employed both kinds of paper. On comparing the dates of numerous specimens which have come under my notice I find that the wove paper was in use quite as late as the laid horizontally, and that during the latter portion of the currency of these stamps the dates are coincident. The penny and fourpenny on wove paper perf. 12 supplied by Mr. Robinson previous to April, 1859, having been, as before mentioned, exhausted about the middle of 1859, and the same values on wove paper perf. 12 continuing in use for a further period of 12 months, shows without doubt that additional supplies were printed on this paper.

Including the contracts of 8th Dec., 1858, and 9th February, 1859, there were printed 4,491,840 penny and 3,880,080 fourpenny, all perf. 12. If the present prices of the stamps can be taken as any standard by which to estimate the proportion of each, I should say that the supply on wove paper was approximately 2,500,000 penny and 1,680,000 fourpenny, and of the laid horizontally 2,000,000 penny and 2,200,000 fourpenny.

No further printing of fourpenny stamps of this type took place. The penny were next printed on paper watermarked with the value in words, and it is necessary to revert some 12 months. In May, 1859, it was decided to obtain specially watermarked paper from England, and a requisition was forwarded by the Post Office through the Government storekeeper to the Treasury Department for a supply of paper and inks to be procured for "a proposed new issue of postage stamps," with the request that the articles be obtained by the commencement of the following year. This order was in June transmitted to the Colonial Agents General, London, accompanied by a pattern sheet, and a specification of the quantities and description of paper and inks required.

As the sheet itself is described further on, and corresponds in form with the pattern, it will be sufficient to state here that on the latter were four examples of lettering, one on each pane, the first being "One Penny" in sans serif, and the others, "Four Pence," "Six Pence," and "Five Shillings," in grotesque. The pattern also gave a direction at foot that the words "Victoria," "Postage" were to be repeated on each side of the margin.

The specification of the paper was as follows:—

30,000 sheets of the size of the pattern, having the words—

ONE
PENNY

in condensed grotesque characters as large as the width of the stamp shown

on the sheet will allow. The lines showing the size of the stamps to be shown in the watermark, which must be as distinct as possible, so as to be visible on the printed sheets. The quality of the paper to be similar to that used for bank notes, with a smooth surface, and not to exceed six pounds weight to each 500 sheets.

12,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

TWO
PENCE

as aforesaid.

10,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

THREE
PENCE

as aforesaid.

30,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

FOUR
PENCE

as aforesaid.

20,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

SIX
PENCE

as aforesaid.

3,000 sheets of ditto, having the words—

FIVE
SHILLINGS

as aforesaid.

The printing inks ordered were: Light green, lavender, light pink orange, light yellow, light blue, dark blue, vermilion, brown and carmine from six to eighteen pounds of each.

The Agents-General for the Crown Colonies appear to have consulted the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the subject of paper best adapted for postage stamps, and they gave the opinion that bank note paper would be unsuitable for the purpose. With regard to the watermark they considered that more accuracy would be obtained by moulds and hand labor than by dandy rollers, and in drawing attention to the form of the watermark, observed that "the difficulty would be in making each stamp fall exactly upon the watermark, if it were of a size such as that of the specimen which is probably equal to the stamp itself. The Board mentioned the names of Mr. E. S. Wyse, of Northampton, and the Messrs. Turner, of Tunbridge Wells, as the manufacturers of the paper used by that Department for the various stamps.

Three tenders were received by the Agents-General for the manufacture of the paper, viz., from Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co., Richard Turner, and Thomas H. Saunders. That of the last named was accepted, the Agents-General in their letter of advice stating that "Mr. Saunders is highly recommended by the Bank of England as a manufacturer." I find that Mr. Wyse

declined to tender, he considering it so unlikely that the watermarks could be made to show in so small a space, in single characters, still less in grotesque. Mr. Saunders appears to have come to the same conclusion with regard to the latter, as the watermarks were not made in grotesque lettering.

The printing inks ordered and a portion of the paper were received by the Post Office about the 8th June, 1860, and the remainder of the paper during the same month.

Mr. Saunders' invoice for the paper stated:—

60 Rms. —	30,000 Sheets	1d. stamp.		
24 “	12,000 “	2d. “		
20 “	10,000 “	3d. “		
60 “	30,000 “	4d. “		
40 “	20,000 “	6d. “		
6 “	3,000 “	5s. “		
<hr/>				
210 Rms. =	105,000 Sheets	at 5s. per 1,000 . . .	£262	10 0
Three pairs of moulds, watermarked, with the value on each stamp, for the production of the above paper, at £30 per pair			90	0 0
Three large cases, lined with tin			4	0 0
			<hr/>	
			£356	10 0

This was a hand-made linen paper of a hard texture, and not suitable for printing from electrotypes. The size of the sheet was 12x11½ inches, and it contained 120 watermarked rectangles divided into four panes, each pane measuring about 5x4½ inches, and having 5 rows of six rectangles, all watermarked in words with the value of the stamp it was intended to print on the sheet. The distance between the two upper and the two lower panes was about 3-10in., and between the two left and two right hand panes ¼in. The watermarked lettering in the panes was in sans serif. On the four sides of the margin of the sheet were watermarked the words, "Victoria," "Postage"—the former in open block lettering and the latter in open Roman, half an inch in height, and having the initial letters of each slightly enlarged.

In August, 1860, a second supply of this paper was ordered by the Post Office, namely 35,000 sheets, watermarked "One Penny;" and 35,000 sheets watermarked "Four Pence." This was received and taken into stock on 1st July, 1861, and was the last of this description. While on this subject it may be well to trace a little further the receipt of watermarked paper, as it relates to some of the stamps of this type.

Mr. Saunders' paper not having been found altogether satisfactory, the Stamp Printer, in June, 1861, suggested that paper be obtained from Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and recommended that, instead of words of value, the watermarks should consist of a single figure. This proposition was carried into effect, 20,000 sheets of penny and 40,000 sheets of four penny being ordered. The paper was received and taken into stock on 4th October, 1862. A further supply, consisting of 12,500 sheets two penny and 12,500 sheets six penny paper of the same description, was taken into stock on 2nd March, 1863.

This was a machine-made wove paper. The sheets measured 12 in. x 11 ⅞ in., and were watermarked 120 times with a single line figure of value. The watermarks were placed in panes, as before, but were not enclosed in rectangles. The top and bottom of the sheet was watermarked "Victoria" "Postage," in open block letters 3-10in. in height, the words being divided by a

small cross (thus +) of equal height to the letters. The margin of the sheet on each side bore a similar watermarked cross in the centre. These marks were, no doubt, intended to act as a "lay" for the paper in printing. The sheets extended on each side about an inch to an inch and a quarter beyond the watermarked figures.

The unwatermarked space separating the two upper and lower panes, was in the figure "1" paper, 7-10in.; in the figure "2" paper, 4-5in.; in the figure "4" paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; in the figure "6" paper, 7-10in.; and between the left and right hand panes, was 1in. 7-10in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 7-10in. respectively.

Between the horizontal rows of watermarks in the panes, the distance was about $\frac{3}{2}$ in. in each of the sheets; but in the vertical rows, it varied from 2-5 in. to 4-5in., according to the figure used.

To return to the paper watermarked with value in words, it will be seen that the total number of sheets received from Mr. Saunders was 65,000 "One Penny," 12,000 "Two Pence," 10,000 "Three Pence," 65,000 "Four Pence," 20,000 "Six Pence" and 3,000 "Five Shillings."

The first printing on this paper was made in June, 1860, and Mr. Robinson delivered into stock 1,000 sheets of penny stamps during that month. Between then and July, 1861, there were seven more printings of this value, and the Stamp Printer delivered into stock altogether 3,660,000 watermarked "One Penny," and perforated 12. A new type for this value came into use shortly afterwards.

As the supply of two and a half millions twopenny stamps on laid paper lasted nearly three years, there was no further printing until the end of May, 1861, when 1,000 sheets were done on the "Two Pence" paper. There were five separate printings, and the 12,000 sheets lasted the Stamp Printer just twelve months, that is, to the end of May, 1862. The number delivered into stock was 1,440,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The first printings appear to have been in reddish lilac and lilac, changing later on to a dull slate grey.

In December 1862, a further supply of twopenny stamps was required, the stock being almost exhausted, and there being no paper on hand with watermark corresponding to this value, recourse was had to the "Three Pence" paper. Altogether 3,000 sheets were printed with this watermark, making 360,000 stamps, perforated 12. Of these 120,000 were taken into stock in December, and the remainder during the following month. The first printing was made on 12th December, 1862, and the first delivery into stock, comprising 500 sheets, was made on the 17th of that month.

The next printing of this value, consisting of 4,000 sheets, was commenced on 14th April, 1863, and was on the figure "2" paper. The first delivery into stock was 500 sheets, on 20th April. There were four separate printings, the last being made on 17th February, 1864, and the number delivered into stock was 1,260,000 stamps, watermarked single line "2," and perforated 12. In commencing the printing on this paper, Mr. Robinson appears to have reverted to the reddish lilac color, then to lilac, and ended up with slate lilac. This was the final printing of Type VII.

(To be continued.)

THE HAWAIIAN 5¢ BLUE, INTER ISLAND.

In our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors we advanced the theory that this stamp is a concoction and that no such stamp ever existed in the

Hawaiian Islands. Our arguments appear to have been convincing, as the majority of European authorities have quietly dropped the stamp out of their catalogues, and, contrary to their usual practice, they have omitted to mention the cause for their action in their catalogues. *No doubt a lapse of memory on their part.*

We have now received a pamphlet from Mr. Walter Mr. Giffard of Honolulu on the postage stamps of the Hawaiian Islands in which the following appears:—

"The 5c cent Dark Blue of 1865, on Blue wove paper, with "Inter Island" at left side and "Hawaiian Postage" at right, is, by certain philatelists abroad, said to be a fake; but the writer has seen postally used copies in Mr. Thos. G. Thrum's as well as one other local collection, and the genuineness of both specimens is unquestionable. Mr. Thrum procured his several years ago from the original envelope addressed to a member of his family, and has, therefore, been able to trace its genuineness. When writing upon the subject of this stamp in 1878 he stated and is still inclined to believe that this was, in reality, an error. The scarcity of the stamp in a postally used state naturally leads one to believe this to be a correct view, and that the figure 5 and value below had been inadvertently inserted in the plates set up for the one and two cent values which were in use at that time."

In the above we do not find an answer to a single one of the objections that we raised against the stamps, and we must confess that we are not at all convinced by the arguments adduced. It is stated in the first place that the writer has seen postally used copies of the stamp, but may he not mean *postmarked copies*? If the latter be the case, we have seen a number of such, but we still hold to the theory that it is easier to counterfeit a postmark than to counterfeit a stamp. It is also stated that Mr. Thrum, a good authority we admit, procured his several years ago from the original envelope addressed to a member of his family, but this statement is based entirely upon Mr. Thrum's recollection. As the genuineness of this stamp was never doubted until called into question by us there has been no occasion for the method of his obtaining it impressing itself so vividly upon Mr. Thrum's mind. It may very well be that he is mistaken about the matter and before we admit the genuineness of the stamps we should have to have some better evidence. We stated at the time that the paper of the stamps was different, that the type differed in various details, that the postmarks that we have seen were not exactly like those used on the 5c Hawaiian Islands, and to all of these objections not a single answer has been even attempted. We still maintain that the 5c blue, Inter Islands, is a fraud, and we believe that the other experts who have seen fit to agree with us will maintain the same position.

THE JOCK & WILDNER MATCH STAMP.

A few days ago we were shown a number of counterfeit local stamps of the United States, all collated on original letters. Some were splendidly executed, whereas others would deceive only a tyro. The stamps were the product of a dealer in postage stamps and coins who did quite an extensive business fifteen or twenty years ago.

The party who brought them to us informed us at the same time that the counterfeiter in question had produced the "Jock & Wildner" match stamp, and that no such stamp had ever existed. It seemed almost impossible that such a fraud could have been foisted upon the stamp market, and particularly

as our Government has records of every Proprietary, Match and Medicine stamp manufactured by it.

We immediately addressed an inquiry to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who informs us that the Government never issued a match stamp to such a firm as that in question. We present a copy of the letter herewith:—

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3rd, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co. Ltd.,
18 E. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

Your letter of the 23rd ult., has been received in which you make inquiry as to whether the firm of Jock & Wildner had ever had prepared a match stamp by the Government. In reponse thereto you are informed that the records of this Department fail to show that any such stamp was ever issued or authorized by the Government.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. WILSON,

Acting Commissioner.

In all our experience we can remember having handled only one specimen of this stamp and that was in the Sterling collection. It was evidently the policy of the counterfeiters to produce only rare specimens, and of these to take only a few at a time. The engraver of the dies, we are informed, was a Mr. Becker, the same expert who engraved the counterfeits of the Baden, rkr black, mentioned in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors and various other stamps, mention of which we shall make at some future date.

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

BY A. F. BASSETT HULL.

Written for *Vindin's Monthly*.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1879-81.

Early in 1876 a suggestion was made that by the process of electrotype printing the production of stamps might be accomplished in a more rapid and satisfactory manner. The copper-plate process was complained of as being slow and expensive; and it was stated that by the electrotype process as many stamps could be printed in ten minutes as would require a whole day for production by the former method!

Mr. Knight, the Government Engraver, then went to Melbourne and Sydney on a tour of inspection, with the view of examining the respective printing departments of Victoria and New South Wales, and inquiring into the mode of production adopted in those colonies.

Upon his return he recommended the adoption of the electrotype process, and the reduction of the size of the sheets to 120, instead of 240, stamps.

His recommendation met with some objections, and led to the following correspondence:—

“Litho. Office, Treasury,
“ July 20th, 1876.

“Sir,—Referring to the size of our postage stamp sheets—as you are aware, each sheet contains 240 stamps, which is a very convenient size for printing in the ordinary plate press, but as the 1d. and 2d. stamps will, in future, be printed from electrotypes, I think it would be advisable to reduce the number to 120 to a sheet. The difficulties in preparing a larger plate by the electro process would be very great, and, with the appliances I shall have, almost impossible.

“In Victoria and New South Wales the smaller size is adopted as affording the best results both in manufacturing and printing, and I was strongly advised in both places to adopt this size. The printed sheets are far less liable to tear and the stamps to separate along the perforated line, and are much more convenient for despatch to the various country post offices.

“I would, therefore, recommend that the paper now in use, and that shortly to arrive, be cut to this size until such time as we can procure a fresh supply from England. The remaining paper may still be used for printing the 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. postage stamps or other Government securities.

“The alteration will make no difference in the number we may print per day, as I purpose printing two plates at the same time, as is done in Victoria and New South Wales.

“I have, etc.,
“ WILLIAM KNIGHT,
“Government Engraver.

“The Under Secretary,
“Treasury,

In the Post Office Department the proposed new arrangement was looked on with disfavour. The Accountant of Stamps referred to the case of the fourpenny stamp, which for some time had been printed in sheets of 120, and had been found very inconvenient. It was also contended that the change would cause confusion as to orders received from postmasters by telegraph, as they usually stated the number of sheets required, and were accustomed to the larger size.

Mr. Knight's letter was returned under cover of the following:—

“Postmaster-General's Department,
“ Brisbane, 5th August, 1876.

“Sir,—I am directed to return herewith Mr. Knight's letter relative to altering the size of the sheets of postage stamps to contain 120 instead of 240 stamps as at present, and in reply beg to inform you that the small sheet (4d.) has already caused inconvenience, being too small to keep compactly when folded and kept in quantities, and also entailing double the amount of counting.

“If, as Mr. Knight says, he intends to print two of the half-size sheets at the same time, the plates should be cut so as to print one whole sheet instead.

“The Postmaster-General requests that no alteration be made, as it would cause considerable inconvenience to this Department.

“ I have, &c.,
“ JOHN McDONNELL,
“Under-Secretary.

“The Under-Secretary,
“The Treasury.”

Shortly after his return from Sydney Mr. Knight had forwarded an order to Mr. William Bell, of that city, for two steel dies, the one to bear the in-

scription "Queensland," "One Penny," and to follow as closely as possible the design of the then current postage stamps of Queensland; the other to be inscribed "Queensland Stamp Duty, One Penny," and to be of similar design to the first, but bearing a crown above the portrait. These dies were to be cut with a view to the preparation of electrotypes, and consequently were to be in *intaglio*.

Mr. Bell undertook the order, but he also took his time about executing it. Mr. Knight communicated with him several times as to the delay in forwarding the dies, and each time received a promise that they would be finished "in a week or two." At last, on the 16th December, 1876, the Under Secretary to the Treasurer wrote to Bell, urging him to push on with the work, and referring to his frequently broken promises. Even this letter failed to accelerate the production of the dies, as it was not till the 11th April, 1877, that Bell telegraphed that the "Stamp Duty" die was finished, and the "Postage" die nearly ready. The latter was eventually completed, and both dies arrived in Brisbane in May, 1877.

Still further delay took place before the electros were completed, and it was not until August, 1878, that the plate of the one penny postage stamp was finished. The delay may be partly accounted for by reference to Mr. Knight's letter of the 12th September, 1881 (chapter xii.), in which he describes the manner of producing the electrotypes.

The correspondence submitting the first proof sheet follows:—

"Lithographic Office, Treasury,

"August 9th, 1878.

"Sir,— Referring to the proof sheet of 1d. Postage Stamps just completed and submitted for your approval. I have the honour to draw your attention to former correspondence relative to the size of the sheet. In my enclosed letter of the 20th July, 1876, I state in the last paragraph that we shall be able to print two sheets at once; but this, I find from more matured experience, cannot be done in our small press, as much greater power would be required for so large a surface, electrotypes needing greater pressure than type printing. In order, therefore, to comply with the expressed wish of the Postmaster-General, a new press would have to be purchased at a cost of about £130, and the difficulties of printing would be greatly increased. Reference is made in the accompanying letter to the inconvenience already experienced through the difference in size of the 4d. stamp, but I think the sheet now submitted will meet the objections urged.

"It may be thought desirable that one uniform size should be observed in all the denominations; if so, we can accomplish this without difficulty. When the 2d. and 4d. stamps are electrotyped; the higher values may still be printed from the steel plate to the requisite size. I think it would scarcely be advisable that these should be electrotyped, as the numbers required are so small.

"It has been found necessary to alter the color of the 1d. stamp in consequence of the material used containing mercury, which acts injuriously on copper. The sheet printed in blue well represents the 2d., stamp in every respect except value, the same "die" being employed, the alteration of value being made in the process of production.

"I desire also to draw your attention to the paper required for the printing of the new stamps. Mr. Richards, the Government Printer of Sydney, has informed me of a very superior paper just introduced by Messrs. De la Rue for electrotpe printing, which he has adopted with very great satisfaction. I would, therefore, recommend that the same kind be ordered immediately,

sufficient for three years' consumption, with the necessary watermark and duplicate numbers on butts. The quantity required for this time would be about 80,000 sheets, or 160 reams of 500 sheets each.

"I cannot say exactly what the cost will be, but Messrs. De la Rue's charge for paper now in use is 90s. per 1,000, or 45s. per ream; but that required now, being half the size, will, of course, be proportionately less.

"As our present stock of paper is but small, I think it would not be advisable to print the 'new form' till we are sure our stock will last, as the sheets would have to be cut to waste.

"Duty stamp paper will also be required, and I would thoroughly recommend that the same kind of paper and watermark be used for both purposes, the consumption for duty stamps during three being about 25,000 sheets, or 50 reams.

"In my estimate of expenditure for 1878-9, I made no provision for this extra cost of paper, and considering the largely-increasing demands of the Post Office and Stamp Office on this Department, I would respectfully suggest that each Department may fairly be charged with the cost of the paper which they require.

"I have, etc.,

"WILLIAM KNIGHT,

"Government Engraver.

"The Hon.

"The Colonial Treasurer."

This letter was forwarded to the Hon. the Postmaster-General for his information and approval. He returned it on the 26th August, and stated that the objection to the size of the plate would be waived, but that it was desired that the colour and design of the new stamps should be the same as the old.

The proof sheet referred to as submitted was printed in a reddish-brown shade on thick card paper. The design, notwithstanding the instructions given to Mr. Bell, has little in common with the pattern. The portrait consists of a diademed profile of her Majesty to left on a ground of horizontal lines. The name of the colony and value, in words, are in similar position to the original type, but are in white block capitals on a coloured oval, and the inscriptions are separated by white arabesques on a coloured ground; the spandrels are filled in with network, and two plain outer lines complete the design. The execution can only be described as poor, the lines of the engraving being extremely coarse, and the profile is neither handsome, nor can it lay claim to the faintest resemblance to the original! Although, in this respect, perhaps it is not singular.

(To be Continued.)

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The new 1c postal card has just been issued although it is not yet for sale in any of the large post offices. The inscription is the same as on the large card of the preceding issue excepting that on the first line there is no dash between "Postal Card" and "One Cent"; the type of the second line consists of large shaded capitals and lower case and the fancy ornaments are omitted at sides; the third line is the same except in the measurement which is 57 mm. on the new card

Grant's portrait has been replaced by Jefferson's, in large oval, 22x26 mm. with branches at left and right sides joined below by a small label inscribed "Jefferson" in diamond type.

Postal card.

Size 139x89 mm.

rc black, buff

ABYSSINIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received information that this African State is about to issue two series of adhesive stamps, one for Inland and the other for foreign use. The design on the first will represent the Coat of Arms of the Kingdom and on the second the portrait of King Menelik. Other authorities doubt the accuracy of this report and we advise caution and patience.

AFGHANISTAN.—The rab chronicled last month exists, also, according to *Der Philatelist*, on orange paper.

Adhesive stamp.

rab black on orange

BELGIUM.—We illustrate below the 5c Sabbath postal card chronicled last month.

CARTE POSTALE

POSTKAART

(Côté réservé à l'adresse. — Zijde voor het adres alleen.)



(*) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — Dat opschrift mag doorgeschild worden.

BERMUDA.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has discovered the 1sh green, Watermarked Crown and C. C., with perforation 14x12½.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14x12½.

1sh green

BOLIVIA.—We have seen the current 20c, lithographed, with double perforation vertically.

Adhesive stamp.



Lithographed.

Double perforation vertically.

20c green

BRAZIL.—*Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 40 and 60 reis wrappers of same type as the current 20 reis, have been issued, but omits to give the colors and dimensions.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 penny wrappers exist also with red surcharge. *Newspaper wrappers.*



$\frac{1}{2}$ p brown, red surcharge
1p red brown, red surcharge

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—We illustrate the provisional envelope chronicled last month.



BOLIVAR.—Mr Offner has shown us a cancelled specimen of the 20c 1879 printed in green.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
20c green (error)

COOK ISLANDS.—We learn from *The Philatelic Journal of America* that the color of the 1 penny adhesive is shortly to be changed.

CUBA.—Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the new issue of adhesives, regular and newspaper stamps. The type is the same as that of the preceding issue, the colors alone being changed; the 5c remains the same as the preceding issue. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that Messrs. Ridpath & Co., have seen the 25c Postal Card of 1879 with double impression, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the card.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.
1c violet blue
2c red
2½c lilac

10c claret
20c brown

Newspaper stamps.



Perforated 12.
½m rose
1m "
2m "

3m rose
4m "
8m "

Postal card.

1879 issue, 25c brown, buff, double impression

CYPRUS.—From *Der Philatelist* we learn that wrappers of 10 paras and adhesives of 8, 18 and 45 piastres are shortly to be issued.

ECUADOR.—Mr. Offner has shown us two provisional 5c stamps, made by surcharging the 50 centavos and 1 sucre adhesives "5 Centavos" diagonally in black. We have also seen the 2c 1877 issue surcharged "Oficial" in violet. New series of adhesives, regular and officials, have just been issued. The officials are of the same type as the regulars, but are printed in gray and surcharged horizontally at top in carmine "Franqueo Oficial".

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.



5c on 5c maroon, black surcharge
 5c on 1s blue, "
 Regular issue.



Perforated.
 1c blue
 2c dark brown
 5c green
 10c vermilion

20c black
 50c orange
 1s carmine
 5s dark blue

Official stamps.

1882 issue.
 2c vermilion, violet surcharge
 1894 issue.



1c gray, carmine surcharge
 2c " " "
 5c " " "
 10c " " "

20c gray, carmine surcharge
 50c " " "
 1s " " "
 5s " " "

FRANCE.—The 10c unpaid letter stamps are now printed in chocolate, and the 5c in blue.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated 14x13½.
 5c blue

10c chocolate

French Offices in the Levant.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* the office at Vathy in the Island of Samos is using the current French stamps, surcharged in a similar manner to those used in Port Lagos, Cavalle and Dedeagh.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green on greenish
10c black on lavender
15c blue

1pi on 25c rose and black
2pi on 50c rose on rose
4pi on 1fr bronze green on straw

GREECE.—The *Börsen Courier* chronicles the current 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 unpaid letter stamps as existing unperforated.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Unperforated.

2l green
2l "
5l "
10l "
20l "

Travancore.—Mr. J. Ledon informs us of the issue of a reply postal card.
Postal card.
8cx8c carmine, buff

JAPAN.—Mr. C. Bundy informs us that he has the following varieties of perforations not mentioned in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors :—
1877, 15s green, perforation 11, 11x11½, 13x13½;
1877, 20s blue, perforated 10
1879, 50s carmine, perforated 10

LIBERIA.—The new triangular 5c stamps which we heralded sometime ago have just been issued. The regular one is in black with scarlet centre and the official one in lilac with green centre with an additional "O. S." surcharge. We have received the registered and unpaid letter stamps, the issue of which we foretold last month.



Adhesives stamps.

Unperforated.

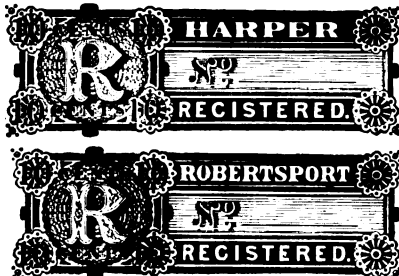
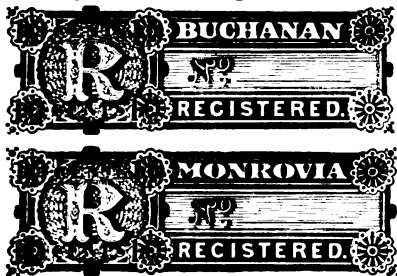
5c black on scarlet

Official stamps.

Unperforated.

5c lilac and green, black surcharge (O. S.)

Registration stamps.



Perforated 14.
 10c blue, rose p (Buchanan) 10c red, yellow p (Monrovia)
 10c green, buff p (Harper) 10c rose, blue p (Robertsport)

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated 14.

Watermarked



2c orange and black, yellow p 10c green and black, lilac rose p
 4c rose and black, rose p 20c mauve and black, gray p
 6c brown and black, buff p 40c olive brown and black, lavender p
 8c blue and black, blue p

MAURITIUS.—Mr. J. B. Pollok informs us that the current 15c adhesive is now printed in blue instead of chocolate.

Adhesive.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

15c blue

MEXICO.—From *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that an unpaid letter stamp has been issued by the office of Morelia; the design consists of a large T in rectangle, with 6 stars at each side, and with inscription in upper label "Falta de Porte" and in lower label "20 cts" printed in color on white paper, with zig-zag groundwork, in brown. We have discovered in our stock an unperforated sheet of the 10c orange 1878 on vertically laid paper. The current 5 and 10pesos stamps which in our catalogue are given as being of the numeral type are of the 1884 type, Head of Juarez.

Adhesive stamp.

Vertically laid paper.

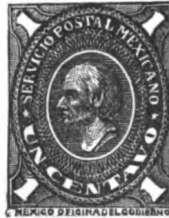
Unperforated.

10c orange

Wove paper.

Perforated 12.

Watermarked Correos E U M on every horizontal line of 10 stamps.



5p blue green

10p blue green

MONTENEGRO.—Mrs. Berger informs us of the issue of 1, 20, 30, 50 novitch, 1 and 2fl adhesives of same type as the other values of the current issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated,
1n blue
20n red brown
30n dark brown
50n ultramarine

1fl dark green
2fl dark carmine

MOROCCO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a stamp with type similar to present issue but with inscription "Mogader a Maroc", and large numeral 20 in the centre with stars on each side. This stamp is said to have been issued in 1892.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

20c red

NATAL.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a variety of the 1d. on 6d black, emanating from the Williams collection, that has apparently hitherto escaped the envious gaze of chroniclers, the surcharge has been most carefully measured and confirmed by Mr. Wilson, and we have no hesitation in accepting its genuineness. The date of issue is towards the end of 1877, the normal variety being the barring of the expressed value of 6d, the addition of the new value 1d, and the word postage in upright Roman capitals. In the specimen in question this word has been omitted.—*London Philatelist.*

We illustrate below the provisional postal chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue. (1877).

1p on 6p violet, black surcharge (Postage omitted)

Postal card.

POST  CARD.
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



NEW CALEDONIA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 2c 1876 issue of the French Colonies exists also with diagonal surcharge in black "Nlle Caledonie".

Adhesive stamp.

Unperforated.

2c brown on buff, black surcharge

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current 2 penny envelope with stamp in green. The $\frac{1}{2}$ penny unpaid letter stamp of same design as the remainder of the series, has been issued.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Perforated 10.

Watermarked N. S. W.

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

Envelope.

2p green (error)

NICARAGUA.—The *Börsen Courier* notes the 5c adhesive, 1893 issue, as existing perforated 14. We have received from a correspondent the 2, 5, 10, and 20c of the new issue adhesive stamps, the design of which is rather pretty and which we shall illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

5c deep blue (1893)

Perforated 12.

2c vermilion (1894)

5c deep blue

10c slate

20c claret

NORTH BORNEO.—We illustrate the stamps chronicled last month; the 25 dollar stamp which we mentioned bears only the inscription "Revenue"; the officials however say that these can as well be applied to postal purposes. We advise collectors, for the present, to differ with the officials and to assume the stamps to be revenues. We cannot look with favor upon this systematized looting of the pockets of collectors for the benefit of impecunious and barbarous companies and countries. Seebeck's productions are harshly criticized at times but his whole productions for ten years do not cost more than one single specimen of these postal necessities of such countries as North Borneo.





PERSIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces that the current $2\frac{1}{2}$ s postal card is now issued with the addition of diagonal half of 2s adhesive; the same paper states that the stock of 1 and 7s adhesive stamps is entirely exhausted and that stamps of a new design are expected shortly.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ s ($2\frac{1}{2}$ x1) red brown and black

PERU.—A correspondent in Peru writes us as follows:—"We beg to inform you that the Postoffice Department of Peru, by order of the Government, will place in use the stamps which have been retired from circulation, but they will be surcharged with a black hand stamp representing the bust of

President Morales Bermudes. According to the catalogue of stamps that we have the stamps which will be surcharged are the following:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1879 1c yellow | 1877 5c blue |
| 1880 1c green | 1876 10c green |
| 1874 2c lilac | 1874 50c green |
| 1882 2c red (U.P.U.) | 1880 50c red (U.P.U.) |
| 1879 2c rose | 1880 1sol blue (U.P.U.) |
| 1882 5c blue (U.P.U.) | |

These stamps will be sold only at the postoffices at Lima, and as the supply is not very large, it is natural that they will rapidly rise in price."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 12 4-8c as being issued in flesh color instead of green.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.
12 4-8c flesh

PORTO RICO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles an entirely new series of adhesives, of type similar to preceding issue, the colors alone being changed. Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us the three highest values, and also the 3c Jubilee stamp.

Adhesive stamps.
Jubilee issue.



Perforated 12.
3c dark green
Regular issue.



Perforated 12.
½m pale brown
1m blue
2m flesh
4m yellow brown
1c brown

3c olive
8c violet
20c rose
40c red brown

PORTUGAL.—We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*

that the 20 reis postal card 1887 issue has been surcharge "Valido 1893" diagonally in black across stamp.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

20r rose, buff, black surcharge

REUNION.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* the stock of current 2c adhesives has been exhausted, and 300,000 20c stamps of old type have been surcharged "2" in black, in two varieties of type.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 19x13½.

2c on 20c red and green, type 1, black surcharge

2c on 20c red and green, type 2, " "

ROUMANIA.—Mr. Gustav Huch has sent us the current 3, 5, 25 and 50 bani adhesives watermarked P.R. As this watermark was made for the 1 and 21 stamps, which are a trifle larger, the watermark appears only 9 times in each horizontal row of 10 stamps, and 12 times in each vertical row of 13 stamps, making the watermark in some instances read R. P. instead of P. R. The same correspondent has sent us the proofs of the new adhesive 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 bani the frame of each of the values being of a different design.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½x13½.

Watermarked

PR

3b violet
5b sea green

25b blue
50b orange





SALVADOR.—One of our subscribers has sent us specimens of the new adhesives and envelopes, and we hope to be able to describe and illustrate the full series next month.

SAMOA.—A correspondent of the *Weekly Stamp News* states that the current 4p adhesive has been surcharged 5 pence in two different types. The first one in black in Brevier Gothic letters and the 2nd one, a large figure 5 and a lower case "d" in red with a bar through the original inscription "Four Pence" also in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12½.

Watermarked N, Z. and Star.

5p on 4p blue, black surcharge

5p on 4p blue, red surcharge

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—*l'Echo de la Timbrologie* states the 8c revenue stamp (regular adhesive surcharged REVENUE) has been surcharged "4c" in black, to be used as a postage stamp. *Le Timbre Poste* has seen a sheet of 3c on 4c in which the surcharge in the five last rows slants gradually downwards to the right and producing the following effect—

³
 cents ³
 cents ³
 cents ³
 cents ³
 cents ³
 cents

The three last stamps of the first row only have the figure "3", the word "Cents" being printed on the stamp of the next row, making the surcharge read Cents

³
Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

4c on 8c violet and green (revenue) black surcharge

SHANGHAI.—We have received the current series surcharged "1843 Jubilee 1893". We also illustrate below the postal and letter cards chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Jubilee issue.



Perforated 13½x14.

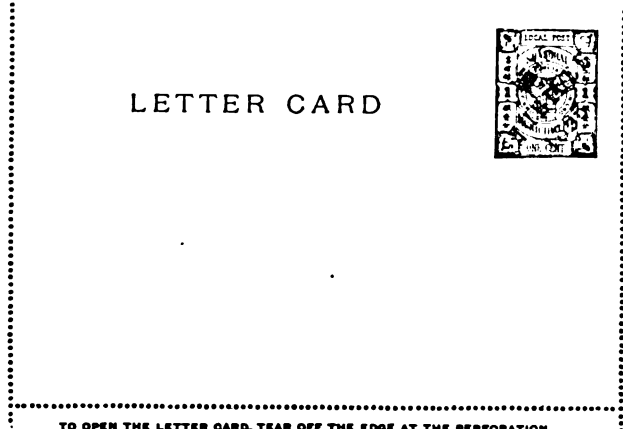
Watermarked **HRC**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ½c orange and black, black surcharge | 10c green and black, black surcharge |
| 1c brown and black | 15c yellow and black |
| 2c vermilion and black | 20c violet and black |
| 5c blue and black | |

Postal card.



Letter Card.



SIAM.—*Der Philatelist* states that there is a second variety of the 4a on 24a on which both the English and Siamese characters are in larger type.

Adhesive stamp.
 Provisional issue.
 Perforated.
 Watermarked.

4a on 24a lilac and blue, large surcharge

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. Gorgerat has sent us the ½ penny postal cards, single and reply.

Postal cards.



½p green, buff

½px ½p green, buff, F 1

SOMALI COAST.—*l'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the following novelties, made by surcharging the current Obock stamps in various ways.

Adhesive stamps.
 Provisional issue.
 Perforated 14x13½.

5c green on greenish, surcharged D. J. (Djibuti) in black, and "Obock" erased by black lines

25c on 2c brown on buff, surcharged "25c" in black and "Djibuti" diagonally in blue

50c on 1c black on blue, surcharged "50c" in blue and "Djibuti" diagonally in red
 Unperforated.

1fr on 5fr carmine, surcharged "1" in blue over "5" and "Djibuti" horizontally in blue over "Obock"

5fr carmine, surcharged "Djibuti" in blue over "Obock"

If the new stamps of the French Colonies were issued in order to stop the surcharge nuisance the scheme has so far not been a successful one.

SPAIN.—Last month we chronicled a military stamp used in Melilla; this stamp and several other so-called Melilla stamps which we received since, came to us from a reputable dealer in France, and, although at the time we may have suspected them as being speculative issues, we certainly did not suppose them to be fraudulent. This is, however, what they are, if what *Der Philatelist* says about them be true. According to our contemporary, some speculator had these stamps engraved and printed and then delivered a number of them free gratis to the soldiers; in this way some of them were put on letters and cancelled with the regimental cancellation stamp, which by itself had franking power, as the letters from soldiers did not require any postage, to be forwarded to Spain. If the status of these stamps proves as we now believe it to be, we shall gladly refund the money to any of our customers who may have purchased them from us. We illustrate below the various type that we have seen, but shall not chronicle them unless we obtain satisfactory evidence that *Der Philatelist* is wrong.





According to the *Stamp News* the 25c revenue stamp of 1893 has been used for postage.

Revenue used for postage.

25c carmine

SWITZERLAND.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the issue of 1 and 4c adhesive stamps.

TASMANIA.—"Souvenir" postcards were issued on the 13th of this month in connection with the Tasmanian International Exhibition, 1893-4. There are single and reply cards. The first is a local print, in bright rose, from De la Rue's rd. plate, bearing on the back or message side a design consisting of the arms of the colony, surmounted by the words, "Official Souvenir", and flanked by a view of Hobart, from the Bay, to the right, and the Exhibition buildings to the left. This design is lithographed in black, and occupies nearly half of the card—the space for message being very small. The reply card is the 1½d.x1½d., brown on buff, with the "design" printed on the first half only. (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*)

Souvenir cards.

1d rose and black, on white

1½dx1½d brown and black, on buff

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—It appears fiscal stamps are now permitted to do duty as postage stamps. We have seen the 2d. and 3d. lilac with value surcharged in black (obsolete), and the current 1d lilac, long rectangular, all duly obliterated on the original covers. Presumably, every variety of the provisional series up to £5 will be unearthed, and used "postally".—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

URUGUAY.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* states that new stamps of the same type as the current issue, but in new colors, are to appear shortly.

WURTEMBERG.—The latest in this country is the issue of 2pf adhesives and 3pf postal cards, both of the current type.

Adhesive.



Perforated.

2pf dull blue

Postal Card.

3pf brown, buff

AUCTION SALES.

It is evident that the condition of business does not affect the stamp trade, as the bids for our next auction sale which begins on Feb. 14th are pouring in at a lively rate and assure a successful sale. The catalogue for our 124th sale will be mailed in a few days. Our 125th sale will take place on March 26 and 27th, and will contain the property of various parties. English Colonial stamps will be well represented, and the British North American stamps will present a very fine array. The sale will also contain a splendid set of United States adhesives, envelopes and revenues, and a fine lot of rare stamps of all kinds, and we expect to follow it up with the remainder of Mr. E. Harrison Sanford's collection about the 15th of April. If any of our readers, who do not regularly receive catalogues of our auction sales, will kindly inform us we shall be pleased to enter their names upon our list.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL, S. AFRICA, 30th November, 1893.
THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L't'd.
18 East 23d Street, New York, U. S. A.

re Natal, 1857-8.

Dear Sirs:—Herewith please find enclosed copies of certain correspondence I have had relative to the above issue for your information. I understand £17 odd is being asked for the set of reprints (1893 or 1892 Dec.) comprising the 1d rose, 3d, 6d and 9d, which I think is scandalous. You are at liberty to make use of any of this correspondence you may like to. Note end of No. 6 enclosure.

I am, Yours truly,
A. MAITLAND TURNBULL,
Attorney Supreme Court of the Colony of Natal.

PIETERMARITZBURG, 7th March, 1893.

Sir:—I have the honor to inquire whether the government is issuing, or intends to issue, reprints of the first issue embossed series, of Natal 1857-8 postage stamps, on original paper, and if so if it is their intention to issue them at face value or at a premium.

If in the former case I should like to have 5 dozen sets *i.e.*, the three 1d. blue, pink and buff; 3d pink; 6d green; 9d blue; and 1s buff; *it however being clearly understood* that the said reprints must be on the original simple wove paper of that date (1857-8) for if printed on that of the present date, which is almost entirely manufactured from grass in lieu of rags, their genuineness will at once be called in question and will be dubbed reprints and frauds—of course, too, the paper must be of the proper colors and *colored paper*. Surface colored paper brands them reprints at once and they are, in consequence, of little or no value to collectors.

I have a series or set of reprints thereof on surface colored paper and cannot procure face value for them.

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW MAITLAND TURNBULL.

I. CHADWICK, Esq.,

Postmaster-General, Natal.

Philatelist 25 years.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE, PIETERMARITZBURG, 9th March, 1893.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant,

and to inform you that the subject to which it refers shall receive attention.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) I. CHADWICK

A. MAITLAND TURNBULL, *Postmaster-General*
Maritzburg.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE, PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL
24th March, 1893.

Sir.—Referring to your letter of the 7th instant I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Administrator has decided that the issue by the Commissioners of stamps of postage stamps, not current, is to cease.

I am therefore unable to supply the stamps for which you apply.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) I. CHADWICK,

A. MAITLAND TURNBULL, *Postmaster General.*
Maritzburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG. 26th April, 1893.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th ult.—No. G. P. O. 167/93—and to enquire whether you can inform me if all the reprints issued by the Commissioners of Stamps, of postage stamps not current, during say the last twelve months have in any way been marked by them in order to show that *they are reprints* and not the stamps of the original issue.

I should also esteem it a great favor if you could give me some idea of what issues have been reprinted during the above period and the number of each value.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW MAITLAND TURNBULL.

I. CHADWICK, Esq.,
Postmaster-General, Natal.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE, PIETERMARITZBURG, 27th April, 1893.

Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant and to inform you that the subject to which it refers shall receive attention.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) I. CHADWICK,

A. MAITLAND TURNBULL, *Postmaster-General.*
Maritzburg.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE, PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL
May 2d, 1893.

Sir.—Referring to your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to previous correspondence, I have the honor to inform you that the Commissioners of stamps, to whom your communication was referred, report in the following terms:

"The reprints in question were not marked in any way. We believe that only in very few instances out of many hundreds have other countries placed a distinguishing mark on their official reprints. Only one issue has been made during the last 12 months, comprising 1d, 3d, 6d and 9d stamps.

The number of each denomination issued was not entered.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) I. CHADWICK,

A. M. TURNBULL, *Postmaster-General.*
Pietermaritzburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG, 16th May, 1893.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst. No. C. 21/93 with thanks. I most humbly beg to differ with the report of the Commissioners, as 99 per. cent. of all reprints are well known to the philatelist, and specimens of the stamps, mentioned in yours as reprints within the last 12 months, which I have seen, I defy any one to say are not originals. (unused). The first issue of Natal postage stamps are now worth about £30 Sterling per set (7 in set). The Commissioners will therefore note how they have obliged some collectors to the detriment of others.

In conclusion, I must express my surprise that the number of each denomination issued (reprinted) have not been entered, if for nothing else but to show an accurate return of the revenue from postage stamps issued.

I consider this matter calls for an inquiry.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ANDREW MAITLAND TURNBULL.

I. CHADWICK, Esq.,

Postmaster-General, Natal.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE, PIETERMARITZBURG.

17th May, 1893.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to inform you that the subject to which it refers shall receive attention.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

I. CHADWICK,

A. M. TURNBULL, Esq.

Postmaster-General.

MEXICAN SURCHARGED ENVELOPES.

41 SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E. C.

1-25-94.

MESSRS. COLLIN & CALMAN, New York.

Dear Sirs:—In response to the appeal you make in the December number of the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY," I send you enclosed a detailed list of all the Mexican surcharged envelopes there are in the "Tapping Collection." The surcharges are not arranged in alphabetical order, as I have described the envelopes just as they came to hand. Hoping the list may be of use to you.

I remain, yours faithfully,

E. D. BACON.

LIST OF MEXICAN ENVELOPES.

Issue May 5th, 1874.			
10c	25c	174	Mexico (in half circle) black surcharges
10c	25c	5074	Vera Cruz, 17 ½ x 1 ¾ "
10c		5074	Vera Cruz, 15 x 1 ½ "
25c		5874	Tuxpan, 10 ¾ x 1 ½ "
Issue Jan. 1879.			
10c	25c	5479	Mexico (in half circle) black surcharges
10c		5480	Mexico (in half circle) "
10c		4981	Colima, 12 x 2 "
10c		1282	No name but used at Tepic "
10c		2779	Mazatlan, 17 x 2 "

10c	1580	No name	black surcharges
10c	1182	"	"
25c	5081	"	"
25c	2180	"	"
25c	4380	C. Guzman, 15x1½	"
25c	4481	Cocula, 15x1½	"
25c	4278	Cordova, 13½x1½	"
25c	3980	Chihuahua, 18x3	"
25c	2480	Morelia, 14x(varies)	"
25c	2079	Puebla, 12½x2	"
25c	1881	Saltillo, 14½x2	"
25c	1282	Tepic, 6½x2	black figures, name violet
25c	1282	" 8½x1¼	" " "
25c	2380	Oaxaca, 15x2	" " blue
25c	180	Zamora, 12½x1½	" " violet
25c	280	Zacatecas, 16x1½	" " blue
25c	3681	Guanajuato, 18x1½	" " "
25c	980	Toluca, 13x2¼	" " "
25c	882	Tuxpan, 10¾x1¾	" " violet
Issue end 1879.			
4c	1979	Queretaro, 14x1½	black surcharges
4c	3879	Durango, 18½x2	"
4c	5279	Aguascalientes, 27x2	"
4c	5479	Mexico (in half circle)	"
4c	379	No name	"
4c	2479	"	"
4c	5480	Mexico (in half circle)	"
4c	2279	Orizava, 17x2	black figures, name blue
Issue March 1880.			
4c	5480	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
4c	380	Veracruz, 18x1½	"
4c	4981	Colima, 12x2	"
4c	1780	S. L. Potosi, 14x1½	"
4c	1982	Queretaro, 14x1½	"
4c	282	Zacatecas, 16x1½	black figures, name carmine-lake
Issue April, 1882.			
10c	2275 & 2182	Pachuca, 14x1½	black surcharges
10c	5074	Veracruz, 18x1½	"
10c	3677 & 4282	Saltillo, 16½x1½	"
10c	3674 & 4282	" 16½x1½	"
10c	3677 & 4282	No name	"
10c	2976 & 882	"	"
10c	5076	"	"
10c	2076 & 5483	Mexico (in half circle)	"
10c	3477 & 2283	Orizava, 19½x3¼	black figures, name blue
25c	54 (or 1) 77 & 882	Tuxpan, 11x1½	black fig., name violet
25c	3477 & 2182	Puebla, 12½x1½, Pachuca, 14x1½,	black surcharges
25c	5077 & 2182	Pachuca, 14x1½	black surcharges
25c	877 & 1982	Queretas, 14x1½	"
25c	3777 & 1982	" " S. L. Potosi, 14x1½	black surcharges
25c	177 & 5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges

This last has not the surcharge *Habilitado*.
Issue end 1882.

		5	10
5cX5c	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
5cX5c	2882	Matamoras, 22x2¾	"
5cX5c	983	Toluca, 15x2½	black figures, name violet
		10	5
		10	
5cX10cX10c	1883	No name	black surcharges
5cX10cX10c	2783	Mazatlan, 17½x2	"
5cX10cX10c	2882	Matamoras, 22x2¾	"
5cX10cX10c	383	Veracruz (too faint to measure)	"
5cX10cX10c	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	"
5cX10cX10c	3182	Lagos, 11½x2	"
5cX10cX10c	683	Tula de T., 16x1½	"
5cX10cX10c	683	No name	"
5cX10cX10c	1682	" (Has Tabasco postmark)	"
5cX10cX10c	2582	Monterey, 22x(3?)	"
5cX10cX10c	3783	Guadalajara 21½x2½	"
5cX10cX10c	2283	Orizaba 19½x3¼	black figures, blue name
5cX10cX10c	283	Zacatecas 16x1½	" " name carmine lake
		5	5

		5	10
5cX5cX5cX10c		Huejutla 16x1½	blue surcharge the left top corner cut off.

Issue 1883.

Yellow wove paper. Size 138x78.

25c	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
25c	2483	Morelia 16½x3	"

Size 148x84.

25c	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
-----	------	-------------------------	------------------

White laid paper. Size 149x81.

25c pointed flap	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
25c rounded "	5483	" "	"

the last has stamp in left upper corner.

Size 150x83.

4c rounded flap	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
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Size 153x84.

10c pointed flap	4183	no name	black surcharges
25c " "	1983	"	"

White wove paper. Size 154x86.

25c pointed flap	5483	Mexico (in half circle)	black surcharges
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Straw laid paper. Size 153x84.

25c pointed flap	5283	Aguascalientes 27x2.	black surcharges
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25c rounded "	4083	no name	"
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25c " "	4083	Chiapas 14x1½	black figures, name in blue
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We must express our appreciation of Mr. Bacon's kindness in responding so quickly to our request. We are constantly receiving valuable information

of this character from a number of our European and from some of our American friends, but the greater part of collectors on this side prefer to hide within their shells and give us absolutely no assistance in preparing a work compiled for their own benefit.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, F. C. VEHLAGE.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 3489, N. Y. City.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTIETH MEETING.

January 25th, 1894.

Present: August Dejonge in the chair. H. Clotz, Robert Benary, Adolph Lienhardt, Robert S. Lehman, H. Kessler, Dr. Odendall.

Meeting opened at 6.45 p. m.

In absence of the Secretary Mr. R. S. Lehman was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the one hundred and twenty-ninth meeting accepted as read with the exception of the statement regarding the calendars received by the members; the same were sent to Mr. Frank A. Knoll, instead of H. Knoll, as erroneously stated.

Mr. Benary moves to change the meeting nights from Friday to Thursday; carried.

Mr. S. V. Jenkins of Baltimore proposed Mr. Jacob A. Ulman of Baltimore as a member.

Committee on Festivities reports that the following committees were appointed.

Arrangement Committee. Aug. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht and Robert Benary,

Reception Committee. Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, R. R. Bauer.

Musical Committee. August Dejonge, Robert Benary, C. Horrmann, H. Kessler.

Decoration Committee. August Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre.

Also reports that the German Club rooms at Stapleton have been engaged for the holding of the festivities, and progress as regards invitations, etc.

Mr. Clotz moved that the 10th of March be appointed as the day on which the anniversary celebration be held; carried.

Mr. I. A. Mekeel tendered his resignation, which was accepted, with regret.

Communication was received from Mr. Doeblin regarding the candidates for the board of trustees of the A. P. A., contents were acted upon.

Mr. V. Gurdji of Chicago sends two British Guiana wrappers for the Society's album which were accepted, with thanks.

Mr. Watson sends the Postal Card No. 16; accepted with thanks.

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned at 9.30 p. m.

Next meeting, Thursday, February 15th, 1894.

R. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary, pro tem.*

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c.] FEB. 28, 1894 [Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY OLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

Mexico—Continued.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

Issued during the Revolution of 1867-68 by the postmasters of various cities immediately after the withdrawal of the Imperial troops.

Campeche.

1867.

Hand stamped in black and blue on white wove paper; the seal at top in blue, the seal below in black and the figure of value in blue. The spaces for the stamps on the sheets were ruled out with pencil.



- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 5c black and blue |
| 2 | 25c " |
| 3 | 50c " |

Chiapas.

1867.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. Size 25x17 mm.



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | ½ (Medio) r black, blue paper |
| 2 | 1 (un) r black, light green paper |
| 3 | 2 (do-) r black, light pink paper |
| 4 | 4 (cuatro) r black, light pink paper |
| 5 | 8 (ocho) r black, light pink paper |
- Varieties:*
- | | |
|----|---|
| a. | 4 reales stamps cut in two, each half being used as 2 reales. |
| 6 | 2r black, light pink paper (half of 4 reales) |
| b. | 8 reales stamps cut in quarters, each quarter being used as 2 reales. |
| 7 | 2r black, pink paper (¼ of 8 reales) |

Cuernavaca.

1868.

Hand stamped in black on various papers. Size 25mm., in diameter.



I. Without district name.

White wove paper.

1 (2 reales) black

II. With district name.

1° White wove paper.

2 (2 reales) black

2° Bluish wove paper.

3 (2 reales) black

III. With two district names.

White wove paper.

4 (2 reales) black

Mr. Moens catalogues as doubtful another Cuernavaca of similar design but oval instead of circular. We must confess that in our mind there is also much doubt about the authenticity of the circular one and we should not be surprised if some day it turns out to be a humbug.

Guadalajara.

1867.

Hand stamped in black on various papers. Size 21 mm. in diameter; the spaces for the stamps on the sheets were ruled off with pencil. The die used to print these stamps was the ordinary cancelling stamp of the office, with the date in the centre replaced by the value and date. Whenever a new supply of certain values was needed the value had to be reset, thus causing slight variations in the relative positions of punctuation and the letters; these latter being sometimes below and at other times above the line.



I. Wove paper.

1 ½r (Medio) black, white paper

2 1r (Un real) black, blue paper

3 1r (un real) black, dark blue paper

4 1r (un real) black, white paper

5 1r (un real.) black, gray blue paper

6 1r (un real.) black, rose paper

7 2r (2 reales.) black, white paper

8 2r (2 reales.) black, yellow green paper

9 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

10 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

11 2r (2 reales.) black, dark blue paper

12 4r (4 reales.) black, white paper

13 4r (4 reales.) black, rose paper

14 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

15 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

16 1p (un peso.) black, lilac paper

17 1p (un peso.) black, rose paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in scallops.

18 ½r (Medio) black, white paper

19 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

We catalogue these two on the authority of Mr. J. B. Moens.

b. Perforated in points.

20 ½r (Medio) black, white paper

21 1r (Un real) black, blue paper

22 1r (un real) black, dark blue paper

23 1r (un real) black, white paper

24 1r (un real) black, gray blue paper

25 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

26 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

27 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

28 4r (4 reales.) black, rose paper

29 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

30 1p (un peso.) black, lilac paper

31 1p (un peso.) black, rose paper

c. 'r' of '1867' missing.

32 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

d. 's' inverted.

33 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

e. Space between 6 and 7.

34 2r (2 reales.) black, white paper

35 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

f. Half of 2 reales stamp used as 1 real.

36 1r black, green paper (half of 2 reales.)

g. Half of 4 reales stamp used as 2 reales.

37 2r black, rose paper (half of 4 reales.)

II. Square quadrille paper.

38 1r (Un real.) black, blue paper

39 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

40 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

41 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

42 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

43 4r (4 reales) black, white paper

44 1p (Un peso.) black, rose paper

45 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

46 1p (Un peso.) black, claret paper

47 1p (Un peso) black, lilac paper

48 1p (Un peso.) black, deep blue paper

Varieties:

a. Perforated in points.

49 1r (Un real.) black, blue paper

50 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

51 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper

52 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

53 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

54 4r (4 reales) black, white paper

55 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper

b. 1 of 1867 missing.

56 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper

c. Half of 2 reales used as 1 real.

57 1r black, green paper (half of 2 reales)

III. Oblong quadrille paper.

58 1r (Un real.) black, lilac blue paper

59 1r (Un real.) black, white paper

60 4r (4 reales) black, lilac blue paper

Variety: Perforated in po nt.

- 61 1r (Un real.) black, lilac blue paper
- IV. Finely laid paper.
- 62 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper
- 63 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper
- 64 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper
- 65 4r (4. reales) black, rose paper

Varieties:

- a. Perforated in points.
 - 66 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper
 - 67 2r (2 reales.) black, green paper
 - d. 1 of 867 missing.
 - 68 2r (2 reales) black, rose paper
 - V. Wide laid paper, blue ruled.
 - 69 4r (4. reale.) black, white paper
- Of this we have seen only one specimen which is in the collection of Dr. W. C. Bowser, and is an unquestionably genuine stamp.

VI. Laid batonne paper.

- 70 1r (Un real.) black, green paper
- 71 1r (Un real) black, lilac blue paper
- 72 2r (2. reales) black, green paper
- 73 2r (2. reales) black, rose paper
- 74 4r (4. reales) black, lilac blue paper
- 75 4r (4. reales) black, white paper
- 76 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac paper
- 77 1p (Un peso.) black, rose paper

Varieties:

- a. Perforated in points.
- 78 1r (Un real.) black, lilac blue paper
- 79 1r (Un real.) black, green paper
- 80 2r (2. reales) black, green paper
- 81 2r (2. reales) black, rose paper
- 82 4r (4. reale.) black, lilac blue paper
- 83 1p (Un peso.) black, lilac blue paper
- b. "s" of "reales" omitted.
- 84 2r (2. reale) black, rose paper
- c. 1 of 1867 omitted.
- 85 4r (4. reales) black, white paper
- VII. Wove batonne paper
- 86 2r (2. reales) black, rose paper

1868.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, the date only being changed.

I. Wove paper.

- 87 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- 88 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper

Varieties:

- a. Perforated in points.
- 89 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- 90 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper
- b. "2" inverted.
- 91 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- c. Figure of value omitted.
- 92 (reales.) black, lilac paper
- II. Laid batonne paper.
- 93 1r (un real.) black, green paper
- 94 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

Varieties:

- a. Perforated in points.
- 95 1r (un real.) black, green paper
- b. 1863 instead of 1868.
- 96 1r (un real.) black, green paper

- 97 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- c. Without date.
- 98 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- d. Figure of value omitted.
- 99 (reales.) black, lilac paper
- III. Square quadrille paper.
- 100 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

Variety: Perforated in points.

- 101 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- IV. Laid paper.
- 102 1r (un real.) black, green paper
- 103 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper
- 104 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper

Varieties:

- a. Perforated in points.
- 105 1r (un real.) black, green paper
- 106 2r (2 reales.) black, rose paper
- b. Double impression, one over the other.
- 107 1r (un real.) black, green paper
- 108 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- c. Triple impression.
- 109 1r (un real.) black, green paper
- d. Double impression of the figure of value, one next the other.
- 110 (22 reales) black, lilac paper
- e. Nu instead of un.
- 111 1r (nu real.) black, green paper
- f. 1869 instead of 1868.
- 112 2r (2 reales.) black, lilac paper
- g. No 's' in 'reales'.
- 113 2r (2 reale) black, rose paper
- h. Spacing between value and date wider than usual—2½ mm. instead of 1½ mm.
- 114 1r (un real) black, green paper

This is the only stamp in which the spacing differs materially.

No Medio real was issued in 1868. We have, however, seen one in a collection made up by the Mexican Government for exhibition purposes, but this was only a counterfeit. Some of the stamps are found on water-marked paper, this, however, is of no special interest, it being only a part of the trade mark of the manufacturer. The Guadalajara stamps were not only used in the Guadalajara office, but some are known with the cancellations: Ciudad Guzman, Tepic, Hosto Tipaquillo, all in the State of Jalisco, and sub-districts of the Guadalajara office. We have also seen the following surcharged "C. Guzman" as illustrated on accompanying plate.

- 1867 1r (un real) black, white wove paper
- 2r (2 reales.) black, white wove paper
- 2r (2 reales.) black, green wove paper

Reprint.

Guadalajara stamps have never been reprinted. The so-called reprints are, it is true, made from the original die, but the value and date were inserted afterwards and are of different type from the genuine. We illustrate these so-called reprints on the accompanying plate.

Monterey.

1867.

Hand stamped in black on blue paper.
Size 31x21 mm.



I 5c black, blue paper

Patzouaro.

1868.

Hand stamped in black on various papers,
without value expressed. Size 22 mm., in
diameter.



I. Wove paper.

I (2 reales) black, blue paper

II. Oblong quadrille paper

2 (2 reales) black, blue paper

We have serious doubts about the authenticity of this stamp; this opinion is shared by other authorities, the stamp being according to some of these only a cancellation cut from an old letter and pasted on some other giving it the appearance of a genuine adhesive.

Zacatecas.

1867.

Typographed in black on blue wove paper.
Size 21x22mm.



I 1 real black, blue paper

2 2 reales black, blue paper

These stamps also belong to the doubtful class, such as the Cuernavaca and Patzouaro, and probably are of no more value than the so-called Chalco, Chihuahua, Morelia, Oajaca, Queretaro and Vera Cruz, all late discoveries, and now recognized by most authorities as frauds.

COUNTERFEITS

1856, 1861 and 1867 Issues.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of these issues, but reprints exist with forged surcharges. We have already given the facsimile of the counterfeit surcharge of the 1867 issue in Vol. VI, page 399 of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. In regard to those of the 1856 and 1861 issues we refer to the list of surcharges and measurements given in the same volume on page 353.

1863 Issue.

There is a very fine counterfeit of the stamps of this issue but it is easily told by the following points:—

1° In the genuine there are four white lines in the stock around the neck of Juraz, while in the counterfeit there are five.

2° In the genuine there is, at each side of the label containing the denomination of value, a small double lined circle on the outside of which is a small dot; this dot is missing in the counterfeits.

3° The counterfeits are perforated 11½ instead of 12.

1868 Issue.

There are some pretty good counterfeits of this issue but they can be distinguished from the genuine by the following point:—

In the genuine at the top of the inner frame of the circle containing the head of Juarez, right under the "x" of "Mexico" is a thin horizontal dash, and the first horizontal line of the shading of the circle crosses the inner frame at the top.

1872 Issue.

The counterfeits of this issue can be told by the following points:—

The lines of the moire on the back of the genuine are close together, about 47 lines in two centimeters. If held to the light the moire shows faintly through the back in the genuine, very plainly in the ordinary counterfeits and not at all in to the so-called reprints. These last are also told by the size, which is a trifle larger (19½x24 mm. instead of 19½x23½ mm). In the genuine the horizontal lines forming the shading between the inner and outer frame of the oval containing the head of Hidalgo project in several places in the white spaces between the colored dots forming the inner frame.

We know of no good forgeries of any of the other issues with the exception of the Porte de Mar stamps, two counterfeits of which are already described in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. VI, pages 605 and 606. Besides these two there is another counterfeit of the issue of August, 1875, with figures of value measuring 7 mm. in height; these, however, can be easily identified, as the thin frame which ought to surround the figure of value is missing.

Of the provisional issues of Guadalajara we illustrate on the plate accompanying this number the so-called reprints or counterfeits partly made from the original die, the inscription "Franco en Guadalajara" being

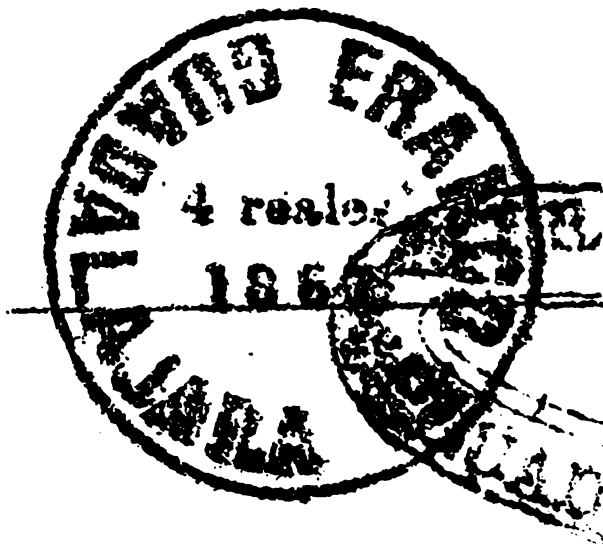
from the original die, while the value and date were of a type different from the genuine. Besides comparison the following rules can be depended upon:—



Counterfeit.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

If on a genuine stamp a horizontal line be drawn below the date, 1867, touching both the 1 and 7 at bottom and if this line be continued to the right and left it will, be shown per illustration, touch the left side of the "O" of "Franco" at the right and will pass through the centre of the third "A" of "Guadalajara" at the left. If the line be drawn under 1868,

it will pass through the centre of both the "A" and "O". Of all the genuine Guadalajaras we have seen only one specimen (No. 114) deviated from this rule and we have never seen a counterfeit to which this test was applied without immediately showing its nature.



Genuine Guadalajara with forged perforations are plentiful. These are generally easily told by the number of perforations which is 42 on the genuine.

We illustrate also two types of counterfeit

Chiapas which for years had been accepted as genuine; their size $30 \times 20 \frac{1}{2}$ mm is sufficient to distinguish them from the genuine which measures only 25×17 mm.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste.*
(Continued.)

1871. The Commune.

The trials of the great city were not ended with the war; the revolutionary ferment had had during the siege only too many opportunities to spread amongst a population constantly excited and then deceived. On the 18th March, notwithstanding the presence of the Germans around Paris, a terrible insurrection broke out against the regular Government. Mr. Thiers ordered the army and the various branches of the government to retire to Versailles.

Paris, the sensible part of the population, the public funds, the Bank, the treasures of the museums, were therefore left at the mercy of the rebels, and it is certainly surprising that they should not have more seriously abused it.

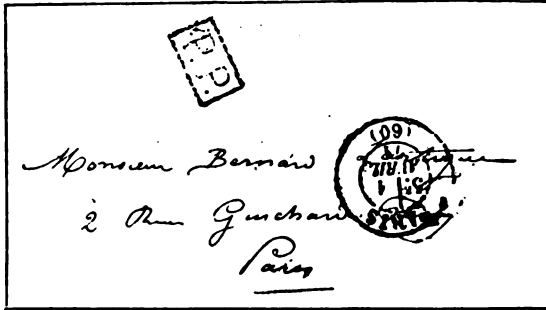
The Commune set itself up as a government and appointed Mr. Theisz director-General of Post Offices. Mr. Rampon did not turn the office over to him until the 30th March, when he took along his staff and had all the material and stamps that he could carry over to Versailles, which thus became the central office.

Paris was once more isolated; the Post Office vans which tried to go out were seized; all kinds of provisions, the Kitchen-Gardeners' wagons even had great trouble in getting in during the first few days. Everybody however, was not a "federal"; merchants and manufacturers, inconvenienced by this un-

heard of and unnecessary interruption in postal communication, appealed strongly to Mr. Thiers who would not listen to anything.

Forced by necessity, the Post offices were operated as well as possible inside of Paris, as many of the minor employees and carriers had remained and needed their daily bread.

There were no stamps, and the postage at first had to be paid in cash, and the letters P. P. were either stamped on the envelope or even only written



The Newspapers then announced that the Commune was going to issue stamps of a special type for Paris only—We went at once to the Mint in order to obtain exact information and one of the principal clerks answered us as follows viz: It had really been intended to manufacture stamps for the Commune, but it had been put off until later, as the Citizen Caurélinat had, while rummaging through the place, found a large quantity of 10 centimes stamps, which unfortunately bore the Emperor's effigy; these were, however, going to be immediately offered for sale.

At the same time the plates of several denominations of stamps had been found and the printing of the 20c Blue, with the effigy of the Republic had been commenced, thanks to the assistance of old workmen of the Mint who had remained in Paris.

The difficulty had been to obtain paper as the stock had been burned at the time of the removal. A trusted man, sent to Augonlême had succeeded, not without danger, in getting some bales of it into Paris. This paper was a little thinner than than that ordinarily used, of which we were able to satisfy ourselves personally, as our informant was kind enough to fetch a printed sheet, which we were able to buy a few days later from the Post office. These stamps can be recognized, when they are gummed, on account of the face of the paper having a somewhat glossy appearance, the printing also has a special brilliancy and is defective at the four corners of the ground which look almost white.

Returning to the Mint some time afterwards, to ascertain if there was anything new in regard to the stamps of the Commune, we were received this time, we think, by the citizen Caurélinat, who assured us that they would confine themselves to the stamps of which they had the plates; he added kindly: "I know your house and quite understand your curiosity as a collector, but I advise you not to call again, as you might tumble upon an ignorant subordinate who, suspecting you of spying, would have you arrested, and then * * *"

We did not insist nor try to find out if the other printed values were different from the ordinary stamps. It has been asserted that the Commune had been unable to print any postage stamps; besides what we have said

above to the contrary. we give two extracts of the Official Gazette of the Commune which seem to us confirmation, viz:

"Beginning on Thursday, the 4th of May, all the Tobacco shops shall be "required to have a stock of postage stamps from one centime to twenty centimes inclusive, and be ready to furnish the quantity desired whenever they "are called for.

"We invite the citizens who may have any complaints to make to address "the Administration, Jean-Jacques Rousseau street. (4th May)

"One of the principal establishments in Paris, the Mint, had been de- "serted by the officials and employes of all classes. * * * "The intelligence, "zeal and activity of the new Director, the citizen Caurélinat, were "equal to the emergency, and the several branches of the service are again "in working order with a new staff. The printing of Postage stamps is already "sufficient for all business requirements. (8th May)

AGENCIES OR PRIVATE OFFICES.

The business requirements for Paris were unfortunately small; all the inter- ests were outside that city, and ever since the first days of April, agencies were started which took charge of the transmission of correspondence by the somewhat complicated method which we will explain further on; these agen- cies were authorized by the Commune and tolerated by Mr. Thiers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"In accordance with the decree of the 6th April, agencies, or private "enterprises for the transmission of correspondence, may be provisionally "authorized. The agencies or enterprises already established are required to "immediately report to the Secretary's office of the General Post Office De- "partment. Those which may be established hereafter will be subject to the "same formality.

"The member of the Commune delegated to the direction of the General "Post Office.

A. THEISZ.

PARIS, May 6th, 1871.

The first of these agencies must have been the one on "Place de la Bourse" it announced that all letters left at the Paris office would be taken on the same day to Saint Denis; it furnished at the same time envelopes already ad- dressed to them, which, were to be enclosed in letters sent from Paris, and intended to bring back the answers to them.

The ordinary commission for each letter was 50 Centimes. This concern realized large profits in a short time.

<i>Bureau de Correspondance. 31, Place de la Bourse, 31 Bureau restant à Saint-Denis (Seine)</i>	
Pour remettre	_____
à M	_____
rue	_____

But very soon competition sprang up from all sides, and the commission declined to 25 centimes, and then to 10 centimes for single letters.

The Commune also announced that it would take charge of forwarding letters, as follows:

"The Post office reminds the Public that it has made arrangements to insure the sending out daily of un-registered letters for the Provinces and for Foreign countries.

"These letters may therefore in all security be deposited in the Boxes."

"The member of the Commune delegated to the Direction of the general Post office."

A. THEISZ.

But there was a complete lack of confidence on the part of the public.

The following is the list of Agencies of which we have seen the envelopes or prospectus, viz: "Bureau de la Place de la Bourse", "Messagerie Meuret & Co.," "Bruner & Co", "Paul Sezon", "Moreau at Osmont", "Grant", "Agence Anglaise", "Ed Denole", "Dubief & Co.," "Agence Générale de Courses", etc. There were many others.

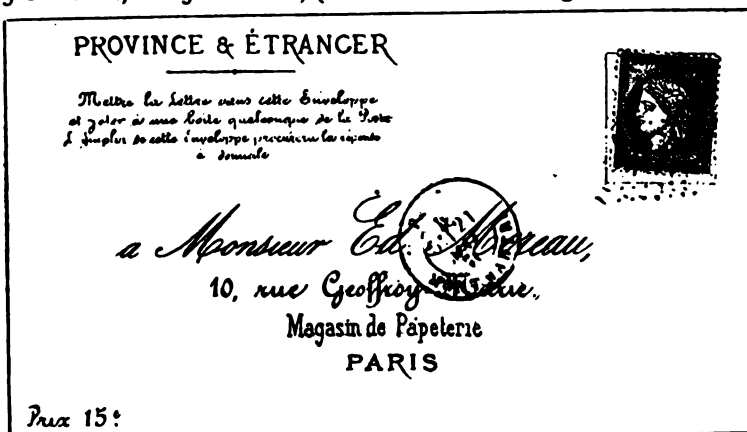
Several of the above agencies used to paste on the back of the letters intrusted to them a gummed label like this



but they bore no marks of franking.

Moreau Office.

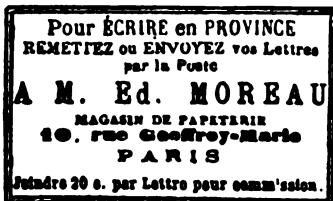
Notwithstanding the multiplicity of these free agencies, it was difficult in certain quarters to find one at long intervals; Mr. Moreau obtained "permission to deposit in the Post office", and with the Tobacco dealers, envelopes bearing his address (namely that of a neighboring stationer); these envelopes cost 15 centimes, or 25 centimes, (the latter for overweight letters).



(*) A circular dated in Versailles 27 April 1871, issued by the general Post office Department called attention to the want of 1, 2, 4 and 5 centimes stamps, and recommends to Post Masters to make exchanges between them.

At Bordeaux, the workshop at the Mint is ready to re-sume the printing of lithographed stamps.

They thus prepaid the cost of the commission; the letters taken out of these envelopes were deposited in the Vincennes Post office; Mr. Moreau pasted on the back the small label stating that in order to write to Paris,



letters should be addressed to him; this accounted for the inscription on the return envelope: "The use of this envelope will insure the delivery of the answer at its address", which many people could not understand.

The Moreau envelopes are lithographed in black on white or buff paper and have at the back a large number stamped in openwork; for fear of counterfeiting some of them bear on the flap the monogram in relief of the Literary Society of which Mr Moreau was cashier, if we remember rightly. For the same reason, a large round festooned seal, printed in red and black



on a white ground had been ordered; it was received too late to be actually used.

Of all the competitors we believe that Mr. Moreau is the one who received the largest number of letters, owing to his connection with the provincial and foreign newspapers, which enabled him to obtain gratuitously a large publicity.

The varieties of these envelopes which we know of are:

15 centimes on buff paper, size 82x118
15 " " white " " 85x148
25 " " buff " " 125x160

Posters.—We give a specimen of the posters of this house; they are printed in black on light buff; there were two sizes one of which was very large; they were posted up in the Post Office by special authority.

SERVICE POSTAL

Pour la PROVINCE et L'ÉTRANGER

RÉPONSE à DOMICILE avec l'EMPLOI de

L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE

MODÈLE DE L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE.

Mettre le Lettre dans cette Enveloppe et la joindre à une bulle postérieure de la Poste. L'emploi de cette Enveloppe procure le Réponse à DOMICILE.	Tâche-Pâte Adressé Expéditeur
--	-------------------------------------

M. Ed. MOREAU,
10, Rue Geoffroy-Marie, Paris.
(MAGASIN DE PAPETERIE.)

Delivrée aux Prix suivants :

- Enveloppe, format ordinaire. . . 0,15 c.
- Enveloppe, grand format. 0,25 c.

SE TROUVE ICI.

MODÈLE DE L'ENVELOPPE-RÉPONSE.

Mettre le Lettre dans cette Enveloppe et la joindre à une bulle postérieure de la Poste. L'emploi de cette Enveloppe procure le Réponse à DOMICILE.	Tâche-Pâte Adressé Expéditeur
--	-------------------------------------

M. Ed. MOREAU,
10, Rue Geoffroy-Marie, Paris.
(MAGASIN DE PAPETERIE.)

S'adresser pour RENSEIGNEMENTS :

10, RUE GEOFFROY-MARIE, MAGASIN DE PAPETERIE.

"Lorin Office."—An express office of the "Ecole de Médecine" street, near the Boulevard St. Michel, used to paste on the letters received through them, a rose colored label, without printing, upon which the charges to be paid were written in ink; this label, in reality a tax stamp, suggested to us the idea of making stamps for an agency which we were organizing with Mr. Lorin who being an employe at the Northern Railway station used to go twice a day from Paris to Saint Denis where he lived.

At that time the stamp business left us plenty of spare time; one store in the Rue Saint Lazare half opened, had been used only to sell balloon letters during the siege; it was going to be carried on naturally as a semi-postal office. It was so advertised, but on account of the difficulty in getting the envelopes engraved, stereotyped and printed at such a time, it could not be started until the beginning of May; we have cancelled letters dated from the 5th to the 24th May; we did not get any large quantities as the competitors were numerous, and the unlooked for entry of the regular troops did not give time for our agency to increase to any extent.

There were three of these stamps.



5 Centimes green, for printed matter
 10 " violet, for ordinary letters
 50 " rose, for registered letters

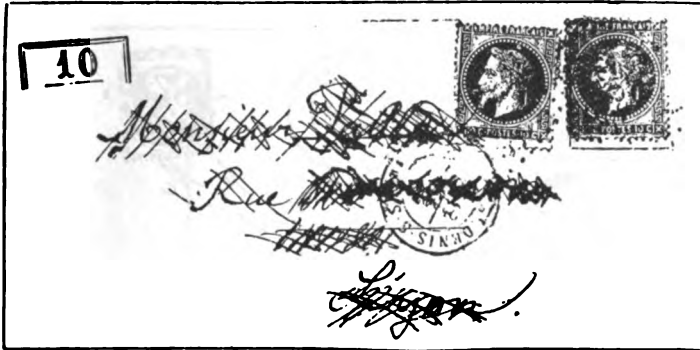
These stamps have the upper part only gummed, and separated from the lower part by spur holes. The letters entrusted to the office had to bear, besides the regular French stamp, a stamp of the agency.

Mr. Lorin who took the letters himself to St. Denis took off the loose part

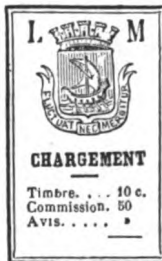
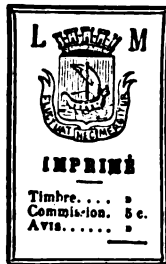


which was to serve to make up the account of the letters sent and of the amounts to be divided.

These letters therefore went forward with only a piece of the stamp on them, the one with the figure.



The tax stamps were also of three varieties, viz:

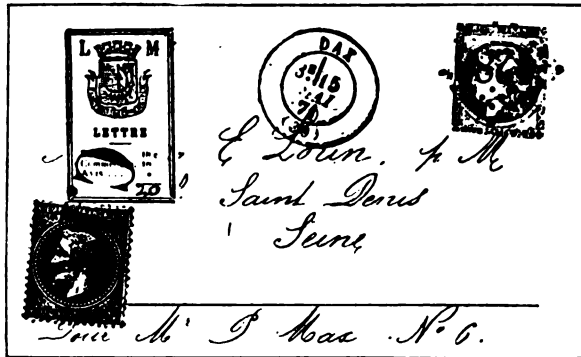


- 5 Centimes, green, for printed matter
- 10 " violet, for ordinary letters
- 50 " rose, for registered letters.

One of these stamps was pasted on each letter coming from the Provinces or foreign countries, and on it was written the small amount to be collected,

which might vary according to the weight of the letter, and the advice of receipt sent or not sent to the address; in this amount was invariably included 10 centimes for an ordinary stamp, which "according to the orders of the commune had to be gummed on each letter, and cancelled by an ink stamp", even if the letter was delivered by hand to the agency.

The cancellation mark C. IX., which will be noticed on our specimen



means office C, of the 9th district. At first several branches were to be established, an announcement for the office F (Montmartre) has even been printed.

The first one of these stamps, the violet ones for letters, were printed in a hurry by fours on the two movers and two lead stereotypes, the next ones were on "galvano" by ten and twelves.

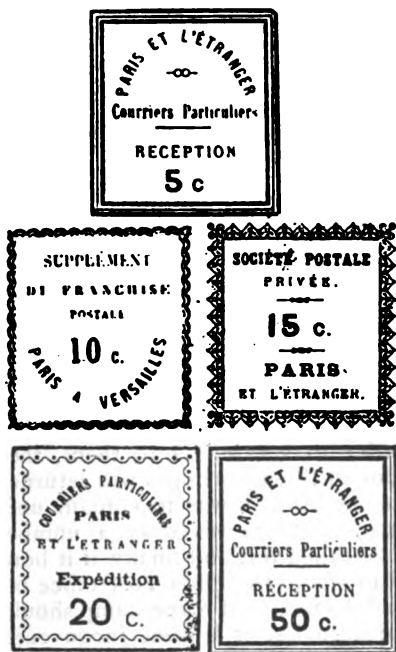
Reprints. The reprints which we have had made of these stamps do not materially differ from the originals.

Counterfeits. There are several counterfeits of these stamps in existence some of them copied literally, but coarser, others with such variations as: "Lettre" at the bottom of a 50 centimes—"Imprime" at the bottom of a 10 centimes blue, &c, or without any indications at the bottom. Almost all are



obliterated with figures made with a composing stick. The genuine stamps are not perforated, the counterfeits are often perforated all around. Some of them are positively ridiculous, with "Ballon monte," "Office Lorin," &c.

A foreign collector Mr. de Té..... amused himself by getting printed in Versailles a series of fancy stamps and envelopes of the following types, the combination of colors of which make a collection of 250 patterns. He was offering at the same time.



spurious admission tickets to the love-feasts and balls which were supposed to be held in the Churches during the Commune.

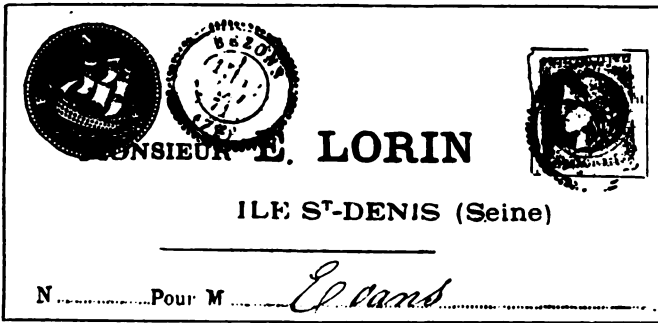
Envelopes. The envelopes are printed in black, addressed to Mr. Lorin;



They have in the left corner a round embossed stamp representing a ship with the parisian motto "Fluctuat nec mergitur," and the value 10c.

10c red on sky blue.

Of these envelopes, stamped in red, quite a number were sold, but none of them came back to Saint Denis; they were probably seized, supposing which, the following corrections were made: the motto was erased except the first letter of each word, as well as the value; besides the stamp was dry printed; with these alterations the envelopes circulated without trouble:



Stamp embossed, sky blue paper
 " " " white "

The following varieties are found: groundwork lined throughout and regularly, and others where there are noticeable breaks in the lines. These envelopes were used as follows: they were to be enclosed in the letter sent to the provinces, in order to get replies to them, the commission having been prepaid. When one of these envelopes was returned to Paris, if nothing was written on it, it was opened as it was to contain under another envelope a letter destined for Paris. If there was only a number or a name on it, it came to the agency, to be called for; and finally if it bore a complete address it was simply deposited in one of the Paris Post office boxes.

When the Commune decided that a 10c stamp should be pasted on every letter distributed by the agencies, it became inconvenient, and the simplest way was to ignore this regulation, and let the letter be taxed.

Reprints. These envelopes have been reprinted, but the embossed stamp gives the whole motto, and the value.



Paris. — Pour l'expédition, les lettres affranchies, doivent être remises au bureau indiqué où la commission est perçue. De la Province et de l'Étranger, pour faire parvenir franco la correspondance dans Paris, il faut mettre sur les lettres mêmes l'adresse du destinataire, puis enfermer chaque lettre avec 20 centimes en timbres français ou étrangers (*) dans une seconde enveloppe, affranchie comme à l'ordinaire et portant l'adresse suivante

(*) Ne pas coller les timbres contenus dans l'enveloppe. Sur les 20 cent., 10 sont exigés par le poste de Paris et 10 acquittent la commission. Sur les lettres de poids nettes 30 cent., par 10 grammes, pour les lettres chargées 50 cent. (dont 10 cent. pour le poste) par 10 grammes.

Poster. We reproduce the poster of this agency, it is printed in black on white paper and has five red circles on it in imitation of the seals on a registered letter; those which, like our fac-simile, are stamped by the Commune at 5c, were intended to be posted on the walls; those which do not bear this stamp were intended to be put up inside.

This little poster reminds us of the most disagreeable experience of our life.

The federals had been repulsed from our quarter and the cannon was booming further on at Montmartre and Belleville—Conflagrations were everywhere.

Venturing through the streets, we came across mournful processions of prisoners, men and women and carloads of bleeding wounded, taken from the hospitals and on the way to Versailles. From place to place, across the dug up pavements, upon smoking ashes, in the red stagnant water of the streams, were lying the corpses of people who had been shot.

A collector whom we met told us that he had just seen old father Vallette, a stamp dealer, led away to the Lobau barracks with a flock of unfortunates, to be immediately shot.

Arrived near our house, we notice a small cluster of neighbours, porter, shopkeepers and servants reading a poster on a wall; our poster . . . and one of them pointing to us dared to say "Here is another one of the Commune; he ran the Mails, and before that he was a Prussian spy."

We know that we were hated by these people, who understanding nothing about our stamp business, attributed its growing prosperity to wrong and chimerical combinations; upon just as silly accusations hundreds of unfortunates have been carried off to the hulks or shot on the spot.

And we were seized with remorse as if we had really any reasons for hiding ourself.

God save us from civil war!

ARTHUR MAURY.

(To be continued.)

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS IN HAWAII.

THE PROOF SHEETS HAVE BEEN REVISED.

FIVE DENOMINATIONS—ALL OF THEM WORKS OF ART—SOME MINOR FAULTS NOTED AMONG THEM.

Hawaiian Star, Jan. 22 1894.

Postmaster-General Oat has received the proofs of the forthcoming issue of Hawaiian postage stamps, drawings for which were furnished by Mr. Holdsworth. The stamps are made by the American Bank Note Company and are exquisitely designed, printed and colored.

The one-cent stamp is oblong in shape and orange in color. In the center is the new Hawaiian coat of arms, which is like the old one, except that the crown is absent and eight stars take the place of two ancient taboo sticks. The legends "Hawaii" above and "One Cent" below, engraved upon scrolls, complete the design.

The two-cent stamp of the sepia shade of brown contains a fine engraving of Honolulu harbor, with the sky and mountains in the background.

This stamp is also oblong. "Hawaii," in white letters, and "Two Cents," in the same fill the spaces above and below—spaces which make a square about the view like a frame. On each side is the word "Postage."

The next denomination is the five cent stamp which has a groundwork of carmine red. A horseshoe-shaped scroll arches half the surface and contains the words: "Hawaiian Islands Postage." In the lower corner are two numerals 5. The middle of the stamp contains a picture of the Kamehameha statue, set amidst tropical foliage.

The ten cent stamp is very striking. It is of vivid green in color and a big white five pointed star stands in the center with palm trees waving about it. Below is a scroll with "Hawaii" and below that, under a fancy turn of dashes, is the denomination mark, 10c.

The twenty-five cent stamp is colored blue. A fine medallion of President Dole is at the right as the design is looked at, and from behind it, inclining towards the left, is an Hawaiian flag, beyond and under which is a distant view of palms. An anchor under the medallion and the mark 25c. in a small square in the lower left-hand corner and "Hawaii, 1893," above, completes the design. The only faults are the likeness of the flag to the British colors, the stripes not being well brought out, and the 1893 on an 1894 issue.

It is expected that the stamps will be on sale by March 1.

THE COMPOUND STAMPS

(POSTAGE AND REVENUE)
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY FRED. GEO. C. LUNDY.

(Written expressly for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.)

On revising my previous lists of British Revenues which appeared in the *P. J. of G. B.* in 1891, and on arriving at that portion which relates to the "Postage and Revenue" I had recourse to refer to the leading hand books and catalogues of the day, but found no two were alike.

I therefore determined to use my best endeavors, both in private and semi-official quarters to obtain such information in order to place an authentic list with notes before the philatelic public.

I am aware that I am going beyond my promise in trying to cater for Postage collectors in the face of Messrs. Philbricks & Westoby's books, and others which I understand are in the press; but there are occasions like the present where I may overstep my boundary, when Postage and Revenue collectors converge, and the lists of one can be used by both sections of collectors.

It was apparently evident that when the acts referring to these lists were created, extracts of which I mention below, that the authorities' intention was only to admit those revenues for postage purposes that were "current," and previous to this unused specimens, of the older receipts, embossed dies, etc., could only be procured with difficulty. Since then however, they have become common (with few exceptions) and even after thirteen years have elapsed, singles, pairs, blocks and even half sheets, with original gum, are being unearthed.

CUSTOMS.—INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1881.

“That on and after June 1st, 1881, postage duties might be paid by the use of the rd. adhesive stamp, not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to postage duty, or to any particular description of instrument.”

INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1882.

“That on and after January 1st, 1883, any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding $\frac{2}{6}$ which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, and any postage duties to the like amount, might be denoted by the same adhesive stamps.”

From a collector's view however, “all is fish that comes to his net,” and without the older issues his collection would be incomplete.

With your permission I prefix before each stamp the running reference number of your “Catalogue for Advanced Collectors,” as well as my own.

9 October, 1853. Profile to the left of Queen Victoria on a horizontally lined ground and enclosed in a double lined upright oval garter with square buckle, containing “Draft one penny” in colored block letters. Ornamental festooned spandrels. Typographed in color on white wove paper, perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, watermark (foul anchor with wooden stock), inverted: size of design $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 (303) 1 penny, light brown

2 1 penny, bistre

10 October, 1853. Profile to the left of Queen Victoria on a solid ground, and enclosed in a double lined upright oval garter with square buckle, containing “Receipt one penny” in colored block letters. Ornamental festooned spandrels. Typographed in color on glazed wove paper, perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, watermark (foul anchor with wooden stock) inverted: size of design $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



3 (300) 1 penny, blue on azure

4 1 penny, blue on white

Variety: on thinner white paper.

5 1 penny, blue

Variety: with watermark *not* inverted.

6 1 penny, blue on white

N. B. A distinction should always be made between "reversed" and "inverted" watermarks. These have been always chronicled as reversed, but this is erroneous.

The term reversed can only be applied when stamps are printed on the wrong side of the paper only, which, for example, would make a watermark appear A∩ instead of CA. Those appearing on these stamps are inverted, viz: up side down.

1 January, 1854. Design of No. 3 "Receipt one penny" remade. The lettering in the garter is larger, the ornament in the spandrels smaller, and the buckle of the garter octagonal. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor and wooden stock) inverted.

7 (301) 1 penny, blue on white

8 (302) 1 penny, blue on glazed azure safety

20 March, 1855. Same central design as No. 3, enclosed in an upright, solid oval bearing "Draft payable on demand or receipt" and "one penny" in white block letters. Typographed in color on glazed wove paper; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor with wooden stock) inverted; size of design $20\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



9 (304) 1 penny, dark lilac

1856. Same design as the preceding. Typographed in color on wove paper of various thicknesses; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor with single lined stock) inverted.

On white paper.

10 (305) 1 penny, lilac, on thin

21 1 " " stout

On azure paper.

12 (306) 1 penny, lilac, on thin

13 1 " " stout

On surfaced azure paper.

14 1 penny, dark lilac

With watermark right way.

15 1 penny, dark lilac, on azure

16 1 penny, lilac, on thin white

1 April, 1860. Same designs as the preceding overprinted vertically "Inland" at the right and "Revenue" at the left, both reading upwards in carmine block letters; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor with single lined stock).



- 17 (307) 1 penny, lilac and carmine, on white
 18 (308) 1 " " " " glazed azure

1 April, 1860. Embossed arms in a circular garter bearing motto "Honi Soit qui mal y pense" surmounted by a large royal crown. Value at the base in a straight line in Roman capitals. Foliated designs or heraldic emblems at the sides. Date plugs in the positions of N.W., N.E. and S., the last mentioned being below the value in the 3d and above in the 6d. Die letter at the left of the crown. Black divisional lines between each stamp, the spaces thus formed being about 45 mm. Embossed on Whatman stout azure tinted wove paper, unperforated. The title "Inland Revenue" is in thick green block letters. I have purposely avoided calling the title a surcharge for reasons stated in rider below.



- 19 (321) 3 pence, pink and green, die C
 20 " 3 " " " D
 21 (322) 6 " " " U

N. B. On page 58 of the A. J. of P. (Vol. 5, No. 2), it was stated that the lines between the stamps were ruled by hand. On examination of "part sheets" I think this is a mistake as they decidedly have the appearance of being machined.

The manufacturing of these stamps required three processes: Firstly, the ruling; secondly, the titling; and thirdly and lastly the embossing, and as the title was printed first it is erroneous to call it an overprint.

The embossing was done with a hand machine and each stamp struck singly, thus many of the stamps were not quite central. All the values are to be obtained in vertical pairs one of which is inverted (*tête-bêche*). The reason for this being that as the sheet was deeper than the distance between the arm of the machine and the die, the paper had to be turned to take in the bottom row of each sheet. In other embossed British Fiscals I have seen part sheets with the last two rows inverted, and it is quite possible that these exist in the same condition.

Varieties in vertical pairs (*tête-bêche*).

- 22 3 pence, pink and green, die C
 23 3 " " " D
 24 6 " " " U

15 June and 9 September, 1860. Surface printed stamps. The 3d is the same size as the 1d, and bears the same profile in a circle on an isosceles triangle with heraldic emblems at the base. Above in an arched tablet, "Inland Revenue" in colored Roman capitals. Value at the base in a solid oblong in a similar thin white lettering. The shape of the 6d is a large oblong, exactly double the size of the 3d, having the same profile in the centre, and enclosed in an ornamental hexagon. At each side the value (6d) is expressed in large white figures on horizontally lined discs. All enclosed in a

diagonally lined oblong frame, bearing above and below "six pence," and at the sides "Inland Revenue," in large white shaded Roman capitals. Both the designs are typographed in color on wove paper: perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor).



- 25 (344) 3 pence, lilac on white
 26 (345) 3 pence, lilac on azure
 27 (346) 6 pence, lilac on white
 28 (347) 6 pence, lilac on azure
 Variety, with reversed watermark.

29 6 pence, lilac on white

N. B. These stamps superseded the embossed values Nos. 19-21.

1861. Embossed "general duty" dies, separate design for each value titled as before in tall thick green block letters. Black divisional lines separating each stamp. Embossed in color on Whatman stout azure wove paper, imperforate; no watermark.



- 30 (323) 1 shilling, pink, die *E*
 31 1 " " die *F*
 32 (324) 2 shillings, pink, die *K*
 33 (325) 2 shillings 6p pink, die *O*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).

- 34 1 shilling, pink, die *E*
 35 1 shilling, pink, die *F*
 36 2 shillings, pink, die *K*
 37 2 shillings 6p pink, die *O*

1 May, 1862. Profile to the left of Queen Victoria on a horizontally lined ground, and enclosed in a single lined solid circle bearing at the side, "Inland Revenue" in thin broad white Roman capitals. Heraldic emblems at the base; all surmounted by a crown which overlaps the frame. Value below in a straight line on a solid tablet. Ornamental network forming background; double lined rectangular frame. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; watermark (foul anchor).



- 38 (309) 1 penny, lilac, on white
 39 (310) 1 penny, lilac, on glazed azure
 Variety, with inverted watermark.
 40 1 penny, blue, on white
 1865. Same design as the preceding issue, but watermark (anchor) only with flukes measuring 16mm.; perforated 15½x15.
 41 (311) 1 penny, lilac, on white
 42 (312) 1 penny, lilac, on azure
 1865. Same designs as Nos. 25 to 28. Typographed in color on wove paper, but with watermark (anchor) only measuring 16mm.
 43 (350) 3 pence, lilac on white
 44 (351) 6 pence, lilac on white
 45 (349) 6 pence, lilac on azure

N. B. The 3d on azure paper does not exist, so Mr. Philbrick informs me, and I believe was inserted by Mr. Westoby by analogy. To my knowledge, the first seen on azure paper bears the anchor measuring 20mm., issued in 1882.

30 August, 1868. Similar but smaller design. Profile to the left, of Queen Victoria, on a horizontally lined ground, enclosed in a double lined solid upright oval, bearing above "Inland Revenue", below "one penny", in white block letters. Reticulated work in the angles. Single lined rectangular frame. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (small anchor).



- 46 (313) 1 penny, lilac on azure
 47 (314) 1 penny, lilac on white
 1870. Embossed, "general duty" dies, separate foliated design for each value, titled as before in tall thick green block letters; black divisional lines separating each stamp. Embossed in color on Whatman stout azure wove paper; imperforate; no watermark.



- 48 (326) 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 49 (327) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).
 50 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 51 (328) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 July, 1871. Same design as August, 1868, but the spandrels are white with small trefoil ornaments in the angles. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (small anchor). Size of design 19x23mm.



- 52 (315) 1 penny, lilac and mauve on white
 53 (316) 1 penny, lilac and mauve on azure
 August, 1871. Same embossed "general duty" die as the preceding issues (except the 3d and 6d). Titled and with black divisional lines as before. Embossed in color; Whatman stout azure wove paper; perforated 12½; no watermark.
 54 (328) 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 55 (329) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 56 (330) 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 57 (331) 2 shillings 6p pink and green, die *O*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).
 58 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 59 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 60 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 61 2 shillings 6p pink and green, die *O*
 August, 1871. Same surface printed design as in the previous issues. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 15½x15; watermark (anchor) measuring 18mm.
 62 (355) 3 pence, lilac on white
 63 (357) 6 pence, lilac on white
 64 (356) 6 pence, lilac on azure
 N. B. The same remark applies to the so called 3d on azure paper, as is mentioned after No. 45. Of the 6d with watermark anchor, 18mms, and perforated 15 all around chronicled by Mr. Westoby, I can find no trace. From Mr. Philbrick I learn that it is impossible for the stamp to exist for the reason that the perforating machine was originally set 15½x15, and not altered to perforate 14 until September or October, 1881, preparatory to those with watermark anchor, measuring 20mm., appearing in January, 1882.
 1872. Same "general duty" dies as in the preceding issue, but without black divisional lines. The title is printed in thin green block letters. Embossed in color on white wove paper; perforated 12½; watermark (four small anchors).
 65 (333) 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 66 (334) 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 67 1 shilling, pink and green, die *F*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).
 68 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*

- 69 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 70 1 shilling, pink and green, die *F*

N. B. Although the 2d and 2/6 are chronicled by Mr. Westoby, I myself do not believe in them. I am informed on the best authority that they do not appear on the government register, and never were printed. The commissioners showed the 9d in their exhibit in 1890, along with the 1 shilling, die *E*, but this is very uncertain whether it was ever issued, as a stock existed of the old sort.

1875. Same embossed "general duty" dies as in the preceding issues without divisional lines. Embossed in color on white wove paper; perforated 12½; watermark (four small anchors).

- 71 (336) 2 pence, vermilion and green, die *A*
 72 (337) 9 pence, vermilion and green, die *C*
 73 (338) 1 shilling, vermilion and green, die *E*
 74 (339) 2 shillings 6p, vermilion and green, die *O*

Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).

- 75 2 pence, pink and green, die *A*
 76 9 pence, pink and green, die *C*
 77 1 shilling, pink and green, die *E*
 78 2 shillings 6p, pink and green, die *O*

1879. Same center design as Nos. 52 and 53 (issued July, 1871). The type is remade, the oval is narrower, the lettering smaller, and the trefoil ornaments in the angles larger. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (small anchor).



- 79 (317) 1 penny, lilac on white
 80 (318) 1 penny, lilac on azure

N. B. The watermark varies in size from 11 to 14mm. in height.

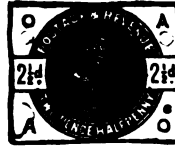
1881. Same design as the preceding with watermark changed to an (orb); perforated 14.

- 81 (319) 1 penny, lilac on white
 82 (320) 1 penny, lilac on azure

1881-1884. Same profile to the left of Queen Victoria, on a horizontally lined ground, enclosed in various frames, different for each value; all bearing the inscription "Postage & Revenue", and the value in white block letters. Colored block letters in the angles. The 1d value has the word "Inland" inserted before Revenue and the angles are pearled. Typographed in color on white wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



- 83 (149) 1 penny, lilac, 14 pearls in each angle, issued 12-7-1881
 84 (150) 1 penny, lilac, 16 pearls in each angle, issued 13-12-1881
 85 1 penny, lilac, 16 pearls in each angle, and with account letters
A B C D E F G H I J



- 86 (166) 1½ penny, lilac, issued 1-4-84
 87 (167) 2 pence, lilac, "
 88 (168) 2½ pence, lilac, "
 89 (169) 3 pence, lilac, "
 90 (170) 4 pence, green, "
 91 (171) 5 pence, green, "
 92 (172) 6 pence, green, "
 93 (164) 9 pence, green, issued 1-7-83
 94 (173) 1 shilling, green, April, 1884.
 95 (162) 2 shillings 6p, lilac, issued 1-7-80
 Variety, on azure wove paper.
 96 (163) 2 shillings 6d, lilac
 ? September, 1881. Surface printed design of 1 August, 1871. Typo-
 graphed in color on white wove paper; perforated 14 all around; watermark
 (anchor) measuring 18mm.
 97 6 pence, lilac
 1882. Same "general duty" dies as in the preceding issue; titled "In-
 land Revenue" in tall thin green block letters and without black divisional
 lines. Embossed in color on wove paper; perforated 12½; watermark (four
 orbs).
 98 (340) 2 pence, vermilion and green, die *A*
 99 (341) 9 pence, " die *C*
 100 (342) 1 shilling, " die *C*
 101 1 shilling, " die *E*
 102 (343) 2 shillings 6p, " die *O*
 Varieties, in vertical pairs (tête-bêche).
 103 2 pence, vermilion and green, die *A*
 104 9 pence, " die *C*
 105 1 shilling, " die *C*
 106 1 shilling, " die *E*
 107 2 shillings 6p, " die *O*

1882. Same surface printed design as before. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (anchor) measuring 20mm.

108 (363) 3 pence, lilac on white

109 (364) 3 pence, lilac on azure

110 (365) 6 pence, lilac on white

111 (366) 6 pence, lilac on azure

1 January, 1887. "Jubilee Series." Smaller but similar central design in various frames, different for each value, all of which bear the wording "Postage & Revenue" in block letters. The values are expressed in numerals except the ½d and 1s. The 2½d, 3d, 6d are printed in one color on colored wove paper, whereas the 1½d, 2d, 4d, 5d and 9d are in two colors on white paper. Typographed in color on wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



112 (180) ½ penny, vermilion; without account letter

113 (181) ½ penny, vermilion, *A B C D*

114 (181) 1½ penny, purple and green

115 (182) 2 pence, green and carmine

116 (187) 2½ pence, purple on blue

117 (188) 3 pence, purple on yellow

118 (183) 4 pence, green and brown

119 (184) 5 pence, purple and blue

120 (189) 6 pence, purple on red

121 (185) 9 pence, purple and blue

122 (186) 1 shilling, green

N. B. These numbers are without doubt of philatelic interest, and some of them are now almost unobtainable. They are simply letters of the alphabet, which since the year 1884 have been printed under the last but one stamp of the sheet, to facilitate the keeping of accounts.

February, 1887. Same design as the preceding with colored "protection" lines around, and "protection" blocks between the panes.

- 123 ½ penny, vermilion, *B C D E F*, with "protection" lines square at the corners
- 124 ½ penny, vermilion, *D E F G H I J K L*, with lines round at the corners
- 125 1 penny, lilac, *G H I J K L M N O P Q R*, with lines round at the corners
- 126 1 penny, lilac, *N* struck out *O* added, with lines round at the corners
- 127 1½ penny, purple and green, with continuous purple and green lines round the panes
- 128 1½ penny, purple and green, same as preceding but with green lines at the sides only
- 129 2 pence, green and carmine, with continuous green and broken carmine lines
- 130 2 pence, green and carmine, with continuous carmine and green lines. This variety is very scarce, and was withdrawn after a short trial in favor of the first
- 131 4 pence, green and brown, with shaded blocks; 3mm. wide between the panes
- 132 4 pence, green and brown, same, but with continuous green and brown lines round the panes
- 133 4 pence, green and brown, same, but the green lines do not continue round the corners of the panes. Fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet
- 134 5 pence, purple and blue, with continuous purple and blue lines round the panes
- 135 5 pence, purple and blue, with continuous purple and broken blue lines round the panes
- 136 9 pence, purple and blue, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide, between the panes
- 137 9 pence, purple and blue, same, but with continuous purple and broken blue lines round the panes
- 138 9 pence, purple and blue, same, the blue lines do not continue round the corners of the panes, but? fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet

20 February, 1890. Similar design to the preceding with colored line round each of the four panes. Typographed in two colors on white wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



- 139 (191) 10 pence, purple and carmine, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide between each pane, continuous carmine and purple lines round, the latter being broken at the corners, also? fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet

- 140 10 pence, purple and carmine, with line blocks running vertically to the head of the Queen
- 141 10 pence, purple and carmine, but with line blocks running horizontally to the head of the Queen
1892. Similar design to the preceding, with colored lines round each pane. Typographed in two colors on white wove paper; perforated 14; watermark (large crown).



- 142 4½ pence, green and carmine, with shaded blocks, 3mm. wide, between the panes, and also with fine horizontal lines at the left of the sheet

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, 19th, February, 1894.

We are in the thick of big Auctions. Messrs. Cheveley & Co., have realized \$8,500 by one sale which included a pair of Cape blue woodblocks with the error, which fetched the record price of \$500; also a "JUBILEE" sale full of good things and tall prices, including a 3 lire, Tuscany, yellow, \$127; the New Brunswick "Connell", original, perforated, unused, \$102; U. S. 1869 24c. inverted centre, \$85, U. S. 24c. green and lilac, inverted centre, \$92. To morrow night Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper commence a four days sale of a very fine Collection, including gems galore. The same firm will, on the 29th of next month, sell the duplicate portion of Mr. Castle's Collection, resulting from the amalgamation with two large Australian Collections, and a good lot of Colonial duplicates, also a remaining portion of his original general Collection.

Mr. Castle now specialises Oceania and Europeans. Even this limitation, in his thorough manner of collecting, is a pretty big order. In his first sale Mr. Castle included the European portion of his Collection, but he has since gone back to his old love, punctuating, with many a note of exclamation, the contrast in the prices which he got for his European gems, and those which he has now to pay for copies to replace them. Of Europeans it may be said, they have risen, are rising, and will continue to rise, in price and favour. Several of our most noted experts are "going" for them.

It is delicious to note how our European Specialists revel in making each others lips water over some recently acquired rarity. At the last meeting of the London Philatelic Society Mr. Ehrenbach, who specialises Germans, handed round for inspection a complete made up sheet of the rare 3pf., Saxony. The 3pf., sheet consists of four horizontal rows of five stamps. Mr. Ehrenbach's sheet was made up as follows:

- An undivided top row strip of five stamps,
- One strip of 4,
- Two strips of 3,
- A block of 4,
- And one single, with side margin to show its position.

The lot cost Mr. Ehrenbach \$485. Single specimens of the 3pf. now fetch \$20 each. Oh! the covetous eyes that followed that sheet around the table: taking your cue from them you would have laid long odds on at least a couple hundred dollars profit on the spot if the owner had offered to sell his treasure.

Much of the popularity of Europeans is due to the fact that the villainous practice of surcharging stamps to create varieties for sale to Collectors, has not lowered their repute. Besides, many countries comprised in the group, having ceased issuing stamps, may be completed. And it is no slight pleasure, in these days of the almost hourly manufacture of new issues, to be free of this handicap to rational collecting.

I have no sympathy with the so called Anti-Surcharge Society, for emergencies will arise when surcharging must be resorted to for the immediate supply of some value that has run out of stock, but I believe there is plenty of room to rigidly boycott all unnecessary surcharges. Some day, let us hope, the leading Philatelic Societies of the world will be able to combine with the leading dealers to exclude from all standard and respectable Catalogues those stamps which have no other *raison d'être* than that of milking the purses of Collectors. Already we are excluding reprints, and "Fac-similes" have long fallen to their proper level of forgeries. Once let Collectors and dealers bring their united forces, together with their influence, to bear on the chief offenders and the revolt will be an assured success.

As a sample of what may be done, witness the rap over the knuckles that Lord Ripon has given to the industrious surchargers of the Malay peninsula. "My attention," he writes to the authorities there, "has been called to the practice of issuing surcharged postage stamps, and to the temptation which it affords to Post-masters and Treasurers, and other public officers, of making irregular profits by dealings with stamp dealers and Collectors. If proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps, the practice of surcharging is unnecessary, and it should never be resorted to unless absolutely required for the convenience of the public, and in every such case the officer responsible for keeping up the supply of stamps should be liable to be fined." That hits the nail on the head. Just render the officer responsible for keeping up the supply *liable to a fine for surcharging*, and surcharging will become a "lost art." Anyway, it will be interesting to note the effect of warning No. 1.

Of all the makers of surcharges, in almost countless variety, Straits Settlements take the lead after French Colonies. Yet there is a certain amount of respectability about them that does not attach to even the modern abortions from Ceylon. No one has suggested that they have been made for a dealer "round the corner." They are certainly coming to the front as a study, and as a group to collect. And if they are to sin no more, their many eccentricities may be studied with all the more pleasure for that assurance.

The booming of Straits Settlements issues commenced with the republication by Major Evans in *The Monthly Journal* of a series of articles by Baron de Reuterskiold. These articles made a convert of friend Brown of Salisbury, who forthwith started collecting and studying them from a Specialist's point of view, with the result that he is now running a most exhaustive series of articles on Straits issues in his *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. His Collection is said to be the best known of this group. He has confined himself to unused specimens, because he prefers unused and regards the craze for used stamps as being ridiculous: besides he holds, in common with many other specialists, that forgeries are more easy on used than on unused stamps. Others of us go in for collecting everything obtainable in both conditions used and unused.

Among the best things in Mr. Brown's collection are the following:—

Complete panes of the Perak, 2c. on 24c.

Same of Sungei Ujong,

Same of Selangor,

Seven panes of one cent on 2c. Perak, all different settings,
Perak, crescent and star.

A pane of the one on 6c. Selangor, surcharged "S" only.

Sungei Ujong, crescent and star.

And many minor varieties never yet chronicled.

Mr. Brown intends to publish his articles, when completed, in a convenient handbook form.

I note that some of your contemporaries are raising a storm over the question of the postal value of current Samoan stamps, asserting that they are not postage stamps, but merely labels, having no postal value whatever. I am not concerned with the whitewashing of the Samoan Postal authorities, but, for what it is worth, I chronicle the fact that a registered letter which I received in January 1892, from Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the great English novelist, who has made his home in Samoa, was franked with Samoan and United States stamps. The Samoan stamps are ½d, 1d, and 6d, and are cancelled with a Samoan dating stamp. The U. S. stamps are a 10c. and a 15., and a New York Registration label No. 98919. There is also a rubber stamp, "Registered Dec., 26, 1891. San Francisco, Cal." and a London confirmation of the same fact in a date stamp lettered, "Registered, London, II, Jan., 92." The 15c. U. S. stamp partially covers one of the Samoan cancellations. No one will believe that Mr. Stevenson put on the Samoan stamps for Collecting purposes, for I have never exchanged a word with him on such matters. Now, the question is, if these Samoan stamps have no postal value, why do they turn up on ordinary correspondence having no shadow of connection with Stamp collecting. I express no opinion, for the present at all events, on the controversy: I simply present a piece of evidence to be examined and explained by the disputants.

Mr. W. T. Wilson has not yet broken up the De Coppet collection of Mexicans which he bought some time since. When I met him a few days since he was in high feather over his purchase. He finds that it includes all sorts and conditions of varieties that have never yet been chronicled. He does not seem to be in any hurry to part with his treasures. Being a thorough Philatelist of the best type he is simply indulging himself in the study of the labels of this prolific country. At one time Mexicans were a favorite country with collectors on this side, but industrious discoverers of interminable varieties have sickened many of the enthusiasts.

Do you know Mr. J. W. Palmer, the "Exterminator of Forgeries," the "Father of Philately," the "King of Stamps," whose "Stock exceeds that of any firm in this country or abroad."? You can't go "Nap" on that list of decorations, I reckon. What? You ain't heard of him? Well, he's a poet, and a poet of no mean order. Just you take a sniff at the following bit of lofty inspiration culled from his Almanack for this year of grace:—

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?"

"I've been to the Strand, and PALMER I've seen."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, what did you there?"

"I saw that his dealings were honest and fair."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, is PALMER the man

Who fought single-handed the forgery clan?"

"PALMER it was who strengthened the law."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, give me your paw."

There is a growing opinion that Victorias and Sydneys have seen their best prices for many a day, except for very fine copies. The Auctions have shown that there is a plentiful supply and that prices will have to come down.

Yet another chemically inclined philatelist has got hold of the secret of restoring oxidised stamps. Mr. Harry Hilckes, of the firm of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. who has been quietly experimenting for the past eighteen months, now tells me that he can restore oxidised stamps, to a dead certainty and no risk to the specimen. His bath is made up of three ingredients and will succeed with any colour, even with aniline colours. Further than that I could not induce him to reveal the mysteries of dealing with oxidised stamps, not even for the benefit of the readers of the *American Journal of Philately*. Like the other "dog in the manger" that I referred to in my last letter, he will not do any restoring for us forlorn Collectors. He prefers to buy our oxidised stamps and restore them for re-sale. However, it is early days yet. In good time we shall have these "Restorers" competing for business thus: "Your oxidised gems restored to look better than new at ten cents a hundred." Anyway Hilckes will take a front seat at the Restoring Bath. He operated most successfully for me on two stamps, one blue, the other orange; both badly oxidised, and both came out of the bath in almost mint condition.

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Communications.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1894.

Messrs. SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co.,

Gentlemen.—I find I can add considerable information to that conveyed to you by Mr. E. D. Bacon, about the surcharges on Mexican envelopes, as per list below.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT E. LAWRENCE.

ISSUE OF 1878. (Not 1879 as Mr. Bacon gives it).

Numbers and dates are *always* surcharged in *black*.

Surcharged in				
10c	181	Zamora	violet	13x1 ½
10c	481	Hermosillo	black	20x3
10c	781	Tula	carmine	8x1 ¾
10c	1879	Saltillo	black	15x2 ½
10c	2181	Pachuca	"	15x1 ¾
10c	3479	Parral	"	12 ½ x 1 ¾
10c	3981	Chihuahua	"	18x3
10c	4681	Cuautitlan	"	19x2
25c	181	Zamora	black	13x1 ½
25c	379	Vera Cruz	"	17 ½ x 1 ¾
25c	481	Hermosillo	"	20x3
25c	681	Tula de T.	"	15 ¼ x 1 ¾
25c	878	Tuxpan	"	11x1 ⅝
25c	1781	S. L. Potosi	"	15 ¾ x 2 ¾
25c	2179	Pachuca	"	15x1 ¾
25c	2181	do	"	do
25c	2686	Merida	"	13x2
25c	2781	Mazatlan	"	17 ½ x 2

25c	3080	La Paz	violet	11 1/4 x 2 1/2
25c	3280	(Jilotepic)	none	
25c	3379	Jalapa	black	15x3
25c	3881	Durango	vermilion	18x2 1/4
25c	3982	Chihuahua	black	18x3
25c	4078	Chiapas	blue	14x1 3/4
25c	4080	do	do	do
25c	4681	Cuantitlan	black	19x2
ISSUE OF 1879.				
4c	279	Zacatecas	black	16x1 7/8
4c	479	Ures	"	7x2
ISSUE OF 1880.				
4c	280	Zacatecas	blue	16x1 7/8
4c	1580	Tacubaya	do	14 1/2 x 1 1/2
4c	2780	Mazatlan	black	17 1/2 x 2
4c	4280	Cordova	do	14x1 3/4
ISSUE OF 1882. (Surcharged "Habilitado".)				
(Included already in Bacon list.)				
10c	2178	Pachuca	black	15x1 3/4
10c	5478	Mexico	do	11x1 7/8
25c	3075	Oaxaca in frame	blue	12 1/2 x 3 1/2
25c	4675	Toluca	black	13x1 3/4
25c	4675	Pachuca	do	15x1 3/4
5x5	2882	Matamoros	black	22 1/2 x 3
5x10x10c	1782	S. L. Potosi	black	15 3/4 x 2 3/4
do	2083	Puebla	do	13x2
do	2383	Oaxaca	do	20x3 1/2
do	3382	Jalapa	do	15x3
do	4282	Cordova	do	14x1 3/4
do	4582	Cuernavaca	do	19x2
do	none	none	none	none
do	283	Zacatecas	carmin	16x1 7/8
do	983	Toluca	violet	16 1/2 x 2 1/2
do	2783	Mazatlan	pale blue	17 1/2 x 2 1/2
do	2183	Pachuca	black	15x1 3/4
do	3083	La Paz	crimson	16x3 1/2
do	4883	C. Bravos	black	16 1/2 x 1 1/2

THE NEW ISSUE OF MEXICAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

The commission named to render the designs for the new postage stamps have just presented their opinion from which we take the following data.

Eight designs were presented and from them the one that the commission accepted and proposed, that the prize should be given to the one with the countersign "G. L." Queretaro. In the act raised by the jury, they talked of the mentioned design thus:—

This collection is complete, adequate and fulfills the prescriptions of the letter of convocation. The jury accepts it after modifying the designs of the following manner.

In the stamps for official use the eagle must be modified, making it more distinctive and lowering the trunk of the Nopal. It is necessary to make the lateral curves of the ground work where the branches of laurel and oak sepa-

rate themselves. In the drawing A must be given more distinctive qualities to the landscape representing a piece of land filled with tropical vegetation as in general the topography of all the footpaths run over by mail carriers are that way.

It is suitable to change the portmanteau for a mail carrier's bag. In the drawing B, to make more allegorical and sufficient, the composition must figure a beast of burden with the mail bags and behind it the conductor on horseback dressed with the suit more characteristic and more traced than the design. It is necessary to give another design more artistic to the sign where the inscription "Correos Mexico" is.

In the drawing "C" it is suitable to weaken the groundwork so that the Diligence will appear better, and in the groundwork the volcanos Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl instead of the small hills as in the design. In the drawing D, the pass in the groundwork will be substituted for a sea view where a steamer appears which constitutes another way in which the mail is carried. The cowcatcher in front of the steam engine must be modified which is out of proportion, and looks in the reduction like a shapeless mass. We think that the drawings already completed, as we are told, will return to the jury to see whether all the observations have been exactly carried out. And can thereby give the premium to G. L.

El Monitor Filatelico.

This is copied verbatim from the above journal and is, we suppose, a dictionary translation of the original document. We have tried to translate it into proper English but confess that we have had to abandon the task. We therefore present the matter as above and allow each of our readers to form his own opinion of its meaning.

THE PUBLISHERS.

AUCTION SALES.

We began our auction season rather late this year, but the fact of other auctions having preceded ours does not seem to have affected the results in the least.

123RD SALE.

This consisted of the very fine collection of Mr. Wm. C. Skinner of Bangor, Me. The three days sale realized \$5300.00. We append a list of the stamps which realized \$10 and over, and it will show that every stamp in good condition realized good figures.

New York, 1843, 3c blue, wove paper, slightly creased,	\$18.75
— — 3c blue, glazed paper, cancelled,	12.25
1866, 3c scarlet, uncanceled,	20.15
1868, 3c rose, embossing covering back of stamp, without gum, uncanceled,	13.35
— 90c blue, uncanceled,	12.25
1875, re-issue of 1869, 90c black and carmine, uncanceled,	15.50
1870, embossed, 30c black, cancelled,	16.00
Carrier stamp, 1851, 1c red, horseman, uncanceled,	11.00

ENVELOPES.

1853, 3c red on white, die 3 (octagon ends), uncanceled,	14.00
1860, 10c green on buff, cancelled,	17.25

DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

War, envelope, 1875, 30c red on amber, cut rather close, uncanceled,	13.75
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REVENUE STAMPS.

Unperforated, \$1.90 Foreign Exchange, 12.75

SECOND ISSUE.

Violet paper, \$200 blue, red and black, 3 of the perforations missing at top to right, 66.75
 — \$500 black, green and orange, two small tears at bottom, proof, 36.00
 — \$5,000 green, red and black, proof 100.00

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

\$1 black and green, uncancelled, 24.00
 \$5 black and green, uncancelled, 65.50

MEDICINE STAMPS.

P. H. Drake & Co., 2c black, doubly perforated with small part of perforation missing at top, 17.00
 John F. Henry, 4c bistre, 11.50
 Brandeth's Pills, perforated, 10.05
 F. Brown, 2c black, pink paper, 11.20
 C. C. Moore, 2c black, pink paper, 10.10

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh pink, top of "I" curved, comma after "d", left half, cancelled, 10.00
 — — — 1d on half of 5sh, top of "I" straight, right half, cancelled, 10.25
 Bolivia, 1871, 11 stars, 500c black, uncancelled, 18.50
 — Antofagasta, 10c blue, entire envelope, cancelled, 10.00
 Brazil, 1845, grayish paper, 180r black, uncancelled, 14.50
 — — — 300r black, lightly cancelled, 16.00
 British Columbia and Van Couver Island, 1868, perf. 14, 10c rose pink, perforations trimmed at left, uncancelled, 23.00
 British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta, cancelled, 12.50
 Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 (tres) pesos green, heavily cancelled, 12.25
 Canada, 1858, perf., 6p lilac, minute tear at top and left side, cancelled, 17.25
 Ceylon, 1857, 4p rose, lightly cancelled, minute tear at bottom, cancelled, 26.00
 — — 8p chocolate, minute tear and slightly cut into at bottom, cancelled, 28.00
 — 1861, Star, 1sh 9p green, uncancelled, 13.00
 — 1879, 2r 50c red brown, cancelled, 11.00
 France, 1849, 1fr venetian red, cancelled, 24.00
 Great Britain, 1882, £5 orange, cancelled, 10.30
 Lagos, 1886, 10sh brown violet, uncancelled, 16.00
 Nevis, 1861, 4p dull rose, uncancelled, 10.50
 — 1883, 6p green, uncancelled, 11.75
 New Brunswick, 1sh mauve, composed of two halves joined together, cancelled, 17.60

Newfoundland, 1857, 6½p scarlet vermilion, slightly oxydized, uncancelled,	25.30
— — 1sh scarlet vermilion, cut very close and thin spot on back, cancelled,	33.00
New South Wales, 1853, 8p yellow, cancelled,	15.40
Nova Scotia, 1853, 1sh violet, slightly cut into under "shilling",	50.60
— — — Another one on original letter, pen cancellation,	51.75
Peru, 1857, stamp of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 2r carmine, bluish paper, uncancelled,	13.50
Queensland, 1860, 6p green, imperf., cancelled,	14.25
St. Vincent, 1881, 4p on 1sh vermilion,	13.90
Spain, 1852, 2r red, heavily cancelled,	26.40
— 1853, Madrid, 3c bronze, uncancelled,	37.25
— — 2r scarlet, cancelled,	16.75
Sweden, 1872, 20 ore vermilion, the rare error "Tretio", uncancelled,	25.20
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, vertical lines, 4r black, type 3, thin spot on back, cancelled,	43.50
Trinidad, Lady McLeod Steam Navigation Co., 1847, 2p blue, on original letter, pen cancellation as usual,	58.00
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½p on 1sh slate, type h, uncancelled,	11.25
Tuscany, 1851, blue paper, 6oc brick red, minute tear, cancelled,	31.00
— — — 2s brick red, trimmed rather close at two sides, cancelled,	13.00
— 1860, ½t blue, Savoy Cross, slightly camaged, cancelled,	11.00
Western Australia, 1857, 2p brown on red paper, cancelled,	10.75
— — Rouletted, 1p black, cancelled,	10.40
Baden, 1858, entire envelope, 12kr brown, original, uncancelled,	85.00

124TH SALE.

This sale will take place March 5th and 6th.

It consists of a miscellaneous lot received from various parties and includes a fair collection. Unfortunately the sale is marred by a large number of stamps in poor or mediocre condition.

126TH SALE.

The 125th sale, consisting of coins, will receive no further mention here.

Our 126th sale will take place on April 2nd and 3rd, and consists again of a miscellaneous lot of stamps. A number of damaged specimens again mar the collection, but it contains a large number of rare stamps which will make the catalogue interesting to every collector.

127TH SALE.

This will consist of the remainder of the collection of U. S. stamps formed by the late Mr. E. Harrison Sanford. Although we have disposed of a large portion of the gems at private sale a number of great rarities are still left and will be subject to open competition. The collection still contains a single Baltimore on blue paper, a pair of Baltimores on white paper, on the original letter, a large number of unique and extremely rare locals and a quantity of all kinds of other U. S. stamps. Besides that, there is a good collection of philatelic literature of the better kind and all bound in fine style.

 CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. E. R. Ackerman has sent us the following extract from a New York Daily :—

TO PRINT ITS OWN STAMPS.

The Government Rejects all Bids from Private Firms.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The Postmaster-General this afternoon settled the long controversy over the awarding of the contract for printing postage stamps for the next four years by rejecting all the bids and ordering that the work be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The principal bidders were the American Bank Note Company of New York, which now holds the contract, and Mr. Steele of Philadelphia. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, through its representative, Captain Johnson, submitted an estimate which was materially lower than either of the two bids. The question then arose as to whether the Bureau could do the work with its limited facilities, and was the subject for several conferences in which Secretary Carlisle took a leading part. That the Postmaster-General was convinced the work could be done by the Bureau is apparent from the action taken this afternoon. The American Bank Note Company will print the stamps until July 1st, when the bureau will be prepared to do its own work.

AUSTRIA.—We illustrate below the Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled sometime ago.



BADEN.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* states that at a recent meeting of the Berlin Philatelic Club a 9kr, of the first issue, printed in green was shown which was pronounced undoubtedly genuine. This is indeed a remarkable discovery but is it not possible to change rose to green.

Adhesive stamp.



9kr green (error)

BAHAMAS.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* a 2 penny registration envelope of the regulation type has been issued.

Registration envelope.

2p blue

BARBADOS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new issue of 1 penny

registration envelopes of this colony. It has a large R in an oval, etc., as before, but is inscribed "Thos. De La Rue & Co. Patent," in blue under the flap. Size F.

BELGIUM.—The first of the stamps issued to commemorate the Antwerp Exposition has reached us. It is a 5 centimes stamp printed in green on rose paper with the regular Sabbatical label. The 5c reply card with stamp with Sabbatical label has also been issued. The 10c letter card with Sabbatical inscription exists with error "KAARTBRIEF."

Adhesive stamps, Antwerp Exposition.



- Perforated 14.
 5c green, rose paper
Postal card.
 5x5c green, buff paper, (Sabbatical label)
Letter card.
 10c carmine, blue (Sabbatical label, error)

BOSNIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a 5n envelope of the large size.
Envelope.



- Size 132x137mm.
 White wove paper.
 Watermarked part of BRIEF-COUVERT in large double line capitals.
 5n red

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the 1 penny adhesive of the Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged "British Bechuanaland" vertically in two lines in black, and in a similar type to the 1892 issue but the surcharge reading from top to bottom instead of from bottom to top. One of the stamps on each pane has a broken "i" in "British."

- Adhesive stamps.*
 Provisional issue.
 Watermarked Anchor.
 Perforated 14.

1p red, black surcharge
 1p " " " variety

CEYLON.—We have received the permanent district letter envelope, the stamp of which is of same type as the current wrapper. To the left of the stamp is the following inscription in three lines surrounded by a double line frame:

District Letter Envelope, Price 2½ cents.

This Envelope will not pass through more than one Post Office, will only be delivered when called for, and will not be re-directed.

Envelopes.



Pale green wove paper.
 Size 136x79mm.
 2c dark green

BOLIVAR.—Among the remainders of the stamps of this State, which were recently purchased from the Bolivar Government, we have found some of the 1 pesos of 1880 on vertically laid blue paper, of which only the 5c, 10, 20 and 40c were known.



1880 issue.
 Blue vertically laid paper.
 Perforated 1½.
 1p orange

CURACAO.—According to the *Revue Philatlique* the 15c unpaid letter stamp with CENT below figure of value has been issued.

Unpaid letter stamp.



15c green and black

EQUADOR.—We have received the envelopes and cards of the 1894 issue. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 40c telegraph stamp as having been used for postage, and Mr. Offner has shown us the 5 sucre telegraph stamp, surcharged "5 centavos," used postally.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.



40c blue
Envelopes.



5c on 5s black and carmine, black surcharge



Size 151x90mm.
5c dark green, white wove paper
10c carmine, amber wove paper
Postal cards.



2c red brown and black, *rosy buff*



3c blue and black, *gray*

EGYPT.—We have seen the 3m on 5m postal card with surcharge inverted, and the 5m on 2pi envelope with double surcharge (surcharge 24½ mm.,) the second one being 30 mm. to the left of the stamp.

Envelope.



Provisional issue.

5m on 2pi orange, double surcharge

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

3m on 5m carmine, *buff*, surcharged inverted.

FRANCE.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 15c unpaid is now issued in green and the 30c in rose.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated 14x13½.

15c green

30c rose

GOLD COAST.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following varieties of the registration envelopes with horizontal surcharge over the stamp.

GOLD COAST COLONY.



Registration envelopes.

- a. Surcharge $53\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.
Size 131×83 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
- b. Surcharge 63×3 mm.
1° Size 131×83 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
2° Size 152×97 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
- c. Surcharge $62\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
Size 152×97 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
- d. Surcharge $64 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
1° Size 131×83 mm.
2p ultramarine and black
2° Size 152×97 mm.
2p ultramarine and black

HANKOW.—In looking through our stock of the stamps of this country, we find that there are two types of the 2c; the principal difference consists in the group of Chinese characters at top of the left label. In the first type there is an oblong character at the left of the group which is missing in the second type. We shall give an enlarged illustration of both types in the next number of our paper.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Lackland sends us the 5c ultramarine with surcharge inverted, and the 2c violet, surcharged "1893" at top and "Provisional Government" at bottom.

Adhesive stamps.

- Provisional issue.
2c violet (variety)
5c ultramarine, surcharge inverted.

ICELAND.—The 10 aur reply card has now 7 lines in the inscription instead of 6 lines.

Postal card.

- 10x10a carmine, *white*

BAMRA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us a specimen of the new card for Bamra, which must be urgently required by the Bamrese. A very indistinctly printed effigy of the Bamra potentate is depicted on the right hand within a skewer-drawn frame, with an imitation of perforations above and below, a white label at base bearing the value quarter anna. The inscriptions on the card are "Bamra State Post Card", in large Roman capitals, and its native equivalent.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

Postal card.

¼ anna, green, pale blue

Chamba.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, chronicles the 1 anna, regular and official, with error "CHMABA"

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked star.

Perforated.

1a brown and black (error)

Official stamp.

Watermarked star.

1a brown and black (error)

Holkar.—We are indebted to Mr. Seymour Summers for specimens of an envelope and a post card prepared for this State by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited. The stamp, in the right upper corner of each is of the type of the small adhesives, but surface printed instead of copper-plate. In the upper center of the card is a device showing a Horse and a Buffalo, with a spear and what looks like a club crossed between them, apparently worshipping the sun, over which is suspended a kind of extinguisher or smoke-consumer. To the right of this is "HOLKAR STATE—POST CARD," in two lines, and to left two lines of inscription in Indian characters, a third line of which runs across below these. Four lines for the address, the last a very short one, complete the formula for the card, the impression of which is on lilac paste-board, colored on one side only. The envelope is of this white wove paper with plain pointed upper and lower flaps.

Monthly Journal.

Envelope.

½a lilac brown on white; 124x96 mm.

Post card.

¼a orange on lilac, reverse white; 125x86 mm.

ITALY.—We learn from *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* that a new 10 centesimi card was issued on Jan 15th.

Postal card.

10c carmine, cream

LAGOS.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the issue of 5, 7½ and 10 penny stamps of the same type as the other values.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 5p lilac and green 7½p lilac and carmine 10p lilac and yellow.

LUXEMBURG.—We learn from the *London Philatelist* that the 4c black, unperforated and perforated chronicled sometime ago as "errors", are proofs made in 1875.

MACAO.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* the 2½ on 10 reis exists with double surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

2½r on 10r green, double surcharge

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

"We have here before us a post-card, which we believe belongs to the issue of 1890, but which is not given in our publisher's catalogue. It has the current stamp on the upper right, Arms on upper left, and "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in an arch in upper centre over a foliate ornament; below the latter are the words "TARJETA POSTAL" in a straight line. There are the usual three lines for the address, headed "Senor" and the instruction below, in fact the card is similar to No. 528 in the catalogue, but is lettered "SERVICIO URBANO" at the ends, and has the Arms and inscription in blur.

Postal Card.

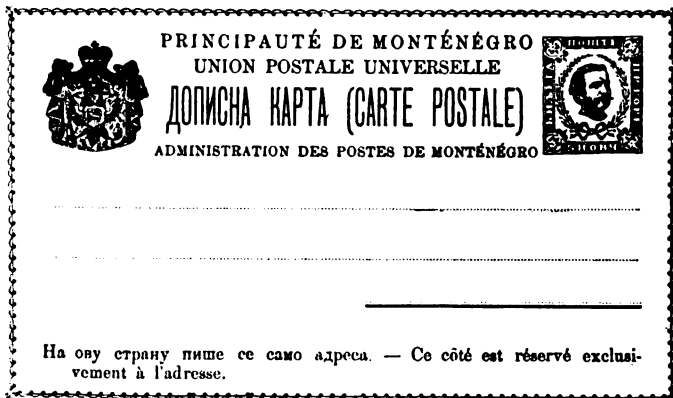
2 cent carmine and blue; SERVICIO URBANO.

Guadalajara.—Every subscriber to the JOURNAL will receive, with this number, an autotype plate illustrating the varieties of genuine stamps and also the principal counterfeits, which will give valuable aid to collectors, enabling them to ascertain the nature of any doubtful specimens.

MONACO.—The 75c which was catalogued over a year ago, has, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, just been issued.

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 5n card, single and reply, printed on buff paper. Both single and reply cards exist with error "POSTAE" instead of "POSTALE". According to the *Philatelic Record* the reply cards exist folded at top and also at right and left sides. The 2n reply card of the jubilee issue is also found folded at both right and left side.

Postal cards.



- 5n black, *buff*
- 5n " error
- 5x5n black, *buff*
- 5x5n " error



NICARAGUA.—We have received the new series of stamps, adhesives, envelopes, etc., issued in this Republic.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

- 1c yellow brown
- 2c vermilion
- 5c deep blue
- 10c slate
- 20c red
- 25c sea green
- 50c mauve
- 1p brown
- 2p blue green
- 5p red brown
- 10p orange

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.

- 1c orange
- 2c "
- 5c "
- 10c "
- 20c "
- 25c "
- 50c "
- 1p "
- 2p "
- 5c "
- 10p "

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

1°. Size 158x90 mm.

5c deep blue

10c slate

2°. Size 223x99 mm.

20c red

3°. Size 240x102 mm

30c brown

50c mauve

Wrappers.

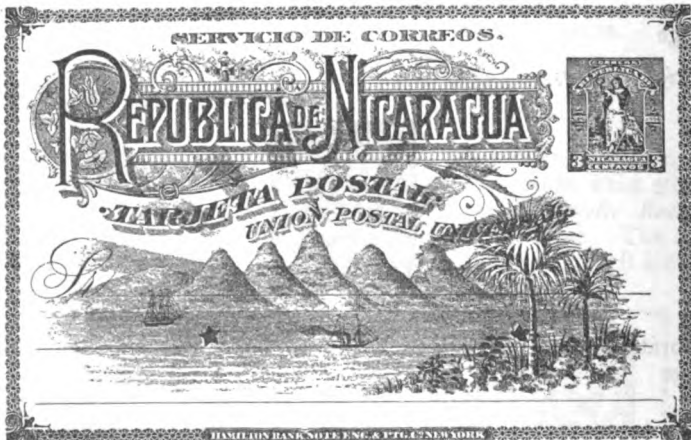
Buff paper.

Size 168x252 mm.

1c dark blue

2c "

4c "

Postal cards.

2c vermilion and green, *blue*

2x2c vermilion and green, *blue*, F 2

3c blue and green, *buff*

3x3c blue and green, *buff*, F 2

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—We copy the following from the *London Philatelist*: Messrs. Clarke & Co., have kindly sent us specimens of the new

issue, for this colony. The values are six in number, printed from a steel plate on white, wove, unwatermarked paper, and perforated 15. The old name of Oil Rivers has been now erased, and the above designation visibly substituted at the top of the stamp. The stamps are finely engraved in sheets of sixty, and have a decidedly handsome appearance.

Messrs. Ridpath & Co. have also shown us the new Registration Envelopes of the current Great Britain type, with stamp to right on face, surcharged in black block capitals "NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE."

Registration envelopes, 2d. blue, black surcharge; 3 sizes.

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., write: "The Niger Coast stamps were to have been brought into use on January 1st, but towards the end of December the 1sh. Oil Rivers stamps were completely exhausted, and a provisional issue was made, consisting of the 2d. Oil River stamp overprinted One Shilling. This overprint is in violet ink, and is apparently done by hand, one stamp at a time. The entire issue was 480 stamps. We received a letter yesterday franked with three of them. Of the half-penny Oil Rivers post cards, the entire issue was 2,400 cards (£5 worth)."

Mr. C. W. Perryman also writes hereon:

The new issue "Niger Coast Protectorate," were to be issued on the 1st of January; but in December they ran short of a few of the old values, and used up the balance stock by surcharging.

"The 1sh., 1st issue, was made into a 2osh. stamp, surcharged both in black, also in red, and also in violet.

"The 5d., 1st issue, was made into a 10sh. stamp, surcharged in red.

"The 2d., 1st issue, was made into a 1sh. stamp, surcharged in violet, also in red and black.

"The 2½d., 1st issue, was made into a 'half penny' stamp, surcharged in red; two types of surcharge.

"I understand they were made in November, the high values being wanted for heavy mails from the Niger Coast.

"I might add that of the other ½d., provisional, already chronicled, surcharged in red (and in mauve), on the 1d., there were 960 stamps so surcharged, i. e., eight sheets of 120 each."

We must confess to a limited faith in the necessity for the creation of all these varieties; and as there will probably be others and possibly confirmatory evidence, we adjourn our full acceptance and chronicle of this somewhat alarming list of novelties. The word just used is fully justified, bearing in mind the dangerous system of creating high values by surcharging low ones.

Messrs. Ridpath & Co., send us further a note of three sizes of Registration Envelopes with a minor variety, so that, as a whole, "Oil Rivers-cum-Niger" will present an inviting (?) field for specialising—not speculating collectors.

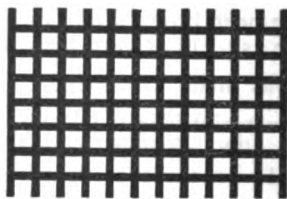
Mr. F. Noel has shown us the provisional ½p. stamp as chronicled last month.



OBOOK.—We have received the remainder of the series of the Camel Post. They are all of one design, and are on paper watermarked with a quadrille pattern similar to that on the current 15c French stamps. The figure of value, the Arabic inscription in upper corner, and the name "OBOCK" in label below, are printed in a different color from the remainder of the design.

It seems we omitted last month to chronicle the 2fr which was issued some time ago, and which is of same type as the 5fr but a trifle smaller.

Adhesive stamps.



- 1c black and red
- 2c brown violet and green
- 4c brown violet and orange
- 5c blue green and brown
- 10c black and green
- 15c blue and vermillion
- 20c orange brown and maroon
- 25c black and blue
- 30c bistre and green
- 40c orange and green
- 50c rose and blue
- 75c lavender and orange
- 1fr gray green and maroon
- 2fr gray green

PERSIA.—We are informed that new stamps of 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 and 16 shahi and 1, 2 and 5 kran are soon to be issued.

PORTO RICO.—The 3c postal card is now printed in carmine instead of green.

Postal card.

3c carmine, *buff*

PORTUGAL.—The Don Henrique Issue. The postage stamps designed to commemorate the centennial of the infante Don Henrique were made at Leipzig. The lower values are lithographed, the denominations from 300 to 1000 reis being printed in *taille douce*; all are of marvelous beauty and similar to those issued in commemoration of the centennial of Columbus. They are of the following denominations and colors:

5 reis yellow, 10 reis rose, 15 reis dark brown, 20 reis violet, 25 reis dark green, 50 reis blue, 75 reis carmine, 80 reis light green, 100 reis light brown on buff paper, 150 reis carmine on light pink paper, 300 reis dark blue on buff paper, 500 reis violet on pale violet paper, and 1000 reis black on gray paper.

On the 5 and 20r stamps the Infante is represented at the prow of a caravel, at the bottom is the motto: "Talent de bien faire" and the dates 1394-1894. At the top "Correios Portugal" and the value.

On the stamps from 25 to 100 reis the Infante figures on the promontory of Sagres pointing to the caravel; on the sides two elephants and the figures of abundance and commerce, below is the date 1419 and the inscription "*Primeira expedico*", in the corners 1394-1894, at the top "*Correios Portugal*" and the value.

On those from 150 to 1000 reis the Infante appears standing, having his hands upon a terrestrial globe and the armillary sphere, below is a lion at rest and the word *Sagres*; at the sides, allegorical figures with shields and the dates 1394-1894; at the top "*Correios Portugal*" and the value.

The postal card of the denomination of 10 reis violet is printed on manila paper and was executed at our mint. At the top the Portuguese arms are seen and below *Portugal* and *Hespanha, Dez reis*. At the right hand, the dates 1394-1894; at the left, the coat of arms and the figure of the Infante, the latter bearing the motto *Talent de bien faire*. It is engraved by Mr. Pastor.

The stamps designed for the Azores Islands will be further over printed with the word *Azores*.

There were made 500,000 stamps of the denominations from 5 to 100 reis; 30,000 of the denominations from 150 to 1000 reis, and 500,000 postal cards.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following uncatalogued varieties:—

Adhesive stamps.



With moire on back.
 1sh purple, issue of 1880.
 Watermarked Crown and Q.



2sh pale red (L. A. joined)
 2sh deep brown;
 1p rose red (L. A. joined, A without bar)
 Unwatermarked.



2sh 6p vermilion
1osh brown

ROUMANIA.—*Die Postwertzeichenkunde* is informed by one of its correspondents that he has an unsevered pair of the 5 and 10 bani rose of the 1879 issue, with postal cancellation. This, however, does not prove much, as we have seen a number of the 5 bani blue reprints with postal cancellation. The same correspondent has seen the 1½ bani of the 1891 issue with impression on both sides.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new 10 bani card for the Universal Postal Union.

Postal Card.



10b vermilion, buff

ST. HELENA.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* informs this paper that he possesses a specimen of the 1 penny with short line (14 mm.), unperforated and with good margins.

SALVADOR.—The new issue of adhesives, envelopes, etc., have just reached us.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 12.



1c brown
2c sky blue
3c claret
5c yellow brown
10c light mauve

11c vermilion
20c dark blue
25c orange
50c black
1p dark blue



2p dark blue
Envelopes.

5p rose

10p brown



White wove paper.

1° Size 153x88 mm.

1c brown
3c rose
5c brown

2° Size 158x91mm.

10c mauve
11c red
20c deep blue
22c sea green

Wrappers.

White paper, vertically laid, horizontally batonne.

Size 168x152mm.

2c deep blue
3c rose

10c mauve
11c red

Postal Cards.



- 1c brown, blue and black, *nile green*
 2c deep blue, brown and black, *nile green*
 2x2c deep blue, brown and black, *nile green*, F 2



- 3c claret, yellow green and black, *nile green*
 3x3c claret, yellow green and black, *nile green*, F 2

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—We have been informed by the son of the Postmaster that the 13c stamps were never surcharged "12c" as chronicled by us and our contemporaries sometime ago.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. David Benjamin informs us that he has seen the 2c Jubilee stamps with inverted surcharge. It seems that we omitted to chronicle the envelopes and wrappers with Jubilee surcharge.



Adhesive stamps.

Jubilee issue.
 Watermarked Chinese characters.
 Perforated 13½x14 mm.

- 2c vermilion and black, surcharged inverted

Envelopes.

Size 135x78 mm.

- 1c brown and black, black surcharge

Size 145x83 mm.

- 2c vermilion and black, blue surcharge

Size 152x94 mm.

- 5c blue and black, black surcharge

Wrappers.

Size 102x280 mm.

½c orange and black, blue surcharge
 1c brown and black, black surcharge
 2c vermilion and black, blue surcharge

We quote the following extract from a letter received from our correspondent Mr. David Benjamin :—

“Regarding the remark you made as to the cost of the China stamps, I send you under separate cover, a copy of the Chinese Customs Postal tariff, where you will find stated, that the postal Haikwan tael (in which value the Chinese stamps are expressed) is Mex. \$1.60. The tael is equal to 100 candarins. The Haikwan tael (Customs tael, in which currency all duties are paid) is actually—to S'hai 1.114 which is equal to about Mex. \$1.53 or so, according to the exchange between dollars and taels of which I explained to you some time ago, but at the postoffice the price has always been fixed at Mex. \$1.60—Haikwan tael 1.00. There are different “taels” all over China, for instance the Tientsin or “Hongkong” tael is worth about 5 per cent. more than the Shanghai tael, but the Haikwan (or “Customs” or “Duty” or “Government”) tael, is of the same value in all the parts in China.

In regard to the new stamps I think, after all, they will not be issued for some months yet. There has been no public official notification of the new issue yet. I have seen photos of the proofs of some of the stamps, and the value will be expressed in Mexican currency on the stamps, instead of in Haikwan currency, as hitherto. China will soon join the Universal Postal Union, and I suppose will establish a regular Imperial Postal Service, and issue the new stamps then. I think this event should close up the “local” and other foreign postoffices here, and if the Municipal Council here, or in other outports still continue to issue stamps of their own, I think collectors should have nothing to do with them, as the stamps will then be “private” ones, something like the Hamburg and other “locals”. The Shanghai special 2c Jubilee, and the surcharged Jubilees especially, were issued specially for sale to stamp collectors, and if the Council had not received encouragement from the first sale, the surcharged stamps would never, I am sure, have been issued. I wish you would hint this fact to stamp collectors through your Journal. The Local Postmaster informed me lately, that there are \$250,000 worth of the postage stamps of the current issue in the Municipal Vaults. The income and expenditure of the Local Postoffice, including its branches and agencies, has been about tael 5000 per annum generally, till the end of 1892. Of this about tael 1500 was derived from the sale of stamps.”

SIERRA LEONE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the issue of a 2 penny registration envelope of the current Colonial type. Mr. F. Noel has shown us the provisional ½p on 1½ penny with surcharge inverted, it is the variety with double bar crossing the original value; in this instance this bar crosses the upper label instead of the lower label.

Adhesive.

Provisional issue.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{3}{8}$ p on $1\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, (surcharge inverted)

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—A new series of adhesive stamps will soon be issued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 4p is now issued perforated 15.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 15.

4p mauve

SPAIN, MELILLA STAMPS.—As these stamps are now proven to be humbugs, we shall gladly refund the money for any of these stamps sold by us.

SURINAM.—The *Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, has seen a strip of 4 stamps of the provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, of which two were unperforated in center, and the next two had double perforations vertically.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c black and orange (unperf. vertically)

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c black and orange (double perforation, vertically)

TRINIDAD.—Mr. O. C. Malcolm has shown us the current $\frac{1}{2}$ penny adhesive surcharged "O. S." in black. We suppose the entire set will be issued in this way.

Official stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
½p green, black surcharge

TURKEY.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the current adhesives are surcharged in the centre of the stamp with small Turkish characters reading "MAT-BOUSE" (printed matter) in black.
Newspaper stamps.



Perforated.
10p pale green, black surcharge
20p pale rose "
1pi pale blue "
2pi pale brown "
5pi pale violet "

URUGUAY.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a pair of the 5c. surcharged "Provisorio-1891," on one stamp on which the first two letters are entirely absent and the side of the 3d letter is slightly defective, making it read "ovisorio." Something must have come between the stamp and the type, as there is ample room for the whole surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
Rouletted.
5c red and violet, variety of surcharge.

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

"Mr. Walter Morley has sent us curious varieties of perforation, etc., of the 1888 to 1892 lithographed series, which are new to us. The 5 green, 25 brown and 25 orange, whose normal state, we believe, is rouletted, seem to have been partially pin-perforated, both in very small and medium gauge, on one side or the other, or top and bottom, according to the discretion of the operator. The red circular surcharge with the arms is also shown as inverted in two values.

1888-92 5c green, compound roulette and pin-perf.
" 25c brown " " "
" 25c orange " " "
1893 25c orange, engraved and perf., surcharge inverted.
" 1 bolivar vermilion " " "

VICTORIA.—We have before us two varieties of the Letter Cards of the current type. One is on gray card, with the reverse white, like the material of the first issue, and the impression seems to be in red; this appears to be the variety issued in November, 1892. The other is on pale azure card, the same on both sides, and is printed in rose; this we believe to be new. Both have the line of perforations rounded at the corners. Does either of them exist with the perforations crossing? and, if so, which of them? We should add that the instructions on the backs of the two cards described above are not in identically the same type, and that in the earlier one there are commas after "affixed" and "Zealand" in the last line which are not present on the later variety.

Letter card.

1p rose on azure

Various of our contemporaries state that stamps clipped from all kinds of postal stationery, envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards, are now allowed to pass as adhesives in this colony. *Monthly Journal.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the following long, upright revenue stamps have all been used for postage in addition to the 1 penny chronicled last month.

Revenues used for postage.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac

6p lilac

2p lilac

1sh lilac

3p lilac

ZULULAND.—According to *Die Postwesezeichenkunde*, the 6p Natal has been surcharged in black "ZULULAND."

Adhesive Stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p mauve, black surcharge

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.

We were informed, a short time ago, that this journal would undergo a change, and that the popular philatelist, Mr. M. P. Castle would assume the active management. The same gentleman has hitherto appeared as editor but his assistants really ran the paper. We feel assured that under his management the *London Philatelist* will become even more valuable than in the past, and the active co-operation of a number of the most prominent collectors in England has been promised.

Mr. Gilbert Harrison, the acknowledged authority on the subject, has in preparation an exhaustive article on the Nesbitt envelopes of the United States, and will follow this up by other articles on some of his specialties. We may be assured of completeness and accuracy from this source.

We cannot agree with the policy of the new Editor in refusing to chronicle new issues which he considers speculative. We are strongly in favor of any movement looking to a diminution of the flood of useless and senseless new issues, but, in our humble opinion, the wiser course to pursue would be to chronicle all such issues with an honest expression of opinion as to their value and status.

ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized April 30, 1891.

President, MAJOR C. F. DUTTON, U. S. A., San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex. *Librarian*, EDWARD F. BROTZE, 125 W. Commerce St., Antonio, Tex.
Vice-President, ALFRED E. HAYDEN, Room 21, Kampmann Building, San Antonio, Tex.
Secretary and Treasurer, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, P. O. Box, 597, San Antonio, Tex. *Counterfeit Detector*, FREDERIC NOYES, Lock Box 3, Alice, Tex.
Governing Committee { MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A., PERCY A. COPPARD, MAX E. JESSE, ALFRED E. HAYDEN, FREDERIC NOYES, EDWARD F. BROTZE, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, ALBERT STEVES, CHARLES H. HUBERICH.
Literary Board.—PERCY A. COPPARD, Chairman, FRANK BOSSHARDT, CHARLES H. HUBERICH.
Committee on Publication.—EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, Chairman, ALFRED E. HAYDEN, EDWARD F. BROTZE.
Department of Sales and Exchanges.—EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, Manager.
 Meetings held on the third Friday of each month in the Assembly Room, San Antonio Board of Trade, Nos. 129 and 131 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. For application blanks and information concerning the Society address the Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH MEETING, JANUARY 19, 1894.

Meeting called to order at 9.00 p. m. Vice-President Alfred E. Hayden presiding; the following members being in attendance, Messrs. Frank Bosshardt, Perry A. Coppard, Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich, Max E. Jesse, Stephen W. Kearny Dr. W. J. Lewis, and as a visitor, Oscar Appelquist of Rock Island, Ill.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Governing Committee was read and accepted.

Mr. Kearny proposed for active membership Mr. Harry C. Seele of San Antonio, Tex., and Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership Mr. Brewster C. Kenyon of Long Beach, Cal.

Messrs. L. A. Sanderson of Wellington, New Zealand, Ernest V. Pearson of Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Eugene Lebeuf of Colon, Colombia, and Geo. W. Hutchins of Lacon, Ill., were unanimously elected corresponding members.

The Bombay Philatelic Society of Bombay, and the Bayerischer Philatelisten-Verein of München were unanimously elected corresponding societies.

A paper on the "Coahuilla State Tax Stamps" by Pablo Lopez Bosque of Saltillo, Mexico, was read by the chairman of the Literary Board and afterwards discussed by those present.

Upon motion of Mr. Heusinger he was extended a unanimous vote of thanks for the interesting paper presented.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m. EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

Meeting came to order at 9.00 p. m. President Major C. E. Dutton presiding; the following members being in attendance, Messrs. Percy A. Coppard, E. G. Cervantes, Alfred E. Hayden, Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich, Julius Jermy and Thomas Tengg.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Governing Committee was read and accepted.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership Messrs. George W. Rode of Pittsburgh, Pa., H. F. Ketcheson of Belleville, Canada, and Gustave C. Cuenod of Vaud, N. M.

Messrs. E. W. Plummer of Denver, Colo., and Brewster C. Kenyon of Long Beach were unanimously elected corresponding members.

Mr. Harry C. Seele of San Antonio, Tex., was unanimously elected an active member.

The "Skandinavisk Philatelist Forening" of Copenhagen was unanimously elected a corresponding society.

The publishers of the "Union" and the "Toronto Philatelic Journal" offered to send their papers regularly to members free of charge.

Upon motion the offers were accepted and a unanimous vote of thanks extended the publishers.

Messrs. W. Sellschopp, W. C. Ormiston, J. M. Chappell, Charles C. Deselms, George C. Hinson, and Dr. Luigi Simoni sent their photographs for the Society's Album, which were accepted with thanks.

The Secretary-Treasurer was appointed a committee of one, to prepare for and have designed a suitable stamp (seal) for the society.

By invitation of the President, the Third Anniversary meeting of the society will be held at his residence on April 28, 1894.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville S. I., N. Y.

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

131ST MEETING.

February 15th, 1894.

Present: President August Dejonge in the Chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, Henry Obert, H. Kessler, Robert S. Lehman, R. F. Albrecht and Robert Benary.

Meeting opened 9.05 p. m.

The Secretary being absent Mr. Lehman was appointed to act in his stead.

The minutes of the 130th meeting were accepted as read.

The various committees report progress.

Messrs. A. R. Rogers and Stedman Bent tendered their resignations, which were accepted with regret.

Mr. F. C. Vehslage sends in his resignation as Secretary, as he now lives in Brooklyn, and is unable to attend to the duties of the office.

Mr. Clotz moves that Mr. R. S. Lehman be elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Vehslage, and above gentleman was unanimously elected.

Mr. August Dejonge presents the Society with a handsome framed crayon drawing of himself on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as President of the Society, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr Oswald presents the Society with a provisional Guatemala envelope, Mr. Arnold Hermann, with some counterfeits and Mr. Clotz with a postal curiosity in the shape of a United States Postal Card received at the Chicago P. O., in a very dilapidated condition. Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

Next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 15th, 1894.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

MODENA (Duchy).

Currency : 100 CENTESIMI=1 LIRA=\$.19 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Sept. 4th, 1852.

Typographed in black on various papers. Only one die, the denomination of value being set up separately for each value. Average size 18½x21½ mm.

I. Colored wove paper.



- 1 5c black, green paper
- 2 5c black, olive green paper
- 3 10c black, rose paper
- 4 15c black, yellow paper
- 5 15c black, orange paper
- 6 25c black, buff paper
- 7 40c black, deep blue paper
- 8 40c black, light blue paper

Varieties :

a. Errors in spelling of the denomination of value.

- 9 5 EENT black, green paper
- 10 5 CENL black, green paper
- 11 5 ENT black, green paper
- 12 5 CNET black, green paper
- 13 5 CCNT black, green paper

- 14 CENT black, green paper
- 15 5 CANT black, green paper
- 16 10 CENE black, rose paper
- 17 10 CNET black, rose paper
- 18 10 C6T black, rose paper
- 19 10 CEZT black, rose paper
- 20 ENT
- 21 10 C black, rose paper
- 22 10 EENT black, rose paper
- 23 10 CENT black, rose paper (I inverted)
- 24 15 CCNT black, yellow paper
- 25 15 CINT black, yellow paper
- 26 CENT black, yellow paper
- 27 15 CNET black, yellow paper
- 28 15 CLNT black, yellow paper
- 29 CENT black, buff paper
- 30 I CENT black, buff paper
- 31 25 C black, buff paper
- 32 2 CENT black, buff paper
- 33 CENI black, buff paper
- 34 25 CE T black, buff paper
- 35 40 CNET black, blue paper
- 36 40 CCNT black, blue paper
- 37 40 CENE black, blue paper
- 38 40 C6T black, blue paper
- 39 49 CENT black, blue paper
- 40 4c CENT black, blue paper
- 41 40 CEN T black, blue paper
- 42 b. Without punctuation after CENT.
15c black, yellow paper

II. White wove paper, watermarked "A"

(the watermark is the trade mark of the manufacturer of the paper "Amici.")

43 1l black

Issued by the Provisional Government.

Oct. 15th, 1859.

Typographed on white wove paper, only one die, the denomination of value being set up separately for each value. Size 19½x 22mm.



- 44 5c dark green
- 45 5c green
- 46 5c gray green
- 47 15c gray
- 48 15c brown
- 49 20c lilac
- 50 20c brown violet
- 51 20c blue violet
- 52 40c carmine
- 53 40c rose
- 54 80c orange
- 55 80c deep orange

Varieties:

a. Error in the spelling of the denomination of value.

- 56 5 CENL green
- 57 5 CENT brown
- 58 15 CEST brown
- 59 14 CENT brown
- 60 15 CENI brown
- 61 20 CENI lilac
- 62 2 CENT lilac
- 63 20 ECNT lilac
- 64 20 CENT lilac
- 65 8 CENT orange
- 66 80 CONT orange
- 67 80 CREY orange
- 68 0 CENT orange
- 69 80 CENI orange
- b. No punctuation after "40".
- 70 40c carmine
- c. Period before CENT.
- 71 15c brown
- 72 40c carmine
- d. Before the C of CENT is an inverted 5.
- 73 40c carmine

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.*

April 1st, 1853.

* Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

*These stamps as well as the newspaper tax stamps of Austria, Lombardy Venice and Hungary are not really postage stamps; they were placed on newspapers coming from foreign countries and represented a fiscal tax which was collected by the postal authorities.

I. Same type as regular issues of same date.

74 9c black, violet paper

This stamp was never placed into actual use.

II. Same type as regular issue with large capital B. G. (Bollo Gazette or newspaper stamps) preceding CEN.

75 9c black, violet paper

III. Same type as regular issue but smaller capital B. G. preceding CEN.



76 9c black, violet paper

October 19th, 1857.

Same type as regular issue, typographed in black on colored wove paper

77 10c violet paper

Variety: Error in spelling.

78 10 CENI violet

Feb. 4th, 1859.

Typographed on yellowish white wove paper. Size 20x20 mm.



79 10c black

COUNTERFEITS.

There is a pretty good counterfeit of the stamps of the first issue, but it is easily told by the ornament at top of left label of which an enlarged illustration, of both genuine and counterfeit, is given below.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

The counterfeits of the second issue can be told by the number of vertical lines in the shield. In the genuine there are five in each of the upper and six in each of the two lower quarters.



This is merely a hand stamp and as such is not entitled to be catalogued.

MONACO.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES—1 FRANC—19 cents
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of Prince Charles III. Name of designer (D. Dupuis) is at the left and the name of the engraver (E. Mouchon) is at the right at the bottom of the stamp in microscopic characters. Size 18x21 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 5c blue
- 2 10c rose
- 3 25c green

Sept. 7th, 1882.

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

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1° White wove paper.
 - 4 1c brownish olive
 - 5 1c greenish olive
 - 6 2c lilac
- 2° Tinted wove paper.
 - 7 10c brown on pale yellow
 - 8 40c blue on rose lilac
 - 9 75c black on rose lilac
 - 10 1fr black on yellow paper
 - 11 5fr red on green paper.

1891-94.

Typographed on white or tinted wove paper, portrait of Prince Albert I., name of engraver (E. Mouchon) at bottom. Size 18x22 mm



- 1° White wove paper.
 - Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 - 12 1c greenish olive, April 15th, 1891
 - 13 2c violet " "
 - 14 5c blue, September, 1891
 - 15 15c rose " "
 - 16 25c green " "
- 2° Tinted wove paper.
 - 17 10c brown, yellow paper, April, 1891
 - 18 50c violet, orange paper, Sept. 1891
 - 19 75c brown violet, straw paper, January, 1894
 - 20 1fr black, yellow paper, April, 1891
 - 21 5fr red, green paper, April, 1891

It has been stated that these stamps are found without name of engraver or designer, but as this is only caused by the wearing of the plates it merely deserves passing notice.

ENVELOPES.

April, 1st, 1886.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed in the upper right corner on white wove paper.

- 1° Size 115x75 mm.
 - 101 5c blue
 - 102 15c rose
- 2° Size 147x113 mm.
 - 103 15c rose
- 3° Size 153x117 mm.
 - 104 15c rose

1890.

Same type and impression as preceding issue but change of paper.

- 1° Grayish white wove paper.
 - Size 123x96 mm.
 - 105 15c rose
- 2° Green wove paper.
 - Size 153x117 mm.
 - 106 15c rose

April 15th, 1891.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed in upper right corner on various papers.

- 1° Buff wove paper.
 - Size 153x117 mm.
 - 107 5c blue
- 2° Green wove paper.
 - Size 147x113 mm.
 - 108 15c rose

1892.

Same type and impression as preceding issue but change of paper.

White wove paper.
Size ?
109 5c blue

WRAPPERS.

April 1st, 1886,

Stamp, of same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on manila paper, each wrapper being separated from the next one by a thin horizontal line in same color as a stamp.

Size 320x50 mm.

201 1c olive
202 2c lilac

Variety: Impression on both sides.

203 2c lilac

July, 1891.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed at the right on manila paper; the wrappers are separated from each other by a single colored line.

Size 320x50 mm.

204 1c olive
205 2c lilac

1892.

Same as preceding issue but no separation between wrappers,

Size 320x50 mm.

206 1c olive
207 2c lilac

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any counterfeits of the stamps of this Principality.

MONTENEGRO.

Currency: 100 NOVITCH—1 FLORIN—\$0.40
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of Prince Nicholas I. Size 19½x23 mm.



Perforated 10, 10½, and compound.

1 2n yellow
2 3n green
3 3n yellow green
4 5n red
5 5n deep red
6 7n violet
7 10n blue

8 15n yellow bistre
9 25n slate violet
1880,
Same type, impression etc. as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½, 12, 12½, 13 and compound.

10 2n yellow
11 3n green
12 5n red
13 7n mauve
14 10n blue
15 15n bistre
16 25n slate violet

1891-92.

Same type, impression etc. as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½, 13, and compound.

17 7n rose
18 25n violet brown (1892)

July 25th, 1893.

Jubilee issue in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing in Montenegro.

Same type as regular issues, surcharged horizontally at top and bottom in Russian characters, and vertically at left "1493" and at right "1893."



Perforated 12, 12½, 13, and compound.
1° Black surcharge

19 2n yellow
20 3n green
21 5n red
22 7n rose
23 7n violet
24 7n lilac
25 10n blue
26 15n bistre
27 25n violet brown

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

28 2n yellow
29 3n green
30 5n red
31 7n rose
32 7n violet
33 7n lilac
34 10n blue
35 15n bistre
36 25n violet brown

b. Error in date, 1494 instead of 1493.

37 2n yellow
38 3n green
39 5n red

2° Red surcharge.

- 40 10n blue
- 41 25n violet brown

Variety: A pair, of which one is without surcharge.

- 42 25n violet brown

February, 1894.

Same type as regular issues of 1874-1892, typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 10½ and 11.

- 43 1n lavender
- 44 20n pale red brown
- 45 30n lilac brown
- 46 50n ultramarine
- 47 1 fl deep green
- 48 2 fl deep brown

ENVELOPES.

1892.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on various papers.

I. Pale buff wove paper.

1° Size 143x110 mm.

- 101 5n pale red
- 102 5n red

2° Size 157x127 mm.

- 103 5n pale red
- 104 5n red

II. White laid batonne paper.

Size 157x127 mm.

- 105 7n violet
- 106 7n pale violet
- 107 10n blue
- 108 10n pale blue

III. Yellowish white laid batonne paper.

Size 157x127 mm.

- 109 7n violet

IV. Grayish white laid batonne paper, highly surfaced.

- 110 7n violet
- 111 10n blue

July 25th, 1893.

Jubilee Issue.

Envelopes of preceding issue surcharged in black in the same way as the adhesives of Jubilee issue.

I. Thin pale buff wove paper.

1° Size 143x110 mm.

- 112 5n red
- 2° Size 157x127 mm.
- 113 5n red

II. White laid batonne paper.

3° Size 157x127 mm.

- 114 7n violet
- 115 10n blue

WRAPPERS.

1893.

Stamp same type as adhesives, typographed at right on various papers.

Size 339x54 mm.

1° Blue laid batonne paper.

- 201 2n yellow
- 202 3n green

2° Yellow paper.

- 203 2n red
- 204 3n black

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the stamps of this Principality.

MONTSERRAT.

Currency: 12 pence—1 shilling, 20 shillings—£1—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September, 1876.

Adhesive stamps of Antigua surcharged in black "Montserrat" and original name cancelled with black bar.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 1 1p red and black
- 2 6p green and black
- 3 6p yellow green and black

January, 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22½ mm.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 4 2½p claret
- 5 4p blue

1881.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamp of 1876 issue cut vertically in two, each half being used as a ½ penny stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

1° Left half.

- 6 ½p red and black (half of 1p)

2° Right half.
7 ½p red and black (half of 1p)
February, 1884.
Same type as preceding issues but change of watermark.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- 1° Perforated 14.
8 ½p green
9 1p carmine and black
10 2½p claret (August)
11 4p blue

- 2° Perforated 12.
12 1p carmine and black
January, 1885.

Same type, impression etc. as preceding issues but colors changed.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
13 2½p blue
14 4p mauve

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1884.

Typographed on white, horizontally laid paper. Size 25½x29½mm.



- Perforated 12½.
15 1p rose

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of this Colony. In March, 1883, vertical halves of the then current one penny stamp



surcharged "½d" as per illustration, were seen on envelopes which had passed through the post between Montserrat and Dominica—but the authenticity of these has been repudiated by the Postal authorities.

MOROCCO.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES—1 FRANC, 100 CENTIMOS—1 PESETA—\$0.19 U. S. Currency

Mazagan-Maroc.

1891.

Lithographed on white paper; the 10c is of the same type as 25c but surcharg d horizontally in black "10 Cents."



Perforated 11.

- 1 10c on 25c rose, black surcharge
2 25c rose

Magador-Maroc.

1892.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.



- Perforated 11½.
1 20c red

Tanger-Fez.

1892.

Lithographed on white or tinted wove paper
Size 19¾x23½ mm.



Perforated 13½.

- 1° Tinted wove paper.
1 5c green on greenish paper
2 10c black on lavender paper
3 25c black on pale rose "
4 50c rose on pale rose "
5 1fr bronze green on straw paper
6 5fr black on lavender "

- 2° White wove paper.
7 15c blue

Mazagan-Marakech.

1893.

Lithographed on white wove paper with gray background. Size 17½x22mm.



Perforated 10.

- 1 5c green and gray
2 20c blue and gray
3 25c red and gray
4 50c mauve and gray
5 1p orange and gray

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any counterfeits of these stamps.

MOZAMBIQUE.

Currency: 1000 REIS—1 MILREIS—\$1.00
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877.

Typographed on ordinary white wove paper varying in thickness, some being on very thin paper. Size 21x24 mm.



1° Perforated 12½.

- 1 5c black
2 10r orange
3 20r bistre
4 25r rose
5 40r blue
6 50r green
7 100r lilac
8 200r orange
9 300r lilac brown

2° Perforated 13.

- 10 5r black
11 10r orange
12 20r bistre
13 25r rose
14 40r blue

- 15 50r green
16 100r lilac
17 200r orange
18 300r lilac brown

July and August, 1891.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on various papers.

I. Ordinary white wove paper.

1° Perforated 12½.

- 19 10r green (August)
20 40r yellow (July)
21 50r blue (August)

2° Perforated 13.

- 22 10r green
23 40r yellow
24 50r blue

II. Thick, smooth, white wove paper, un-gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 25 5r black
26 10r light yellow
27 20r light bistre
28 25r light rose
29 40r blue
30 50r light green
31 100r pale lilac
32 200r orange
33 300r light brown
34 10r green
35 40r light yellow
36 50r light blue

What we have said in regard to the stamps of Angola, Cape Verde, Macao, etc., printed on this paper, will also apply to those of Mozambique.

1885.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on various papers.

I. Ordinary white wove paper.

1° Perforated 12½.

- 37 20r red
38 25r violet

2° Perforated 13

- 39 20r red
40 25r violet

II. Thick white wove paper.

Perforated 13.

- 41 20r light rose
42 25r light violet

1886.

Embossed on thick white paper; portrait of Don Luis. Size 21x24 mm.



- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 43 5r black
 - 44 10r green
 - 45 20r red
 - 46 25r lilac
 - 47 40r chocolate
 - 48 50r blue
 - 49 100r brown
 - 50 200r slate
 - 51 300r orange
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 52 20r red

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

I. Provisional Issue.

Stamps of the regular issue of 1886 surcharged "Jornaes" at top and new value at bottom.



- Perforated 12½.
- 101 2½r on 40r chocolate, black surcharge
 - 102 5r on 40r chocolate, black surcharge
 - 103 5r on 40r chocolate, red surcharge
 - 104 5r on 40r chocolate, blue surcharge
- Variety: Value repeated at sides.
- 105 2½r on 40r chocolate, black surcharge

II. Regular issue.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20x22½mm.



- Perforated 11½x12.
- 106 2½r brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

Mozambique Company.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1892.

Regular issue of adhesives of Mozambique surcharged COMP^A DE MOCAMBIQUE horizontally in upper part of stamp.



- Perf. rated 12½.
- 1 5r black, carmine surcharge
 - 2 10r green, black surcharge
 - 3 20r red " "
 - 4 25r lilac " "
 - 5 40r chocolate " "
 - 6 50r blue " "
 - 7 100r brown " "
 - 8 200r slate " "
 - 9 300r orange " "

NATAL.

Currency: 12 PENCE — 1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLING — £1 — \$4.87 U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

June 1st, 1857.

Embossed on colored wove paper.



- 1 3p pink paper
- 2 6p green "
- 3 9p blue "
- 4 1sh buff "

Variety: Tête Bêche.

5 3p pink paper

Reprints.

- 1° 1866.
- 6 3p pink paper

- 7 6p green paper
- 8 9p blue "
- 9 1sh buff "
- 2° 1873.
- 10 3p light rose paper
- 11 6p yellow green paper
- 12 9p buff "
- 13 9p pale yellow "
- 14 1sh yellow "
- 15 1sh buff "
- 3° 1893.
- 16 3p?
- 17 6p?
- 18 9p?

The colors of the reprints are brighter than the originals ; copies of these stamps printed on surface colored paper, either perforated or unperforated, are not reprints but revenue stamps.

1858.

Embossed on colored wove paper. Size 19x23 mm.



- 19 1p blue paper
- 20 1p rose "
- 21 1p buff "

Reprints.

- 1° 1866.
- 22 1p pale yellow paper
- 23 1p rose "
- 24 1p blue "
- 2° 1873.
- 25 1p blue paper
- 3° 1893.
- 26 1p

What we have said about the reprints of the preceding issue will also apply to those of this issue.

1860.

Engraved in taille douce (Portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.

Watermarked Star.



- 1° Unperforated.
- 27 1p carmine

- 28 3p blue
- 2° Perforated 14½, 15½.
- 29 1p carmine
- 30 3p blue

1862.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper, unwatermarked.

Perforated 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½.

- 31 1p carmine
- 32 1p red brown
- 33 1p deep red (1864)
- 34 3p blue
- 35 3p dull blue
- 36 3p deep blue
- 37 6p green

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
- 38 3p blue
- b. Unperforated horizontally.
- 39 3p blue
- c. Unperforated vertically.
- 40 3p blue

1864.

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

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12.

- 41 1p red
- 42 1p red brown
- 43 6p lilac
- 44 6p dark violet

Variety: Unperforated.

- 45 1p red

April, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22mm.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



- Perforated 14.
- 46 1sh green

1869.

Stamps of preceding issue surcharged horizontally POSTAGE in black in 5 different types.

1st type **Postage.** 12x1¾ mm.

2nd type " 13x1¾ mm.

3d type " 14x2 mm.

4th type **POSTAGE.** 12x2 mm.

5th type **POSTAGE.** 12½x2½ mm.

I. Unwatermarked.
Perforated 13 to 15½.

47	3p blue, red surcharge, type 1
48	3p blue " " " 2
49	5p blue " " " 3
50	3p blue " " " 4
51	3p deep blue, black surcharge, type 1
52	3p deep blue " " " 2
53	3p deep blue " " " 4
54	3p deep blue " " " 5

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
55 3p blue, black surcharge, type 2.
b. Double surcharge, one on top and one below.

56 3p blue, black surcharge, type 4
II. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1° Perforated 12½.

57	1p red, black surcharge, type 1
58	1p red " " " 2
59	1p red " " " 3
60	1p red " " " 4
61	1p red " " " 5
62	1p deep red, black surcharge, type 1
63	1p deep red " " " 2
64	1p deep red " " " 4
65	1p deep red " " " 5
66	6p deep violet, black surcharge, type 1
67	6p deep violet " " " 2
68	6p deep violet " " " 3
69	6p deep violet " " " 4
70	6p deep violet " " " 5
71	6p mauve, black surcharge, type 1
72	6p mauve " " " 2
73	6p mauve " " " 4
74	6p mauve " " " 5

Varieties: Surcharge inverted

75	1p red, black surcharge, type 4
76	6p deep violet " " " 5

2° Perforated 14.

77	1sh green, black surcharge, type 1
78	1sh green " " " 2
79	1sh green " " " 3
80	1sh green " " " 4
81	1sh green " " " 5

End 1870,

1 penny stamp of the 1864 issue surcharged **POSTAGE** (15¼x1 4-5 mm.) vertically at sides, and the "1 shilling stamp of 1861 issue surcharged **POSTAGE**

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1° Perforated 12½.

82	1p red, black surcharge
83	1p vermilion, black surcharge

2° Perforated 14.

84	1sh green, black surcharge
85	1sh green, carmine surcharge
86	1sh green, green surcharge

1872-73.

Type of 3 and 6 penny stamps surcharged **POSTAGE** vertically at sides in the same way as on the 1 penny of preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

87	3p ultramarine, red surcharge
88	6p mauve, black surcharge (1873)

July, 1873.

1 shilling stamp printed in brown violet and surcharged vertically **POSTAGE** in black.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

89	1sh brown violet, black surcharge
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July, 1874.

1 Penny stamps surcharged vertically

POSTAGE 13x1¾ (mm.) at both sides in

black.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

90	1p red, black surcharge
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End 1874.

Typograph on white wove paper. Sizes: 1, 3, 6p; 18¼x22 mm.; 5sh: 25x29½ mm.

1° Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

91	1p rose
92	3p blue
93	6p violet

2° Watermarked Crown and C. C. sideways.



Perforated 15½x15.

94	5sh claret
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1875.

1 penny stamps surcharged **POSTAGE** horizontally in black (11½x1¾ mm.)

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

95	1p red, black surcharge
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Variety: Double surcharge.

96	1p red, black surcharge
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September, 1876.

I. Regular issue.

1 and 6 penny stamps of the 1864 issue and 1 shilling stamps of 1867 issue surcharged **POSTAGE** (14½x2mm.) horizontally in black.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1° Perforated 12½.

- 97 1p red, black surcharge
- 98 6p violet "
- 99 6p mauve "

Variety: Surchage inverted.

- 100 1p red, black surcharge
- 101 6p violet, black surcharge

2° Perforated 14.

- 102 1sh green, black surcharge
- Variety:* Double surcharge.

- 103 1sh green, black surcharge

II. Provisional issue.

1 penny revenue stamps surcharged **POSTAGE** (14½x2 mm.) horizontally in black.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

- 104 1p yellow, black surcharge
- Variety:* **POSTAGE**.
- 105 1p yellow, black surcharge

April, 1877.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of 1874 issue surcharged with new value in figures and letters. There are two varieties of type of the "½", one being 5 mm. and the other 3½ mm. in height. There are also several minor varieties in each sheet consisting in the relative position of the figures and letters of the surcharge, on some the "½" being above and on others below the "half".

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 106 ½p on 1p rose, black surcharge (large figure)
- 107 ½p on 1p rose, black surcharge (small figure)

Variety: Double surcharge, "half", one above, the other below "½."

- 108 ½p on 1p rose, black surcharge (large figure)

End 1877.

Provisional issue.

1p yellow and 6p violet of 1876 issue surcharged with new value and original value obliterated by three black bars.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 12½.

- 109 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- 110 1p on 6p violet " "
- 111 1p on 6p mauve " "

Varieties:

- a. Surchage inverted.
- 112 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 113 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- c. Pair, one without surcharge,
- 114 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- d. **POSTAGE**.
- 115 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- e. **POSTAGE**.
- 116 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- 117 1p on 6p violet " "
- f. **POSTAGE**.
- 118 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- g. Original value obliterated by two bars.
- 119 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- 120 1p on 6p violet, black surcharge
- h. Original value obliterated by single bar.
- 121 ½p on 1p yellow, black surcharge
- i. Postage omitted.
- 121a 1p on 6p violet, black surcharge

April, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



1° Perforated 14.

- 122 4p brown
- 2° Perforated 12½.
- 123 4p brown

End 1878.

Same type, impression etc. as issue of 1874.

Watermarked Crown and C. C. sideways.

- Perforated 14.
- 124 5sh claret
- 125 5sh rose

April, 1879.

Provisional issue.

Type of 6 penny stamps of 1861 issue printed in rose, surcharged with new value and original value obliterated with three black lines.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

- 126 1p on 6p rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharged inverted.
 127 1p on 6p rose, black surcharge
 b. Double surcharge.
 123 1p on 6p rose, black surcharge
 c. Double surcharge, one of which is inverted.
 129 1p on 6p rose, black surcharge
 d. IOSTAGE.
 130 1p on 6p rose, black surcharge
 e. POSTAGE omitted.
 131 1p on 6p rose, black surcharge
 Oct. 13th, 1880,
 Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 18½x22¼ mm.
 Watermarked Crown and C. C.



- Perforated 14.
 132 ½p blue green
 April 20, 1882.
 Same types as 4 and 6 penny stamps of
 1874-76 issues typographed on white wove
 paper.
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
 133 4p brown
 134 6p lilac
 1884.
 Same types as ½, 1 and 3 penny stamps of
 1874 80 issue, typographed on white wove
 paper.

- Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 135 ¼p blue green
 136 ½p yellow green
 137 1p rose
 138 1p carmine
 139 3p blue

March, 1885.

Provisional issue.

1 Penny stamps of 1884 issue surcharged
 with new value and original value obliterated
 by black bar. There are several varieties on
 the sheet, consisting in the relative position
 of the letters on the first line of the sur-
 charge towards those on the second line.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 140 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. "One" omitted.
 141 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
 b. Double surcharge.
 142 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge
 c. Surcharged inverted.
 143 ½p on 1p carmine, black surcharge

January 7th, 1886.

Provisional issue.

Type of the three penny stamps of the
 1884 issue printed in pearl gray, surcharged
 with new value and original value obliterated
 by black line.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
 144 2p on 3p pearl gray, black surcharge
 September, 1887.
 Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 18½x22¼ mm.
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
 145 2p olive green
 March 16th, 1888.
 Same type as 1 shilling stamps of 1870
 issue but printed in orange and surcharged
 POSTAGE in curve in red.
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
 146 1sh orange, red surcharge
 November, 1889.
 Same type as 3 penny and 5 shilling stamps
 of the 1884 issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.

- 147 3p pearl gray
- Watermarked Crown and C. A. sideways.
- Perforated 14.
- 148 5sh brown
- 149 5sh rose
- April 22nd, 1891.
- Provisional issue.
- 4 penny stamps of the 1882 issue surcharged with new value in black.
- Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
- 150 2½p on 4p brown, black surcharge
- Varieties:
- a. PENGE.
- 151 2½p on 4p brown, black surcharge
- b. PENN.
- 152 2½p on 4p brown, black surcharge
- c. Double surcharge.
- 153 2½p on 4p brown, black surcharge
- d. Surcharge inverted.
- 154 2½p on 4p brown, black surcharge
- June, 1891.
- Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½ x 22¼ mm.
- Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
155 2½p blue

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.
1869.

Embossed on surface colored wove paper, same type as regular adhesive stamps of first issue.



Perforated 12½.
251 1p yellow
June, 1873.

Typographed on white wove paper, same type as 1 shilling postage stamps of the 1867 issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.
252 1sh brown violet
February, 1875.

Engraved on white wove paper, same type as regular adhesive stamps of 1864 issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 12½.
253 1p yellow
254 6p carmine
1885.

Same type as 1873 issue.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14,
255 1sh blue

WRAPPERS.

1885.
Stamp typographed at right on buff paper.
Size 125x300mm.



256 ½p brown
257 1p carmine

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the stamps of this Colony. Some of the scarcer surcharges have been forged, but careful measurements will generally show their nature.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, 21, March, 1894.

We are getting quite as patriotic in this old country of ours as you are on to the other side of the Atlantic, in the matter of the collection of our own postage labels. Indeed, there is quite a rage for English Stamps. And I know of at least two special Handbooks that are being prepared to guide the new order of specialists, or rather the new recruits. One of these works will be on new lines, and will be based on special research by one of our best English Specialists, assisted by another, but more recently afflicted brother, who has decided to clear out all his general collection in favour of English. Our leading English specialists at present are: Lord Kingston, Mr. Hastings Wright, Mr. Philbrick, Q. C., Mr. Willett of Brighton, and Mr. F. West of Croydon. All these have magnificent collections.

The next portion of the Tapling Collection to be exhibited to the public at the British Museum will be the English Stamps. Of course it will be a grand show; but there have been many discoveries in English since Mr. Tapling's day.

After all, the South African Colonies book is not to be the next work issued by the Philatelic Society of London. Since I last wrote the Society has had the offer of a monograph on the Stamps of Afghanistan, by Mr. Gilbert Harrison, who is the acknowledged authority on those curious and difficult issues. The Society has decided to accept the offer and to publish the work as soon as it can be printed. It will be a special publication, and will be offered to members of the Society at half price on all subscriptions received before the day of publication. No member will receive more than one copy under this arrangement, and any member failing to send in his subscription before the day of publication will be charged full price, less the ordinary discount as allowed to the "trade". The work will be a most exhaustive one, and will be enriched with some fourteen full page plates.

The South African book will probably be out sometime in the autumn, and after that the rest of the Colonies of the British Empire will be grouped into one volume. This last vol., of the British series will include Heligoland, Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, Cyprus, Malay peninsula, Labuan, Hong Kong, &c. And then will come the interesting question: "What group next?" That question has not even been approached yet, except in speculative conversation between the members. Personally I should be inclined to say that Europeans will carry the vote of the members.

At a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society of London, the Duke of York showed a magnificent block of six, unused, of the 3 cents City Despatch Post, issued in 1842. The block was passed around and very much admired. The stamps were in mint condition, original gum, &c. Many of our members are great admirers of the early issues of the United States, but I don't think any one Specialises them.

The Duke is getting together a really fine general collection. I recently saw some grand Australians that were being added to his store. Whether he will some day become a Specialist remains to be seen. At our last Exhibition he showed himself very strong in Turks Island.

Apropos of Turks Island I may mention the fact that an elaborately illustrated article on these issues will appear in the next number of the *London Philatelist*. The article is the publication of a paper lately read before the London Philatelic Society, and draws particular attention to some hitherto neglected varieties of surcharge.

The *London Philatelist*, by the way, is now under the sole control of the Vice-President of the society. Mr. Castle, Atlas fashion, has relieved the society of the burden, *pro tem*. He thinks he can make it hum. If he cannot, it would be difficult to say who can. At all events the society has very heavy calls on its treasury in other directions. Every volume of the Catalogue takes somewhere about a thousand dollars, and, as there is no attempt to make a profit on the works, the society has no garnered capital to fall back on, but must depend entirely upon its yearly income. So far Mr. Castle has exceeded all expectations, and I may say expectations in his case do not run low. He works hard on the Journal. Whether a man who has no call to do his level eight hours drudgery a day will keep up the grind is another question; for the sake of the Journal we hope he will. Yours truly had command of the Journal while Mr. Castle was globe trotting, and I am bound to say yours truly would a thousand times rather do his old ten hours a day under W. T. Stead on the Pall Mall Gazette, bar the Modern Babylon business, any day than edit a Stamp Journal, with the super-added affliction of new issues.

The man who does the new issues in this life can never expect to get into that calm frame of mind that will enable him to seriously contemplate a quieter life hereafter.

The only philatelist that I know equal to the work of doing a complete chronicle of new issues is Major Evans. He must be possessed of a most serene temper—but there, I have never been within earshot of the gallant Major when he has been at this particular work.

It is said that the Lamentations of the Leeward Islands will probably lead to a resumption of the old practice of separate issues for each Island. The loss of revenue consequent on the introduction of a set of stamps common to several islands has been seriously commented upon in the official reports. The revenue of some of the islands was so small that a few hundred dollars from the sale of stamps to collectors was an item of some importance.

Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., having an excess of gold in their coffers, are endeavoring to relieve themselves of some of their superabundant cash by offering a thousand dollars in prizes for competition to the readers of the *Stamp News*. This sort of thing seems to be contagious. Only a little while since Stanley Gibbons, Limited, concluded their distribution of five hundred dollars—in stamps, on the same plan. It is now the turn of friend Brown of Salisbury to offer the readers of his *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, say, ten thousand dollars.

Our market here is veritably flooded with beautifully engraved stamps—made, of course, for collectors. There are the Liberia three cornered, a splendid set of jubilee Portuguese, and other oddities, to make stamp merchants' windows gay. The innocent are somewhat puzzled at the enormous postal requirements of the niggers of Liberia. Others want to know whether the Postmaster-General of Liberia is in residence at Monrovia or in London. I have an idea that I have picked over albums with him; but it may be only a dream on my part.

According to General Joubert, who ought to be an authority on the question, the Transvaal Republic is likely to disappear, and the Boers once more pass under English rule. "I assure you by all that is holy," says Joubert, "that this will be the end of Rhodes's work which you are unwittingly aiding. The northern country was the natural and only means of extension for the Transvaal, and was for years our hunting ground. Now,

not only are we robbed of our hunting fields, and of our friendly neighbors, the Matabele, but our Burghers are enticed to help to encompass our country with British territory. All who do not desire to become traitors to the independence of the Republic will not listen to the voice of the charmer." The voice of the said charmer being the rush to the gold fields and rich agricultural lands of the conquered Matabele. But Joubert must know that for the present the Republic is safe, for the English mining camps of the Transvaal make no secret of their preference for official Transvaal ways and their fear of the introduction of English red-tape. But the inevitable is, all the same, no doubt drifting in the direction feared by Joubert. For stamp collectors, the future has an interest in its own. The changes from a republic to an English Colony and back again to a republic, have given us the most interesting series of postal issues that are to be found in any country of the world. And its rich harvest of genuine varieties in free of any suspicion of having been "made for collectors." Should the country again pass under English postal administration the stamps of the Transvaal, now so neglected, will I venture to think become the county of countries for the specialist. Its rarest stamps now fetch comparatively low prices. The error "Transvaal", of which there were only 160 ever printed, commands only \$35 to \$40. In all probability not more than about 50 copies are saved for collectors. A similarly rare stamp of an Australian colony would bring at least \$150 to \$200.

Two excellent books have recently been issued here; one, "Stamps and Stamp Collecting", a glossary of philatelic terms, by Major Evans, and the other, a Handbook for specialists of the issues of South Australia, by Lieut. Napier and Mr. Gordon Smith. Both works are published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. By common consent the South Australian Handbook is remarkably well done. The Departmental list is very exhaustive and complete.

Our recently established Stamp societies—one the Dealers Exchange and the other the City of London Philatelic Club, are still jogging along. The Collectors' Society is full of life and glee, but I am told that the dealers Exchange already shows signs of breaking up. Several leading dealers have thought it necessary to resign to mark their disapproval of recent happenings. I paid a visit to a meeting of the Club, a short time since, and thoroughly enjoyed the evening. It was quite refreshing to note the brisk business of chopping and exchanging that went on. I don't know how many tempting books of duplicates were put into my hands. But, alas, I have only time to do one country—at present. However, I could not help thinking that our own meetings at the London Philatelic Society, would be made more attractive to the average member if there were some of this same chopping and changing in the hour during which members are gathering for a little preliminary talk. But I guess any one who suggested such a thing would have been framed as a genuine "error".

Still, we make up for it in other ways, so we must not grumble if we are denied the official sanction to a penny dip into our fellow members store of duplicates. We have our excellent Exhibitions. At present we are arranging for the celebration of our jubilee—our twenty-fifth anniversary. Of this the following circular to members will give your readers full particulars. You will see that it is to be an Exhibition of GEMS only, and, knowing what I do of the possessions of many of our members, I venture to say that the show will be the finest up to date, in the way of a *multum in parvo*, exhibition, of crème de la crème.

 TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The Philatelic Society, London, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. W. C.

Exhibitions Committee : E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Major Evans. Douglas Garth, T. Wickham Jones, E. J. Nankivell, R. Pearce, J. A. Tilleard
 DEAR SIR :

"The Philatelic Society, London, having been founded in 1869, it has been decided to celebrate its Twenty-fifth Anniversary by holding an exhibition of Postage Stamps.

"The last two exhibition held by the Society were for the purpose of illustrating its publications, and, although most successful, were necessarily limited in their scope.

"On the present occasion it is felt that as the object is one in which every member of the Society will take a lively interest, the field of the Exhibition should be enlarged so that a much greater number may participate in it, while the exhibits should be of a specially interesting character.

"It has consequently been decided that the Postage Stamps portion of the Exhibition shall consist of *rare stamps only*, of any country or countries. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the members generally, which is earnestly solicited, a display of stamps may be made which shall worthily illustrate the aims of philatelists and maintain the reputation of the Society.

"You are invited to place at the disposal of the Exhibitions Committee a selection of your best stamps, and to send particulars of the Exhibit you can offer, on the form enclosed to the undersigned, at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W. C. A reply *at your earliest convenience* is desired, but the form should be returned not later than Wednesday the 18th April.

"Exhibits from foreign members will be heartily welcomed.

"The Exhibition will be held at the Society's Rooms and will be open from Tuesday the 8th May, to Thursday, the 10th May next, inclusive, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 9 p. m. on each day.

"No charge will be made for admission, and all members will be at liberty to attend. Non-members will be admitted on presentation of the visiting card of any member, endorsed with the name of the person in whose favour it has been given.

"Attention is called to the annexed Rules and Regulations, and particularly to the precautions which will be taken to ensure the safety of all Exhibits.

"Please also note that, for the purposes of the Exhibition, the Society's Rooms will be closed, so far as their ordinary use by members is concerned, from the 5th to the 11th May, inclusive.

"On the evening of Monday, the 7th May, it is proposed to hold at the Rooms a *Conversazione* of members and their friends, when the Exhibits will be on view. Special cards of invitation will be issued for *this evening*, for which early application should be made to the Committee, addressed to the undersigned.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE.

19th March, 1894.

P.S.—All communications should be marked "Exhibitions Committee.

The Rules and Regulations referred to, will be of interest as showing the care and thoroughness with which these Exhibitions are managed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The stamps to be exhibited must be *bona fide* the property of members of the Society.
2. The Exhibitions Committee reserve the right of making such a selection from the exhibits offered as the space at their disposal or other circumstances may render desirable.
3. All stamps will be exhibited under glass, and in locked or sealed cases. A night watchman will be employed, and every reasonable precaution taken to ensure the safety of exhibits, which will not be allowed to be handled except by the Committee; but no personal responsibility in case of loss or damage will be taken by the Society or Committee.
4. The Exhibitions Committee will arrange for an insurance *against the risks of fire and theft* while the exhibits are in the hands of the Society by effecting a policy or policies at Lloyd's to cover such risks. The amount of the value placed by the Exhibitor upon his stamps, for the purpose of such insurance, must be given in sending particulars of exhibits.
5. No charge will be made for space, and Exhibitors will not be asked to incur any expense in connection with the Exhibition.
6. All stamps must be delivered to the Exhibitions Committee at the Society's Rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W. C., free of expense, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. on Friday the 4th May, or before 12 noon on Saturday the 5th May.
7. All stamps should be mounted upon sheets or cards, and on one side only. The size of these is left to the discretion of Exhibitors; the most convenient sizes for cards will be 10 inches, 12 inches, or 15 inches square.
8. All exhibits must be cleared between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on Friday, the 11th May. The committee will, if desired, return exhibits to their owners at the risk of the latter by Registered Parcel Post.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PERFORATIONS.

By A. LEVY.

(Stamp News Annual.)

I am mounting my South Australian stamps, and find that while I am short of many of the perforations, I have, on the other hand, several which do not appear to have been chronicled. It would be rank heresy on my part to question the accuracy of the measurements of such experts as the London Philatelic Society (Oceania), Major Evans, C. J. Phillips, and others, but having failed in my search for perforations gauging 12 or 13, mentioned by these authorities, I must own to having doubts. Not that my failing to find them means that they do not exist, but perforation gauges differ more than writers, the latter frequently relying on information already published, perhaps by one using a perforation gauge which is a —, well, which is not the one that I use. I want information, and my experience teaches me the best way to obtain it in matters philatelic is to write up what one fancies he knows of a subject, get it published, and await results, which usually take the form of some good philatelist patting you on the back, proving your knowledge to be a myth, and supplying what you need.

The chief difficulties I have met with in the arrangement of the stamps of this colony may be said to be those caused in arriving at a correct chrono-

logical order of the different issues, and by the variations in perforation and shades of the stamps. As I show later on, I have overcome the first of these by evading it.

The great majority of both the rouletted and early perforated issues were cancelled by a dated postmark, more or less legible, and a deal of information is obtained by a careful study of these dates; but I consider this as only important in showing the period when they were in use, and unreliable for fixing the date of issue, except where large continuous batches of correspondence are investigated, in which case an early date is frequently synonymous with or approximate to the date of issue. In arranging my collection I have adopted a course which may not be true philately, but which presents a pleasing and interesting appearance. I have discarded chronology in favour of uniformity as follows :



Type I



Type II



Type III and IV

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| 1. Imperforate | - | - | - | - | - | Type I. |
| 2. Rouletted | - | - | - | - | - | " |
| 3. Rouletted by perforated | - | - | - | - | - | " |
| 4. Perforated | - | - | - | - | - | " |
| 5. The varieties of the 9d. stamp | - | - | - | - | - | Type II. |
| 6. " " 10d. " | - | - | - | - | - | " |
| 7. " " 8d. " | - | - | - | - | - | " |
| 8. " " 2d. " | - | - | - | - | - | Type III. |
| 9. The rouletted 4d. and 2s. stamps | - | - | - | - | - | Type IV. |
| 10. The Crown & V 2d. & 4d. " | - | - | - | - | - | Types III. and IV. |
| 11. The perf. 3d., 4d., & 2s. " | - | - | - | - | - | Type IV. |
| 12. The modern issues. | | | | | | |
| 13. The O. S. stamps. | | | | | | |
| 14. The Departmental stamps. | | | | | | |

The difficulties arising from colour and shade can be made light of by a collector in sorting his stamps, but become serious in an attempt at description, chiefly from the absence of a reliable colour chart. My shades are perfectly distinct to myself, and with some minor differences of opinion to others who examine them from a philatelic standpoint; but when an attempt is made to christen these shades, the rock upon which we stand is split. I find my "ultramarine" is my friend's "lilac-blue"; my "dull blue" his "Prussian blue"; my "sky-blue" his "pale blue," and so on *ad infinitum*. Some of the differences of shade are evidently caused by the careless treatment of the plates, from which, judging by similarity of colour, perforation, and date of postmark, both perfectly clear and extremely blurred impressions of the same stamp seem to have been produced at the same time. This is more especially noticeable in the 1s. value, the description of its various shades being a problem which I find impossible to satisfactorily solve. A further evidence of want of care in the printing is afforded by the recurrence of stamps printed on both sides of the paper, and by those which are said to have been twice printed. Until a comprehensive and reliable colour chart is produced, each collector must fol-

low the bent of his own inclinations in this direction. Were I to name the colours and shades as they appear to me, it would tend to confuse—adding another to the already sufficiently diverse lists published in books, journals, and price lists—and I should not be surprised at receiving accusations of being colour blind.

I now come to the subject matter of my paper—the perforations. Here again we suffer from a want felt by most philatelists, viz, an universal perforation gauge. The perforations I find differ in many instances from those quoted by the authorities I have named. I have tried several gauges, and it is difficult to meet with two different makes which agree throughout; perhaps the only two which supply this requirement are the transparent gauge of the Société Lausannoise (Theodor Buhl and Co. agents) and the "Lincoln perforation measure." I invariably use these now. The former is invaluable for gauging perforations without dismounting stamps; the latter, by imitating the perforations in lieu of giving the usual series of dots, simplifies and facilitates the work; but their great advantage is that they both seem by actual measurement to be mathematically correct. In quoting perforations my rule is to give the horizontal first, and it would be advantageous if it were generally understood that this course should be always adopted, as I believe it usually is.

In the stamps under notice, the perforation seems at times to have been as erratic as the printing. I am not alluding to the triple-compound perforations, probably caused by the authorities being insufficiently provided with machines of the necessary gauge, but to the eccentricities which frequently turn up in the form of monster and lilliputian stamps, created by irregularities in the use of the perforating machine. I find specimens of Type I. varying in width from a stamp and a half down to barely half an inch, this latter showing less than half the impression of the actual stamp.

The recent publication of the perforations of the modern Brazilian stamps would cause a collector to pause before recognizing varieties of this sort as worthy of his attention, and if many countries follow in the same lines, I venture to say that the employment of the perforation gauge will be a matter of history. It was not without strong misgivings that I entered on the study of South Australian perforations. These feelings were, no doubt, fostered by the way in which they have been treated by the authorities. I do not find any writer making a serious attempt at classifying them. In writing of the four types illustrated, the following have been quoted:

THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

11½, 10, 11½x10, 12x10, 13x10, 11½x12½, and says probably others are met with.

MAJOR EVANS.

11½ to 12½, 11½, 10, 10x11½, 10x12, 10x13, 11½x12½, 12½x10.

MR. C. J. PHILLIPS.

10, 11½, 12, 12½, 11½x10, 12x10, 13x10, 11x11½.

Taken together these make a formidable list, and it was in attempting to dissect it I was fired with the desire to find out how far I could complete sets of the various values and shades in each perforation. Several members of the Plymouth Philatelic Society have assisted by gauging their specimens, but our combined list fails to produce complete sets, which, however, I believe exist.

The following are the results of our investigation:

- Type I. 10; 10x11½; 11½x10; 10x12½; 11½; 11½x12½.
 " II. 11½; 11½x12½.
 " III. 10; 15 (just issued).
 " IV. 10; 10x11½; 11½x10; 10x12½; 12½x10; 11½; 11½x12½;
 12½x11½.

Triple compound perforations.

6d., deep blue,	- - - -	11½x10 right, 12½ left.
"	- - - -	11½x11½ right, 10 left.
1s., orange-brown,	- - - -	10 top, 11½ bottom x 10.
10d., black surcharge, on yellow,	- - - -	10 top, 11½ bottom x 12½.
"	- - - -	11½ top, 10 bottom x 12½.
"	- - - -	10 top, 11½ bottom x 11½.
"	- - - -	11½ top, 10 bottom x 11½.
3d., ultramarine, black surcharge,	- - - -	11½x12½ right, 11½ left.
4d., violet,	- - - -	10x12½ right, 11½ left.
"	- - - -	10 top, 11½ bottom x 11½.
"	- - - -	11½ top, 10 bottom x 11½.
"	- - - -	11½ top, 10 bottom x 12½.

We have failed to find those rarities—Type I., value 2d., perforated; and the same value, Type III., perforated 11½. The London Society chronicles both; Major Evans only the latter. I have not yet come across a copy of the 10d., orange, *perforated*. The 6d. stamp, which I quote as sky-blue, seems scarce; single copies only were found in two collections, identical in perforation and shade, which is quite distinct from others. Both the 2d. and 4d. with Crown and V watermark are perforated 10. Of the perforated by rouletted series I have only come across

1d., yellow-green,	- - - -	perf. 11½xroul.
1d., dull green,	- - - -	perf. 11½xroul.
6d., dull blue,	- - - -	perf. 12½xroul.
6d., deep blue,	- - - -	perf. 12½xroul.
1s., dark brown,	- - - -	perf. 12½xroul.

These are all perforated horizontally, and rouletted vertically; other values exist, but they are by no means common. I have not hitherto seen this 12½, perf., chronicled in combination with the roulette.

I am fortunate in possessing a fine specimen of the 9d., *grey*, perforated 11½ all around, and also rouletted 9. I am informed that very few copies of this stamp are known, one being included in the philatelic wedding gift to H. R. H. the Duke of York. The more recent issues I must leave to a future occasion; they present varieties, but not to the extent of those that preceded them.

In conclusion I would say the task of classifying these varieties is interesting, and not difficult; the stamps, with some few exceptions, are not rare, and therefore to be obtained at prices which bring them within the reach of collectors with moderate means. A somewhat similar statement in my paper on St. Helena was immediately followed by a considerable expansion in the prices quoted for stamps of that island. I do not think the same is likely to recur in the case of South Australia, taking into consideration the immense difference in the number of the stamps used.

I hope some of my readers will assist in making the following reference list complete:

REFERENCE LIST (PERFORATED).

The colours quoted exist in a large variety of shades.

TYPE I.

		10	11½	10		11½	11½		Triple
		10	x11½	x10	x12½		x12½		Comp.
1d., dull green	-	- x ..	.. x ..	..	..	.. x ..	.. x ..	..	..
“ yellow-green	-	- x ..	.. x ..	x ..	..	.. x ..	..	..	..
“ dark green	-	- ..	.. x ..	..	..	.. x ..	.. x ..	..	..
6d., ultramarine	-	- ..	x ..	..	x ..	..	.. x ..	..	..
“ sky blue	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	..	..	..
“ dull blue	-	- x ..	.. x ..	x ..	..	.. x ..	.. x ..	..	..
“ deep blue	-	- x ..	x ..	.. x ..	x ..	..	.. x ..	x ..	..
1s., pale brown	-	- x ..	.. x ..	..	..	.. x ..	.. x ..	..	..
“ dark brown	-	- x ..	x ..	.. x ..	x ..	..	.. x ..	x ..	..
“ orange-brown	-	- x ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Does 12½x10 exist in this type?

TYPE II.

						11½	11½		Triple
						11½	x12½		Comp.
9d., mauve	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	.. x ..	..	..
“ reddish lilac	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	..	..	..
10d., yellow, blue sur.	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	..	..	..
“ yellow, black surc.	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	..	..	..
8d., brown	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	.. x ..	..	..
“ fawn	-	- ..	..	..	..	.. x ..	..	..	..

TYPE III.

		10	15						
2d., orange red	-	- x ..	x ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TYPE IV.

		10	11½	10	12½		11½	12½		Triple
		10	x11½	x10	x12½	x10	11½	x12½	x11½	Comp.
3d., blue, red sur.	-	- x ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ ultramarine blk. sur.	-	- x ..	..	..	..	..	x ..	x ..	..	x
“ dark blue, blk. sur.	-	- ..	.. x ..	..	..	..	x ..	..	..	..
4d., grey	-	- x ..	.. x ..	..	x ..	..	x ..	x ..	..	..
“ mauve	-	- ..	x ..	.. x ..	x ..	..	x ..	x ..	..	x
2s., carmine	-	- ..	x ..	.. x ..	x ..	..	x ..	x ..	..	x

Since writing the foregoing, I have discovered a copy of the 2d., Type III., perf. 10 at the bottom x 10 right, 12½ left. It appears to be a marginal stamp, or the perforations have been cut off at the top, as none exist there.

AUCTION SALES.

124TH SALE.

This contained a good general collection and also miscellaneous lots received from various parties. The sale did not contain any large number of

rarities, but the general average of prices realized was very satisfactory. We append a list of the stamps which realized \$10.00 and over.

Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 (tres) p green, uncanceled,	\$22.25
Antioquia, 1875, laid paper, 10c lilac (head of Berrio), canceled,	\$11.50
Tolima, 1870, horizontally laid blue paper, 5c black, Plate I, type 4, canceled,	\$12.00
Nova Scotia, 1851, 1sh violet, creased and slightly oxidized, canceled,	\$22.00
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c orange, canceled,	\$10.59
— 1855, 5c vermilion, canceled,	\$13.10
Portuguese Indies, provisional issue, 1877, 8t on 40r blue, uncanceled,	\$14.25
Trinidad, 1858, badly lithographed, 1p dark blue, lightly canceled,	\$10.60
— — 1p gray, canceled,	\$10.25
New York, 1845, 5c black, used in Washington, on original letter, pen cancellation,	\$11.00
Carrier, 1851, Franklin, blue and pink, used in connection with 3c 1851, on original envelope,	\$41.50
Kidder's City Express, 1846, 2c blue, on original letter, canceled,	\$17.00
Prince Edward Island, 1865, provisional issue, upper diagonal half of 2p rose used as 1 penny, original circular, canceled,	\$12.60

126TH SALE.

This will have taken place by the time that this number appears, but the report of it will be contained in our April number.

127TH SALE.

This will take place on April 30th, and will contain the remainder of the collection of the late Col. E. Harrison Sanford. The Baltimore stamps, as well as the remainder of the collection of United States local stamps have been disposed of at private sale. However, the catalogue contains a large number of rare United States stamps, including a magnificent lot of entire envelopes. There are also a few scarce foreign stamps worthy of attention.

This will close our auction season for the year, which, although not marked by any extraordinary sales, has well maintained the standard set by us in the past.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the 3c rose of 1861 issue on vertically laid paper. We have also seen the following stamps used by the Commercial Union Telegraph Co.

Adhesive stamps.

1861 issue.

Perforated.

Vertically laid paper.

3c rose

Telegraph stamps.

Commercial Union Telegraph Co.
Perforated 12.



I.



II.

25c yellow, type I
25c green, type II



No value rose

ANGRA, HORTA AND PONTA DELGADA.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* states that the color of the 25 reis is now yellow green instead of deep green.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

25r	yellow green	(Angra)
25r	"	(Horta)
25r	"	(Ponta Delgada)

AZORES.—The adhesive stamps of the special issue for the Don Henrique Jubilee have been received by us. They are the same as those issued in Portugal but are surcharged "AZORES" in diamond capitals. We have also received the postal card, which is the same as that issued in Portugal with the addition of "AZORES" below the value.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.



5r orange yellow, black surcharge
10r rose

15r brown, black surcharge
20r violet



25r green, black surcharge
50r blue
75r deep carmine
80r yellow green
100r light brown



150r light carmine, black surcharge
300r dark blue on buff paper, black surcharge
500r brown violet on pale mauve paper, black surcharge
1000r blue black on gray paper, black surcharge
Postal card.



Gilhete postal

1894



1891.

Portugal e Hespanha.

Dez Reis

Açores

D'este lado só se escreve a direcção.

10r violet, buff

BAVARIA.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 10pf reply card is now issued on paper watermarked vertically with wavy lines, dated 1894. *Die Postwertzeichenkunde* chronicles the 3pf on same card with same date.

Postal Card.

Watermarked vertical wavy lines.

3p brown, *buff* (1894)
10x10p carmine, *buff* (1894)

BELGIUM.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 15c and 2fr postal packet stamps which have just been issued; the type is the same as the other values of the current issue. We have also received the letter sheet of 10c and letter card of 25c with Sabbatical label. The 10 and 25c of the Antwerp Exposition stamps have also reached us. The 1c with Sabbatical label, is now printed in slate instead of gray.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
1c slate

Postal Packet Stamps.



Perforated 15x14½.
15c gray
2f orange yellow
Antwerp Exposition Stamps.



Perforated 14.
10c carmine on blue
25c blue on rose

Letter Sheet.

ENVELOPPE-LETTRE
OMSIAGBRIEF



(a) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — *Deel opschrift mag doorgeslaagd worden.*

10c rose, bluish paper
Letter Card.

CARTE-LETRE POUR L'ETRANGER
KAARTDRIEF VOOR VREEMDE LANDEN



*A ouvrir le long du pli.
Opmaak langs de puitlijn.*

(a) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — *Deel opschrift mag doorgeslaagd worden.*

25c blue, pink paper

BERMUDA.—The 1 shilling green, perforated 14x12½, chronicled by us in January, are still obtainable at the Bermuda post-office. We think the London Auction Record on this stamp will be severely slashed.

BOLIVIA.—We read in *Le Timbre Poste* that the provisional lithographed stamps have been replaced by a permanent issue engraved, probably by the American Bank Note Co., an illustration of which we hope to give next month. Envelopes and postal cards, with stamp of same type as the adhesives, have also been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

- 1c yellow bistre
- 2c orange
- 5c green
- 10c brown
- 20c blue
- 50c violet brown
- 100c flesh

Envelopes.

Size 155x84mm.

Buff paper.

5c green

10c brown

*Postal cards.*1c bistre, *pale green*2c blue, *buff*2x2c blue, *buff*

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We have received the current 1 penny reply card of the Cape of Good Hope surcharged "British Bechuanaland" in black, as per illustration.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.~~CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAN BE DONNEE REPURPOSE)~~REPLY PAID  POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

REPLY.

*Postal Cards.*1x1p brown, *buff*, black surcharge

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. Arthur C. Griffin writes us that the 4 provisional stamps issued in 1891 were never used in Mashonaland, but that they were issued and sold only in London, and that up to the middle of 1892 none were ever seen in Mashonaland.

CANADA.—Messrs. A. A. Bartlett and Dunn inform us that the size of the large postal card has been changed from 132x91mm. to 140x86mm.

Postal card.

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

1c gray, *buff* (140x86mm.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the 1 shilling of the current type without the exterior line of the frame.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermark anchor.

Perforated 14.

1s green

CEYLON.—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen the 2c on 3c postal card with double surcharge.
Postal Card.

POST CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

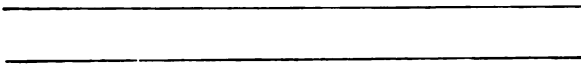
වෙදියනකව වෙකන් රජයක්වෙදියන
மேல்விலாசத்தையமாத்தீதாம் இந்நிதம்பக்கத்தீ செழுதவும

To

Provisional issue.
2c on 3c lilac, buff, black surcharge (double surcharge)

CHILE.—Mr. A. Lohmeyer has sent us the new 2 centavos postal card, of same type as the preceding issue but printed on blue card.
Postal card.

Union Postale Universelle.
CHILE



EN ESTE LADO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE
ÚNICAMENTE LA DIRECCION.

American Book Man Company, New York.

2c ultramarine, pale blue

CUBA.—We have found in our stock several uncatalogued varieties of the 5c issue of June, 1883. The 5c postal card has just been issued with stamp of the current type in centre.

Adhesive Stamps.



Type I



Type IV

Provisional issue.

Varieties:

Without figure of value.

5c blue, type I

Double surcharge, one above the other.

5c blue, type I

Double surcharge, one next the other.

5c blue, type I

Triple surcharge.

5c blue, type I

Double surcharge, one above the other, the upper one with period and the lower one with comma after 5.

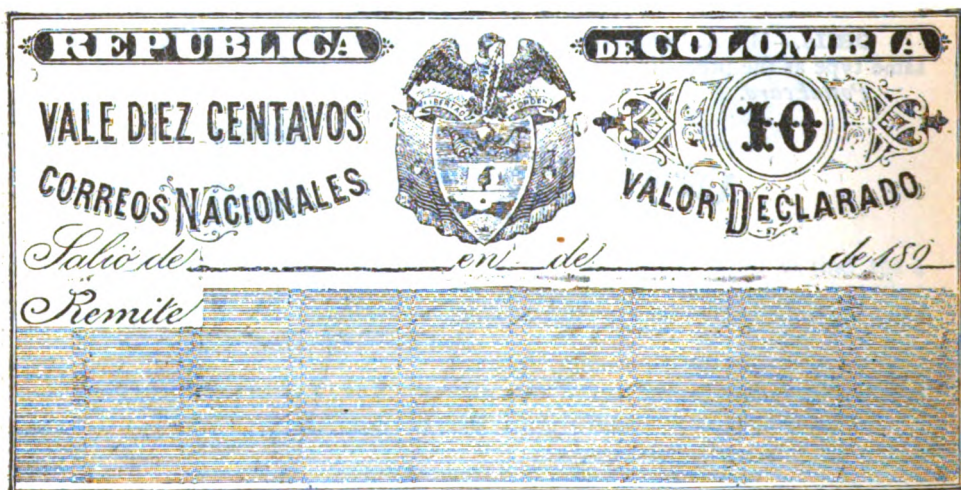
5c blue, type 4

Postal Card.

5c green, buff

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 50c Cubierta is now of the new type.

Insured letter stamp.



50c pale green

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real violet on white paper of the 1879 issue with the stamps in the right row unperforated at both sides.

Adhesive stamps.



$\frac{1}{2}$ r violet, part perforated

ECUADOR.—The new stamps have hardly been issued but we have already begun to receive provisionals. The first to arrive is the 10c telegraph

stamp used for postage. Mr. Seebeck should receive a hauling over the coals and be forced to supply sufficient stamps.

Telegraph stamps used postally.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
10c green

FRANCE.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* chronicles the 15c of the 1877 issue without the name of the designer "J. A. Sage, etc." in left lower margins. Our contemporary does not believe that this is caused by the wearing of the plate, as the remainder of the impression, including the name of the engraver (Mouchon) at the right, is very clear.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
15c blue, variety

FRENCH COLONIES.—We have received the new unpaid letter stamp, of same type as the preceding issue but printed in different colors.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Unperforated.
5c pale blue
10c gray brown
15c pale green
30c rose
50c violet
60c dark violet on cream paper
1fr rose on cream paper

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the current German 10pf reply card has been seen surcharged with value in pesas.

Postal Card.

5x5 pesas on 10x10pf carmine, buff, black surcharge

GREECE.—Lieut. Napier has found a 5 lepta green of the 1878 issue perforated 11½. So far only the 1, 2 and 10 lepta were known with this perforation.

Adhesive Stamp.



Without figure on back.

Perforated 11½.

5l green, yellowish paper

GUADLOUPE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles two uncatalogued varieties of the 5c on 1c: On one there is no "s" in "Centime" and on the other one the "5" only is surcharged, the remainder of the surcharge being omitted.

Adhesive Stamp.

Provisional issue.



Perforated 14x13½.

5c on 1c black on blue (centime)

5c on 1c black on blue (surcharged "5" only)

HANKOW.—We give below a large illustration of both types of the 2 cent stamp as chronicled in the February number of our Journal.

漢

I.

漢

II.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The new stamps of the Provisional Government were issued on February 28th and were printed by the American Bank Note Co. On the 5 cent stamps the word "CENTS" has been omitted. Only 70,000 of this value were printed, and in the next printing this omission is likely to be corrected.

Adhesive Stamps.



Perforated 12.

- 1c yellow
- 2c brown
- 5c rose
- 10c green
- 25c blue (Portrait of President Dole).

HAWAII.—The 5c of the new type has just been issued, although catalogued some months ago.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.

- 5c orange

HUNGARY.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the reply card for Croatia has the notice measuring 91 instead of 93mm.

Postal Card.

- 2x2kr brown, buff (notice 91 mm.)

INDIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the provisional 1 anna Postal cards have been replaced by permanent ones, the type of which we shall illustrate in our next number.

The *Stamp News* chronicles the 2 anna yellow, watermarked Elephant's head surcharged "Service" in small type with the surcharge inverted.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Elephant's Head.

Perforated 14.

2a yellow, black surcharge, surcharge inverted

Postal Card.

1a blue, buff

1x1a blue, buff

Nabha.—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna service card with arms inverted.

Official Postal Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ a brown and black, buff (arms inverted)

Patala.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a variety of the reply card with PUT TIALLA on the first card in two words.

Postal Card. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ a brown and black, buff (variety)

ITALY.—*L'Intermediaire de la Timbrologie* announces that the 45 centesimi will shortly be issued in a lighter color.

JAPAN.—Mr. T. Mori has informed us that 2 and 5 sen stamps were issued in commemoration of the Imperial Silver Wedding on March 9th, 1894. We copy the following extract from his letter:

"Their Imperial Majesties of Japan Mutsuhito and Haruko were married on February 9th of the second year of Meiji (1869) at which time the old calendar was still in use. By converting the date into the present calendar this would be exactly 25 years ago, on March 9th of this year.

In celebration of this anniversary a special set of two postage stamps was issued on March 9th by the Department of Communications of Japan.

It is said that only 14,300,000 2sen and 700,000 5sen stamps were issued by the Government, and that their use is to be permitted only for one month from the time of their issue."

From the *small quantity* issued we should judge that these stamps would soon become very rare, that is to say, sometime about the end of the year 5000 by the old calendar or by the new.

Adhesive stamps.

Jubilee issue.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2s carmine

5s blue

MEXICO.—The officially sealed stamp is now engraved instead of lithographed and is perforated; the type is the same as that of preceding issue but

has been re-engraved. The name and address of the engraver "Diaz de Leon, Suc. Mex." is at the right in the lower margin.

Officially sealed stamp.



Perforated 13½.
No value, brown

MONACO.—The 75 centimes, which has been catalogued for quite a time, has just been issued.

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new adhesives which are all of the same type as the other current values.

Adhesive Stamps.



Perforated 10½, 11 and 11½.
10 lavender
20 pale red brown
30 lilac brown
50 ultramarine
if deep green
21 red brown

NEW CALEDONIA.—We have omitted to chronicle the three military stamps illustrated below. Besides these there is a fourth type with two flags, printed in bronze green on red paper. The natives down there ought to annihilate the military so that they would not require stamps.

Military stamps.



I.



II.



III.

Unperforated.

10c black, blue and red, type I

No value blue, red and bronze, Type II

No value black, blue and red, type III

No value bronze green, red paper, type IV

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen the 1st shilling brown violet surcharged O.S. in red and cancelled the 12th of September, 1889.

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown and S.W.



Perforated.

1sh brown violet, red surcharge

NIGER COAST.—We illustrate the registration envelopes chronicled last month.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE



NORWAY.—*Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the current stamps have the word NORGE in Roman instead of Egyptian capitals, (NORGE)

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

3 öre reddish yellow

5 öre pale green

20 öre blue

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the current stamps are now printed in new colors. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a provisional revenue stamp used postally of the value of 1 peso surcharged on the 2 4-8 centavos adhesive of the 1882 issue; the surcharge is in violet in an oval and reads "Habilitado" above, "Para Derechos" below and "1 peso" in centre. We have seen the 1 real on 5c blue, green surcharge of the 1881 issue, with double surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated.
 2c carmine
 2 4-8c gray
 5c yellow green
 8c brown violet
 10c carmine
 15c red
 Provisional issue (1881).



- Perforated.
 1r on 5c blue, green surcharge, double surcharge

Revenue stamp used for postage.

- Perforated.
 1p on 24-8c blue, violet surcharge
Newspaper stamps.



- Perforated.
 3/8c brown
 1m olive
 2m "
 5m "

PORTUGAL—We have received the stamps and postal cards issued in commemoration of the Don Henrique Jubilee, as described in our last journal.

Adhesive stamps.
 Jubilee issue.
 Perforated 14.



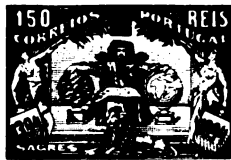
5r orange yellow
 10r rose

15r brown
 20r viole



25r green
 50r blue
 75 deep carmine

80r yellow green
 100r light brown



150r light carmine
 300r dark blue on buff paper
 500r brown violet on pale mauve paper
 1000r blue black on pale gray paper

Postal card.



Gilhete postal

1894



1894

Portugal e Espanha
 Dez Reis

D'este lado só se escreve a direcção.

Jubilee issue.
10r violet, buff

REUNION.—We notice that we have omitted to chronicle the 4 centimes of 1891 issue with error "REUNIONR".

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13½x14.
4c claret on lavender (error)

ROUMANIA.—Mr. G. Huch has sent us the new adhesives heralded last January, and also the new wrapper and letter card.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.
Watermarked P. R.
1½b gray
3b brown
5b blue
10b green
15b red

Wrapper.



Size 470x42 mm.
Gray paper, blue marbled.
1½b black

Letter card.

CARTA POSTALA INCHISA

(Valeabilă numai în rețeaua creștelor)



② _____

5b blue, gray

ST PIERRE MIQUELON.—We notice that we omitted to chronicle the 10c black on lavender of the 1891 issue with black surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

10c black on lavender, black surcharge

10c black on lavender, black surcharge, surcharge inverted

SALVADOR.—The 1c on 25c maroon exists with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

1c on 25 maroon, yellow surcharge, surcharge inverted

SAMOA.—We illustrate the provisional 5 penny stamp chronicled in January.



SAN MARINO.—It is announced that new stamps of 2, 10, 15 and 65 centesimi have been issued. We have not as yet heard the colors.

SOMALI COAST OR DJIBOUTI.—We illustrate below the provisional stamps chronicled in January.



SIERRA LEONE.—At the time of going to press we receive from Mr. Gorgerat the three sizes of the newly issued registration envelopes, of which we shall illustrate the type of the stamp in our next number.

Registration Envelopes.

White wove paper, linen lined.

- 2p ultramarine, size 133x83 mm
- 2p " " 151x95 mm
- 2p " " 225x102 mm

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—From the *Le Timbre Poste* we learn that the 6p is now also perforated 15.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 15.

6p blue

SPAIN.—According to the *Börsen Courier* the 10 centimos Postal Card with arms to left is now printed on ochre yellow instead of buff card.

Postal card

oc carmine, ochre yellow

VENEZUELA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 25 centavos orange ESCUELAS was surcharged by error with arms in black instead of red. It is said that there were 108 sheets with this surcharge and that when the error was discovered they were ordered to be burned. Some, however, escaped the *auto da fe*, as the editor of our esteemed contemporary has seen one.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.
25c orange, black surcharge

Zulia.—We have received from a correspondent in Venezuela two stamps purporting to have been issued or intended to be issued by the State of Zulia. There are two values: 5c deep purple and 10c vermilion, finely engraved and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$. The state of Zulia is situated between latitude 8° and 12° N. and longitude 68° and 73° W. having on the South and West the Republic of Colombia and on the North the Caribbean Sea. Area, 26,436 sq. miles. Population 59,235. Capital Maracaibo. Since 1881 this state is no longer in existence but is part of the State of Falcon and Zulia.

Possibly some of our readers may be able to give us some information regarding these stamps.



WURTEMBERG.—We have seen the 2pf postal card with stamp of the current type.

Postal card.

2pf gray and black, buff

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville S. I., N. Y.

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

132D MEETING, MARCH 15, 1894.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge in the Chair. Messrs. Clotz, Obert, Kessler, Lehmann, Dr. Roehre, Dr. Odendall, and Messrs. Sulzberger and Munzer as visitors.

Meeting opened at 8.25 p. m. The minutes of the 131st meeting were accepted as read.

Mr. Henry Clotz proposes Messrs. Rudolph Sulzberger of New York and G. A. Kunkel of Dresden, for membership.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposes Messrs. Otto Credo and O. H. Griffin, both of Stapleton.

Mr. Jacob A. Ulman, of Baltimore, was unanimously elected as a member of the Society.

Mr. Clotz moves that the Society tender a vote of thanks to Miss Sophie Zorn, Messrs. Bernhard Eidam, Emil S. Steinbach, W. H. Shattuck, C. Edward Dejonge, D. H. Bacon & Co., the Archer Pancoast Mfg. Co., and Mr. Peter Wiederer, for their kind services at the Anniversary celebration on the 10th inst.

Mr. Paul Lazarus tenders his resignation as a member of the Society, which was accepted with regret.

Mr. Watson sends the Society, number 117 of the Postal Card, "a Friend," some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, Mr. Chas. Feist, a beautiful piece of sculpture; thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

All members who do not get THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* regularly, will please notify the publishers as the same are mailed by them. They are free of charge to all members. The photograph of the Banquet Hall, at the time of the Tenth Anniversary, is now ready for sale. On receipt of \$1.00 to the Treasurer it will be mailed free of charge to all who wish to get it.

Meeting was adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

ROB. S. LEHMANN,

Secretary.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at 44 West 14th St., at 8 P. M.

OFFICES.

President, G. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Treasurer, MAX MEYENBURG, 502 Hudson St.,
 Hoboken, N. J.

Secretary, CHAS. W. GREVNING, 225 Avenue B
 New York.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment. { R. R. BOGERT,
 C. L. MOREAU,
 WM. F. GREGORY,

Finance. { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
 RALPH P. SPOONER,
 GEO. EBERHARDT,

JOSEPH RECHERT,

Membership.
 H. GREMMEL,
 House.

G. W. CRITTENDON,

H. COLLIN,

F. W. HUNTER,

CHAS. GREGORY.

Twenty-first meeting of Corporation and 271st since organization, was held on Tuesday, March 13th, at 44 West 14th St., at 8 p. m. Owing to the absence of President Watson, Mr. H. Gremmel acted as chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting was read and approved. A vacancy in the Board of trustees was filled by electing Mr. Chas. Gregory. The resignation of Mr. L. S. Morton as trustee was also accepted and Mr. Geo. Eberhardt was elected to fill the vacancy. Trustees then met and after transacting their business reported to the Society that they had accepted the resignations of the following members.

Messrs. D. T. Higginson, W. H. Bruce, Louis Steps, Wm. Fichtner, John P. Walker, T. B. Stillman and R. Pobertson.

The resignation of Mr. H. Gremmel as Exchange manager was accepted and Mr. Geo. W. Crittendon elected to fill the vacancy. The secretary was empowered to have published for the society a membership list. The resignation of Mr. H. L. Calman, as Treasurer, was accepted and Mr. Max Meyenberg, elected to fill the vacancy. A committee was appointed to tender the expressions of sympathy and good will to the President who was ill at his home.

The committee appointed were Messrs. Bogert and Gregory, and were given full power to act.

It was moved that the Society begin the discussion of the stamps of one or more countries at each meeting, and that of Oldenburg was selected as the one for the meeting on March 27th.

After informal discussion the Society adjourned at 9.45 p. m.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MARCH 27TH.

Twenty-second meeting of Corporation and 272d since organization, was held on Tuesday, March 27th, at 8 p. m. Mr. R. R. Bogert presided.

The committee on Fruits and Flowers, consisting of Chas. Gregory and R. R. Bogert, to be sent to our sick President, reported that they had sent fruits and flowers, and had received a letter of thanks from Mrs. Watson.

Mr. Bogert showed new stamps from Portugal and Mr. Gregory surcharged stamps from Shanghai, and then several members exhibited their collections of Oldenburg, which were quite interesting.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

In order to facilitate the work of publishing the new address book of the Society, the members are requested to send their correct address without delay to the secretary.

CHARLES W. GREVNING, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
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.)

NETHERLANDS.

Currency: 100c—1 gld—\$0.40 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Jan. 1st, 1852.

Engraved on various papers (portrait of King William III). Size $17\frac{3}{4} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Watermarked Post Horn.

- 1° Very thick white wove paper.
- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | 5c light blue |
| 2 | 5c blue |
| 3 | 5c dark blue |
| 4 | 10c lake red |
| 5 | 10c deep lake red |
| 6 | 15c yellow orange |
| 7 | 15c deep yellow orange |
- 2° Medium thick white wove paper.
- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 8 | 5c blue |
| 9 | 5c dark blue |
| 10 | 10c lake red |
| 11 | 10c deep lake red |
| 12 | 15c yellow orange |
| 13 | 15c deep yellow orange |
- May 12th, 1864.
- Engraved on various papers. Size $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1° Ordinary white wove paper, ribbed vertically.

- Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 14 | 5c blue |
| 15 | 5c dark blue |
| 16 | 10c lake red |
| 17 | 10c deep lake red |
| 18 | 15c yellow orange |
| 19 | 15c deep yellow orange |

- 2° Ordinary white wove paper.
- Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 20 | 5c blue |
| 21 | 5c dark blue |
| 22 | 10c lake red |
| 23 | 10c deep lake red |
| 24 | 15c yellow orange |
| 25 | 15c deep yellow orange |

October 1st, 1867.

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



- 1° Perforated 12½x12.
 26 5c ultramarine
 27 5c deep ultramarine
 28 10c lake red
 29 10c deep lake red
 30 15c red brown
 31 20c dark green
 32 25c purple
 33 50c gold
- 2° Perforated 13x12.
 34 5c ultramarine
 35 5c deep ultramarine
 36 10c lake red
 37 10c deep lake red
 38 15c red brown
 39 20c dark green
 40 25c purple
 41 50c gold
- 3° Perforated 10½x10.
 42 5c ultramarine
 43 5c deep ultramarine
 44 10c lake red
 45 10c deep lake red
 46 20c dark green

1869-70.

Engraved on white wove paper; the ½, 1, 1½, 2 and 2½c have coat of arms in centre, the others are of the same type as the preceding issue.



- 1° Perforated 13.
 47 ½c brown (December, 1870)
 48 1c green (June, 1869)
 49 1c deep green "
 50 1½c rose "
 51 2c yellow (January 1st, 1869)
 52 2c pale yellow "
 53 2½c violet (December, 1870)
 54 2½c red violet (1871)
- 2° Perforated 13½.
 55 ½c brown
 56 1c green
 57 1c deep green
 58 1½c rose
 59 2½c violet
 60 2½c red violet
 61 5c ultramarine

- 62 5c deep ultramarine
 63 10c lake red
 64 10c deep lake red
 65 15c red brown
 66 20c dark green
- 3° Perforated 14.
 67 ½c brown
 68 1c black (Jan. 1st, 1869)
 69 1c green
 70 1c deep green
 71 1½c rose
 72 2c yellow
 73 2c pale yellow
 74 2½c violet
 75 2½c red violet
 76 5c ultramarine
 77 5c deep ultramarine
 78 10c lake red
 79 10c deep lake red
 80 15c red brown
 81 20c dark green
- 4° Perforated 13x13½.
 82 ½c brown
 83 1c green
 84 1c deep green
 85 1½c rose
 86 2c yellow
 87 2c pale yellow
 88 2½c violet
 89 2½c red violet
- 5° Perforated 13½x14.
 90 5c ultramarine
 91 5c deep ultramarine
 92 10c lake red
 93 10c deep lake red
 94 15c red brown
 95 20c dark green
- 6° Perforated 13x14.
 96 5c ultramarine
 97 5c deep ultramarine
 98 10c lake red
 99 10c deep lake red
 100 15c red brown
 101 20c dark green
1871.
 Same type as corresponding values of preceding issue, but engraved on bluish white wove paper.
- 1° Perforated 13.
 102 ½c brown
 103 1c green
 104 2c yellow
 105 2½c violet
- 2° Perforated 13½.
 106 ½c brown
 107 1c green
 108 2c yellow
 109 2½c violet
 110 5c ultramarine
 111 10c lake red
- 3° Perforated 14.
 112 5c ultramarine

- 113 10c lake red
- 114 15c red brown
- 115 20c dark green
- 4° Perforated 13½x13.
- 116 ½c brown
- 117 1c green
- 118 2c yellow
- 119 2½c violet
- 120 5c ultramarine
- 121 10c lake red
- 5° Perforated 13½x14.
- 122 5c ultramarine
- 123 10c lake red
- 124 15c red brown
- 6° Perforated 13x14.
- 125 5c ultramarine
- 126 10c lilac red

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 127 ½c brown
- 128 1c black
- 129 1c green
- 130 1½c rose
- 131 2c yellow
- 132 2½c violet
- 133 2½c red violet
- 134 5c ultramarine
- 135 10c lake red
- 136 15c red brown
- 137 20c deep green
- 138 25c dark purple
- 139 50c gold

The unperforated stamps of this and subsequent issues were never put into actual use, but were obtained by favor.

1872-75.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 5c to 50c, 18x22½mm., 2gl 50c, 19½x24½mm.



- 1° Perforated 12.
- 140 5c ultramarine (July 1st, 1872)
- 141 10c carmine " "
- 142 12½c gray (July, 1875)
- 143 15c brown (1873)
- 144 20c green (July 1st, 1872)
- 145 25c violet (1875)
- 146 50c buff (1874)
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 147 5c ultramarine
- 148 10c carmine
- 149 12½c gray
- 150 15c brown
- 151 20c green

- 152 25c violet
- 153 50c buff
- 3° Perforated 14.
- 154 25c violet
- 155 2gl 50c blue and rose (July 1st, 1872)
- 4° Perforated 13x12.
- 156 5c ultramarine
- 157 10c carmine
- 158 12½c gray
- 159 15c brown
- 160 20c green
- 161 25c violet
- 162 50c buff
- 5° Perforated 13x14.
- 163 5c ultramarine
- 164 10c carmine
- 165 12½c gray
- 166 15c brown
- 167 20c green
- 6° Perforated 13x13½.
- 168 5c ultramarine
- 169 10c carmine
- 170 12½c gray
- 171 15c brown
- 172 20c green
- 173 25c violet
- 174 50c buff

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 175 5c ultramarine
- 176 10c carmine
- 177 12½c gray
- 178 15c brown
- 179 20c green
- 180 25c violet
- 181 50c buff
- 182 2gl 50c blue and rose

1876-85.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm. The 5c and the higher values are of the same type as the preceding issue.



- 1° Perforated 12.
- 183 ½c rose (December, 1876)
- 184 1c green " "
- 185 2c yellow " "
- 186 2½c violet " "
- 2° Perforated 12½.
- 187 ½c rose
- 188 1c green
- 189 2½c violet
- 190 5c ultramarine
- 191 10c carmine
- 192 12½c gray
- 193 15c brown

- 194 20c green
 195 25c purple
 3° Perforated 13.
 196 5c ultramarine
 197 10c carmine
 198 25c purple
 4° Perforated 13½.
 199 ½c rose
 200 1c green
 201 2c yellow
 202 2½c violet
 5° Perforated 12½x12.
 203 ½c rose
 204 1c green
 205 2c yellow
 206 2½c violet
 207 5c ultramarine
 208 10c carmine
 209 12½c gray
 210 15c brown
 211 20c green
 212 25c violet
 213 50c buff
 6° Perforated 13x12.
 214 ½c rose
 215 1c green
 216 2c yellow
 217 2½c violet
 7° Perforated 13½x13.
 218 ½c rose
 219 1c green
 220 2c yellow
 221 2½c violet
 8° Perforated 11½x12.
 222 ½c rose
 223 1c green
 224 2c yellow
 225 2½c violet

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 226 ½c rose
 227 1c green
 228 2c yellow
 229 2½c violet

1888.

Typographed on white wove paper, same type as head series of preceding issue.

- Perforated 12½x12.
 230 7½c brown lilac
 231 22½c dark green
 232 1gld lilac

1891.

Typographed on white wove paper (Portrait of Queen Wilhelmina). Size 18x22 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
 233 5c ultramarine
 234 10c carmine
 235 12½c gray
 236 15c brown
 237 25c violet

1892.

Same type as preceding issue.

- Perforated 12½.
 238 7½c brown lilac
 239 20c green
 240 22½c dark green
 241 50c bistre
 242 1gld lilac

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19½x24½ mm.



- Perforated 12½.
 243 2gld 50c blue and rose

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

June, 1870.

Typographed in color on colored wove paper. Size 17¼x21 mm.



- Perforated 13.
 501 5c brown, yellow paper
 502 10c carmine, blue paper
Varieties: Unperforated.
 503 5c brown, yellow paper
 504 10c carmine, blue paper

April 1st, 1871.

Typographed on white wove paper, the numerals of the denomination of value being printed separately in black; there are four types of each of the values, and these four types correspond with the four types of unpaired letter stamps of the 1874-75 issue of the Dutch Indies. We illustrate below the four types enlarged in order to facilitate comparison.



Type I.



Type II.

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

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



Type III.



Type IV.

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

In type IV the letters of *Port* are much larger than in the other types and there are 37 loops in the chain. There are other minor differences, but the above will be sufficient, in connection with the illustrations, to show the differences in the types. We are unable for the present to give the construction of each plate, but shall be able to do so in the revised edition of this catalogue as published in book form.



1° Perforated 12.

505	1c blue and black	Type 1
506	1c " "	" 2
507	1c " "	" 3
508	1c " "	" 4
509	1½c blue and black	Type 1
510	1½ " "	" 2
511	1½c " "	" 3

512	1½c blue and black	Type 4	575	1½c blue and black	Type 3
513	2½c blue and black	Type 1	576	1½c " " "	" 4
514	2½c " " "	" 2	577	15c blue and black	Type 1
515	2½c " " "	" 3	578	15c " " "	" 2
516	2½c " " "	" 4	579	15c " " "	" 3
517	12½c blue and black	Type 1	580	15c " " "	" 4
518	12½c " " "	" 2	4° Perforated 13½.		
519	12½c " " "	" 3	581	1c blue and black	Type 1
520	12½c " " "	" 4	582	1c " " "	" 2
521	15c blue and black	Type 1	583	1c " " "	" 3
522	15c " " "	" 2	584	1c " " "	" 4
523	15c " " "	" 3	585	2½c blue and black	Type 1
524	15c " " "	" 4	586	2½c " " "	" 2
525	20c blue and black	Type 1	587	2½c " " "	" 3
526	20c " " "	" 2	588	2½c " " "	" 4
527	20c " " "	" 3	589	15c blue and black	Type 1
528	20c " " "	" 4	590	15c " " "	" 2
529	25c blue and black	Type 1	591	15c " " "	" 3
530	25c " " "	" 2	592	15c " " "	" 4
531	25c " " "	" 3	593	25c blue and black	Type 1
532	25c " " "	" 4	594	25c " " "	" 2
533	1gld blue and carmine	Type 1	595	25c " " "	" 3
534	1gld " " "	" 2	596	25c " " "	" 4
535	1gld " " "	" 3	5° Perforated 12½x12.		
536	1gld " " "	" 4	597	1c blue and black	Type 1
2° Perforated 12½.			598	1c " " "	" 2
537	1c blue and black	Type 1	599	1c " " "	" 3
538	1c " " "	" 2	600	1c " " "	" 4
539	1c " " "	" 3	601	1½c blue and black	Type 1
540	1c " " "	" 4	602	1½c " " "	" 2
541	1½c blue and black	Type 1	603	1½c " " "	" 3
542	1½c " " "	" 2	604	1½c " " "	" 4
543	1½c " " "	" 3	605	2½c blue and black	Type 1
544	1½c " " "	" 4	606	2½c " " "	" 2
545	2½c blue and black	Type 1	607	2½c " " "	" 3
546	2½c " " "	" 2	608	2½c " " "	" 4
547	2½c " " "	" 3	609	12½c blue and black	Type 1
548	2½c " " "	" 4	610	12½c " " "	" 2
549	12½c blue and black	Type 1	611	12½c " " "	" 3
550	12½c " " "	" 2	612	12½c " " "	" 4
551	12½c " " "	" 3	613	15c blue and black	Type 1
552	12½c " " "	" 4	614	15c " " "	" 2
553	15c blue and black	Type 1	615	15c " " "	" 3
554	15c " " "	" 2	616	15c " " "	" 4
555	15c " " "	" 3	617	20c blue and black	Type 1
556	15c " " "	" 4	618	20c " " "	" 2
557	20c blue and black	Type 1	619	20c " " "	" 3
558	20c " " "	" 2	620	20c " " "	" 4
559	20c " " "	" 3	621	25c blue and black	Type 1
560	20c " " "	" 4	622	25c " " "	" 2
561	25c blue and black	Type 1	623	25c " " "	" 3
562	25c " " "	" 2	624	25c " " "	" 4
563	25c " " "	" 3	625	1gld blue and black	Type 1
564	25c " " "	" 4	626	1gld " " "	" 2
565	1gld blue and carmine	Type 1	627	1gld " " "	" 3
566	1gld " " "	" 2	628	1gld " " "	" 4
567	1gld " " "	" 3	6° Perforated 13x12.		
568	1gld " " "	" 4	629	1c blue and black	Type 1
3° Perforated 13.			630	1c " " "	" 2
569	1c blue and black	Type 1	631	1c " " "	" 3
570	1c " " "	" 2	632	1c " " "	" 4
571	1c " " "	" 3	633	2½c blue and black	Type 1
572	1c " " "	" 4	634	2½c " " "	" 2
573	1½c blue and black	Type 1	635	2½c " " "	" 3
574	1½c " " "	" 2	636	2½c " " "	" 4

7° Perforated 13½x13.			
637	1½c blue and black	Type	1
638	1½c " "	"	2
639	1½c " "	"	3
640	1½c " "	"	4
641	2½c blue and black	Type	1
642	2½c " "	"	2
643	2½c " "	"	3
644	2½c " "	"	4
645	15c blue and black	Type	1
646	15c " "	"	2
647	15c " "	"	3
648	15c " "	"	4

1887.

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

1° Perforated 12.			
649	5c blue and black	Type	1
650	5c " "	"	2
651	5c " "	"	3
652	5c " "	"	4
653	10c blue and black	Type	1
654	10c " "	"	2

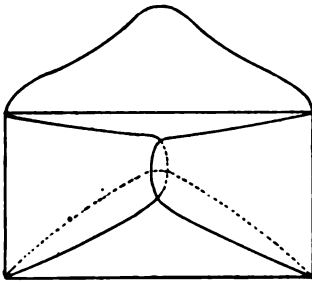
656 10c blue and black Type 4

2° Perforated 12½.			
655	10c blue and black	Type	1
657	5c " "	"	3
658	5c " "	"	2
659	5c " "	"	3
660	5c " "	"	4
661	10c blue and black	Type	1
662	10c " "	"	2
663	10c " "	"	3
664	10c " "	"	4

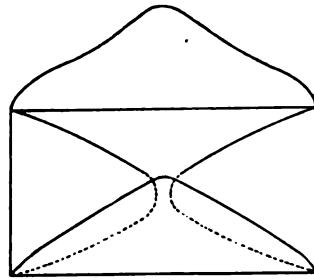
3° Perforated 12½x10.			
665	5c blue and black	Type	1
666	5c " "	"	2
667	5c " "	"	3
668	5c " "	"	4
669	10c blue and black	Type	1
670	10c " "	"	2
671	10c " "	"	3
672	10c " "	"	4

In 1890 and 1891 the plates of all the unpaid letter stamps were reconstructed and the fourth type was left out.

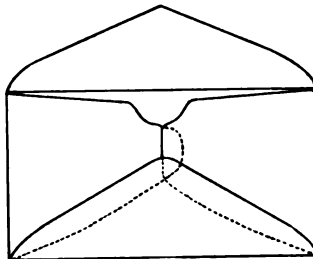
ENVELOPES.
SHAPES.



I.



II.



III.

Jan. 1st, 1876.
Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed in upper right corner.



White wove paper.

Shape I.

Size 150x82mm.

1001 5c blue

1002 12½c pale gray

1884.

Same type, etc. as preceding issue.

White laid paper.

Shape II.

Size 150x82mm.

1003 5c blue

1885.

Same type as preceding issue.

White wove paper.

Shape III.

Size 150x82mm.

1004 5c blue

December, 1891.

Stamp of same type as adhesive: of corresponding issue, typographed in upper right corner.



White wove paper.

Shape III.

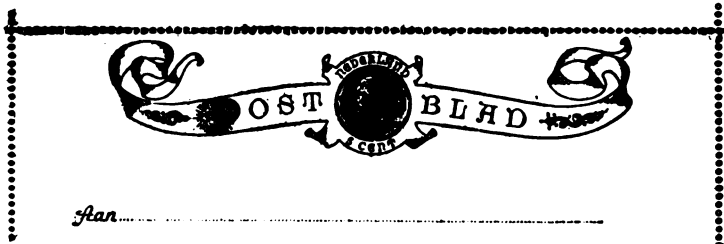
Size 150x82mm.

1005 5c blue

LETTER SHEET.

Typographed on white wove paper.

October, 1888,



(Reduced to two-thirds.)

Size 160x78 mm,

1101 5c blue.

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good counterfeits of the stamps of this country with the exception of the 1gld unpaid letter stamps of which a good lithographic counterfeit is in existence. It is of type I (34 loops in chain) but is a trifle larger (18x22 mm) than the genuine, and is perforated 11, a perforation which does not exist in the genuine stamps.

NEVIS.

Currency: 12 Pence=1 Shilling; 20 Shillings £1=4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1861.

Engraved in *taille douce* on grayish white paper sometimes blued owing to the chemical action of the ink or gum employed. One plate for each value, each plate consisting of 12 stamps in four horizontal rows of 3 stamps each, all differing from one other in minor details.



I. Grayish white wove paper, blued by some chemical action of the ink or gum.

Perforated 13.

- 1 1p lake rose
- 2 4p dull rose
- 3 6p gray
- 4 1sh green

II. Grayish white wove paper.

Perforated 13.

- 5 1p lake ro e
- 6 4p dull rose
- 7 6p brownish gray
- 8 1sh green

1867.

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

Perforated 15.

- 9 1p red
 - 10 4p yellow orange
 - 11 1sh yellow green
 - 12 1sh blue green
- Variety: Vertically laid paper.
- 13 1sh yellow green

1879.

Same type as preceding issue but printed from lithographic transfers taken from the original plates; lithographed on white wove paper.

1° Perforated 15.

- 14 1p red
- 15 1p vermilion
- 16 4p orange
- 17 6p olive
- 18 1sh dark green
- 19 1sh yellow green

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
 - 20 1p vermilion
 - 21 4p orange
- b. Unperforated vertically.
 - 22 1sh yellow green
- 2° Perforated 11½.
 - 23 1p vermilion

1879-80.

Typographed (portrait of Queen Victoria) on white wove paper. Size 18½x22¼mm. Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 24 1p violet (1880)
- 25 2½p red brown (1879)

Variety: 1 penny stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as ½ penny.

- 26 ½p violet (half of 1 penny)

1882.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
 - 27 1p violet
 - 28 2½p red brown
 - 29 4p blue

September, 1883.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of preceding issue divided vertically in two, each half being surcharged "NEVIS" and "½d" in black or violet.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

1° Black surcharge.

- 30 ½p violet (right half of 1 penny)
- 31 ½p violet (left half of 1 penny)

2° Violet surcharge.

- 32 ½p violet (right half of 1 penny)
- 33 ½ violet (left half of 1 penny)

1883-84.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 34 ½p green (1883)
- 35 1p rose (1884)
- 36 2½p ultramarine (1884)
- 37 4p gray (1884)
- 38 6p green (1883)

1886-90.

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

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 39 6p red brown (1886)
- 40 1sh purple (1890)

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

1882.

1° Lithographed postage stamps of the 1879 issue surcharged REVENUE in black.



Perforated 15.

- 41 1p red
- 42 4p orange

2° Postage stamps of the 1883 issue surcharged REVENUE in black.



Perforated 14.

- 43 1p violet
- 44 6p green

Since October, 1890, this colony has ceased to issue stamps of its own but is using those for the Leeward Islands.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of the stamps of this colony.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Currency: 12 Pence—1 Shilling; 20 Shillings = £1. 100 Cents—1 Dollar.

Sept. 6th, 1851.

Engraved in *taille douce* on blue wove paper. Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 1 3p red
- 2 6p yellow
- 3 6p orange yellow
- 4 1sh violet
- 5 1sh mauve

Varieties:

a. 3 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used in connection with two 3 penny stamps or one 6 penny stamp to make up the $7\frac{1}{2}$ penny rate.

6 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p red (half of 3 penny)

b. 3 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny in connection with two 3 penny or one 6 penny stamp to make up the $7\frac{1}{2}$ penny rate.

7 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p red (half of 3 penny)

c. 6 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 3 penny.

8 3p yellow (half of 6 penny)

9 3p orange yellow (half of 6 penny)

d. 1 shilling stamps cut triangularly in quarters, each quarter being used as a 3 penny stamp.

10 3p violet ($\frac{1}{4}$ of 1sh)

11 3p mauve ($\frac{1}{4}$ of 1sh)

The 3 penny stamp has been seen cut diagonally in two and surcharged in red or in black " $1\frac{1}{2}$;" this surcharge is undoubtedly a humbug.

The 3 penny stamp also exists on white paper; this, however, is caused by some chemical action discharging the blue color from the paper, as this stamp was never printed on white paper.

May 15th, 1860.

Engraved on white wove paper. The 5c bears the portrait of Charles Connell, Postmaster of New Brunswick; the 10c the portrait of Queen Victoria and the 17c that of the Prince of Wales. Sizes: 1c, $22\frac{3}{4} \times 18$ mm; 5c, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm; $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, $22\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 17c, 18×23 mm.

*Perforated 12.*

- 12 1c brown
- 13 1c violet
- 14 5c brown
- 15 10c vermilion
- 16 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c blue
- 17 17c black

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

18 5c red (half of 10c)

On account of the 5c stamp being adorned with the portrait of the postmaster, its issue was disapproved by the Governor and the entire issue was ordered to be destroyed and replaced by stamps bearing the portrait of the Queen. A few of these stamps escaped this destruction but none were sent to any of the post offices. Unperforated specimens of these stamps are merely proofs.

1860.

Engraved on white wove paper (portrait of Queen Victoria). This stamp was issued to replace the 5c of the preceding issue with portrait of Postmaster Connell. Size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.
19 5c green
20 5c bronze green
May, 1863.

Engraved on white wove paper (portrait of Queen Victoria). Size: 18x22mm.



Perforated 12
21 2c orange

COUNTERFEITS.

Recently some very fine counterfeits of the stamps of the first issue have been placed on the market. The workmanship is so good that they will readily deceive anyone but an expert. The only noticeable differences that we can find are the following:

1st. The size, which in all values is 1/2 mm. more than in the genuine (23x23mm., instead of 22 1/2 x 22 1/2 mm.)

2d. The length of the word POSTAGE, which in the three counterfeits is larger than in the genuine, and measures as follows:

3 penny counterfeit	14 1/2 mm.
3 " genuine	14 1/4 mm.
6 penny counterfeit	14 1/2 mm.
6 " genuine	14 mm.
1sh counterfeit	14 3/4 mm.
1sh genuine	14 mm.

Of the subsequent issues there are no good forgeries to our knowledge. All those seen by us were lithographed and would not bear comparison.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

Currency: 12 PENCE = 1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS = £1; 100c = 1 dollar U.S.
Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; the 1 and 5 penny stamps are of the same type, all the other values being of different types.

1" Medium thick white wove paper.

- 1 1p violet brown
- 2 2p scarlet vermilion
- 3 3p green
- 4 4p scarlet vermilion
- 5 5p violet brown
- 6 6p scarlet vermilion
- 7 6 1/2 p " "
- 8 8p " "
- 9 1sh " "

Variety:

8 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 4p.

10 4p scarlet vermilion (half of 8p)

Several unused specimens of the 1sh scarlet vermilion on thick laid paper were

recently discovered, a few of these having leaked out of the hands of Perkins, Bacon & Co.; as it is improbable that any stamps on this paper were ever issued for use we can only consider these as essays.

2° Stout transparent white wove paper.

- 11 1p violet brown
- 12 2p orange
- 13 3p green
- 14 4p orange
- 15 5p violet brown
- 16 6p orange
- 17 1sh orange

Varieties:

- a. 4 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 2p.
- 18 2p orange (half of 4p)
- b. 1 shilling stamps cut horizontally in two, each half being used as 6p.
- 19 6p orange (half of 1sh)
- c. 1 shilling stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 6p.
- 20 6p orange (half of 1sh)

We cannot agree with the work of the London Society that the issue of the orange stamps preceded that of the scarlet vermilion stamps, and base our opinion on the following reasoning:

1° The orange stamps are printed on the same stout transparent paper as the lake stamps, while the scarlet vermilion stamps are on thick paper. Now, it is not likely that the printers should have changed the quality of paper in between two issues on the same paper.

2° The orange stamps, except the 1 shilling, are less scarce than the scarlet vermilion.

3° It is more than probable that all the values were issued together, and, as the 6½ and 8 penny stamps were very little used, this would account for their not being printed in orange.

We think that it will require definite information to the contrary to upset this theory.

1862.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on stout transparent white wove paper,

- 21 1p reddish brown
- 22 2p lake
- 23 4p lake
- 24 5p reddish brown
- 25 6p lake
- 26 6½p lake
- 27 8p lake
- 28 1sh lake

Varieties:

- a. 4 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 2p.
- 29 2p lake (half of 4p)
- b. 1 penny stamps cut in two, each half being used as ½p in connection with another 1 penny stamp and a 10c stamp of the following issue to make up the 13c rate.

29a ½p red brown (half of 1p)

The 8p lake was never issued to the public, as a sufficient quantity of the 8p scarlet vermilion was still on hand.

Some sheets of the paper on which these stamps were printed show the following watermark: STACEYWISE in large double 1858

lined capitals, but as this watermark is merely a trade mark of the manufacturer of the paper it deserves only passing notice.

January, 1866.

Engraved on yellowish and white wove paper; the 10c bears the portrait of the Prince of Wales and the 12c stamp the portrait of Queen Victoria. Sizes: 2c, 24x19½ mm; 5c, 26½x19½ mm; 10c 19½x25½ mm; 12c, 22½x24 mm; 13c, 25½x20 mm; 24c, 23x26½ mm.



1° Yellowish wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 30 2c green
- 31 5c brown
- 32 10c black
- 33 12c pink
- 34 13c orange
- 35 24c blue

Varieties:

a. 2 cent stamps cut in two, each half being used as 1c in connection with two 2c stamps to make up the 5c rate.

36 1c green (half of 2c)

b. 5c stamps cut in two, each half being used as 2½c stamp in connection with a 10c stamp to make up the 12½c rate.

37 2½c brown (half of 5c)

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

38 5c black (half of 10c)

2° White wove paper.

Perforated 12.

39 2c green

40 10c black

41 12c pink

42 24c blue

The London Society, in its work on the British Colonial stamps of North America, catalogues the 5 and 10c perforated 14, and the 5c rouletted; also the 5c black of the next issue perforated 10½ and rouletted. Of these we have seen the first and last one but both of them were forger's. The first was a lithographic counterfeit and the second was a 5c blue, the color of which had been chemically changed into black; both, however, were so cleverly made as to deceive some of our most prominent collectors; we are strongly inclined to believe that the other varieties (10c, perforated 14, and 5c, perforated 10½) are of the same class.

1868-70.

Engraved on white wove paper.

The 1c has the portrait of the Prince of Wales, the 3 and 6c are of the same type and bear the portrait of Queen Victoria; the 5c is of the same type as the preceding issue. Sizes: 1c, 19x24½mm; 3 & 6c, 20x25mm.



Perforated 12.

43 1c lilac (End 1868)

44 3c vermilion (July, 1870)

45 5c black (End 1868)

46 6c rose (July, 1870)

1871-73.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper; the 1c was re-engraved, the principal differences being in the size, which is a trifle smaller (19x23½mm), and in the letters N. F. which are closer to the scroll.

Perforated 12.

47 1c violet brown (1871)

48 3c blue (1873)

1876-79.

Same type as preceding issue but stamps are rouletted

49 1c violet brown (End 1877)

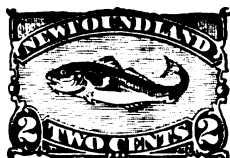
50 2c green (End 1879)

51 3c blue (End 1877)

52 5c blue (End 1876)

1880.

Engraved on white wove paper, types similar to preceding issue. Sizes: 1c, 19½x24½mm; 2c, 29x20mm; 3c, 19½x24; 5c, 28x19mm.



Perforated 12.

53 1c violet brown

54 1c gray brown

55 2c green

56 3c blue

57 5c blue

Variety: Double perforation horizontally through centre of stamp.

58 3c blue

1887.

Engraved on white wove paper, same type as corresponding values of preceding issue, the ½ and 10c being of a new type. Sizes: ½c, 19x19mm; 10c, 27x19½mm.



Perforated 12.
 59 ½c red
 60 1c green
 61 2c orange
 62 3c brown
 63 5c blue
 64 10c black

Variety:

Double perforation vertically.

65 10c black

1891.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size :
 20x24½mm.



Perforated 12.
 66 3c slate

The stamps of the issues of 1857-62 were printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, those of 1866-79 by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and those of the subsequent issues by the British Bank Note Co., of Montreal.

ENVELOPES.

1889.

Embossed in upper right corner on white laid paper.

1° Size : 120x94mm.



101 3c violet

102 5c blue

2° Size : 140x78mm.

103 3c violet

104 5c blue

WRAPPERS.

1889.

Typographed on manila paper.

Size : 115x300mm.



151 1c deep green

152 2c carmine

153 3c brown

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 26 March, 1894.

Can nothing be done to stem the torrent of "New Issues?" That is a question which it strikes me will become a pressing one some of these odd days, to both collector and dealer. I am quite aware that "New Issues" mean profit to the dealer, and that as the market value of rare stamps gets more settled, and better known, that the dealer will have to rely largely upon new issues for the sinews of war. Still, it is becoming patent that the "New Issues" business is getting overdone by absolutely unnecessary productions. And every unnecessary addition unquestionably tends to injure the permanent interests of stamp collecting. Dealers will conserve their own true interests best by discouraging over production. Collectors are sick, heartily sick, of stamps "made for collectors." It would, of course, be presumption on my part to teach, or even attempt to teach, dealers their business. But this is a matter in which dealers and collectors are *one* interest. Collectors naturally resent the barefaced fleecing to which they are being subjected by poverty stricken States, and I submit that if dealers and collectors would only put

their heads together in a friendly way they could keep the sinner within the fair bounds of their own Hades. If they don't do something in time there will, there must be, a revolt on the part of collectors.

But what do I see in my *Times* this morning? A whole column and a half devoted to "Stamp Collecting and Postal Revenues." When the most powerful daily in the world devotes a column and a half of leaded type to our hobby, one may well be pardoned for over-anxiety in the desire to safe-guard it from parasitic growth. The article in *The Times* is evidently by "One who Knows" what he is writing about, and not by the usual idiot who discourses on stamp collecting in the daily press in this country; though I must admit a wonderful improvement in this matter of late years. I should not be surprised to learn that the author of the article is a very "near relative" of a well-known Australian dealer who has recently settled in London. If I am right the apt reference to *Vindin's Stamp Trade Journal* is certainly very neat. Any way, the article is one of the best written, and most interesting contributions, that has appeared in the daily press on this topic. The writer gives the general public a peep behind the scenes in the buying and selling of stamps, especially of stamps made for collectors." Of the rush for "New Issues," and of the revenues made therefrom, by certain dealers and postmasters, he supplies some interesting facts. Of course, all are to blame—collectors, dealers and postmasters—we are all "miserable sinners." And in the opinion of the most thoughtful philatelists, of those who are most jealous for the permanence of their hobby, we are approaching a very serious climax in over production.

What the writer of *The Times* article says about the stamps of Cook Islands is both informative and decidedly newsy. He says: "These islands, nine or ten in number, are situated in the Pacific Ocean, and form a coaling and provisioning station for steamers trading between New Zealand and Central America. The natives, who number 10,000 or 11,000, are mainly of the brown Polynesian stock, and somewhat darker than Tahitians. They were formerly cannibals, but have been converted to Christianity, and now they dress like Europeans, and carry on trade with New Zealand in coffee, tobacco, cotton and copra, living in houses built of coal, with thatched roofs. As a result of their repeated requests, a British protectorate was established over the islands in 1888, and a year and a half ago they found that the ways of civilization required the use of postage stamps. They accordingly got a supply from New Zealand—printed with a neat border, in ordinary letterpress, on ordinary gummed paper. Before long the dealers began to buy up these very unpretending stamps, and so many were asked for that the native rulers found there was here the possibility of a market even more profitable than coffee or copra. They speedily rose to the occasion, and, some five months ago, they had a further issue. The new stamps were properly engraved, instead of being merely printed, and now, of course, the wholesale dealers are sending for the "New Issue" as well. For every stamp actually used in the islands for postal purposes 100 or 200 are despatched abroad, and the sale of the 100 or 200 represents no actual postal work at all. Indeed, it is even said the receipts from this source alone are sufficient to cover all expenses of governing the islands. In one respect, however, the new stamps have brought trouble on the people. The design chosen included a portrait of the native Sovereign, Queen Makia, and intimation has been sent from the home authorities that, inasmuch as there is a British protectorate over the islands, the use of a portrait of the native Queen on the stamps cannot be allowed. But according to recent reports the islanders are enthusiastic over the matter, and are even prepared to get up a revolution against Great

Britain rather than submit? What will happen remains to be seen; but in the meantime they are selling their postage stamps at a greater rate than ever."

Our foreign telegrams this morning announce that at the final meeting of the Inter-Colonial Postal Conference at Wellington (New Zealand) resolutions were carried (the representative of New Zealand dissenting), which, while recognizing the desirableness of adopting the lowest possible uniform rate of postage between the colonies and the mother country, opposed any further reduction in the rate at present, on account of the heavy cost of such reduction, and also declared a partial reduction—that is, in the rate from Great Britain only—to be most undesirable.

That gives its quietus to Imperial Penny Postage—for the present.

But the author of the idea of Imperial Penny Postage is not so easily disposed of. Mr. Henniker Heaton writes to *The Times* this morning pointing out that although the resolutions referred to may represent the views of the Australian Chancellors of Exchequer, the people are unanimously in favor of Imperial Penny Postage. The objection to a reduction from Great Britain only he characterises as absurd, and evidences the fact that for twenty years under treaty Americans have paid their domestic rate of one penny on letters to Canada, and Canadians their domestic rate of 1½d. on letters to the States; yet, the Canadian domestic rate is still untouched. The Australian Chancellors contend that even a partial reduction—from Great Britain only—would compel them to lower their domestic rate.

What a blessing it would be if some Henniker Heaton would arise and give us a Universal Series of Postage Stamps. Then would come the Philatelic Millennium—for the stamp collector; and the Philatelist would be at rest. He would then become, by the mere force of circumstances, an antiquarian in studious quiet, delving into musty records of the past for explanations of varieties in primitive epices. But for "our manifold sins and wickednesses" are we afflicted with that thorn in the philatelic flesh, to wit, the "New Issue."

E. J. NANKIVELL.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

The following is an extract from a circular sent out by the Post Office Department:

To answer the questions frequently put to this office as to the late issues of Columbian Stamps and Envelopes the following information is given:

- 1st. They are no longer supplied to postmasters.
- 2d. They can not be given by this office to anyone, nor sold to purchasers, except through the agency of postmasters.
- 3d. They will be good for postage without limit of time.
- 4th. Many thousands of each denomination of the stamps and most of the envelopes of this series are yet (March 31, 1894,) on sale at post offices throughout the country.
- 5th. When ascertained that these stamps are in stock, at post offices other than that of a would-be purchaser, they may be had by addressing postmasters who have them, inclosing the value, in money, money order, or postal note, of the stamps desired, with the postage and registry fee.
- 6th. If only a part of the stamps desired can be furnished by a postmaster, he will send those he has, that are called for, with the money balance.
- 7th. No postmaster is permitted to solicit the sale of stamps (of any kind) outside the range of his office delivery, and hence will not send inventories, of those he has, to inquirers.
- 8th. Nor are postmasters permitted to arrange for fictitious canceling of stamps, thereby gaining personal profit for themselves and the purchaser at the expense of the Department.

9th. Tables of issues of this series of stamps and envelopes will be found below
 COLUMBIAN STAMPS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD ASSIGNED TO THEIR DISTRIBUTION, *i. e.*, from
 January 2, 1893, to December 31, 1893. (Actually from December 17, 1892, Order No. 93½, to December
 28, 1893, Order No. 300).

	Prior to July 1, 1893, Per Annual Report, Order 95½ to 149.	Fourth Quarter, 1893, Order 150 to 226.	Fourth Quarter, 1893, Order 297 to 300.	TOTAL.
1-cent.....	246,647,300	35,540,300	157,064,700	439,252,300
2-cent.....	737,401,000	151,971,500	571,917,200	1,461,289,700
3-cent.....	7,559,100	1,746,100	1,922,000	11,227,200
4-cent.....	14,676,300	1,581,700	2,768,650	19,026,650
5-cent.....	20,007,360	4,538,380	10,791,260	35,247,000
6-cent.....	2,723,850	504,300	1,101,050	4,329,200
8-cent.....	4,782,050	765,750	5,101,800	10,649,600
10-cent.....	8,938,150	1,862,000	5,683,370	16,484,210
15-cent.....	1,074,000	169,800	302,940	1,546,740
30-cent.....	438,820	43,990	116,440	599,250
50-cent.....	151,777	10,916	37,044	199,666
\$1.....	32,777	9,238	12,455	54,470
\$2.....	16,476	1,258	5,305	23,129
\$3.....	18,938	538	3,805	18,281
\$4.....	12,736	608	4,075	17,419
\$5.....	12,732	2,613	2,540	17,885
Value.....	\$21,059,238	\$4,088,180	\$14,917,577	\$40,064,995

A total to postmasters of..... I,999,983,300
 And direct to Department..... 16,800
 Total purchased..... 2,000,000,000

NUMBER OF ORDINARY AND SPECIAL-REQUEST COLUMBIAN ENVELOPES supplied to Postmasters during
 the period of their issue, from March 1, 1893, to January 19, 1894, since which none has been furnished.

	ORDINARY.		SPECIAL REQUEST.	
	No. 47 to 149 Mar. 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893.	150 to No. 1, July 1, 1893, to Jan. 19, 1894.*	No. 48 to 149, Mar. 2, 1893, to June 30, 1893.	No. 150 to 302, July 1, 1893, to Dec. 30, 1893.
A 1-cent—3¼ x 5½ inches.....	448,750	332,200	184,000	190,500
A 2-cent— " " ".....	3,310,750	3,509,475	1,061,000	931,500
G 2-cent—3½ x 8½ ".....	550,050	366,100	331,000	211,000
G 5-cent— " " ".....	57,750	39,925	1,500	2,000
H 2-cent—6½ x 9½ ".....	325,450	183,150	181,500	141,000
H 5-cent— " " ".....	48,000	33,475	1,000	2,500
H 10-cent— " " ".....	37,600	23,000	1,000	2,500
I 2-cent—4½ x 10½ ".....	290,200	145,025	178,500	138,000
I 5-cent— " " ".....	47,450	37,025	1,000	500
I 10-cent— " " ".....	47,400	22,850	.....	500
N 1-cent—4¼ x 5½ ".....	278,500	191,825	39,000	24,500
N 2-cent— " " ".....	1,383,500	1,030,668	400,500	281,500
P 1-cent—3½ x 5½ ".....	1,286,750	845,125	662,500	693,500
P 2-cent— " " ".....	7,747,750	6,030,500	6,216,500	6,516,250
P 5-cent— " " ".....	128,750	75,575	9,000	9,000
Q 1-cent—3¼ x 6-16 ".....	1,172,500	546,275	682,000	1,042,000
Q 2-cent— " " ".....	8,753,000	5,556,850	17,672,500	23,278,000
Q 5-cent— " " ".....	124,000	59,300	24,500	12,000
Q 10-cent— " " ".....	73,000	31,350	3,000	1,500
R 1-cent—4½ x 5½ ".....	149,500	110,275	12,000	8,000
R 2-cent— " " ".....	643,000	278,525	126,000	89,500
R 5-cent— " " ".....	56,750	51,275	1,500	1,000
Totals.....	26,961,000	19,504,968	27,789,500	33,576,750
Value.....	\$588,651.80	\$424,711.92	\$601,059.30	\$725,293.90
Total issued.....	.....	46,465,968	.....	61,366,360

* The issue of this series was practically ended on December 23th (Order 300), 1893. But one order
i. e., that of January 19th, having been made in 1894—a balance of the ordinary style left over.

 THE ESSENTIALS OF AN IDEAL ALBUM.

 BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

A paper read before the Philatelic Society of London, 13 April 1894.

At the first blush one would naturally be expected to introduce a paper on the subject of an Ideal Album with a very humble apology for wasting your time in discussing a topic which, in the ordinary sense, seems to have been worn well nigh threadbare. Ever since postage stamps began to be collected, at all events, ever since the collection of postage stamps has been represented in periodical literature, this subject has cropped up year after year, but, year after year, it has been left as unsettled as before. And it seems to me that the more fastidious the class of collectors the more unsettled they are in the matter of a permanent album for their gems. Has anyone ever yet met two advanced philatelists with similar albums? I do not say they do not exist, but I think you will be inclined to agree with me that they are about as rare as the "Post Office" Mauritius.

And, after all, there is not the slightest reason why there should be all this uncertainty as to the best album for an advanced collector. If we start by discussing the essentials, surely in such a society as ours we should be able to reduce theories to practice, and lay down, with absolute certainty, the essentials which must be part and parcel of a satisfactory album for the advanced collector.

There is no call to discuss the needs of the ordinary collector: he is already excellently catered for by the leading philatelic publishers.

It is the album to meet the requirements of the advanced philatelist, and the specialist, that is wanted, and has not yet been found.

Hence the title of this paper and the attempt which I propose to make to lay down some general lines of agreement as to what we want, and must have.

The essentials I would place in the following order, and discuss them seriatim:

1. Portability.
2. Moveable leaves.
3. Hand made paper.
4. Sunk mounts.

I. PORTABILITY.

A ponderous album is a ponderous nuisance. I do not wish to state that its large page, and its comprehensive bulk, have no advantage to recommend them. But I do contend that its inconvenient size and its weight more than counterbalance any little advantage that it may have. We do not want albums that require a man to be in extra good physical health and training to enable him to lift it from its shelf on to the table; one that requires to be put into the luggage van when you travel for lack of space for such a large package in the ordinary passenger compartment, or that requires a special wagon for its transit from the railway station to the society's Rooms. I had such an album once, and the labor involved in the expeditions on which I accompanied it to these rooms forced me to study this album question afresh, and with considerable zeal and self interest in the matter. In the lifting about of a large album there is certain to be more friction than in the handling of one of rational dimensions. I would have no album of greater weight than could be conveniently handled with one hand.

For the large size album it is contended that its large page enables a collector to display large series of stamps on a single page. But with the advance of specialism that argument is rapidly changing into a positive disadvantage, and it is claimed, under the new order of things, that the crowding of so many stamps upon one page instead of aiding the study of those stamps, in reality adds thereto the element of confusion. It is now pretty generally admitted that it is wisest to give a gem elbow room, and not to crowd it up into line with the series to which it belongs, as per catalogue. The ordinary advanced collector is being influenced by the still more advanced ideas of his brother collector, the specialist. And the specialist's ideal is to display his stamps in such a manner that they may be admired, not merely as groups, but, as individuals. The specialist claims that the fewer stamps, in reason, there are on a page, the more advantageously they are likely to be placed for proper study. And now that we are all straining after immaculate copies we shall naturally want to give them good show room. Everything in fact tends to make it necessary to provide for the clearer division of varieties and the better and more roomy display of rarities. Therefore, the smaller the page, in reason, the more convenient it will be, according to our most modern ideas of collection and arrangement.

By way of suggestion I may give the measurement of the album which I have adopted as seeming to me to be the most convenient.

Outside measurement of leaf, 11 in. by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Margin at mount, top and bottom, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in, sides, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Leaving the sunk mount space $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 6 in.

And making with linen joints the outside measurement of cover about $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 10 in.

This size page will admit of the clear display of twelve to sixteen stamps to a page, and at the same time will not look singular if devoted solely to the display of two or three gems.

As most philatelists are of a more or less sociable disposition in matters philatelic, and like to compare notes and collections with fellow collectors; especially with those who have chosen for study the same groups of stamps; convenience, in the matter of portability, seems to me to be a prime condition. Therefore I submit that an album should be neither inconveniently large nor bulky, but should err rather on the score of portability.

II. MOVEABLE LEAVES.

However much we may differ as to the best size for an album, I think we shall most of us be agreed that moveable leaves are now a necessary arrangement in any album that is to contain an advanced collection of postage stamps.

Moveable leaves are rendered necessary by the continual addition of discoveries, by the accumulation of shades and perforations, and by other reasons that every now and again induce a collector to open out and re-arrange his collection.

In an album of fixed leaves a spoiled leaf cannot well be detached without more or less injury to the book itself. But in the case of moveable leaves pages can be removed, or replaced, or re-arranged, at will and with ease.

Besides, the moveable leaf album has the further advantage that any portion of a collection may be detached from the album and taken elsewhere for comparison; or the whole collection may be separated into individual leaves for the purpose of exhibition. Whereas, in the case of fixed leaves, the album itself must be taken, though only a single page may be required

for comparison; and for the purpose of exhibition nothing could be more inconvenient than an album of fixed leaves; for it necessitates the wholesale removal of all the stamps, and remounting them on other pages. Indeed the advantages, not to say, the absolute necessity, of moveable leaves is now so generally admitted that I need not further insist upon this point.

I may, however, be allowed to emphasize the wisdom of seeing that the arrangement for detaching the leaves shall hold them firmly in position. The choice lies between screws, laces, and a patent catch. I prefer the latter as it seems to me to work easier.

III. HANDMADE PAPER.

Handmade paper is at present regarded as a luxury rather than as a necessity, but if those who set much store by their stamps would only indulge in a little inquiry of a candid paper-maker as to the constituents of the ordinary paper put into albums they would soon regard the extra expense for hand made paper not as a luxury, but as a most necessary safeguard for the preservation of their stamps from certain injury. All kinds of rubbish are now-a-days pulped up for the manufacture of paper, for we live in an age when the utilization of waste has been elevated into a science. Chemicals also are used that are never properly cleared out of the cheaper kinds of paper, and are consequently certain, in the long run, to impregnate and injure the stamps. And the more delicate the stamps the more liable they are to injury. Soft papers, fine tints, heavy impressions, are all more or less susceptible to injury. It is true good handmade paper is costly. But the cost is a mere bagatelle compared with the loss which may easily be sustained by the injury of one valuable specimen mounted on paper manufactured from deleterious rubbish, and impregnated with still more deleterious chemicals.

Therefore, I place handmade paper among the essentials of an ideal album.

In this connection it is not too much to say that those who adopt handmade paper will secure some of the added values—the unearned increment which must accrue from the depreciation in value of stamps exposed to injury. Every specimen of a valuable stamp lost, or injured, as a natural result increases the value of those that remain. And there are some stamps, counted by the dozen, on which such increased value may be calculated almost to a fraction.

IV. SUNK MOUNTS.

Sunk mounts add still further to the cost of an album, and are a more modern suggestion. Their necessity is not generally acknowledged. Indeed, I believe there are some collectors who, even to-day, mount their gems on cardboard squares, which they gum on to the face of a page. This method I regard as one of the very worst ever devised, for it seriously exposes the stamp to a maximum of friction, whereas in the desire to preserve our stamps from harm our efforts should be directed towards the reduction of the chances of injury by friction. To raise a stamp on a cardboard square above the level of the page unquestionably at once exposes that stamp to serious injury by friction. And, per contra, to lower a stamp below the general level of a page must have the effect of protecting it more or less from the risks of injury by friction. Even hinged in the ordinary way upon the page of an album, a stamp occupies a raised position, and is, therefore, exposed to injury by friction.

The solution of the difficulty is to have a reasonably small page, bordered with what is known as a cardboard mount, so that the stamps rest on an imbedded page, protected all round by a raised cardboard mount. The raised surface of the mount takes the friction, and so keeps the stamps quite clear and safe from any injury by rubbing against the opposite page.

Here, again, I contend that, although the cost is considerable, the extra expense is dwarfed by the injury which may be sustained by a single valuable stamp in being exposed to continual rubbing against the opposite page of an ordinary album.

On the score of pretty effect, too, the sunk mount is worth the extra outlay in the effective arrangement of a good collection. The marginal mount may be of any delicate neutral tint, though, I think, it will be safer to have only palest buff, or cream, or even white, to avoid any unpleasant clashing of colors. The sunk page should be a pure white hand made paper and should form the back of the leaf as well as the sunk page for the reception of the stamps. This is important. In the usual way a maker of such a book would follow the ordinary course and back the leaf with the same tinted paper as the mount. But as the object of having hand made paper is to prevent the stamps coming into contact with common paper the back, which stamps not lying quite flat must occasionally touch, must be of hand made paper. This is easily arranged: let the paper of the sunk page extend over the whole of the back. If of good stout paper it will be of sufficient firmness for that purpose.

Another and this time inexpensive protection may be afforded by adding a sheet of tissue to fall on each page. This tissue must however be of the very best quality, absolutely free from chemicals. Such tissue paper is made for use by jewellers.

I am perfectly well aware that in every one of these essentials I have been adding cost to cost and considerably increasing the prospective outlay which the average collector holds to be necessary in the matter of albums for the reception of his gems. Smaller albums mean more albums, moveable leaves mean expensive adjustments, hand made paper is expensive, so are sunk mounts. Then again I must candidly admit that the raised mount so increases the thickness of the leaf that you cannot get even half the number of leaves in the same cover as compared with ordinary thick album paper.

As to actual cost it may be roughly reckoned at sixpence per leaf, and ten to fifteen shillings for half morocco covers with patent arrangement for moveable leaves.

Yet despite all this bulking up of cost, I still contend that the outlay is not only desirable but absolutely necessary. Convenience and comfort demand a portable album; the exigencies of rearrangements necessitate moveable leaves; and the increasing value of rare stamps renders equally necessary the safeguard of hand made paper and the protection of sunk mounts.

In the discussion which ensued Mr. Philbrick, after referring to the paper generally, in complimentary terms, took up the points one by one. He said the size must depend upon the individual taste of each collector. An over crowded page produced an unpleasant result on the beholder, whereas a judicious selection upon a page always gave a more pleasant effect. As to moveable leaves: when he first commenced to collect in December 1861 the Lallier album was the thing. He soon, however, decided that an album must be a blank album, and that the leaves must be moveable. And as to hand made paper he had a bitter experience once. He bought a collection. It was mounted on a buff paper which had not been properly cleared in the cisterns

from the chemicals used in its manufacture, and the effect was that after a certain time the stamps on the pages of that album became terribly oxidized. Therefore, he could not too clearly emphasize what Mr. Nankivell had said about the necessity of hand made paper. Sunk mounts were certainly desirable for embossed stamps, but the plan of a marginal mount did not seem to go far enough: to be properly protected it seemed to him that each stamp should have its separate mount.

Mr. Bacon agreed that the album of the future must be provided with movable leaves on the principle laid down in the paper. And it would probably have to be provided with sunk mounts. But he was in doubt whether the stamps in the centre of the page provided only with a marginal mount would not be exposed to as much friction as before. The plan he was anxious for the British Museum to adopt for the exhibition of the Tapling collection was to show the leaves in four drawers.

Mr. Garth thought the sunk mount would be absolutely disastrous to some stamps. Thin stamps required to be more or less always under pressure to keep them flat. Indeed some thin stamps were very liable to crack unless they were kept absolutely flat.

The Rev. Mr. Raynor, coming from the hot climate of Australia desired to emphasize the remarks of Mr. Garth as to the necessity of keeping all thin stamps absolutely flat.

Mr. Nankivell, in reply to such objections as had been raised, pointed out that Mr. Philbrick's contention that if the sunk mount was to be effectual each stamp must be in a separate mount, was not shared by the manufacturers of the sunk mount. Still, to make doubly sure any wealthy collector could indulge himself to that extent. The most serious objection had been raised by Mr. Garth and emphasised by Mr. Raynor, but all stamps were not thin stamps, and the case of thin stamps could be met by choice of evils, and placing them on plain leaves as before. With Mr. Castle's remark that stamps suffered much less from pressure than most people imagined, he quite agreed. Indeed, no part of his paper was aimed at protecting stamps from injury by *pressure*, but from *friction*, from the working of the leaves.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION OF ENGLISH POSTAL ISSUES.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

As you are already aware the Tapling Collection of Postage Stamps is being placed on Exhibition by instalments in the British museum, one portion being kept on exhibition till another is ready.

Mr. Tapling's splendid lot of English has first been placed in the cases and a short account of the "plums" will probably be of interest to the readers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Of "V.R.'s" there are three single copies and a lovely pair, also an envelope with a "V.R." in each upper corner cancelled with the experimental postmarks, and some notes by Sir Rowland Hill indicating that an attempt was made to clean off the cancellation. As the stamps show, the defacement stood the test fairly well.

One of the strongest groups of the collection is the twopenny blue, of 1840, without lines. Of this stamp there is a superb, and probably unique block of six, a strip of three, a pair and eight singles, all unused, and one used pair with red cancellation.

Of the onepenny, red brown, on Dickinson paper, there is a grand block of four. Of this stamp there were two sheets only printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., on Dickenson paper for Sir Rowland Hill.

The one penny, red brown, with Archer roulette, is represented by one pair and a single copy, unused.

Of the embossed octagonals there are beautiful unused strips and pairs of the 1, 10d and 6d.

The collection includes all the rare varieties of watermark and perforation of the onepenny red brown and twopenny blue, with a very fine block of six of the one penny brick red, large Crown, perf. 16; a great rarity.

There are no less than seven unused copies of the fourpenny, small garter on blue paper; and two copies of the medium garter on blue paper: also three on white paper, all extremely rare.

As curiosities I should mention two reprints, 1d black and 1d rose, with stars in upper angles, and watermarked large crown. These are the celebrated reprints made in 1864 for some of the children of Her majesty, the Queen, who were then commencing a collection of postage stamps.

Of that rarity of rarities, the ninepenny with hair lines, there is a superb unused copy. The only other known copy possessed by an English collector is in the collection of Mr. Hastings Wright.

In the threepennies there is a used and perforated copy of a stamp of plate 3 with the secret mark. This copy is believed to be absolutely unique Imperforate specimens are known.

In the onepenny red plate numbers, I noted an interesting copy of plate 77, a plate which it was believed did not exist. Its history is even now more or less shrouded in mystery. The official records show that it was in some way defective and was, therefore, condemned and never used, but the copy in the Tapling collection appears to be perfect in every particular.

Another curiosity to be mentioned is a threepenny of plate 5, surcharged "Specimen" printed on deeply blued chemical paper. Of this no specimens are believed to have ever been issued to the public.

There is something further to make one's lips water in the shape of a superb copy of the £5, on blue paper, unused; an extremely rare stamp.

The stamps are all very neatly mounted with explanatory notes in Mr. E. D. Bacon's clear and bold hand-writing. Each stamp is hinged on a square piece of card, bordered with a red line; and these cards are gummed on sheets of grey cardboard. Each cardboard leaf is hinged on a moveable leaf and when the English stamps give way to some other group they will go back into their scarlet album covers.

Meanwhile, I understand nothing has been settled as to the final method of exhibiting the collection as a whole, though I believe Mr. Bacon hopes to devise and get a government grant for a plan which will, by-and-bye, render every country equally and readily available for reference by collectors. If such a plan could be successfully put into operation there is little doubt that philatelists, in return, would do much by their gifts to complete and nationalise the collection. As it is Mr. Bacon has only to publish a list of wants to fill up very many of the blanks.

And some day, it is to be hoped, we shall have the Tapling collection supplemented and brought up to date with all the new issues. Some day when we get a philatelic Chancellor of the Exchequer to open the national purse strings.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF COLUMBIAN STAMPS FOR JAMAICA.

(Extracts from local papers.)

The following petition speaks for itself. It will be read with interest in connection with the article we publish on the first side of to-day's issue : To the Honorable Sir Neale Porter, K. C. M. G., Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

The humble Petition of the undersigned members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, Sheweth: That your petitioners respectfully submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica the following resolutions passed at a meeting in St. Andrew of the Jamaica Philatelic Association, on the 14th day of March last:

Resolved—That this meeting approves of the issue of certain Postage Stamps to commemorate the 4th centenary of the discovery of Jamaica by Columbus, viz.: of the following value, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, and 5d. Carried unanimously.

Resolved—That this Association respectfully submits that it is to the interest and advantage of the Revenue of this Island to have issued a set of Postage Stamps for the year 1894, consisting of six different stamps, being those mentioned and described by the 1st resolution passed by this meeting. Carried unanimously.

That a Copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary of this Island along with a Petition to be signed by the members of the Association and that a copy of the same be forwarded to a member of the Legislative Council for his advice at the present sitting of the Legislative Council. Carried unanimously.

That your Petitioners feel certain that if the proposed stamps (a rough description of which is herewith enclosed) are issued, it will be to the advantage of the Revenue of this Island, without the least doubt, and that it will act as an advertisement of this Island, as particulars of the issue will be given by all Philatelic Journals throughout the world.

That the expenses consequent on the making of all plates, &c., will be easily recouped by the quantity of stamps that will be sold to Philatelists, many of which will never be used in service. That collectors and dealers will keep several in stock as curiosities to be sold by them in the future.

That the stamps suggested be only circulated for the period of one year.

That the Society is willing to adopt any alterations or suggestions as to the designs in the stamps above set forth.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that this their petition will meet with the favorable consideration of the Government.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

THE PROPOSED COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society—of which many well known persons in the community are members—has made an excellent suggestion in the petition it has presented to the COLONIAL SECRETARY. It proposes that a special service of stamps be issued in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Jamaica by Columbus—on the 3d of May 1494. We drew the attention of the public last year to the forthcoming centenary date and threw out the idea that the country should mark the circumstance in some public and prominent way. Nothing has been done in the matter though we have

not lost hope that the interesting period will be celebrated as sentiment suggests it would only be meet to do. In the absence of any prospect as yet of this being accomplished we welcome the fitting proposal of the Philatelic Society and give it our heartiest support. The issue of the stamps would not only be a proper method of recognising the attainment of the fourth centenary period but would, it is understood, be a means of adding to the revenue, and spreading the reputation of the Island. In such circumstances we scarcely think that there can be any objection to the realization of the idea, and we have no doubt the petition will receive the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of Sir NEALE PORTER and the Government.

The society proposes that a set of six stamps should be issued, the denominations being $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, and 5d. We do not know of any reason why stamps of a higher value should not be issued, unless it be the increase in cost consequent on the number of plates that would require to be manufactured. We think stamp collectors would as eagerly buy up the higher values as the lower and probably with greater willingness. The Philatelists no doubt arrived at the denominations after due deliberation and they might be said to know best, but we believe that the issue would be a more satisfactory one if the stamps were $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 6d, 1s, and 2s. 6d. The stamps will possess a design indicative of the purpose for which they have been issued and will be in circulation for one year. They would, of course, be used as ordinary stamps during that period. The cost of the plates is always a heavy item of expense in the production of postage stamps, but we believe that the demand would be so great for the Columbian issue that the cost would be trifling in view of the large additional revenue that would be secured. It would be, as the petitioners state, of advantage to the revenue, though that perhaps should not be the chief reason for the Government acceding to their request. The fact that a special series of Jamaica stamps in connection with so interesting an historical event has been issued will become known to every stamp collector in the world which, in itself, is a useful result. Stamp collecting is supposed to impart geographical knowledge to the collector and probably a multitude of youths—and adults also—would obtain more information about Jamaica from their stamps than they ever did from their schoolmasters.

The extract from the *Evening Sun* in our yesterday's issue shows what has been the result of issuing Columbian stamps in the United States. All the lower denominations of the enormous issue are bought up and the higher are rapidly being exhausted. There has been a craze for these stamps which has been world wide. Already large prices are being paid for used specimens. The Government have made a very large profit from their sale, and as many have been unused they will not require to render equivalent service for their value. The same thing will happen here. There are a very large number of collectors in Jamaica—our experience is that almost every second person you meet is a philatelist or a forager for one—and these have numerous connections abroad. The issue, we have no doubt, would result in profit to the revenue. But we would view the matter from the larger standpoint—as a commemorative act on the part of the colony. The fourth centenary of the discovery of the Island should not pass without some notice being taken of it, and under our present constitution it would be meet that both people and Government should combine on the occasion. The proposal has come from the public; let the Government take it up and carry it out. The country, we are confident, will approve, and none will then be able to say that we are ignorant of the history of our country or indifferent to the recurrence of memorable dates.

NOTES.

Mr. W. R. Hunt, who was assistant postmaster of Nassau, (Bahamas) informs us that the provisional 2½p surcharged on 4p, with red and black surcharge, should not be considered as a separate issue but merely as an essay and, therefore, it does not properly belong in the stamp catalogues or in a stamp collection. Mr. Hunt states that at that time the original surcharge was applied in red and that the postmaster did not like it in that color. Two envelopes were sent to the printing office to be surcharged in black so that the effect could be observed. The samples were returned and, although they were merely trials of printing, they were turned into the stamp account, and Mr. Hunt purchased the two specimens. One he sent to England and the other he retained in his collection. In view of these circumstances, his opinion, that the envelopes are merely essays, is certainly justified and we shall omit them in future editions of our catalogue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to *Le Timbre Poste* the color of the 10c adhesive stamps of Belgium will shortly be changed from red brown to rose on bluish paper.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* the inscription on the stamps of Benin will soon be changed from "Golfe de Benin" to "Benin." We are delighted at the prospect of making such an addition to our albums. We suppose that the finny inhabitants of the Gulf have left the water in a body and now need terrestrial postage stamps instead of aqueous ones.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. D. Beckton calls our attention to a variety of Cape of Good Hope stamps that we have not seen chronicled or catalogued, as far as our memory serves, nor is it quoted in the leading catalogues. Mr. Beckton writes, "I write to tell you of an unsevered pair of Cape 3d pink, C. C., which I have lately acquired, one bearing the surcharge thick 3 and the other not surcharged."—*Monthly Journal*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. D. Benjamin informs us that the treaty ports of Kin Kiang and Chin Kiang will soon issue local stamps. If every Chinaman would issue his own stamps we might have 400,000,000 sets.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that a 5c stamp in commemoration of Christopher Columbus was ordered last year by the Government of Costa Rica and was delivered to them, but for some cause or other has not yet been issued.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular* the date in the envelope dies of Great Britain has entirely been done away with and that the holes for the date plugs are filled up with ornaments of dots.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We are aware that the journey from the West Indian Islands to Europe by way of Australia consumes rather a long space of time, but in the present instance we think that the record has been eclipsed. About two years ago the postmaster of Grenada surcharged a lot of postage stamps for unpaid

letter stamp purposes, which fact was duly mentioned in all the stamp papers at the time. One of our esteemed Australian contemporaries has just found out that such a surcharge took place, and our European contemporaries have copied him far and wide. We would advise the editors of some of the Journals in question to look at catalogues before they chronicle new varieties. It is ridiculous that a publisher of a stamp paper should allow the notice of such a *new issue* to appear in his paper.



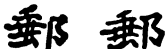
Our friend, Mr. Brown, of the *P. J. of G. B.* must have forgotten his spectacles when he read our note about a second issue or type of Hankow stamps. In refutation of our statement that there are two types of the stamp he states that there were 5 varieties in the first printing. We are well aware of this fact, and published it sometime ago in our Journal. However the issue that we referred to also contains 5 varieties, but all the varieties are slightly different from those in the first lot. We should be pleased to send friend Brown a strip of the second issue if he be very anxious to see them.



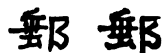
Mr. W. C. Eaton sends us three very fine counterfeits of the Japanese 1 sen brown, 1875, without syllabic characters; all three were different, but still each of them had some characteristics which were sufficient to distinguish them from the genuine. As we cannot point out all the differences pertaining to these counterfeits we shall give only those points which in every counterfeit were different from the same points in the genuine.

1° In the Japanese character to the left at the top of the central inscription the second and third horizontal lines go beyond the two vertical dashes.

GENUINE.



COUNTERFEIT.



2° The right lower part of the ornament in the lower left corner of the centre rectangle has a decided curl in all the genuine stamps that we have seen, while none of the counterfeits have it.

GENUINE.



COUNTERFEIT.



Mr. Sargent informs us that he has the Japan 2s yellow, 1872, on thick wove paper, and also the 1 sen brown, 1875, with syllabic characters 1 and 4, not catalogued by us. Mr. Eaton has shown us the 4s rose of 1874, with syllabic characters, perforated 13, 11x13, 11x11½, 12½x12, and 1s brown, 1875 (without syllabic characters) perforated 11x10½. None of these perforations were given by us in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors.



The *London Philatelist* states that a new issue of stamps is shortly to be expected in Kashmir. The stamps, which will be of an entirely different design from any of their predecessors, will be manufactured in England.



The new 2c stamp of Philippine Islands, the color of which we erroneously chronicled last month as carmine, is printed in olive brown.

We alluded briefly last month to some information obtained by a correspondent in Queensland, to whom we have been previously indebted, and we now give it in detail. Our informant found a specimen of the Queensland 1 shilling perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, and was thus convinced that what had been told him as to the large perforation was incorrect; and on making further inquiry, with this evidence in hand, he ascertained that there had at one time been in use a revolving machine, which cut the horizontal perforations of a whole sheet of stamps at once, but this was not used for long as it was found to crease the paper. He obtained a specimen of the perforation of this machine, and kindly enclosed us a small slip, the holes in which are rather large, cleanly cut, and gauge a little over $9\frac{1}{2}$.

In regards to the watermarks also, our correspondent has been able to correct his former information. He has had an opportunity of seeing a sheet of the paper with the large script letters, and finds that the words are in three rows:

The second and third words occurring twice in each row, with a quatrefoil ornament in the centre. Our informant states that the first word is in larger letters than the others, but on examining some unused blocks of these stamps, lent us by Mr. Castle and our publishers, we find no difference in the height of the letters in the first and second row, though those in the latter are compressed. We succeeded in reconstructing

We may add that the watermark reads vertically with reference to the stamps and our informant states that the size of the sheet is 20×11 inches. The paper was no doubt considered unsuitable for the purpose for which it was plainly intended, as not showing any distinct design in each stamp; and it seems to have been used up for other documents.

The other paper, about which there was some question, is stated to have been originally intended for bank notes; it is watermarked with truncated stars, in 21 rows of 12, with the word "QUEENSLAND" in single lined capitals, four times on each sheet.

Our publishers have shown us the following varieties:
 1d orange (type 2066); wmk. Crown & Q; an imperf. pair.
 2d blue (type 2067); with a flaw like a second "o" after "TWO."
 2s brown (type 2068); with "LA" joined.

—*Monthly Journal.*



The *London Philatelist* has seen a sheet of the Sarawak 1c on 3c, of which the two top rows has escaped perforation. Our esteemed contemporary does not state whether it is the 3c brown on yellow paper or the 3c purple and blue.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen a sheet of 2 penny stamps of Sierra Leone, watermarked C. A. on paper which appeared to be laid instead of wove.

* * * * *

According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, special stamps for the Soudan will also be issued.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that a new series of adhesive stamps is in preparation for Spain.



* * * * *

Mr. Wm. Brown, in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, has published a complete list of all the varieties of the stamps of the Sts. Settlements, and we congratulate Mr. Brown upon the accuracy and completeness of his list; All varieties and types of surcharge are illustrated by him, and his list will be an invaluable aid to the student of these stamps. Would that many collectors would undertake the publication of such lists of some of the other countries whose stamps present almost as great difficulties as those now spoken of.

* * * * *

Mr. Blest writes us as follows:—

I have a lightly used specimen of what I consider an exceedingly rare stamp, viz:—

Trinidad perf. 12½ indigo one shilling watermarked . I am not the discoverer of this but about three years ago I was told such a stamp existed and I have been on the look out for it and only just lately got hold of a fine copy. My idea is that the imp. 1/- and the perforated blue black and indigo were not liked by the officials as they did not easily show the black cancellations and suddenly after some sheet 12½ perf.  had been struck off in the old shade probably they were called in and destroyed and a purple shade adopted.

Mr. Bacon has never even heard of this stamp nor do the dealers know anything about it.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. V. Painter has a 2c. Columbian envelope, size I, without watermark. We have also heard that some of the Columbian envelopes have been found on white paper with the regular U. S. watermark. We do not know in what sizes these last exist.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles the following varieties of perforation of the current adhesives.

Unperforated horizontally.

½c blue

1c brown

2c green

5c carmine

Unperforated vertically.

2c green

10c rose

BELGIUM.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current reply card folded at bottom instead of top.

Postal card.

5x5c green, buff F 7

BENIN.—We are informed by Mr. Herrick that the 1, 2, 4 and 20c of the now obsolete French Colonies stamps exist surcharged "BENIN".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on blue, black surcharge
2c brown on buff

4c claret on lavender, black surcharge
20c red on green

BOLIVIA.—We illustrate below the new adhesives chronicled last month.



CANADA.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*: We are indebted to Mr. D. A. King for a specimen of the wrapper with stamp of the current type in the new color now used for the cards. Mr. Bartlett kindly sends us a very curious horizontal strip of 4 of the current ½c. It is perforated at top, bottom and ends, but there are no perforations between the first and second or between the third and fourth stamps, while there is a double line of holes between the second and third stamps.

Another correspondent sends us some notes on dates of certain varieties, which will be valuable for reference. He possesses the 3c. on laid paper on covers postmarked in 1869, showing that this paper was used at quite an early period of that issue; also the 1x1c. card, error with stomp on the left, post-marked Sept. 1884, an earlier date than that usually assigned to it.

Adhesive Stamp.

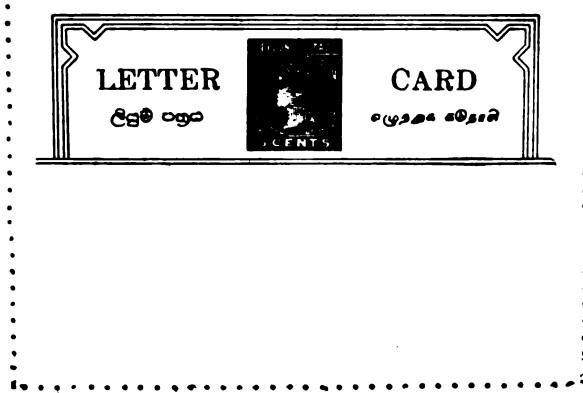
½c black, variety of perforation

Wrapper.

Size 275x127mm.
1c gray-black, *straw*

OBYLON.—Mr. F. G. Rusbridge has sent us the new letter card. It is of the same type as the preceding issue but printed in black on blue card.

Letter Card.



5c black, *blue*

CHILI.—Mr. J. U. Berrain has sent us a 2c stamp of the current issue in which the figure "2" has been re-engraved, being now larger than before. We illustrate the new type.

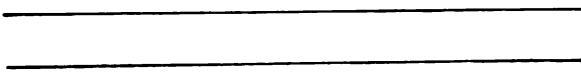
E'Echo de la Timbrologie chronicles a new 3c card, similar to the preceding issue, but without the words "Carte Postale".

Adhesive stamp.



Rouletted.
2c pink
Postal card.

Union Postale Universelle.
CHILE



EN ESTE LADO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE
ÚNICAMENTE LA DIRECCION.

American Book Binding Company, 29-31 West

3c brown red, *gray*

CHIEFOO.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us the $\frac{1}{2}$ c Postal Card and 1 cent Letter Card just issued by the local post office, the stamp on both is of same type as the adhesives.

Postal Card.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c green, white

Letter Card.

1c vermilion, blue

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—A new idea has been evolved here and we may hope for a fruitful crop of imitators. This great and glorious county has issued a stamp of the value of 5 cents, which, when affixed to a letter, entitles the sender to a return receipt.

We used to manage these things with a hand stamp but modern civilization calls for a special postage stamp.

Registration return receipt stamp.



Perforated 13.
5c vermilion, blue paper

CONGO FREE STATE.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us two new reply cards, the peculiarity of which is that the reply part is printed in a different color from the message part.

Postal cards.

5c green x 10c carmine. blue F 1.

10c blue x 10c carmine, yellow buff F 1.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—The inscription on the stamps, envelopes, and postal cards of this colony has been changed, reading now "Diego Suarez" instead of "Diego Suarez et Dependances."



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1c black on blue

- 2c brown on buff
- 4c claret on lavender
- 5c green on greenish
- 10c black on lavender
- 15c blue
- 20c red on green
- 25c black on rose
- 30c brown on bistre
- 40c red on straw
- 50c carmine on rose
- 75c black on orange
- 1fr bronze green on straw

Envelopes.

1° Size 116x71mm.

5c green

15c blue on greenish

2° Size 123x96mm.

15c blue on greenish

3° Size 146x112mm.

15c blue on greenish

Postal cards.

10c black, greenish grey

10 x 10c black, blue

Letter cards.

15c blue, gray

25c black, rose

DUTCH INDIES.—According to *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* the 30c stamp with portrait of Queen Wilhelmina has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

30c light green

FERNANDO PO.—The type of the 10c adhesive is now similar to that of the stamps of the other Spanish colonies. According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 1, 2 and 5c of the same type will be issued shortly.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.

10c violet.

FRANCE.—Mr. W. G. Whilden, Jr., informs us that, besides the new 15 and 30c unpaid letter stamps chronicled by us last February, the 10, 50 and 60c have also been issued, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 30c with the "1" of *Chiffre* missing.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Perforated 14x13½.
 10c gray brown
 50c violet
 60c dark violet on cream
Varieties.
 30c rose, error "Chiffre"

French Offices in Zanzibar.—The permanent stamps had hardly been issued before the need of provisional stamps was felt in this office. According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* the following provisional stamps have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

½a=5c on 1c black on blue, red surcharge
 1a=10c on 3c gray on grayish, red surcharge
 2½a=25c on 4c claret on lavender, black surcharge
 5a=50c on 20c red and green " "
 10a=1fr on 40c red and straw " "

GREECE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 40l. violet on blue paper (1860) without figure on back.



Adhesive stamp.

1861.

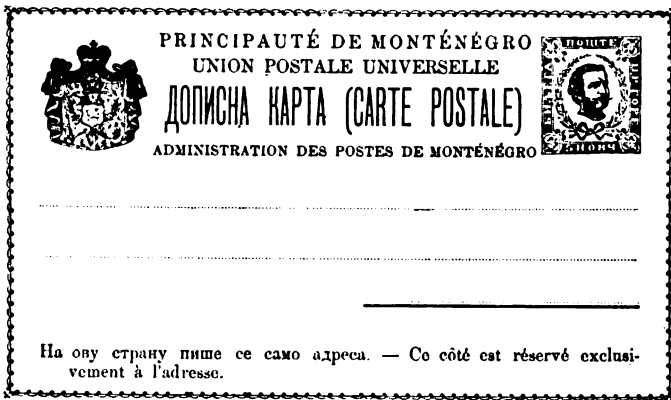
40l violet, blue paper (without figure on back)

LAGOS.—According to *La Revue Philatelique* a permanent 1 penny card has been issued of the same type as the reply card chronicled in December.

Postal card.

1p carmine, blue

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a single 5n card, similar to the reply part of the reply card chronicled in February, but without the word "Reponse." *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the same card with error "Kapa" instead of "Kapta."



Postal cards.

- 5n black, buff (3 lines of inscription)
 5n black, buff " " variety "Karta"

NEW CALEDONIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* gives a list of the provisional stamps of 1882, of which the following have not as yet been catalogued by us.

Adhesive stamps.



Unperforated.

- 1c black on blue, black surcharge
 2c brown on buff "
 Perforated 14x13½.
 2c brown on buff, surcharge inverted
 2c brown on buff, error (Nlle Caledonif)
 1fr bronze green on straw "

NICARAGUA.—We have found the following varieties of perforation in our stock of the stamps of the 1892 issue.

Adhesive stamps.

- Unperforated horizontally.
 5c blue
 Unperforated vertically.
 1c yellow brown
Official stamps.
 Double perforation vertically.
 2c yellow brown

NIGER COAST.—At the moment of going to press we receive information from Mr. Gorgerat that the now obsolete 2 penny Oil Rivers stamp has been surcharged in blue "half penny" and the words "Oil Rivers" obliterated; there are ten different types of the surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p green and carmine, blue surcharge

NOSSI BE.—Special stamps, similar to those of the other colonies, have been issued for this colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on blue

2c brown on buff

4c claret on lavender

5c green on greenish

10c black on lavender

15c blue

20c red on green

25c black on rose

30c brown on bistre

40c red on straw

50c carmine on rose

1fr bronze green on straw

Envelopes.

1° Size 116x71 mm.

5c green

15c blue on greenish

2° Size 123x96 mm.

15c blue on greenish

3° Size 146x112 mm.

15c blue on greenish

Postal Cards.

10c black, greenish gray

10x10c black, blue

Letter Cards.

15c blue, gray

25c black, rose

ORANGE FREE STATE.—*La Revue Philatelique* chronicles the provisional $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny card with stamp inverted.

*Postal card.***BRIEF****ORANJE****KAART.****VELJSTAAT.**

Provisional issue.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p violet and black, white, (stamp inverted)

PERSIA.—Mr. Summers sends a specimen of the current 7 shahi stamp surcharged "SERVICE" in sans-serif capitals, diagonally, in ink which appears to have once been violet. Our informant states that this was given to him by a correspondent at Bushire, but he apparently cannot vouch for its character, and we can only express a hope that it is not genuine, a hope that is strengthened by the fact that the word "Officiel" would more probably have been employed, accompanied by Persian characters of the same import.

The same correspondent sends us an envelope bearing the word "SERVICE" in the right upper corner, and "DIRECTION GENERALE-DES-POSTES PERSANES" in three lines on the upper left. It is closed by a large circular wafer, with the Lion and Sun in the centre, surrounded by inscriptions in French and in Persian. We should fancy that this wafer, which exists we are told in several varieties of color, is of a similar nature of the Egyptian Interpostal Labels.

Monthly Journal

PORTO RICO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 5 and 10c stamps in new colors. We have just received a new value in the shape of a 4c stamp, which is something new in this colony. It must not be confused with the 4c of 1880, as that represented 4-5 of a cent whereas the present stamp represents 4 cents.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
4c slate violet
5c red brown
10c olive green

RUSSIA.—*La Revue Philatelique* states that the current 3k card has been slightly altered; the number of dots in the dotted lines for the address being now 16 instead of 13 per centimetre.

Postal card.

3k rose, buff

STE. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.—Special stamps have also been issued for this colony.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on blue
 2c brown on buff
 4c claret on lavender
 5c green on greenish
 10c black on lavender
 15c blue
 20c red on green
 25c black on rose
 30c brown on bistre
 40c red on straw
 50c carmine on rose
 75c black on orange
 1fr bronze green on straw

Envelopes.

1° Size 116x71mm.

5c green
 15c blue on *greenish*

2° Size 123x96mm.

15c blue on *greenish*

3° Size 146x112mm

15c blue on *greenish*

Postal cards.

10c black, *greenish gray*
 10x10c black, *blue*

Letter cards.

15c blue, *gray*
 25c black, *rose*

SAMOA.—We have seen the provisional 5 penny, surcharged in letters, with double surcharge. Mr. Wm. J. Gardner has sent us the new permanent 5 penny stamp.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

5p on 4p blue, black surcharge, double surcharge

Regular issue.

Watermarked small truncated star.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5p carmine

SAN MARINO.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the following new issues.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.

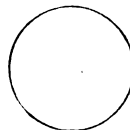


2c blue
10c green
15c carmine
65c red brown
2l yellow brown
5l violet on green

Postal cards.



CARTOLINA POSTALE
DIECI CENTESIMI



NB. Su questo lato non deve
scriversi che il lato indizato

10c light green, *gray*
15c " " " " reply

SIAM.—The *London Philatelist* has seen a specimen of the recently surcharged 4 att on red and yellow card, showing the added inscription, and the four figures of value of the stamp in larger and bolder letters of type like the former postal cards.

Postal card.

4 att on 1 att red, *yellow*, variety

SIERRA LEONE.—We illustrate below the registration envelope chron-
cled last month.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The permanent 2½ and 5 penny stamps have at
last been issued. The *London Philatelist* states that there is likely to be “for
Philatelic Revenue purposes” a change of color in the complete series.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 15.

2½p violet

5p brown lilac

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Major H. E. MacCallum has sent us the
current 12c stamp printed in claret instead of purple. The same correspon-
dent informs us that 8c stamps are shortly to be issued, printed in blue, and
a permanent 3c stamp is to be issued the color of which is to be rose.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

12c claret

Johore.—Major H. E. MacCallum has sent us the 4c purple and black,
surcharged horizontally in centre of stamp in black “3 Cent”, the original
value being obliterated by a black line.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.



Perforated 14.
3c on 4c purple and black, black surcharge

SWEDEN.—According to *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* the 1kr official stamp exists unperforated.

Official stamp.
Unperforated.
1kr blue and brown

TOBAGO.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 1 shilling stamp is now issued on paper watermarked Crown and C. A.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
1sh ochre

TONGA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the provisional 1 penny stamp with 4 stars, and a fifth one on the margin. The same contemporary chronicles an envelope with circular hand stamp in the right upper corner, etc.

"A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of the now obsolete 1d. stamp, which is adorned with four stars, while there is a fifth on a portion of the margin of the sheet attached to it; the three-star brand is not in it. From the same source we receive an envelope with a circular hand stamp in the right upper corner, bearing a Crown and Wreath within a band lettered "TONGA GOVERNMENT FRANK." Along the upper margin of the envelope are the words "IHE FEKAU A ENE AFIO" (By order of the King), and on the lower left "TONGA.....189." The whole impression is in black, and the envelope is of white laid paper."

The surcharge on the provisional ½ penny stamps is now printed in black instead of red.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issues.
Watermarked N. Z. and Star.
Perforated 12½.



1p black and rose; variety with 4 stars



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p blue, black surcharge

Official envelope.

No value, black on white

WURTEMBERG.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the following printed to order letter cards with stamp of current type.

Letter cards.

5pf green, *yellow*

5pf green, *gray*

5pf green, *green*

10pf red, *yellow*

10pf red, *gray*

10pf red, *green*

AUCTION SALES.

With the miscellaneous sale of April 2d and 3d and the Sanford sale of April 30th, our auction season for 1893-94 is closed.

We have not offered as much fine material as has sometimes fallen to our lot, but the general average of prices has been maintained.

We append herewith a list of the stamps which realized \$10 and over at our 126th sale:

126th SALE.

UNITED STATES.

New York, 1843, 3c blue, glazed paper, lightly cancelled,	\$10.40
Providence, 1846, 10c black, slightly cut into at top, uncanceled,	22.00
1866, 3c scarlet, uncanceled,	28.50
1868, 90c blue, uncanceled, original gum,	14.40
1869, 90c black and carmine, uncanceled,	14.25
1875, 24c purple and green, cancelled,	10.20
Envelopes cut square.	
1757, 1c blue on orange, uncanceled,	12.90

1863, U. S. postage, 2c black on buff, small figure, rather thin and has a pin hole in centre, uncanceled,	12.00
— — 2c black on orange, small figure, rather thin, uncanceled,	26.00
1874 7c vermilion on white, uncanceled,	22.00
DEPARTMENT STAMPS.	
Justice, 90c purple, not evenly centered, otherwise fine, uncanceled,	14.40
PROPRIETARY STAMPS.	
1871-75, \$1 black and green, green paper, canceled,	35.00
MEDICINE STAMPS.	
T. J. Husband, 2c violet, torn but mended,	13.00
FOREIGN STAMPS.	
New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh violet, slightly damaged, the "2" of "12" in right hand corner is missing, it being replaced by another one belonging to another shilling, otherwise fine, canceled,	\$29.00
New Foundland, 1863, 6½p scarlet vermilion, torn but mended,	11.80
Nova Scotia, 1851, 1sh violet, creased, otherwise fine, canceled,	29.00
Spain, 1850, 10r green, canceled,	11.50
— 1853, 2r scarlet, uncanceled,	49.25
Switzerland, 1850, Poste Locale, 2½r red and black, without frame around cross, canceled,	57.70

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville S. I., N. Y.

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

133D MEETING, HELD APRIL 19TH, 1894.

Meeting opened at 8:50 P. M. with the following members present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. R. Bauer, R. F. Albrecht, Ad. Lienhardt, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Obert, Robert S. Lehman, Dr. R. Roehre, Geo. C. Moog, Dr. Odendall.

Minutes of the 132d meeting as read were accepted.

Mr. Clotz proposes for membership Mr. J. N. Reynolds, N. Y.

Mr. Albrecht proposes Messrs. D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn., Henry C. Merry, Louis Levison and Walter S. Scott, all of New York.

Executive Committee reports favorably upon the application for membership of Messrs. G. A. Kunkel, No. 97; Rud. Sulzberger, No. 98; Oliver H. Griffin, No. 99; Otto Crede, No. 100, and upon ballot above gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Committees of the anniversary festival were, upon motion, discharged with the thanks of the Society for their efficient services.

Mr. Rud. Albrecht moves that Allen R. Hughes be expelled from the society for actions detrimental to the Philatelic community; seconded by Mr. Clotz and unanimously carried.

M. A. d'Andrade, formerly of Trinidad, W. I., is requested to notify the secretary of the society as to his whereabouts.

Four numbers of the Minnesota Philatelist were received from Mr. H. S. Swenson of Minneapolis, Minn., also a lot of counterfeits for the counterfeit album from Messrs. E. Doeblin and Jules Bernichon. Thanks are extended to the kind donors.

Mr. F. C. Vehslage informs the society that he is about to start East on a business trip and has removed to Irvington, N. J.

Communications received from Mr. Edgar R. Carter, The Nat. Phil. Society and the Boston Philatelic Society, were read and noted.

Dr. Odendall exhibited his special collection of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, amongst which the fine unused copy of Nova Scotia one shilling, the rare mauve shade, was admired by all. The two pence scarlet Newfoundland unused raised the admiration to its highest pitch but when the grand $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. "used," which could hardly be duplicated, and the many split provisionals were shown, the enthusiasm of the members knew no bounds. The above collection also included an unused Connell in excellent condition.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge also exhibited a fine and complete collection of beer stamps.

The president announced that Mr. Henry Clotz intended to leave for Europe on Saturday, April 28th, on a tour to recuperate his health; it was proposed by Mr. Albrecht and seconded by Dr. Odendall that the members wish Mr. Clotz a pleasant voyage and that he may return in sound health, carried.

About the end of June a special meeting of the S. I. P. S. will be held at Paris and all members of the society then in Europe are requested to be present.

All communications to the treasurer are to be sent to the president, Mr. Aug. Dejonge, P. O. Box 281, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., or the secretary, Robert S. Lehman, P. O. Box 66, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y.

The meeting was adjourned by motion at 10 P. M.,

The next meeting will take place on Thursday, May 17th, 1894.

ROB. S. LEHMANN,

Secretary.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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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.)

NEW FOUNDLAND.—Continued.

COUNTERFEITS.

We have seen some very fine new counterfeits of the stamps of the first issues and give below some points by which it will be easy to distinguish the counterfeits from the genuine.

2 Pence. In the genuine the heraldic flowers in the centre do not touch the circular frame; in the counterfeits one of the leaves of the thistle touches the inner line of the circular frame. In the counterfeits the upper curve of the 'g' of 'postage' is broken.

4 Pence. In the genuine the oval containing the circle with heraldic flowers does not touch the reticulated work around it, and the distance between the oval and the reticulated work is equal, while in the counterfeits the latter sometimes touches the oval. In the counterfeits the 'g' of 'postage' resembles a 'c' and in the 'e' of the same word the top branch is longer than the lower one.

6 Pence. In the genuine the upper curve of the '6' in the upper left corner is so pronounced that it almost touches the lower part and gives it the appearance of an '8'.

6½ Pence. In the genuine the diagonal dash of the '½' in the lower left corner touches the frame at top; the diagonal dash

in the lower right corner does not touch the frame, and the diagonal dash in the upper right corner touches the '6'.

8 Pence. In the genuine the lines composing the lower part of the oval containing the heraldic flowers are equi-distant, while in the counterfeits the distance is greater between some than between others.

1 Shilling. In the genuine the leaf of the thistle does not touch the rose leaf just above it, and the extremity of the same thistle leaf is ½ mm. from the circle, while in the counterfeits it touches the rose leaf and touches or almost touches the circle.

There is a pretty good counterfeit of the 5c brown of the 1866 issue but as it is lithographed instead of engraved its appearance will readily show its nature to the advanced collector. Beginners, however, will do well to compare any doubtful specimens with the 5c blue of 1868-79 issues, the engraving of which is identical with the 5c brown.

The other stamps of subsequent issues have also been counterfeited, but so far we have not seen any dangerous enough to deceive even a tyro.

NEW REPUBLIC.

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

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1886-87.

Hand stamped in violet on various papers, the date being changed at each printing. Size 24x32mm.



I. Yellow wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

1	1p violet	(9 Jan 86)
2	1p "	(13 Jan 86)
3	1p "	(10 Feb 86)
4	1p "	(7 Mar 86)
5	1p "	(17 Mar 86)
6	1p "	(24 Apr 86)
7	1p "	(30 Jun 86)
8	1p "	(7 Jul 86)
9	1p "	(30 Aug 86)
10	1p "	(6 Sep 86)
11	1p "	(6 Oct 86)
12	1p "	(13 Oct 86)
13	1p "	(3 Nov 86)
14	1p "	(13 Nov 86)
15	1p "	(17 Jan 87)
16	2p "	(9 Jan 86)
17	2p "	(13 Jan 86)
18	2p "	(24 May 86)
19	2p "	(30 Aug 86)
20	2p "	(6 Sep 86)
21	2p "	(13 Oct 86)
22	2p "	(24 Nov 86)
23	2p "	(4 Jan 87)
24	2p "	(17 Jan 87)
25	3p "	(13 Jan 86)
26	3p "	(30 Aug 86)
27	3p "	(6 Sep 86)
28	3p "	(13 Oct 86)
29	3p "	(24 Nov 86)
30	3p "	(17 Jan 87)
31	4p "	(30 Aug 86)
32	4p "	(6 Sep 86)
33	4p "	(13 Oct 86)
34	6p "	(21 May 86)
35	6p "	(30 Aug 86)
36	6p "	(6 Sep 86)
37	6p "	(13 Oct 86)
38	9p "	(13 Jan 86)
39	9p "	(30 Aug 86)
40	9p "	(6 Sep 86)

41	9p violet	(13 Oct 86)
42	1sh "	(30 Aug 86)
43	1sh "	(6 Sept 86)
44	1sh "	(13 Oct 86)
45	1sh 6p violet	(30 Aug 86)
46	1sh 6p "	(6 Sept 86)
47	1sh 6p "	(13 Oct 86)
48	2sh violet	(30 Aug 86)
49	2sh "	(6 Sept 86)
50	2sh "	(13 Oct 86)
51	2sh 6p violet	(19 Aug 86)
52	2sh 6p "	(30 Aug 86)
53	2sh 6p "	(6 Sep 86)
54	2sh 6p "	(13 Oct 86)
55	4sh violet	(4 Jan 87)
56	5sh "	(24 May 86)
57	5sh "	(6 Sep 86)
58	5sh "	(13 Oct 86)
59	5sh 6p violet	(7 Mar 86)
60	7sh 6p "	(24 May 86)
61	10sh violet	(6 Sept 86)
62	10sh "	(13 Oct 86)
63	10sh "	(24 Nov 86)
64	10sh 6p violet	(13 Oct 86)
65	13sh violet	(24 Nov 86)
66	13sh "	(4 Jan 87)
67	£1 "	(13 Jan 86)
68	£1 "	(6 Sept 86)
69	£1 "	(13 Oct 86)
70	30sh "	(13 Jan 86)
71	30sh "	(24 Nov 86)

Varieties.

a. Unperforated.		
72	1p violet	(30 Aug 86)
73	2p "	(24 Nov 86)
74	3p "	(24 Nov 86)
b. The dash between shilling and pence is horizontal instead of diagonal.		
75	1sh 6p violet	(13 Oct 86)
76	2sh 6p "	(13 Oct 86)
c. Double impression.		
77	3p violet	(24 Nov 86)
d. Without date.		
78	2p violet	
79	3p "	
80	4p "	
81	6p "	
82	1sh "	
83	1sh 6p violet	
84	2sh 6p "	
85	5sh "	
86	10sh "	
e. Unperforated, without date.		
87	3p violet	
88	4p "	
II. Gray paper with fragments of blue silk threads.		
Perforated 11½.		
89	1p violet	(24 Jan 86)
90	1p "	(24 May 86)
91	1p "	(26 May 86)
92	1p "	(30 Jun 86)
93	1p "	(7 Jul 86)
94	1p "	(6 Oct 86)
95	1p "	(3 Nov 86)

96	1p violet,	(24 Nov 86)
97	1p "	(4 Jan 87)
98	1p "	(17 Jan 87)
99	2p "	(24 Jan 86)
100	2p "	(10 Feb 86)
101	2p "	(7 Mar 86)
102	2p "	(17 Mar 86)
103	2p "	(24 Apr 86)
104	2p "	(24 May 86)
105	2p "	(30 Aug 86)
106	2p "	(13 Oct 86)
107	2p "	(4 Jan 87)
108	2p "	(20 Jan 87)
109	3p "	(13 Oct 86)
110	4p "	(24 May 86)
111	4p "	(13 Oct 86)
112	4p "	(24 Nov 86)
113	6p "	(24 May 86)
114	6p "	(6 Sept 86)
115	6p "	(24 Nov 86)
116	9p "	(6 Sep 86)
117	9p "	(24 Nov 86)
118	1sh "	(24 May 86)
119	1sh "	(6 Sep 86)
120	1sh "	(13 Oct 86)
121	1sh "	(24 Nov 86)
122	1sh 6p violet	(13 Oct 86)
123	1sh 6p "	(24 Nov 86)
124	2sh violet	(24 May 86)
125	2sh "	(13 Oct 86)
126	2sh "	(24 Nov 86)
127	2sh 6p violet	(19 Aug 86)
128	2sh 6p "	(6 Sep 86)
129	4sh violet	(17 Jan 87)
130	5sh 6p violet	(13 Jan 87)
131	7sh 6p "	(13 Jan 87)
132	13sh violet	(17 Jan 87)
133	30sh violet	(13 Jan 86)
134	30sh "	(17 Jan 87)

Varieties :

a. Unperforated.

135	1p violet	(24 Nov 86)
136	2p "	(30 Aug 86)
137	3p "	(13 Oct 86)
138	4p "	(13 Oct 86)
139	6p "	(6 Sep 86)

b. *Tête bêche.*

140	3p violet	(13 Oct 86)
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c. Double impression.

141	4p violet	(24 Nov 86)
142	6p "	(24 Nov 86)

d. Without date.

143	1p violet	
144	2p "	

1886-87.

Same as preceding issues but with addition of coat of arms embossed without color.

I. Yellow wove paper.



Perforated 11½.

145	1p violet	(20 Jan 86)
146	1p "	(10 Feb 86)
147	1p "	(17 Mar 86)
148	1p "	(14 Apr 86)
149	1p "	(26 May 86)
150	1p "	(28 May 86)
151	1p "	(30 June 86)
152	1p "	(4 Aug 86)
153	1p "	(13 Sep 86)
154	1p "	(6 Oct 86)
155	1p "	(3 Nov 86)
156	2p "	(2 Dec 86)
157	2p "	(20 Jan 87)
158	4p "	(2 Dec 86)
159	6p "	(2 Dec 86)

Varieties :

a. "D" is wide apart from "2".

160	2p violet	(2 Dec 86)
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b. Arms inverted.

161	1p violet	(20 Jan 86)
162	1p "	(10 Feb 86)
163	1p "	(26 May 86)
164	1p "	(14 Apr 86)
165	1p "	(7 Jul 86)
166	1p "	(3 Nov 86)
167	1p "	(2 Dec 86)
168	2p "	(20 Jan 87)

c. Arms embossed from the front so that the relief is on the reverse of the stamp.

169	2p violet	(20 Jan 87)
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d. Same as "c" with arms inverted.

170	2p violet	(20 Jan 87)
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e. Unperforated.

171	1p violet	(30 Jun 86)
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f. Unperforated vertically and arms inverted.

172	1p violet	(2 Dec 86)
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II. Gray wove paper with fragments of blue silk threads.

Perforated 11½.

173	1p violet	(20 Jan 86)
174	1p "	(10 Feb 86)
175	1p "	(17 Mar 86)
176	1p "	(14 Apr 86)
177	1p "	(30 Jun 86)
178	1p "	(7 Jul 86)
179	1p "	(4 Aug 86)
180	1p "	(3 Nov 86)
181	1p "	(2 Dec 86)
182	2p "	(30 Aug 86)
183	2p "	(2 Dec 86)

184 2p violet (4 Jan 87)
185 2p " (20 Jan 87)

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

186 1p violet (30 Jun 86)
187 1p " (7 Jul 86)
188 2p " (2 Dec 86)
189 2p " (20 Jan 87)

b. Arms inverted.

190 1p violet (16 Feb 86)
191 1p " (17 Mar 86)
192 1p " (26 Mar 86)
193 1p " (26 May 86)
194 1p " (3 Nov 86)
195 2p " (30 Aug 86)
196 2p " (2 Dec 86)

c. Unperforated vertically.

197 1p violet (7 Jul 86)
198 1p " (4 Aug 86)

d. Unperforated horizontally and arms inverted.

199 2p violet (2 Dec 86)

e. Arms embossed from the front so that the relief is on the reverse of the stamp.

200 2p violet (30 Aug 86)
201 2p " (4 Jan 87)
202 2p " (20 Jan 87)

f. Same as "e" but arms inverted.

203 2p violet. (20 Jan 87)

February, 1887.

Same type as preceding issue. but without date, hand stamped on gray wove paper with fragments of blue silk threads, and coat of arms embossed without color.

Perforated 11 1/2.

204 1p violet
205 2p "
206 3p "
207 4p "
208 6p "
209 1sh 6p violet

Varieties:

a. Arms inverted.

210 1p violet

b. Unperforated.

211 2p violet
212 1sh 6p violet

c. Unperforated and arms inverted.

213 1p violet

d. Unperforated vertically.

214 1p violet

e. Unperforated vertically and arms inverted.

215 1p violet

March, 1887.

Same as preceding issue, hand stamped on yellow wove paper.

Perforated 11 1/2.

216 3p violet
217 4p "
218 6p "
219 9p "
220 1sh "

221 1sh 6p violet

222 2sh 6p "

223 4sh "

224 5-h "

225 5sh 6p "

226 7sh 6p "

227 10sh "

228 10sh 6p "

229 £1 "

230 30sh "

Varieties:

a. Arms inverted.

231 3p violet

232 4p "

233 6p "

234 1sh "

235 2sh 6p violet

236 10sh "

237 £1 "

b. Unperforated.

238 3p violet

239 6p "

240 9p "

c. Unperforated vertically.

241 5sh violet

242 10sh violet

243 10sh 6p violet

d. Unperforated vertically, arm inverted.

244 3p violet

e. *Tête bêche.*

245 £1 violet

f. Without coat of arms.

246 2p violet

247 2sh "

All these stamps were receivable for postage, but bona fide cancelled specimens of any but the 1 and 2 penny stamps are quite rare.

ENVELOPES.

Jan. 4th, 1887.

Same type as first issue of adhesive stamps hand stamped in upper right corner on various papers.

I. White laid paper.

Size 145x94mm.

248 2p violet

II. Blue laid paper.

1° Size 223x100mm.

249 2p violet

2° Size 229x102mm.

250 2p violet

3° Size 254x105mm.

251 2p violet

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good counterfeits of the stamps of this State.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Currency: 12 PENCE—I SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—£1—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.
ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1850.

Engraved in *taille douce* on various papers. This issue consists of 3 values: 1, 2, and 3 pence. Of the 1 penny stamps there are one plate and one retouch. Of the 2 pence stamps there are three plates besides one retouch of the first plate and two retouches of the third plate. Of the 3 pence stamps there is only one plate. The plates of the 1 and 3 pence stamps are composed of 25 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of 5 stamps each, all differing one from another in minor details. The plates of the 2 pence stamps are composed of 24 stamps in 2 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each, all differing one from another in various details.

ONE PENNY.

Plate I.

The principal characteristics of this plate are: The sky is cloudless, the houses on the top of the hill are joined together in a row, the hill is unshaded and the lines are fine and clear.



- 1° Soft yellowish wove paper.
 - 1 1p red 25 varieties
 - 2 1p lake red "
 - 3 1p vermilion red "
- 2° Bluish wove paper.
 - 4 1p red 25 varieties
- 3° Bluish closely ribbed paper.
 - 5 1p red 25 varieties
- 4° White closely ribbed paper.
 - 6 1p red 25 varieties

Plate I. retouched.

The principal points of this plate as follows:—There are clouds in the sky, the hill is shaded, the houses are separated and the lines are broad and coarse.



- 1° Yellowish wove paper.
 - 7 1p red, 25 varieties
 - 8 1p lake red "
- Principal varieties:
 - a. Hill unshaded (No. 8 on the plate).
 - 9 1p red
 - 10 1p lake red
 - b. No clouds (No. 15 on the plate).
 - 11 1p red
 - 12 1p lake red
- 2° Bluish wove paper.
 - 13 1p red, 25 varieties
 - 14 1p lake red "
- Principal varieties:
 - a. Hill unshaded.
 - 15 1p red
 - 16 1p lake red
 - b. No clouds.
 - 17 1p red
 - 18 1p lake red
- 3° Yellowish white ribbed paper.
 - 19 1p red 25 varieties
 - 20 1p lake red "
- Principal varieties:
 - a. Hill unshaded.
 - 21 1p red
 - 22 1p lake red
 - b. No clouds.
 - 23 1p red
 - 24 1p lake red
- 4° Bluish white ribbed paper.
 - 25 1p red, 25 varieties
 - 26 1p lake red "
- Principal varieties:
 - a. Hill unshaded.
 - 27 1p red
 - 28 1p lake red
 - b. No clouds.
 - 29 1p red
 - 30 1p lake red
- 5° Yellowish laid paper.
 - 31 1p red, 25 varieties
 - 32 1p lake red "
- Principal varieties:
 - a. Hill unshaded.
 - 33 1p red
 - 34 1p lake red
 - b. No clouds.
 - 35 1p red
 - 36 1p lake red
- 6° Bluish laid paper.
 - 37 1p red 25 varieties
 - 38 1p lake red "
- Principal varieties:
 - a. Hill unshaded.
 - 39 1p red
 - 40 1p lake red
 - b. No clouds.
 - 41 1p red
 - 42 1p lake red

TWO PENCE.

Plate I.

The principal characteristic of this plate is

that the background of the spandrels is formed of vertical lines.



Soft yellowish wove paper.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|
| 43 | 2p blue | 24 varieties |
| 44 | 2p dark blue | " |
| 45 | 2p indigo blue | " |
| 46 | 2p gray blue | " |

Principal varieties:

a. The background is formed of wavy lines crossing each other obliquely, instead of vertical straight lines crossing the wavy lines. This variety is No. 19 on the plate.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 47 | 2p blue |
| 48 | 2p dark blue |
| 49 | 2p indigo blue |
| 50 | 2p gray blue |

b. Lines crossing each other at an angle of about 45° in upper right corner of vertical lined background. (No. 20 on the plate).

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 51 | 2p blue |
| 52 | 2p dark blue |
| 53 | 2p indigo blue |
| 54 | 2p gray blue |

Plate I retouched.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|
| 55 | 2p blue | 12 varieties |
| 56 | 2p dark blue | " |
| 57 | 2p indigo blue | " |
| 58 | 2p gray blue | " |

Only the lower row of the plate was retouched. The plate is the same as plate I. except that the vertical lines of the frame are deep and wide and a double line engraved above "TWO PENCE" and below "POSTAGE." Stamps of the top row are found with additional frame lines, indicating an intention on the part of the engraver to retouch these also.

Plate II.

In this plate the back ground of spandrels is composed of horizontal lines; there is a dot in each of the corner stars, the bale is divided by 4 double lines and is dated 17-88 in the two lower compartments.



- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 1° | Soft yellowish wove paper. |
| 59 | 2p blue 24 varieties |

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|
| 60 | 2p dark blue | 24 varieties. |
| 61 | 2p ultramarine | " |

Principal varieties:

a. 'Crevit' wanting. This is No. 13 on the plate.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 62 | 2p blue |
| 63 | 2p dark blue |
| 64 | 2p ultramarine |

b. Fan with 6 instead of 7 segments. (No. 20 on the plate).

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 65 | 2p blue |
| 66 | 2p dark blue |
| 67 | 2p ultramarine |

c. Pick and shovel missing (No. 10 on the plate).

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 68 | 2p blue |
| 69 | 2p dark blue |
| 70 | 2p ultramarine |

2° Hard blue wove paper.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 71 | 2p blue | 24 varieties |
| 72 | 2p pale blue | " |

Principal varieties:

a. 'Crevit' wanting.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 73 | 2p blue |
| 74 | 2p pale blue |

b. Fan has 6 instead of 7 segments.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 75 | 2p blue |
| 76 | 2p pale blue |

c. Pick and Shovel missing.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 77 | 2p blue |
| 78 | 2p pale blue |

3° Hard gray or dirty white paper.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 79 | 2p blue, | 24 varieties |
| 80 | 2p pale blue | " |

Principal varieties:

a. "Crevit wanting.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 81 | 2p blue |
| 82 | 2p pale blue |

b. Fan with 6 instead of 7 segments.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 83 | 2p blue |
| 84 | 2p pale blue |

c. Pick and shovel missing.

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 85 | 2p blue |
| 86 | 2p pale blue |

All impressions on this paper are extremely worn.

Plate III.

In this plate the bale is not dated. There are no dots in the corner stars and the bale is divided by single instead of double lines.



Grayish wove paper.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|
| 81 | 2p gray blue, | 24 varieties. |
| 82 | 2p dark blue | " |
| 83 | 2p ultramarine | " |

Principal varieties:

- a. Hill unshaded (No. 3 on the plate).
- 84 2p gray blue
- 85 2p dark blue
- 86 2p ultramarine
- b. Fan has 6 instead of 7 segments. (No. 20 on the plate).
- 87 2p gray blue
- 88 2p dark blue
- 89 2p ultramarine

Plate III, first retouch.

In this plate the bale is divided by double lines and there is a small circle in each of the corner stars.



1° Hard blue wove paper.

- 90 2p blue, 24 varieties.
- 91 2p dark blue, "
- 92 2p violet blue, "

Principal varieties:

- a. Hill unshaded (No. 4 on plate).
- 93 2p blue
- 94 2p dark blue
- 95 2p violet blue
- b. Fan has 6 instead of 7 segments. (No. 20 on plate).

- 96 2p blue
- 97 2p dark blue
- 98 2p violet blue
- c. No clouds. (No. 22 on plate).
- 99 2p blue
- 100 2p dark blue
- 101 2p violet blue

2° Hard gray wove paper.

- 102 2p dull blue, 24 varieties.

Principal varieties:

- a. Hill unshaded.
- 103 2p dull blue
- b. Fan has 6 instead of 7 segments.
- 104 2p dull blue
- c. No clouds.
- 105 2p dull blue

3° Vertically laid or ribbed paper.

- 106 2p blue, 24 varieties.
- 107 2p dark blue, "
- 108 2p violet blue, "

Principal varieties:

- a. Hill unshaded.
- 109 2p blue
- 110 2p dark blue
- 111 2p violet blue
- b. Fan has 6 instead of 7 segments.
- 112 2p dark blue
- 113 2p dark blue
- 114 2p violet blue

c. No clouds.

- 115 2p blue
- 116 2p dark blue
- 117 2p violet blue

Plate III, 2nd retouch.

The principal feature of this plate is the pearl at the base of the fan instead of the usual scalloped ornament.



1° Hard gray wove paper.

- 118 2p dull violet blue, 24 varieties.

Principal varieties:

- a. Fan has 6 instead of 7 segments. (No. 20 on the plate).

- 119 2p dull violet blue
- b. Pick and shovel missing. (No. 17 on the plate).
- 120 2p dull violet blue

2° Vertically laid paper.

- 121 2p dull violet blue, 24 varieties.

Principal varieties:

- 122 2p dull violet blue
- b. Pick and shovel missing.
- 123 2p dull violet blue

THREE PENCE



1° Soft yellowish wove paper.

- 124 3p yellow green, 25 varieties

Principal variety: Without whip. (Nos. 18 and 19 on plate).

- 125 3p yellow green

2° Hard blue wove paper.

- 126 3p yellow green, 25 varieties
- 127 3p emerald green, "

Principal variety: Without whip

- 128 3p yellow green
- 129 3p emerald green

3° Yellowish horizontally laid paper.

- 130 3p yellow green, 25 varieties
- 131 3p emerald green, "

Principal variety: Without whip.

- 132 3p yellow green
- 133 3p emerald green

4° Bluish horizontally laid paper

- 134 3p yellow green, 25 varieties
- 135 3p emerald green, "

Principal variety: Without whip.

- 136 3p yellow green
137 3p emerald green

Some of the stamps of this issue are found watermarked with part of a letter. This, however, is of no interest as it is only a trade mark of the manufacturer of the paper.

1851-53.

This issue consists of five values: 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8 pence engraved on various papers. Of the 1, 3, and 8 pence stamps there is only one plate of each, composed of five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, all differing one from another in minor details. Of the 2 pence stamps there are two plates and one retouch of the first one. The 2 pence plates are composed of 50 stamps in five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, all differing one from another in minor details. Of the 6 pence stamps there are also an original plate and one retouch, each consisting of 25 stamps in five horizontal rows of five stamps each.

ONE PENNY.



- 1° Blue wove paper (Jan. 1st, 1853)
138 1p carmine 50 varieties
139 1p orange red "
140 1p red "
141 1p lake red "

Principal varieties:

a. No floreate ornament at the right of the word 'South' (Nos. 7 and 21 on the plate).

- 142 1p carmine
143 1p orange red
143a 1p red
144 1p lake red

b. "Wale" instead of "Wales" (No. 9 on the plate.)

- 145 1p carmine
146 1p orange red
147 1p red
148 1p lake red

c. The upper leaf of the floreate ornament at the right of the word "South" is missing (No. 15 on the plate.)

- 149 1p carmine
150 1p orange red
151 1p red
152 1p lake red

- 2° White wove paper (1853)
153 1p carmine 50 varieties
154 1p lake red "

Principal varieties:

a. No floreate ornament at the right of the word "South".

- 155 1p carmine
156 1p lake red
b. "Wale" instead of "Wales."

- 157 1p carmine
158 1p lake red
c. The upper leaf of the floreate ornament at the right of the word "South" is missing.
159 1p carmine
160 1p lake red

3° Vertically laid blue paper (1853)

- 161 1p vermilion 50 varieties
162 1p carmine "

Principal Varieties:

a. No floreate ornament at the right of the word "South."

- 163 1p vermilion
164 1p carmine
b. "Wale" instead of "Wales."

- 165 1p vermilion
166 1p carmine
c. The upper leaf of the floreate ornament at the right of the word "South" is missing.
167 1p vermilion
168 1p carmine

4° Blue ribbed paper.

- 169 1p vermilion, 50 varieties
170 1p carmine, "

Principal Varieties:

a. No floreate ornament at the right of the word "South."

- 171 1p vermilion
172 1p carmine
b. "Wale" instead of "Wales."

- 173 1p vermilion
174 1p carmine
c. The upper leaf of the floreate ornament at the right of the word "South" is missing.

- 175 1p vermilion
176 1p carmine

TWO PENCE.

Plate I.

In this plate the background is formed of vertical, straight and wavy lines. Some of the stamps of this plate are found in which the background has a mottled appearance, caused by defective printing.

1° Blue wove paper.

- 177 2p dull blue 50 varieties
178 2p blue "
179 2p dark blue "
180 2p ultramarine "
181 2p gray blue "

Variety: Rouletted.

182 2p blue
This stamp is given on the authority of the work of the London Society on the Stamps of Oceania.

2° White wove paper.

- 183 2p blue 50 varieties

Plate I. retouched.

The background on these stamps is formed of straight lines, crossed horizontally and ver-

tically, and in front of the ear is a little curl which looks like a hole in the face.

1° Blue wove paper (Dec. 23rd, 1851).

- 184 2p blue 50 varieties
- 185 2p pale blue "
- 186 2p deep blue "

2° Blue ribbed paper.

- 187 2p milky blue 50 varieties

Plate II.

The principal feature of this plate is in the corners, where the usual ornament has been replaced by a six rayed star.



1° Blue wove paper. (1853.)

- 187a 2p blue 50 varieties
- 188 2p dark blue, "
- 189 2p ultramarine "

Principal variety: "Waees" (No. 23 on the plate).

- 190 2p blue
- 191 2p dark blue
- 192 2p ultramarine

2° Blue ribbed paper.

- 193 2p deep blue, 50 varieties

Principal variety: "Waees."

- 194 2p deep blue

Reprints.

1887.

Blue wove paper.

- 195 2p deep ultramarine, 50 varieties
- 196 2p dark blue " "

THREE PENCE, (Dec. 7th 1852.)

1° Blue wove paper.

- 197 3p green, 50 varieties.
- 198 3p emerald green "
- 199 3p yellow green "

Principal variety: "Waces" (No. 37 on plate).

- 200 3p green
- 201 3p emerald green
- 202 3p yellow green

2° White wove paper.

- 203 3p green, 50 varieties
- 204 3p emerald green "
- 205 3p yellow green "

Principal variety: "Waces."

- 206 3p green
- 207 3p emerald green
- 208 3p yellow green

3° Blue ribbed paper.

- 209 3p yellow green 50 varieties

Principal variety: "Waces."

- 210 3p yellow green

SIX PENCE. (April 30th, 1852.)

Plate I.

Blue wove paper.

- 211 6p brown, 25 varieties
- 212 6p dark brown "
- 213 6p red brown "

Principal variety: "Walls" (No. 8 on the plate).

- 214 6p brown
- 215 6p dark brown
- 216 6p red brown

Plate I, retouched.

This plate can be distinguished from the preceding one by the background, which in the retouch is coarse, while it is very fine in the original plate.

1° Blue wove paper.

- 217 6p brown 25 varieties
- 218 6p dark brown "
- 219 6p red brown "

2° White wove paper.

- 220 6p brown 25 varieties
- 221 6p dark brown "
- 222 6p red brown "

Reprints.

1887.

Blue wove paper.

- 223 6p brown 25 varieties

EIGHT PENCE. (May 16th, 1853.)

1° Blue wove paper.

- 224 8p yellow 50 varieties
- 225 8p orange yellow "

Principal variety: No floreate ornament at the right of the word "South" (No. 21 on plate.)

- 226 8p yellow
- 227 8p orange yellow

2° Blue ribbed paper.

- 228 8p orange yellow 50 varieties

Principal variety: No floreate ornament at the right of the word "South."

- 229 8p orange yellow, 50 varieties.

Reprints.

1887.

Blue wove paper.

- 230 8p yellow 50 varieties
- 231 8p orange yellow "

Feb. 1st, 1854.

Engraved on white wove paper, same types as preceding issue. The 2 pence is printed from plate I retouched. Watermarked double lined numerals corresponding to the values of the stamps.



- 232 1p orange 50 varieties
 233 2p blue "
 234 2p deep blue "
 235 3p green "
 236 3p deep green "

Principal varieties:

- a. 'Wale' (No. 9 on plate).
 237 1p orange
 b. No floricate ornament at the right of the word 'South' (Nos. 7 and 21 on plate).
 238 1p orange
 c. The upper leaf of the floricate ornament at the right of 'South' is missing (No. 15 on plate).
 239 1p orange
 d. 'Waces' (No. 37 on plate).
 240 3p green
 241 3p deep green

1854.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 25x25mm.

Watermarked double lined numerals corresponding to the values of the stamps.



5 6 8 12

- 242 5p blue green
 243 5p yellow green
 244 6p gray
 245 6p yellow brown
 246 6p sage green
 247 8p orange
 248 1sh red
 249 1sh brick red

Varieties:

- a. Error of watermark.
 250 6p gray, watermarked "8."

- 250a 6p yellow brown, watermarked "8."
 251 1sh brick red, watermarked "8."
 b. Error of color.
 252 5p blue
 253 8p red

Both of these are probably color changings, 1856.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 19x23mm.

Watermarked double lined numerals.



- 254 1p vermilion
 255 1p red
 256 2p blue
 257 2p dark blue
 258 3p green
 259 3p yellow green
 260 3p blue green

Varieties:

- a. Error of watermark.
 261 2p blue Watermarked 1
 262 2p blue " 5
 263 2p blue " 8
 264 3p green " 2
 b. Unwatermarked.
 265 2p dark blue

This stamp is in the collection of the late T. K. Tapling.

- c. Rouletted.
 266 2p blue
 d. Watermarked single lined numeral '2'.
 267 2p blue

This variety is given on the authority of Major Evans.

1860-63.

Same type as issue of 1856 for the 1, 2 and 3 pence and the issue of 1851 for 5, 6, 8p and 1 shilling and new type for the 5 shillings, engraved on white wove paper.

I. Watermarked double lined numerals.



5 | ^s =

- 1° Perforated 12.
 268 1p vermilion.
 269 1p red
 270 2p blue
 271 3p green

- 272 3p emerald green
- 273 5p blue green
- 274 5p yellow green
- 275 6p gray
- 276 6p lilac
- 277 6p violet
- 278 8p orange
- 279 8p deep yellow
- 280 8p pale yellow
- 281 1sh carmine
- 282 1sh rose
- 283 1sh brick red
- 284 5sh purple

Varieties :

- a. Error of watermark.
- 285 6p lilac, watermarked 12
- 286 1sh brick red watermarked 8
- 2° Perforated 12½.
- 287 1p vermilion
- 288 1p red
- 289 2p blue
- 290 3p green
- 291 3p yellow green
- 292 3p emerald green
- 293 5p yellow green
- 294 6p gray
- 295 6p lilac
- 296 6p violet
- 297 8p orange
- 298 8p deep yellow.
- 299 8p pale yellow
- 300 1sh carmine
- 301 1sh rose
- 302 1sh brick red
- 303 5sh purple

Varieties: Error of watermark.

- 304 3p green, watermarked '6.'
- 3° Perforated 13.
- 305 1p vermilion
- 306 1p red
- 307 2p blue
- 308 3p green
- 309 3p yellow green
- 210 3p emerald green
- 311 5p yellow green
- 312 6p gray
- 313 6p violet
- 314 8p orange
- 315 8p deep yellow
- 316 8p pale yellow
- 317 1sh carmine
- 518 1sh rose
- 319 1sh brick red
- 320 5sh purple

Varieties:

- a. Error of watermark.
- 321 3p green, watermarked '6.'
- 322 6p violet " '5.'
- b. Unperforated.
- 323 5sh purple

This stamp is catalogued in the work of "The Stamps of Oceania" but an unsevered pair has never been seen ; this variety is considered by many authorities as being a per-

forated stamp of which the perforations have been trimmed.

- 4° Perforated 12x13.
- 324 2p blue
- II. Watermarked single lined numeral (1863).
- 1° Perforated 12.
- 325 1p pale red
- 326 1p dark red
- 2° Perforated 12½.
- 327 1p red
- 328 1p dark red
- 3° Perforated 13.
- 329 1p red
- 330 1p dark red
- 1862-64.

Typographed on white wove paper surfaced and unsurfaced. Size : 13½x22½mm.



A. Surfaced paper.

- I. Unwatermarked.
- Perforated 14.
- 331 1p red (1864)
- 332 2p blue (1862)

II. Watermarked single lined numeral.

1 2

- Perforated 14.
- 333 1p red (1864)
- B. Unsurfaced paper.
- I. Unwatermarked.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 334 1p red (1864)
- 335 2p blue (1863)
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 335a 1p red
- 336 2p blue
- Variety:* Perforated on one side only.
- 336a 2p blue
- 3° Perforated 14.
- 337 1p red

II. Watermarked single lined numeral corresponding to the value of the stamps.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 338 1p red
- 339 2p blue

Varieties:

- a. Error of watermark.

- 340 1p red, watermarked '2.'
 341 2p blue " '1.'
 342 2p blue " double lined '3.'

This last is catalogued on the authority of the work on the Stamps of Oceania.

- b. Unperforated.
 343 2p blue
 c. Brown gum.
 344 1p red
 2° Perforated 13.

- 345 1p red
 346 2p blue
Variety: Error of watermark.
 347 2p blue, watermarked '1.'

- 3° Perforated 14.
 348 1p red

III. Watermarked double lined numeral '2.'

- 1° Perforated 12.
 349 2p blue
 2° Perforated 12½.
 350 2p blue
 3° Perforated 13.
 351 2p blue

1867.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 13½x22½mm.
 Watermarked single lined numeral corresponding to the value of the stamps.



4

Perforated 12½.

- 352 4p red brown
 353 10p lilac

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 354 4p red brown
 355 10p lilac

1871-72.

Same types, paper, etc. as preceding issues for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8p and 5 shilling stamps. The 6p and 1sh stamps are of new type and the 9p is of the same type as the 10p of preceding issue but surcharged horizontally in black "NINE PENCE".

Watermarked small Crown & N.S.W., except the 5 sh, which is watermarked double-lined numeral.



NSW



10



1° Perforated 10.

- 356 1p dull red (1871)
 357 1p red "
 358 2p blue "
 359 2p dark blue "
 360 3p green (1872)
 361 4p red brown (1878)
 362 5p dark blue green (1878)
 363 6p lilac (1878)
 364 8p yellow "
 365 9p red brown and black (1871)
 366 1sh black (1876)
 367 5sh lilac (1876)

Varieties:

- 2° Unperforated.
 368 5p dark blue green
 369 6p lilac
 370 8p yellow
 b. Brown gum.
 371 1sh black
 3° Perforated 12½.
 372 1p dull rose
 373 1p red
 374 2p blue
 375 2p dark blue
 376 3p green
 377 4p red brown
 378 6p lilac
 379 8p yellow
 380 9p red brown and black
 381 1sh black
 3° Perforated 10x11½.
 382 5p dark blue green
 383 5sh lilac
 4° Perforated 10x12½.
 384 1p dull rose
 385 1p red
 386 2p blue
 387 3p green
 388 4p red brown
 389 5p dark blue green
 390 6p lilac
 391 8p yellow
 392 1sh black
 5° Perforated 11½.
 393 5p dark blue green

6° Perforated 11x12.
394 9p red brown and black
1882-88.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issues. Watermarked large Crown and N.S.W., except the 5sh, which is watermarked double-lined numeral.



NSW

- 1° Perforated 10.
395 1p dull rose
396 1p red
397 2p blue
398 2p dark blue
399 3p yellow green
400 3p dark green
401 4p red brown
402 5p dark blue green
403 6p lilac
404 8p yellow
405 1sh black
406 5sh lilac
406a 5sh violet
Variety: Double impression.
406b 3p yellow green
- 2° Perforated 11.
407 6p lilac
408 8p yellow
409 1sh black
410 5sh lilac
- 3° Perforated 12.
411 6p lilac
412 9p red brown and black
- 4° Perforated 13.
413 1p red
414 2p blue
415 3p green
416 4p red brown
417 6p lilac
418 8p yellow
- 5° Perforated 10x11
419 1p red
420 3p green
421 5p dark blue green
422 6p lilac
423 1sh black
- 6° Perforated 10x12.
424 3p green
425 5p dark blue green
426 6p lilac
- 7° Perforated 11½x10.
427 3p green
- 8° Perforated 11x11½.
428 4p red brown
- 9° Perforated 11x12.
429 1p red

- 430 2p blue
431 2p dark blue
432 4p red brown
433 6p lilac
434 1sh black
435 5sh lilac
- 10° Perforated 12½x10.
436 1p dull rose
437 1p red
438 2p blue
439 2p dark blue
- 11° Perforated 12½x11.
440 6p lilac
- 12° Perforated 10x11½x12.
441 6p lilac

The lists of perforations of the stamps with small and large crown as given above are undoubtedly incomplete, giving only those stamps seen by us; we hope to be enabled to complete these through the kindness of those of our readers who may have in their possession varieties not listed by us.

1885.

Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps surcharged horizontally "POSTAGE." Size 22x38mm.
Bluish wove paper.

Watermarked

NSW

I. Black surcharge.



- 1° Perforated 11½.
442 10sh lilac and carmine, Nov. 23rd 1885.
443 £1 lilac and carmine Nov. 23rd 1885.
- 2° Perforated 12x10.
444 5sh lilac and green Dec. 12th, 1885.
- II. Blue surcharge.
Perforated 12x11½.
445 10sh lilac and carmine 1886.

Provisional issue.

Same type as preceding regular issues but printed on bluish wove paper intended for

fiscal stamps. Watermarked N. S. W., measuring 20x7 mm., extending thus over two stamps. The four corner stamps of the sheet are unwatermarked, and the other eight stamps at every side are watermarked with part of "New South Wales."

1° Perforated 10.

446 1p red

447 2p blue

2° Perforated 11x12.

448 1p red

449 2p blue

1888-91.

Centennial issue.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 18x22½ mm.

I. Watermarked large Crown & N. S. W.



1° Perforated 12.

450 1p violet July 9th, 1888.

451 2p blue Sept. 1st, 1888.

452 4p red brown Oct. 4th, 1888

453 6p red Nov. 26th 1888

454 8p mauve Jan. 17th 1889

455 1sh brown violet Feb 20th 1889

2° Perforated 11x12.

456 1p violet

457 2p blue

458 4p red brown

459 6p red

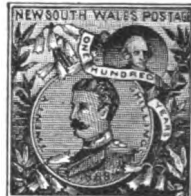
460 8p mauve

461 1sh brown violet

3° Perforated 12x11½.

462 1p violet

II. Watermarked double lined '5'.



Perforated 10.

463 5sh violet

464 20sh blue

October, 1888.

Provisional issue.

Same type as preceding issue but printed on fiscal paper.

Blue wove paper.

Watermarked N. S. W.

Perforated 11x12.

465 1p violet

466 2p blue

Jan. 1st, 1890.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Watermarked



Perforated 10.

467 5sh lilac

1891.

I. Regular issue.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 3 pence is of same type as preceding issues. Size 18x22½ mm.

Watermarked large Crown and N. S. W.



1° Perforated 12.

468 2½p blue

2° Perforated 11x12.

469 2½p blue

3° Perforated 10.

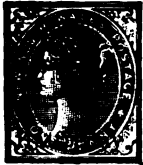
Watermarked single lined numerals "10".

470 3p green

II. Provisional issue.

1 penny, 6 pence and 1 shilling stamps of preceding issue, printed in different colors and surcharged with new value in black.

Watermarked large Crown and N. S. W.



1° Perforated 10.

- 471 ½p on 1p gray, black surcharge
- 472 7½p on 6p brown "
- 473 12½p on 1sh red "
- 2° Perforated 11x12.
- 474 ½p on 1p gray, black surcharge
- 475 7½p on 6p brown "
- 476 12½p on 1sh red "

1892.

Same type as the 1 penny stamps of preceding regular issue, typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked large Crown and N. S. W. Perforated 11x12.

- 477 ½p gray

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1891-93.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked large Crown and N. S. W. Size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 10.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|------|
| 601 | ½p green | 1893 |
| 602 | 1p " | 1891 |
| 603 | 2p " | " |
| 604 | 3p " | " |
| 605 | 4p " | " |
| 606 | 6p " | " |

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|------|
| 607 | 1sh green | 1891 |
| 608 | 5sh " | " |
| 609 | 10sh " | " |
| 610 | 20sh " | " |

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

Jan. 1st, 1856.

Engraved on white wove paper, frame in blue, head in red or orange. There is only one plate of this stamp, composed of 50 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The value of the stamp is 6 pence but is not expressed on the stamp.

- 701 orange and blue 50 varieties
- 702 red and blue "



Variety: Frame printed on both sides but head on one side only.

- 703 red and blue

Reprints.

1887.

White wove paper

- 704 orange and blue 50 varieties
- 705 red and blue "

1860.

Same type impression, etc., as preceding issue.

1° Perforated 12.

- 706 orange and blue 50 varieties
- 707 red and blue "

2° Perforated 12½.

- 708 orange and blue 50 varieties
- 709 red and blue "

3° Perforated 13.

- 710 orange and blue 50 varieties
- 711 red and blue "

1862.

Same type, etc., as preceding issue. Watermarked double lined "6."

1° Perforated 12½.

- 712 red and blue 50 varieties

2° Perforated 13.

- 713 red and blue 50 varieties

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

(Continued.)

1871.—After the War and Commune.

On May 23rd, while the remnants of the troops of the Commune were still fighting and flowing back into the populous quarters of Paris, Mr. Rampon, director general of Posts, again took possession of the postoffice, which had been vacated only a few hours before by Mr. Thiesz.

To do him justice it must be said that the Director of Posts of the Commune defended the buildings up to the last moment against the fury of the incendiaries.

The Mint also had not suffered, as Mr. Hulot had temporized with the mob. Accompanied by his nephew he frequently revisited the Mint, thus preventing irreparable damage and destruction; he even obtained permission to carry away the steel dies for postage stamps; the Communards, when taken individually, listened quite readily to reason.

Thus only the completed postage stamps disappeared, and this was merely a bagatelle. Besides this, quantities of telegraph stamps were also abstracted, but being out of use, they were offered to collectors at low prices.

The Government and Assembly remained at Versailles but all the administrative bureaus returned to Paris, whither the population which had fled, as well as strangers attracted by curiosity, soon returned.

Business began to look up as if by magic.

Paris was a necessity to the world. The heart began to beat regularly and France, ruined, mutilated, still occupied by the enemy, nevertheless, began to rise very rapidly and again set to work. Everything was being re-organized. Postage stamps were again manufactured but the Mint, with the plates which it possessed, could furnish only the stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes of the Liberty type and the other values with the head of the Emperor. It took long months to make new plates and, besides that, it was prudent to wait the decision of the National Assembly in which it had been proposed to increase the postal rates.

Independently of the five milliards of the war indemnity it required almost 500,000,000 francs of new taxes in order to meet the expenses of the current year.

Thus, a tax was put on everything already taxed, even on paper which was taxed 10 per cent, on matches, on the iron of railways, etc., and finally on the prepayment of letters and printed matter, and on shipments of money.

Taxes are necessary, and all are an evil but the worst are those which hinder correspondence.

The report relative to postage stamps was presented to the National Assembly on July 22nd, and discussed on August 23rd.

It gave rise to the following amendments:

Mr. Wolowski proposed the creation in France of postal cards and correspondence cards. This was defeated.

Mr. Ducarre asked that unpaid letter stamps should be distributed by special carriers.

"If, in the course of the distribution, 5 or 10 per cent of the letters brought by carrier are not prepaid, those last served will lose about three quarters of an hour in the receipt of their letters. Is it convenient, or, is it permissible that he, who does not wish to prepay his letters, can impose such a delay upon those who gladly prepay?"

This extremely interesting amendment was laid on the table.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson was directed against the abuse of the franking privilege accorded to all high officials and their subordinates.

The entire law was passed on August 24th, 1871.

The tax on simple prepaid letters for Paris and those on letters deposited and distributed in the same postal district was raised from 10 to 15 centimes. The tax on ordinary letters for all parts of France or in official terms: from bureau to bureau, was raised from 20 to 25 centimes.

Overweight letters and unprepaid letters, printed matter and samples were also raised.

The tax on registered letters was raised from 20 to 50 centimes.

These taxes were put in force on Sept. 1st, 1871.

THE STAMPS OF 15 AND 25 CENTIMES.

In consequence of the new law the two values of 15 and 25 centimes were printed from the plates of 1849-50, with the head of Liberty; these stamps appeared at the end of August, 1871.



- 15 centimes bistre
- 25 " blue

The varieties of shade are rather unimportant.

- 15 centimes dark yellow bistre
- 15 " yellow bistre
- 15 " pale yellow bistre
- 25 " blue
- 25 " pale blue

The 15 centimes is sometimes so pale that the design can hardly be distinguished.

As in the printings of 1850 *tête bèches* are found in the sheets of both values.

It appears that it was impossible to supply all the postal bureaus in time with the new stamps, witness thereof is the Monthly Bulletin of August 26th, 1871.

"The offices will be supplied as promptly as possible with postage stamps of 25 centimes. In the meanwhile the administration will continue to supply postage stamps of 20 and 50 centimes in order to facilitate the prepayment of ordinary letters."

RAMPON.

Another significant fact: Letters cancelled September, 1871 are found prepaid with a 20 centimes and half of a 10 centimes stamp in order to make up the charge of 25 centimes.

Of this we have observed several specimens: Letter from Cambrai, Sept. 10th, 1871, letter from Villers-Cotterets, Sept. 7th, 1871.

We think that it is at the end of 1871 that they commenced to print the 5c of Empire type, on bluish paper instead of the light green paper which is usually met with.



The explanation that has been given to us is that at this time the light green paper was wanting, and that this fact must have passed unnoticed, by the administration.

Surcharge.—In chronological order we must also mention here the postage stamp with the head of the Emperor, 10c bistre surcharged in the centre with the figures "10" printed in blue.



Why should this value have been repeated? It has been said that this was done so that the stamp should not have been confounded with the 15c bistre which had just been issued. It is, perhaps, more likely that it was done in order to distinguish them from the 10c stamps found at the Mint in large numbers by the Communards. It has also been said that these surcharged stamps were prepared in order to provide for the postal requirements of New Year's Day, but the ordinary stamps having arrived in time they were not put into use. Nevertheless, they figure in many collections as stamps not put into actual use.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

One of the first decrees which followed the fall of the Empire was the abolition of the stamp tax on newspapers.

As a result the hand stamps as well as the other stamps which were described some time ago went out of use.

However, there are found on journals of 1870, 1871, and even of later dates, the round hand stamp, from which the legend "TIMBRE IMPERIAL"



and value have been removed; we also find adhesive stamps in violet, blue and in rose, cancelled by the printed impression on the paper.

We also have in our hands violet stamps obliterated by means of the date cancellation used for letters, as for instance: Calais, November, 1870 and Calais, June 29th, 1871.



These stamps, without doubt, continued in use for simple prepayment on account of the lack of postage stamps.

Besides, we find, on journals, postage stamps of the small values 1, 2 and 4c, of the laureated Imperial type, as well as of the Republic type lithographed, and also of the issues still to be described by us, and all these stamps were cancelled by the printed impression.

It must have been that the editors found this means of prepayment of their journals more convenient. We have no definite documents relating on the subject. We can only cite the regulation of Feb. 6th, 1872, relative to the prepayment of journals, the deposit of which was permitted up to the last minute, and this was accomplished by stamping of the bands by means of a special date stamp bearing the name of the city of P. P. and IMPRIMES.

1872-75.—Continuation of the issue with the head of Liberty.

As the new plates were completed, the stamps of the Republic were printed and in the meanwhile those of the Empire continued in use; as to the former, the smaller values had a background formed only of dotted lines in order to admit of a larger figure of value, which was unframed. On account of this background the picture and medallion were reduced by about a millimetre, and this is perceptible to the naked eye. There are also other slight differences between this type and that of 1849, principally in the lighter portions of the hair, and in the shape of the line which surrounds the mouth.

As not more than one large figure of value could be placed in this background an engraving of 1849, in which the figures were somewhat increased in size, was used in all values above 5 centimes.

The stamp of 5 francs was not re-engraved with the type of the Republic, as the stock on hand of the Empire stamps of this value was declared sufficient for more than 20 years.

The small values all appeared in 1872 in the following order.



2c red brown	May
5c green	June
4c gray	July
1c olive	December

There appeared, also, in 1872 the two higher values with thicker figures.



80c rose September
30c brown October

In 1873 was issued, with the type of 1849, without retouch, that is to say with small figures:



10c brown on rose January

Finally in 1874 and 1875 there appeared with the large figures like the 30 and 80c:

15c bistre on white, June, 1874

10c brown on rose, March, 1875

15c brown on rose (error of impression)

We give herewith a number of varieties and shades:

Large Figures.

1c dark olive green

1c light " "

1c yellowish olive green

2c red brown

2c pale red brown

4c pale pearl gray

4c yellow gray (?)

5c bright green

5c very light green

5c light yellow green

These stamps, like all those of this series, are on tinted paper; the 5c appears on paper slightly more tinted, but this is merely the result of opposition of colors; it also exists on white paper which can be proven by examination of the verso.

5c dark green on white

Small Figures.

10c light brown on rose

10c light brown on pale rose

Thicker Figures.

10c light brown on rose

10c light brown on pale rose

10c dark brown on rose

15c yellow bistre

15c pale yellow bistre

30c light brown

30c very dark brown

30c bistre brown (defective impression)

80c bright rose

80c pale rose

80c red rose

Error of impression.—In 1876 it was found that in one of the plates of 150 stamps of the 10c, with large figure, there had slipped in by error an electrotype of the 15c and thus this one was printed by error in bistre on rose.

As soon as this fact became known to the collectors they made a lively search for the stamps in all the post offices. We had an opportunity to obtain nearly 200 of them in the office in the *Place de la Bourse*.

This stamp with the error was not by far found on every sheet, it was placed at the left side of the sheet next to the margin. Collectors generally preserve the two stamps of 10 and 15c unsevered.

Notwithstanding active research, but very few of these stamps have been found cancelled, because they were immediately withdrawn from the post-offices by the administration; even the unused ones have become very rare: we sold them for a long time at 2frs. and 5frs. then 10frs. and to-day, while we have no more on hand, they are sold for about 100frs.

Counterfeits of the error 15c.—At times we find some which have been quite successful, and they were produced by means of the ordinary stamp of 15c in which the yellow color was first changed into brown by a chemical process and then the paper tinted rose. As may be seen this does not present any great difficulty.

Tête bêche stamps.—Two values exist in this way: the 4c pearl gray and 10c brown on rose with small figures.

Counterfeit tête bêche stamps.—This counterfeiting extends to the stamps of all issues but principally to those of 1872-75; they exist not only in the known values but also in some that have never existed in that way. Generally they have selected for this species of counterfeit two unsevered stamps which were still on the letter. They were detached with great care with the point of a knife, and then one of the stamps was cut out close to the surrounding frame, leaving the perforated margin intact; then the design was replaced, the head being turned upside down. The cancellation was then carefully completed and the game was played. We have had occasion to see similar stamps, supplied with false margins, which did not separate even when placed in water.

Cancellations.—The usual cancellations continued to be:

For the Departments, a large figure surrounded by lozenge shaped points, and for Paris the stars composed of points.

These obliterations were replaced at the end of March, 1876, by the ordinary date stamp.

So-called varieties of the 30c.—It has been stated that there are two varieties of the 30c stamp, but this is not true; the differences claimed arise simply from bad impressions, which, the letters and all the white portions of the design being blurred, have changed the usual appearance of the stamp; there exists also a variety of light color which is curious. The letters are thinner and shading very strong, and at times it appears that the plain background which surrounds the head is replaced by a background of little symmetrical squares, but this design is simply formed by a tissue of a tympan or piece of cloth which separates the sheet, in printing, from the inked plate.

Besides, with a passion for minor details and supplied with a strong glass one may discover types *ad in finitum*: having enlarged by photography, two unsevered stamps of 2c, we were very much surprised, while seeking the most

successful photograph, to find numerous differences between the two enlargements.

Official Essay.—The plate of the 40c was used in order to select a shade for the 10c brown on rose. It is proven by a stamp of this color in the collection of Mr. de Leymarie.

Unofficial Essay.—The trial sheets of this type, printed in various colors



were presented in 1871 to the postal administration.

Mr. Mahe informs us that the author's name was Mr. Gaiffe, and that he died shortly after making his proposition.

(To be continued)

BOOKS ON APPROVAL.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING BOOKS. A LAW CASE WITH A SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

From our own Reporter.

LONDON, ENGLAND, 7 May, 1894.

A case of some considerable importance to both collectors and dealers affecting the safety and custody of stamps sent on approval has just been occupying the attention of the Law Courts.

The case is known as that of *Hilckes vs Hime*.

The plaintiff is a stamp dealer in business in London, and the defendant is a collector of stamps, resident in the north of England. The action was one for damages for the abstraction of certain stamps from books sent on approval while they were in the custody of the defendant, Mrs. Hime.

Mr. Murphy, Q. C. and Mr. Earle appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. U. Bullen for the defendant.

The case was heard before Mr. Justice Cave, on Wednesday, 2nd May, and there were present in court quite a number of well known philatelists, among whom we recognized Mr. Tilleard, Mr. Douglas Garth, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, Mr. Hastings Wright, Mr. Creake, Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mr. Peckett, Mr. Ross, and others.

Mr. Murphy in opening the case for the plaintiff said it was a very unpleasant sort of action. It was brought by the plaintiff, who was a stamp dealer, against the defendant, who was a widow lady living in Westmoreland. And the charge was that, having sent very valuable collections of stamps to her on sale or return, he was sorry to say there had been a systematic and fraudulent abstraction of valuable stamps carried out with the most extreme skill, and ranging over a considerable period. Altogether nine books were sent. As regarded two books, there was an abstraction of stamps which was not discovered until the books had passed into the hands of other persons, making a claim impossible. As regarded two other books the fraud was not

discovered when the books came back. Suspicion fell on two other gentlemen. They were able to account satisfactorily for their custody, and so the inquiry dropped for a time. Further books were sent, and at last one was sent at the request of the lady, and steps were taken to make it a test book. Private marks were put on the stamps before they were sent. The book came back, and the stamps were found to have been abstracted and he would ask his lordship to say that the fraud extended to the other books, and to saddle the defendant with the loss which had been suffered. The lady lived in lodgings in apparent respectability, and he believed her son and her sister were the only persons who lived with her, and had access to the books. The stamps were abstracted whilst they were in her possession and she was therefore, the person responsible.

The business originated in the plaintiff sending out a circular offering to send stamps on approval. The price was attached to each stamp and the lady would take off any stamp she proposed to keep and send a remittance and the plaintiff would stamp the vacant place with an office stamp. Eventually it became a case of sale or return. An Australian book was sent and on its return it was forwarded to Mr. Skipwith. On getting it back from Mr. Skipwith it was examined, when it was discovered that no less than £26 worth of stamps had been abstracted. The learned counsel then explained how valuable stamps were taken and inferior varieties moved on till specimens of merely nominal prices were reached, and paid for instead of the valuable stamp first removed. Such a fraud, he said, could only be discovered after a very minute examination by Mr. Hilckes himself. This sort of thing was done wholesale. When a claim was made upon Mr. Skipwith he repudiated it and explained that the book had never passed out of his hands and that it was returned in exactly the same condition as it had been received by him. The next book was that of British North America. Here again the same thing happened: the same character of fraud, and the same means to conceal it. That book was then sent to Mr. Pemberton, and the same complaint had to be made, and the claim was again repudiated. Then came the United States book. Again stamps were abstracted; but still no suspicion fell on Mrs. Hime. But when New Zealand, the next book sent, came back, it so happened that Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Hilckes's then partner, looked over the book before it was again sent out, and noted the displacement of copies. Other books were sent, and finally the lady asked for the Ceylon book. By this time suspicion had fallen on Mrs. Hime. Mr. Tilleard was consulted, and on his advice every stamp in the book was marked with a secret mark in the presence of a witness and posted to the lady also in the presence of a witness. When that book came back it was found that stamps to the value of £20.9.9 had been abstracted and not paid for. Thereupon his client went down to see Mrs. Hime, and after some trouble was admitted to an interview with her. Mrs. Hime assumed a very bold tone, and said that this sort of charge had been tried on her before and she was not to be frightened in that way. His client subsequently wrote complaining of stamps being missing from books sent to her, and holding her responsible for the loss. He did not suggest that she was the guilty party but he invited her to take steps to ascertain who had abstracted the stamps. In her reply Mrs. Hime indignantly repudiated all liability for herself and her household and even threatened proceedings if further annoyed.

Mr. Hilckes, the plaintiff, was then called. He said, I am a member of the firm of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., stamp dealers. It is our custom to send to collectors on approval, books of countries or group of countries. They take what they require, and return the book with a remittance for those stamps

which they have retained. When the book comes back, one of my clerks goes through it, and marks the blank spaces with an office stamp. In this way we check the number and value of the stamps taken. I do not usually examine the books myself when they are returned. I could not spare the time to do so. In March 1893, I sent a circular to Mrs. Hime inviting custom, and subsequently nine books were sent to her on approval, and I received remittances from her. I noticed nothing unusual till the third book, marked Australia, which was sent April the 25th, and received back May the 5th. It was not then specially examined beyond the cancelling of the blank spaces but was sent out almost at once to our Leeds agent, Mr. Skipwith. When it came back from him we determined to break it up into separate books for each colony, and on going through it stamp by stamp I found valuable stamps were missing to the extent of £26, inferior stamps having been fixed in their places. On making this discovery, thinking the abstraction was owing to carelessness on my agent Mr. Skipwith's part, I wrote to him saying we held him responsible, but he replied that the book had never left his possession, and had been seen by no one except in his presence. On May 24th a fourth book, entitled British North America, was sent to Mrs. Hime, and on her returning it on June the 1st, it was sent to another agent, Mr. Pemberton, without any special examination intervening. When the book came back from Mr. Pemberton I happened to open the parcel myself, and on turning over the leaves of the book my eye was caught by the words "magnificent copy" under a stamp on the first page. The stamp which bore this description was what we call a vile copy. I then made a detailed examination, and found a further loss amounting to over £14. I wrote at once to Mr. Pemberton. He returned the same answer as Mr. Skipwith.

On June the 12th a United States book was sent to Mrs. Hime, followed by a Cape Colony collection a few days later. These were returned and not sent out again. A seventh book, of New Zealand Stamps, was sent on June the 23rd, and this was specially examined before it left the office. My partner, who happened to be in, is a specialist in New Zealand stamps. When it was returned on July the 1st, £15 worth of stamps had gone. On this the United States and Cape books were gone through, and alterations and substitutions were discovered. In one case the word "THREE" was altered to "THEEE", a misprint which, if genuine, would have raised the value of the stamp from 4d to 17-6d. The next book sent was one of British Guiana. This was only retained by defendant one day, and was returned intact. After I had examined the New Zealand book, I consulted Mr. Tilleard, a solicitor, who is also a stamp collector. In accordance with a wish expressed by defendant we were sending off a Ceylon book to her. This was gone through, stamp by stamp, by myself and a friend, Mr. Nicholson, an engineer. We marked the stamps in the presence of two of my clerks and sealed the parcel up. We then took it together to the Postoffice and registered it. I registered all my books when I sent them.

This was on July the 13th. On July 20th the book was returned by the defendant. I was present when the postman brought it. I sent for Mr. Nicholson, and he opened the parcel in my presence and in the presence of my clerk, Miss Wicks. A number of stamps were abstracted and transposed. In some cases transposition had taken place four times. There were no private marks at all on many of the stamps. In consequence of this, on August 1st, I went down to Westmoreland with a friend, Mr. Thompson, Clerk to the magistrates' clerk at Bishop Auckland. I first saw Mrs. Hime's sister. I said I wanted to see Mrs. Hime and I was told I could not see her as she was

out. Besides, she said, "I don't want my sister to be annoyed." I expressed my surprise at her knowing my business. She said, "I suppose you are Messrs. Kirkpatrick. We have been accused of robbing stamps and fraud by another dealer; but we proved game and nothing came of it." "But," I said, "I must ask you to let me see Mrs. Hime." We came again and waited a few minutes and were ushered into the presence of Mrs. Hime and her son, and before I opened my mouth Mrs. Hime said, "How dare you accuse me of robbing stamps?" I said, "I accuse nobody. The fact is certain; books of ours have been tampered with and it is only fair that you should help me in discovering the culprit." Then I was abused a bit and I said I thought after this it was better that I should consult my solicitor. Her sister said, "I can prove that when the Ceylon book came my sister found it open on the breakfast table when she came down to breakfast."

Cross examined by Mr. BULLEN.

Mr. Hilckes please just tell me of what you accuse Mrs. Hime?—I don't accuse her.

You don't accuse her of anything?—No.

Do you believe she stole the stamps?

Mr. MURPHY. That is only a catch question.

You do not, as I understand, believe she abstracted the stamps?—No.

Do you now allege that they were abstracted with her knowledge?—No.

These stamps were sent after your letter, saying you should be glad to know whether she would allow you to send her a special country on approval?—Yes.

You received no answer to that letter?—Not a written answer.

Did you then, without any request on her part send, her the first book of stamps?—Yes.

Did she solicit you to send the Australian book?—She returned the European book with an intimation that she was only interested in British colonies.

And did you without any request from her send the Australian book?—That would be a British colony.

But did you send it without any request?—Not without a request.

Where was the request?—That letter?

Mr. JUSTICE CAVE. You need not quarrel over this. He says that is what I mean.

Did you send any one of the books upon any more definite request?—We sent the books indicated in that letter, and the Ceylon was asked for in a subsequent letter.

With respect to the Australian I understand that you made no previous special examination of it?—Depends upon what you mean by special examination.

You found when it came back from Mr. Skipwith that some stamps had been taken away; upon that you wrote to Mr. Skipwith?—Yes.

What is Mr. Skipwith?—He is the Secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society, and our agent.

Counsel further cross-examined as to the visit to Mrs. Hime and the conversation, witness denying that he had said it was a matter for a criminal prosecution, or that he had offered to settle the matter privately for a certain sum, or that he had introduced Mr. Thompson as his solicitor.

Then Mr. Murphy read a letter from Mrs. Hime acknowledging the receipt of stamps on approval and thanking plaintiff for them.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK was next called. He recollected the Australian book

being broken up, as he did the work himself. He found the stamps in the book after its return were not the same as were originally put into the book. The substituted stamps were of less value.

Mr. SKIPWITH and Mr. PEMBERTON were next called and examined as to the care of the books whilst they were in their custody and asserted that no stamps were removed that were not accounted for by them.

Miss WICKS said she was typewriter clerk in the employ of the plaintiffs. It was part of her duty, before books were sent out, to examine them for the purpose of seeing that there were no blanks. When the books were returned, it was her duty to look through them for blank spaces and then to add up the value of the stamps taken and then stamp all the blank spaces with the office stamp. She did that with reference to the books in question.

Mr. FREDERICK NICHOLSON, electrical engineer, gave evidence of having assisted Mr. Hilckes in marking the test book with a secret mark and, having subsequently examined the book on its return, he saw that many of the stamps had been transposed.

A Clerk from the Post office produced the receipt for the parcel delivered at Bowness.

Mr. T. H. THOMPSON, of Bishop Auckland, confirmed Mr. Hilckes account of the interview with the defendant in Westmorland.

Mr. BULLEN at this stage of the proceedings, addressing his lordship, said: "I wish to take your lordships' opinion upon a point here. The statement of claim alleges that the defendant has detained and converted to her own use certain postage stamps taken from the said books, and in the alternative that these stamps were lost whilst in the possession of the defendant, owing to gross negligence. In answer to interrogatories,—When did you say you first suspected that the defendant had abstracted stamps from the books? Do you allege that the defendant abstracted the stamps from the books? or that they were abstracted with her knowledge? the answer is, I don't so allege, but I do allege that they were abstracted while in the custody of the defendant. Now what are the respective acts and omissions constituting gross negligence? I say that the acts and omissions were allowing the stamps to be abstracted. Upon that it is clear that there is no charge of her having abstracted them. And further they state that they do not charge her that they have been abstracted with her knowledge. From the correspondence and from the evidence that has been given, I submit that she was a gratuitous bailee in respect to the greater portion of these books, and that being so, it is incumbent upon them to prove gross negligence, and if they fail I am entitled to have a non-suit, and that is the position I assume in this case.

Mr. JUSTICE CAVE. I won't give an opinion until I have heard both sides. I find that to be the safest plan.

Mrs. HIME, the defendant, then entered the witness box and said: She was the widow of a cotton broker of Liverpool, who had been dead for some years. She had resided for some years at the Manor House, Lytham. Her son, a young gentleman of 20 years of age, lived with her. He had no occupation. She lived upon her means. For some years back her son had been collecting stamps, and she had superintended his collection for him. She had received books of stamps from various dealers. When the books came from the plaintiff she always put them under lock and key.

Did you ever take, at any time, stamps out of those books and retain them without paying for them?—Never.

To your knowledge did anybody ever take any stamps out of those books?—No one could.

Without your knowledge?—No.

Has your son a large collection?—What would be considered so for his age.

Have you your books of stamps?—Have they been inspected by anyone from the other side?—No.

Not been inspected?—Never open out of my possession.

Never been requested to show it?—No.

Mr. BULLEN—Because we have heard that the Ceylon stamps were peculiarly marked.

You had an interview with Mr. Hilckes. Detail in your own words what took place.

MRS. HIME'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW.

My sister told me that two men were making inquiries about me. I said, "What can they want?" These men came into my drawing room. Mr. Hilckes instantly introduced himself—"I am Mr. Hilckes. This is my solicitor." I said, "Kindly tell me what is your business." He said, "I have come on an unpleasant affair; to charge you with having abstracted stamps from this book." I was taken greatly aback. I said, "Surely, Mr. Hilckes, you can make no claim against me." After that he said it had been going on for a long time. "Under these circumstances," I said, "why didn't you accuse me before? Why did you let it go on, sending me book after book?"

M. BULLEN. What did he say in reply to that?—He said it was unpleasant to lay a charge against a lady.

Did you use any abuse?—I said, "If you don't punish me, I shall punish you for having made this charge against me."

Cross-examined by Mr. MURPHY.

Have you a collection of your own as well as your son?—No.

You wrote for your son?—Certainly. He has a collection I have not.

You draw cheques in your own name?—At all times. That is the reason why the correspondence was conducted in my own name.

When these books came down, you locked them up?—Yes, at all times.

But your son had them?—He never had them in his possession.

Why was that?—Because when he wanted the stamps I went through the books with him.

He used to take the stamps out of the book?—Yes.

Where did he keep his book?—Often in my wardrobe.

Had he any other place than your wardrobe in which to keep his book?—No, he had not.

But I gather that somebody else had made a charge against you?—Yes.

How long ago?—About three years ago.

That is the only charge?—Only two.

You are very unfortunate?—Very.

Then those stamp dealers are a bad lot? (No reply.)

Stanley Gibbons was one of the people who made a charge?—Yes.

How many stamps was it suggested were taken on that occasion?—I could not say.

Your son could not have taken the stamps?—Certainly not. No one could have got at them without my knowledge.

Re-examined by Mr. BULLEN:

Was any charge in that case made of your son having stolen the stamps? I never heard of any. They stated the stamps were abstracted while in my possession.

About the other charge: that was in 1890?—I could not remember the year.

By Mr. JUSTICE CAVE:—

Do you ever sell any stamps for anybody?—I do occasionally.

Mr. BULLEN.—She exchanged with these very people.

Mrs. HIME:—They are now claiming for stamps I paid for in July.

Mr. JUSTICE CAVE:—Do you sell to any fixed people?—I only exchanged through Hilckes and once through an advertisement in the *Exchange and Mart*.

Have you your son's stamp books here?—Yes: only one.

(One volume of the son's collection was handed up.)

Mr. JUSTICE CAVE examining the book, read out a record kept on a page of the number of stamps in the collection at different dates, showing its growth.

Mr. MURPHY then asked to be allowed to look at the book and it was passed down to him. The learned Counsel passed it on to the plaintiff, sitting in front of him, and it soon became apparent that some important discoveries were being made. Meantime Mr. FREDERICK HIME son of the defendant was called and examined. He said: I have never removed stamps except what my mother paid for. I dispose of duplicate stamps or specimens I do not want.

Cross Examined by Mr. MURPHY:—

Is it possible that the stamps missing from my clients books have found their way into this book of yours here?—It is quite possible, but they have been paid for.

At this stage Mr. Murphy intimated that certain discoveries of the missing stamps had been made in Mr. Hime's collection and suggested that he should recall Mr. Hilckes to say what he had found.

The Judge assented, and Mr. Hilckes stepped jauntily into the box, with the air of a man brimfull of agreeable and important news that could not possibly be retained another five minutes without an explosion of some sort.

Examined by Mr. MURPHY:—

Have you in the short time you have seen this book discovered any stamps not paid for?—Yes, I see two stamps in the defendant's book which have not been paid for. They came out of my book. The 9d. Ceylon in this album was originally in a place marked 15/-. In the place of this 15/- stamp I find a stamp which was originally marked 9/6, being the inferior copy. Now this 9/6 stamp has been placed in the space marked 15/- and of course 9/6 was paid and the 15/- specimen is now in this album. I see another stamp. It is a very fine copy of 5d. Ceylon, imperf., star watermark. In my book I find the second stamp, which has never been paid for, marked 10/6, does not bear my secret mark. But the stamp which is in this album has the secret mark. No stamp in this row has been paid for by the defendant. He has simply changed the one in my book for the poorer specimen.

At this point the case was adjourned, the judge intimating that the defendant's collection had better remain in the custody of the court.

On the application of Mr. Murphy, arrangements were made for the inspection of the album by the plaintiff before the resumption of the hearing.

On the case being called two days later, Mr Bullen for the defendant rose and said: Since the case was heard I have had an opportunity of considering the whole case, and my client has placed herself in my hands unreservedly, so that I may do what I think best. Under these circumstances I consent to a verdict for the plaintiff—£94 with costs.

Judgement was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for £94 with costs.

The judge remarking, significantly: I think the learned counsel for the defendant has exercised a wise discretion.

AUCTION SALES.

Our auction season was closed with the Sanford Sale on April 21st. We give below a list of the stamps and Philatelic literature which realized \$10 and over.

UNITED STATES.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

New York, 1843, 3c light blue, glazed paper, uncanceled,	\$13.00
— — — Another one also uncanceled,	11.75
1869, 24c green and purple, uncanceled, brown gum, original without grill,	21.00
Carrier stamp 1849, type A15, 1c gold on black, uncanceled,	11.00
— — 1852, type A17, 1c red on bluish, uncanceled,	11.25

ENTIRE ENVELOPES.

1853, 3c die (wide label), on white envelope, addressed but stamp uncanceled, No. 11,	16.00
1860, 6c red on white, No. 43, uncanceled,	23.00
— 1c blue on buff, patent lines, No. 51, shape 9, small gum, cancelled,	31.00
— 4c blue and red on white, No. 58, uncanceled,	11.00
— 4c blue and red on buff, patent lines, No. 60, uncanceled,	12.50
— 4c blue and red on buff, No. 61, uncanceled,	10.50

WRAPPERS.

1884, July, 2c vermilion on manila, No. 1955, uncanceled,	10.80
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CONFEDERATE STATES.

Baton Rouge, La., 1861, 5c green and carmine, type A2, a very small piece missing in upper left corner, on original letter, cancelled,	30.00
Columbia, S. C., 5c blue on white, entire envelope, size 110x86mm. cancelled,	11.00
— 5c blue on white, entire envelope, size 141x78mm. cancelled,	10.75
— 5c blue on manila, entire envelope, size 141x78mm. cancelled,	11.00
Fredericksburg, Va., 5c blue, very slightly nicked in left margin, on original letter, cancelled,	12.75
Lynchburg, Va., so-called envelope, figure 5 on groundwork of engine turned work with PAID underneath; accompanied by certificate of the postmaster that such stamps were used in the early part of the war; sold without guarantee but considered a good speculation,	12.00
Mobile, Ala., 2c black, uncanceled,	25.00
Newfoundland, 1857, 6½p scarlet vermilion, uncanceled,	30.75

PHILATELIC BOOKS.

American Journal of Philately, first series, Vol. I. 1868,	10.50
“ “ “ Vol. VI. 1870,	16.50
“ “ “ Vol. VII. 1873,	21.00
“ “ “ Vol. IX. 1875,	11.00
“ “ “ Vol. X. 1876,	11.00

Moen's French Edition of the C. H. Coster list of U. S. Locals in two volumes,	\$13.00
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The Postage Stamps and Postal Cards of Australia, the valuable work published by the London Philatelic Society, with all illustrations, bound in half Russia,	16.00
The Postage Stamps and Postal Cards of the British North American Colonies, published by the London Philatelic Society, complete, with all illustrations, bound in half Morocco,	15.25

JAMAICA TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

Sir:—You were good enough to publish a letter from me, in this Journal, some years back, taking exception to the notification, in your stamp catalogue, that Jamaica Telegraph Stamps were used postally. I notice that in the 54th Edition of your catalogue, issued this year, these Telegraph Stamps are again inserted as such, I shall therefore be obliged by your publishing the enclosed copy of correspondence between the Postmaster for Jamaica and myself, after which, I presume, these stamps will no longer appear in your and other firm's catalogues, on the list of Jamaica stamps used postally.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR S. FINZI.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 24th April 1894.

Sir:—I shall be obliged by your informing me if Jamaica Telegraph Stamps are allowed to be used for the franking of letters.

My reason for troubling you is on account of my seeing it so recorded in the catalogues of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., of London, England, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, U. S. A.

On one or two occasions I wrote Mess. Scott that such cataloguing was erroneous; that before these stamps could be used as postage stamps, a special law would have to be enacted as was done in the case of our Revenue stamps. I shall therefore be obliged by your informing me, if I am right in what I have asserted, and if you will permit me to use your answer, so that the erroneous information, if such, may be left out of the next catalogues published by these firms.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR S. FINZI.

G. H. PEARCE, ESQ.

Postmaster for Jamaica, Kingston,
17th April, 1894.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Jamaica, 19, April 1894.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have to inform you that you are quite correct in stating that Telegraph Stamps cannot be used for Postal or Revenue purposes.

I am &c.,

(Signed)

GEO. H. PEARCE,

ARTHUR S. FINZI, ESQ.,
Kingston.

Postmaster for Jamaica.

Notwithstanding the above statement we have in our stock an envelope bearing the 3 pence lilac telegraph stamp and 1 penny rose postage stamp of Jamaica. These stamps are plainly postmarked "Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 13 '89" and the letter bears the receiving stamp of Birmingham, England, Mch 2, '89.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LD.

NOTES.

A Persian correspondent tells us of a very curious vagary—we do not know what else to call it—which has come under his notice. An oblong registration label, similar to those employed in the United States and in some European countries, is stuck on registered letters in Persia also; but, contrary to the usual custom elsewhere, a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ sh. is made for the label, so that whereas the postage and registration of a single rate letter to Europe is nominally 24sh., the sender has to pay 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ sh. On the 6th of February, a letter from Teheran was received by a business firm in Ispahan franked by 10 of these labels, as representing 5sh. This, our informant assures us, was not done for philatelic purposes, but the letter was received in ordinary course of business, and the envelope was afterwards found in the waste paper basket.

The same correspondent warns us against some forgeries of the first issue of Persia, which was fathered by an official in the Postal Department. They are described as being too clearly printed to be very deceptive, and as being further distinguished by being perforated, but coming from an official source they may still be dangerous. (Monthly Journal).

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the two types of the 2c Chili in order to show the differences between the new and obsolete types.



Obsolete.



New.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. C. Eaton sends us the following extract from a Shanghai daily paper:

“On Thursday afternoon last at two o'clock the Japanese Post Office was the scene of an exhibition of our local civilization which must have astonished a stranger if any were present, and which would have filled with joy the heart of an Apache chief. The scene of tumult and bloodshed was caused, indirectly, by the Japanese Silver Wedding, and directly by the issue of two new postage stamps which celebrate that event. Shanghai philatelists—their number is legion and the disease is spreading—gathered in their might at the invitation of Mr. Ota,—determination on every face, and thirty-five cents in every man's hand. (For the wily Japanese has put the limit low, and depreciates large speculation). And when the pie was opened,—i.e. the Post Office,—the birds began to sing; hats were broken, insults exchanged; and all the lowest human passions roused in the breasts of half our population, stong men staggered fainting from the press, and children went weeping with no stamps beyond those inflicted on their persons; the community in fact lost its head and its manners in the fierce longing to obtain these two bits of colored Japanese paper. A sage has observed that humanity consists of persons who have money and persons who have brains, and it is the business of the latter to get the money from the former. This seems the philosophy of

the stamp trade in a nutshell; but in view of Thursday's little riot and the fact that this is only the beginning, it might be well if the Council will publicly request that children be kept indoors whenever a new stamp is issued, that invalids be cautioned to avoid the vicinity of the Post Office, and that the Police, with ambulances, be specially instructed for the occasion. Puck in *Mercury*.

* * * * *

Major McCallum, sends us the following extract from a Singapore daily paper.

The new Johore stamps of 5 and 6 cents, and of one dollar, mostly surcharged as 3 cents, have been bought up by some Asiatic speculator or speculators who are trying to resell them, at a profit, to collectors. The Johore Government is annoyed that all these stamps have been allowed to get into the hands of speculators. Therefore the Government, which is bringing out a new supply of these stamps, will sell these as they are printed, and also surcharged as before. Collectors are therefore warned that these stamps, even when surcharged, will not be scarce.

* * * * *

We are glad to hear that three persons, stated to be engaged in the manufacture of forged stamps have been arrested at Malaga, Spain. One of them is a certain Placido Ramon de Torres, who is not altogether unknown to fame, with him was found a Mr. Gabriel Jumenez, whose zeal had led him to abstract an obliterating stamp from the Postoffice with which to further perfect their wares; and the third was Mr. Migael Rodriguez, the ingenuous inventor of the Melilla curiosities. Altogether a very satisfactory bag, and we trust that the police will take care of them. (Monthly Journal).

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A new series of postage stamps will be issued on July 1st, in Mexico.

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Mr. J. B. Pollok informs us the color of the Mauritius stamps will shortly be changed so as to be of the same color as the corresponding values in the other colonies.

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We read in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that stamps of the current Colonial type will be issued in Kerguelin. How many of our readers know where this colony is located?

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According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* a new series of adhesive stamps will be issued next year in the Netherlands.

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The 3c Haytian stamp of new design which we catalogued some time ago has just been issued.

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937,500 of the current 5c Hawaiian stamps have been issued instead of 70,000 as previously reported.

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Major McCallum informs us that the 5c blue of the Straits Settlements will shortly be withdrawn and replaced by a 5c printed in brown violet, which we suppose will be issued on paper watermarked Crown and C. A.

After the 12th of June next all German stamped envelopes will be obsolete and no more are to be issued.

* * * * *

According to the *Stamp News* a new series of Cubiertas are to be issued in the Colombian Republic in the following colors:

10c green, 20c red, 30c ultramarine, 40c orange, 50c deep violet, 60c brown, 70c green, 80c black, 90c lilac, 100c carmine.

* * * * *

According to *Le Timbre Poste* the colors of the adhesives stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50c, 1p, of Uruguay, will shortly be changed, and stamps of 2 and 3p of new design are to be issued at the same time.

* * * * *

DESTRUCTION OF CEYLON SURCHARGED STAMPS.—From the *Ceylon Independent* of March 21, last we are very glad to clip the enclosed cutting sent us by one of our friends. We trust that this will be the last of the issues of surcharged stamps in this country, and will also be a warning to many other places, especially in Asia, where the same thing has been going on so largely of late years. "Mr. H. Skeen, of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. J. G. Wienman, Chief Clerk of the Audit Office have been appointed a board by Government, to destroy all surcharged stamps, and will be engaged in their work to-day, which will suffice to destroy the quantity in stock."

(Monthly Journal.)

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Sterling has called to our attention that we omitted to catalogue several stamps of the United States which exist on ribbed paper and of which we give a list below. We have seen a *tete beche* pair of the 1c buff Carrier of 1849 issue the second stamp being printed sideways at the right of the first stamp. The 1c Pacific Mutual Telegraph Co. exists not only in black but also in a distinct slate color.

Adhesive stamps.

1872 issue.

Vertically ribbed paper.

- 1c blue
- 2c brown
- 3c green
- 7c vermilion
- 15c orange
- Horizontally ribbed paper.
- 12c dark purple

Postoffice Department.

Vertically ribbed paper.

- 3c black
- 6c black
- Horizontally ribbed paper.
- 3c black

Executive Department.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

- 1c carmine (specimen)

State Department.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

1c green (specimen)

Probably others exist but so far only those mentioned above have been met with.

Carrier Stamps.

1849 issue.

1c black, buff, tête bêche
Pacific Telegraph Co.

Perforated.

1c slate

AFGHANISTAN.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 shahi of 1872-73 dated "1290" printed in brown violet on buff laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Buff laid paper

1sh brown violet

ANGOLA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 50 reis of a new type which we hope to illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

50r light blue

BENIN.—Mr. C. Witt informs us that the inscription of the stamps of Benin has been changed from "Golfe de Benin" to "Benin."

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 1c black on blue
- 2c brown on buff
- 4c claret on lavender
- 5c green on greenish
- 10c black on lavender
- 15c blue
- 20c red on green
- 25c black on rose
- 30c bistre
- 40c red on straw
- 50c carmine on rose
- 75c black on orange
- 1fr bronze green

Envelopes.

1° Size 116x71mm.

- 5c green
- 15c blue on greenish
- 2° Size 123x96mm.
- 15c blue, on greenish
- Size 146x112mm.
- 15c blue on greenish

Postal cards.

- 10c black, greenish gray
- 10x10c black, blue

Letter cards.

- 15c blue, gray
- 25c black, rose

La Revue Philatelique chronicles the following varieties of the surcharged postal and letter cards.

Postal cards.

1° 10c black, lavender

- a. 'Benin' at top
- b. 'Benin' at top inverted
- c. 'Benin' at bottom
- d. 'Benin' at bottom inverted

2° 10x10c black, blue

- a. 'Benin' at top on both cards
- b. 'Benin' at top on first card, no surcharge on second card
- c. 'Benin' at bottom on both cards
- d. 'Benin' at bottom on first card no surcharge on second card
- e. 'Benin' diagonal on both cards
- f. 'Benin' diagonal on first card no surcharge on second card

Letter cards.

1° 15c blue, gray, perf. II.

- a. 'Benin' at top.
 b. 'Benin' at bottom inverted
 2° 25c black, *rose*, perf. II.
 a. 'Benin' at top
 b. 'Benin' at bottom
 c. 'Benin' at bottom inverted
 d. 'Benin' at top and bottom, both inverted.
 3° 25c black, *rose*, perf. I.
 'Benin' at bottom

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—The provisional 3 shilling stamp has been replaced by a permanent one of the same type as the other values.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated,
 ish green and black, black surcharge

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—A current 3 shilling stamp has been issued to replace the provisional chronicled sometime ago.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
 3sh green and black

BULGARIA.—We learn from *La Revue Philatelique*, that in the new edition of the letter cards, which we quoted in December, the values are still distinguished by different colored cards; but the perforation is now 9 instead of 11½. The error in the inscription on the back, which consists in the first letter of third word in the second line being "3" instead of "6", has been found in both values—of the earlier printing, we believe. *Monthly Journal.*

Letter Card.

5st. green on gray; with error.

CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rushbridge has sent us the new 5c postal card. It is of same type as preceding issue but printed on white instead of buff card.

Postal card.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 CEYLON (CEYLAN)
 POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



5c blue, *white*

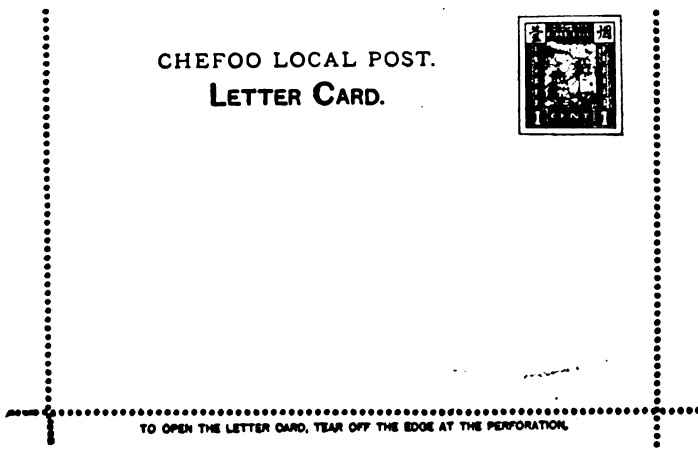
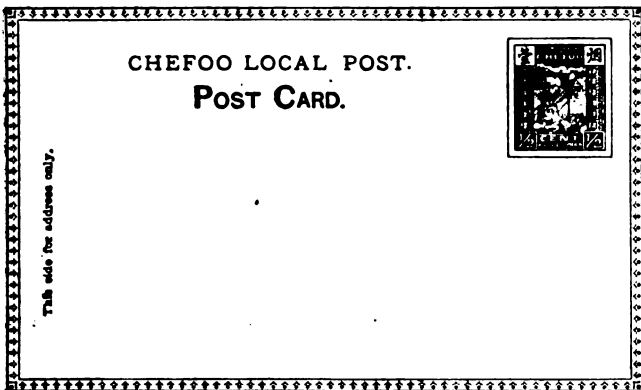
CHEFOO.—The $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1c adhesives seem to have been re-engraved, as in the last supply of these stamps that we have received the clouds are heavier; the color of the 5c has also been changed from yellow orange to brown orange. We illustrate below the Postal and Letter card chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ c green, re-engraved
- 1c red "
- 5c orange brown,



CHUNGKING.—Mr. D. Benjamin sends us a 2cand adhesive, which has just been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically, unperforated horizontally.
2c red

GARZON.—*The Post Office* chronicles two provisional stamps of 1 centavo and 1 peso which have been issued in Garzon (Colombian Republic, State of Tolima); they are type-set and but one variety of each, the two values being printed together, in black on ordinary blue oblong quadrille paper.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.
1c black, blue oblong quadrille paper
1p black " "

CYPRUS.—We have received a new wrapper of the value of 10 paras with stamp of same type as current adhesives.

Wrapper.



Size 95x278mm.
10 paras carmine, buff

FINLAND.—According to the *Monthly Journal* the 8p of 1866 exists with a serpentine perforation gauging $10\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 mm.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 10½.
8p black, green

FRANCE.—Mr. F. Bergmann has sent us the letter card issued by the Philatelic Society of Lyons on the occasion of the Lyons International Exhibition.

Letter card.



Lyons International Exhibition.
15c blue and blue black, white

GOLD COAST.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the color of the 20 shillings stamp has been changed.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated.
20 shillings brown and bright red

GUATEMALA.—To the engraved series we can add the 25c which must have been issued some time last year. The principal difference between the lithographed and the engraved is in the figure of value: in the engraved the curves of both the '2' and the '5' are more pronounced than in the lithographed. Mr. A. G. Samar informs us that the current 75c stamp has been surcharged "10c".

Adhesive stamps.



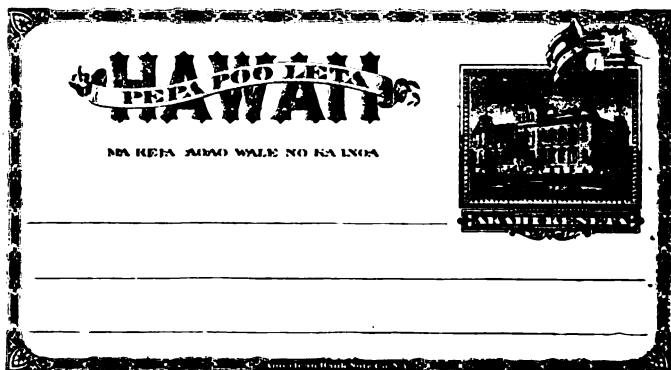
Perforated.
Engraved.
25c red orange
Provisional issue.

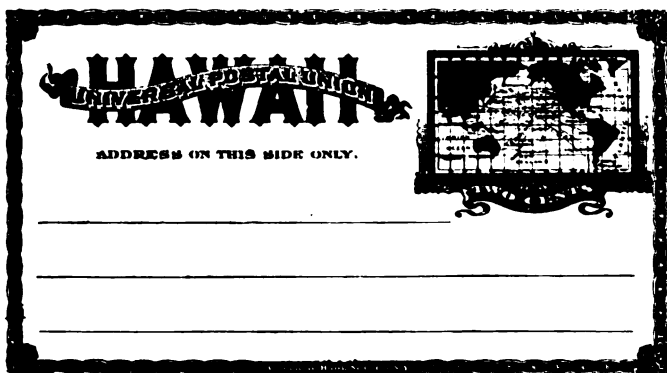


Perforated.
10c on 75c carmine, black surcharge

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Lohmyer has sent us the new Hawaiian cards.

Postal cards.





1c vermilion, buff
2c green, white

JUMMOO KASHMIR.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following new stamps of same type as preceding issue.

Adhesive stamps.



$\frac{1}{4}$ a green, thin white wove paper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red, thin white laid paper
1a red, thin orange wove paper

2a red, thin green wove paper
4a green, thin white laid paper
8a black, thin white laid paper

RAJ NANDGAM.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the $\frac{1}{2}$ a stamp has been re-engraved in sheets of 16 varieties in 4 rows; the stamps are nearer together than in the previous issue and are separated by wavy lines. A 1 anna stamp of same type has also been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



$\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green
1a red

SORUTE.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly shown us a very curious variety of the type-set 1 anna of this State. The design is that of the well-known stamps, of somewhat uncertain date, shown in the annexed illustration; but the type employed is that known as Gujrathi, similar to that of Nowanuggur stamps, instead of the Marathi. The characters are not unlike, but in the latter they have a horizontal line at the top and are more stiffly and regularly formed than in the former. The stamp has all the appearance of being genuine, and it may be noted that the inscriptions in the margins of the sheets have always been in the Gujrathi type, although the stamps were in the Marathi.

(*Monthly Journal.*)

Adhesive.



1 anna black on yellowish white wove.

ITALY.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 40c Segnatasse with figure of value inverted.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

40c buff and carmine, figure of value inverted.

ITALY.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the postal cards of the Milan Exhibition. The stamp is printed in carmine and the inscriptions are in various colors.

Postal card.



ESPOSIZIONE
POSTALE FILATELICA
INTERNAZIONALE



TIRATURA 70.000 ESEMPLARI

Milan Exhibition.

10c carmine and purple brown, *white*
10c carmine and Prussian blue "
10c carmine and blue green "

10c carmine and olive green, *white*
10c carmine and deep red "

LABUAN.—The beautiful series issued lately in Borneo have been printed in different colors and surcharged in black "LABUAN."

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 1c lilac and black
- 2c blue and black
- 3c olive brown and black
- 5c green and black
- 6c red and black
- 8c rose and black
- 12c orange and black
- 18c brown and black
- 24c lilac and black

LIBERIA.—The 5c regular and Official are now issued rouletted.

Adhesive stamps.



Rouletted.

- 5c carmine and black

Official stamp.

Surcharged O. S. in black.

Rouletted.

5c mauve and green

MEXICO.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of America* the color of the official stamp is now blue instead of green. New postal cards of 2 and 3c of the Postal Universal have just been issued. The inscriptions are in green and the stamp is in scarlet on the 2c and vermillion on the 3c.

Official stamp .

Perforated.

blue

Postal cards.2c scarlet and green, *buff*3c vermillion and green, *buff*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 1 penny postal card of 1890 issue surcharged O S for official use.

Official postal card.



NEW SOUTH WALES
POST CARD
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



1p violet, buff, black surcharge

NICARAGUA.—We notice that we omitted last year to chronicle the 25c official of the 1893 issue. We have found in our stock the following unchronicled varieties of the stamps of the 1893 issue.

Adhesive stamps.



1893 issue.

Varieties.

Unperforated horizontally.

1c yellow brown

Unperforated vertically.

2c vermilion

Official stamps.

Perforated.

25c slate, red surcharge

Varieties.

Double surcharge.

2c slate, red surcharge

Without surcharge.

5p slate

NIGER COAST.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* a third series of adhesive stamps, similar to the preceding issue, have just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

½p green

1p red

2p carmine

2 ½p blue
 5p deep violet
 1sh black

NORWAY.—The 10 ore stamp with NORGE in Roman capitals has also been issued, as well as the 5 ore postal card with BREFKORT in one word.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

10 ore rose

Postal card.

5 ore blue green, *bluish white*

OBOCK.—5, 10, 25, 50 francs, similar in type to the 5fr. of first issue, but with camel looking to the left instead of the right, have just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Paper with quadrille watermark.

5fr. rose and blue
 10fr. red and lilac
 25fr. brown and blue
 50fr. lilac and green

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 6c in brick red and states that the color of the 15c is rose instead of red as chronicled by us. We have received the 2c adhesive printed in dark brown thus making two stamps of this value, one printed in carmine, which is only used in Manila, while the other one printed in brown is used in the remainder of the colony.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
 2c dark brown
 6c brick red

ROMAN STATES.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5b printed on both sides.

Adhesive stamp.



5b rose (printed on both sides)

ROUMANIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 1½ bani black of 1885 issued printed on both sides.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

1½b black (printed on both sides)

ST. VINCENT.—Mr. Chapman has called to our attention that we have so far omitted to catalogue the 1 and 1½p reply card issued in January, 1893.

Postal cards.

1x1p carmine, buff

1½x1½p brown, buff

SALVADOR.—We have seen two horizontal rows of the 5c adhesives of the 1892 issue unperforated in the center.

Adhesive stamps.



Part perforated.

5c slate

SERVIA.—We learn from the *Nederlandsch Tydschrift Voor Postzegelkunde* that the 10 paras card is now issued without frame, with stamp of same type as preceding issue.

Postal card.

10 paras carmine, buff

SIAM.—There has been a re-issue of the provisional adhesive 4a on 24a; the supply that we have lately received from there had the surcharge "4 atts" in larger type than the preceding, measuring 10mm. in length instead of

8½mm. as in the preceding issue; of this last we have seen a variety without period after "atts."

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked.

Perforated.

4a on 24a lilac on blue, small surcharge, variety without period.

4a on 24a lilac and blue, large " " " "

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We are indebted to Mr. Langridge for the sight of a variety that is new to us. It consists of the 2s deep carmine lake watermark first and pointed star, perforated 11½, printed on the reverse side, and the impression inverted. The stamp is postmarked "G. P. O., Adelaide, Ap. 25, 1870." We alluded in February (p. 45) to the recently discovered 3d black on blue, with double surcharge, suggesting the possibility of this variety occurring on the same sheet as the same stamp without surcharge. We have since had an opportunity to examine the specimen in the Tapling collection, which is "4d" bright blue of a dark shade, perforated 11½ horizontally, by 12½ vertically, postmark "S. Australia," not dated; only small part of the "star" watermark shows, but there can be little doubt that it is the first variety. From this it appears that this theory can hardly be maintained, for the double surcharged stamp is that now assigned by the "New Departure" in South Australia as 1876, with the second star watermark, and perf. 11½x12½. Until the appearance of the work by Messrs. Gordon Smith & Napier this stamp has always been classed generically as of the date assigned to it in Oceania, M. Moens' catalogue, etc., etc., and we purposely so noted it for the benefit of our readers, who can hardly be as yet initiated in the somewhat complex new arrangement. *(London Philatelist.)*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the current 1 penny postal card surcharged O. S. in black.

Official postal card.



1p brown, 6^u ff black surcharge

SPAIN.—Our publishers have shown us a very curious and interesting error of the War Tax stamps of 1876-77, a block of nine blue stamps, of which eight are the ordinary 10c, while the center is 5c.

War stamps.



Perforated.

5c blue (error in sheet of 10c)

SPAIN.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces the 10c reply card for the Union Postal Universal, of same type as 1892 card.

Postal card.

10x10c carmine, buff

TONGA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the provisional 2½ on 2p green as being now issued with black surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Watermarked.

Perforated.

2½ on 2p green, black surcharge

COMMUNICATION.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO. LD.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent this day to the Editor *Evening Sun*, in answer to yesterday evening's article.

You may make use of the same as you may deem best.

Very respectfully,

FR. A. OSTEN,

Member New Jersey Philatelic Ass'n.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1894.

EDITOR OF EVENING SUN, New York City:

Dear Sir:—Having read your article on Columbian Postage Stamps, in your yesterday's issue, I cannot but feel surprised that such arguments should have been made by such veterans in the stamp business, as you quote. Being somewhat of a philatelist myself, I cannot conceive any benefit from the desire of this party, to have the government print 10,000 \$1.00 stamps; for what reason and for whose benefit? The clamorous for those stamps have sold out their stock at a profit anywhere from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. and now they cry, Stop Thief! because some one else has not sold out the comparative small stock they may have.

Any collector of stamps had the opportunity to buy them and if he did not avail himself of the same, whose fault is it?

On the other hand it would be a bad precedent if this argument is correct; then the government might as well reprint all obsolete issues, from which, no doubt, the "kickers" have made many a dollar. I presume, it will never be found out how many dollars worth of these Columbian Stamps went into the stamp collections, but several million dollars are there now represented, for which the government rendered no service whatever and what are those in comparison with the small extra demand for 10,000 one dollar stamps?

I therefore hope that the United States Government will not be misled by such arguments, and will refuse to adopt the mercenary methods used by several nations to replenish their treasury, by reprinting obsolete issues and at the same time, to enrich a few stamp dealers.

Yours very truly,
(Signed)

FR. A. OSTEN.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 997, N. Y. City.

134TH MEETING HELD MAY 17, 1894.

Present: President Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Benary, Gurdji, Lienhardt, Obert, Beutler, Albrecht, Lehman.

Messrs. Albert Beutler, Jr., J. Walter, E. R. Carter as visitors.

Meeting opened at 8.30 p. m.

Minutes of the 133rd meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Benary proposes Mr. E. R. Carter, of New Brighton, S. I., as member; referred to the Executive Committee.

Messrs. D. H. Bacon, Henry C. Merry, J. N. Reynolds, Louis Levinson and Walter S. Scott, being recommended by the Executive Committee as worthy of becoming members, were unanimously elected.

Mr. Newton Turnbull resigns his membership, which resignation was accepted with regret.

Mr. Gurdji presents the Society with a lot of counterfeits for the counterfeit album which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. Watson presents the Society with the *Monthly Bulletin* No. 3, accepted with thanks.

Mr. E. J. Scott, of Kearney, Neb., sends the Society a lot of Confederate stamps for examination and the experts pronounce them as counterfeits, with the exception of one. He also sent a photograph of the lot which is accepted with thanks.

The following nominations were made. Aug. Dejonge, for President; Dr. G. Odendall, for Vice-President; Henry Clotz, for Treasurer; Robt. S. Lehman, for Secretary; R. F. Albrecht, for Supt. of Sales.

For Executive Committee: Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary, C. Witt. These gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. R. H. Benary moves that the chair appoint a librarian. This motion being seconded and carried, the President appointed Mr. Ad. Lienhardt for that office.

Mr. A. Beutler informed the Society that a New York firm has bought up all the \$1 Columbian stamps and therefore a corner in this issue is now in existence; he also informs us that Postmaster General Bissell is asked to re-issue this stamp and thereby break the corner.

Mr. Beutler moves that a vote of thanks be presented to the officers of the past term; carried by acclamation.

The following changes in addresses are reported: Mr. A. Schindler, 3158 Groveland Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mr. V. Gurdji, 21 West 18th Street, New York. Mr. R. Sulzberger, 14 West 17th Street, New York.

The meeting was adjourned upon motion at 9.30 p. m.

Next meeting will be held on June 14, 1894.

THE JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

JOHANNESBURG,
P. O. Box 1239.
April 30th, 1894.

The SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., Ltd.
18 East 23d Street, New York.

Dear Sir:—I shall thank you if you will kindly insert in your valuable paper, that a local society has been formed, a full report of which you will find in the *Standard and Diggers News* I send you under separate cover.

I am, dear sirs,

Yours faithfully,

SALLO EPSTEIN, *Hon. Secretary.*

LOCAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A large number of Stamp Collectors assembled on Thursday night at Handel House, Y. M. C. A., Buildings, with a view to the formation of a Philatelic Society. After the preliminaries had been gone through, Mr. A. A. Osborne, was elected chairman. He proceeded to lay the Constitution, as prepared by a special committee elected for that purpose, before the meeting. After certain modifications and amendments had been ruled, it was adopted. The election of officers was next considered and resulted in the following nominations:—Hon. President, Isaac van Alphen (Postmaster General, Pretoria); Vice Hon. President, Emil Tamsen; President, A. A. Osborne; Vice President, J. Schuler; Secretary, Sallo Epstein; Assistant Secretary, S. A. Klagsbrun; Treasurer, A. Landau; Librarian Samuel Epstein; Superintendent of Exchange, M. Z. Booleman; Executive Committee, L. Graumann, H. H. Nelson, W. A. Nellist, Glen Donovan.

Mr. Osborne then addressed the meeting at some length on the objects of the Society. The large number of collectors in Johannesburg amply justified the formation of a Society such as was now being planned. He thought there was much scope for its operations even outside the Transvaal.

Mr. Emil Tamsen, well-known in Philatelic circles, in a few well-chosen words thanked the meeting for the compliment paid him in electing him Hon. Vice-President, and, though his time was always fully occupied, this Society should hold a place in his mind.

Mr. Lewis Graumann hoped that those present would do their utmost to introduce new members and so increase its power. There were many aspects, he said, to Philatelic, and he further explained its geographical and historical bearings. There was something still more attractive to the Johannesburg mind, its material aspect. There was a catalogue value for stamps which well repaid the enthusiastic collector. Among distinguished men they could boast of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, Professor Napier and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Mr. Bohleman said he was delighted to see the advancement stamp-collecting had taken since he first landed in South Africa. He would do his utmost to help the Society to a firm basis and to keep it there.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and to Messrs. Landau and Lichtenstein for kindly placing their room at the disposal of the Society, and the meeting was adjourned.

The second meeting takes place on Wednesday the 2nd May. Those desirous of joining should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. Sallo Epstein, P. O. Box 582, Johannesburg.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th St., at 8 P. M.

OFFICES.

President, G. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBURG, 58 8th St.,
Hoboken, N. J.

Secretary, CHAS. W. GREVNING, 112 7th St.
New York.

COMMITTEE.

Entertainment. { H. GREMMEL,
R. R. BOGERT,
WM. F. GREGORY,

Finance. { CHAS. GREGORY,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
RALPH P. SPOONER,

Membership.

JOSEPH RECHERT,

H. COLLIN,

C. L. MOREAU,

House.

G. W. CRITTENDON,

F. W. HUNTER,

GEO EBERHARDT

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Twenty-third meeting of Corporation and 273rd since organization was held on Tuesday, April 24th, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th Street. Meeting was called to order at 8.30, by the secretary, in the absence of the President, and Mr. W. F. Gregory was elected to act as chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved of.

Messrs. Herman Betz of 780 Third Avenue, N. Y. City, and C. H. McDowell, 39 E. 62d St., were elected active members, and Mr. Ed. Heusinger, of San Antonio, Texas, as corresponding member.

Mr. Meyenburg proposed for membership, Mr. Paul Koenig, Wittenberg, Germany.

Article VII., of the constitution was amended to read as follows:

At any meeting of the society six members shall constitute a quorum.

The society having read the published accounts of the death of Mr. Louis Morton, who was formerly the secretary and also a member of the Board of Directors, the secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence to the deceased member's relatives.

After transacting some minor business, philatelic discussion was indulged in and various members exhibited stamps which proved to be exceedingly interesting. Adjournment took place at 10.15.

CHAS. W. GREVNING, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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" Foreign Countries, 75c.]

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.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Continued.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-----|---|
| January 1, 1880, | | | | 815 | 3p yellow green |
| Regular adhesives of corresponding date | | | | 816 | 4p red brown |
| surcharged O. S. | | | | 817 | 6p lilac |
| A. Red surcharge. | | | | 818 | 8p yellow |
| I. Watermarked small crown and N.S.W. | | | | | 2° Perforated 12½x10. |
| 1° Perforated 12½ | | | | 819 | 1p red |
| 801 | 2p blue | | | 820 | 2p blue |
| 802 | 3p green | | | 821 | 2p dark blue |
| 803 | 8p yellow | | | 822 | 3p green |
| 804 | 9p on 10p red brown and black | | | 823 | 3p yellow green |
| 805 | 1sh black | | | 824 | 4p red brown |
| | | | | 825 | 6p lilac |
| 2° Perforated 10. | | | | | 3° Perforated 10. |
| 806 | 5p dark blue green | | | 826 | 1p red |
| Variety: Surcharge inverted. | | | | 827 | 2p blue |
| 807 | 5p dark blue green | | | 828 | 2p dark blue |
| 3° Perforated 11½. | | | | 829 | 3p green |
| 808 | 9p on 10p red brown and black | | | 830 | 3p yellow green |
| II. Watermarked double lined "5." | | | | 831 | 4p red brown |
| Perforated 12½. | | | | 832 | 5p blue green |
| 809 | 5p dark blue green | | | 833 | 6p lilac |
| III. Watermarked single lined "10" | | | | 834 | 8p yellow |
| Perforated 12½. | | | | | 4° Perforated 11½. |
| 810 | 10p lilac | | | 835 | 3p green |
| B. Black surcharge. | | | | 836 | 3p yellow green |
| I. Watermarked small crown and N. S. W. | | | | | II. Watermarked double lined "5" |
| 1° Perforated 12½. | | | | | Perforated 12½. |
| 811 | 1p red | | | 837 | 5sh lilac |
| 812 | 2p blue | | | | 1882. |
| 813 | 2p dark blue | | | | Regular adhesives of corresponding date |
| 814 | 3p green | | | | surcharged O. S. |

- A. Red surcharge.
Watermarked large crown and N. S. W.
- 1° Perforated 10.
838 3p green
839 8p yellow
840 1sh black
- 2° Perforated 10x12½.
841 1sh black
- 3° Perforated 12½.
842 9p on 10p red brown and black
- 4° Perforated 11x12.
843 1sh black
Variety: Double surcharge.
- 844 1sh black
- B. Black surcharge.
- I. Watermarked single lined "10"
Perforated 11x12.
845 10p lilac
This stamp has only been seen surcharged
"Specimen."
- II. Watermarked large crown and N.S.W.
1° Perforated 10.
846 1p red
847 2p blue
848 3p green
849 4p red brown
850 5p dark blue green
851 6p lilac
852 8p yellow
- 2° Perforated 11.
853 5p dark blue green
854 6p lilac
855 8p yellow
- 3° Perforated 12x10.
856 1p red
857 2p blue
- 4° Perforated 10x12.
858 3p green
859 4p red brown
860 6p lilac
861 8p yellow
- 5° Perforated 10x11.
862 5p dark blue green
863 6p lilac
- 6° Perforated 12.
864 4p red brown
- 7° Perforated 11x12.
865 1p red
866 2p blue
867 3p green
868 4p red brown
869 6p lilac
870 9p on 10p red brown and black
This last one has only been seen surcharged
"Specimen."
- 8° Perforated 11½.
871 5p dark blue green
- 9° Perforated 11½x10.
872 6p lilac
- III. Watermarked double lined "5."
1° Perforated 10.
873 5sh lilac
- 2° Perforated 11.
874 5sh lilac
1886.
Adhesive stamps of corresponding date
printed on fiscal paper, surcharged O. S. in
black.
Bluish wove paper.
Watermarked N. S. W.
Perforated 10.
875 1p red
876 2p blue
1889.
Adhesives of corresponding date surcharged
O. S.
- A. Black surcharge.
- I. Watermarked crown and N. S. W.
1° Perforated 12.
877 1p violet
878 2p blue
879 4p red brown
880 6p red
881 8p mauve
882 1sh brown violet
- 2° Perforated 11x12.
883 1p violet
884 2p blue
885 4p red brown
886 6p red
887 8p mauve
888 1sh brown violet
Variety: Surcharged "O" only.
889 1p violet
- 3° Perforated 11x12½.
890 6p red
- II. Watermarked double lined "5."
Perforated 10.
891 5sh violet
- III. Watermarked N. S. W.
Bluish wove paper.
1° Perforated 11½.
892 10sh lilac and carmine, black surcharge
893 1ℓ lilac and carmine, " " "
- 2° Perforated 11½x12.
894 10sh lilac and carmine, blue surcharge
895 1ℓ " " " " "
- 3° Perforated 11x12;
896 5sh lilac and green, black surcharge
- B. Red surcharge.
- I. Watermarked large crown and N. S. W.
Perforated 10.
897 1sh brown violet.
- II. Watermarked double lined "5."
Perforated 10.
898 5sh violet
1891.
Adhesives of corresponding date surcharged
O. S.
Black surcharge.
Watermarked crown and N. S. W.
1° Perforated 10.
899 ½p on 1p gray and black
900 7½p on 6p brown and black

- 901 12½p on 1sh red and black
- 2° Perforated 12.
- 902 2½p blue
- 3° Perforated 11x12.
- 903 ½p on 1p gray and black
- 904 2½p blue
- 905 7½p on 6p brown and black
- 906 12½p on 1sh red and black

1892.

Regular adhesives of corresponding date surcharged in black O. S.

Watermarked crown and N. S. W.

Perforated 11x12.

- 907 ½p gray

LETTER SHEETS.

For the City of Sidney.

Nov. 1, 1838.

Embossed without color on various papers, the stamp being in the centre of upper part of sheet when folded as an envelope. The value of the stamp is one penny, although it is not expressed on the stamp.



1° White wove paper.

Size 300x225 mm.

- 1001 (1p) white

2° Blue laid paper.

Size 300x225 mm.

- 1002 (1p) blue

Reprints.

1870.

Yellowish white wove paper.

Size 285x225mm.

- 1003 (1p) white

ENVELOPES.

A. SOLD BY THE POST OFFICE

A. For the City of Sidney.

Nov. 1, 1838.

The stamp is of the same type as the letter sheet, embossed on various papers.

I. White wove paper,

1° Size 117x70 mm.

- 1101 (1p) white

2° Size 140x63 mm.

- 1102 (1p) white

The first of these is catalogued by Mr. Moens, and the second by Major Evans.

II. Blue laid paper.

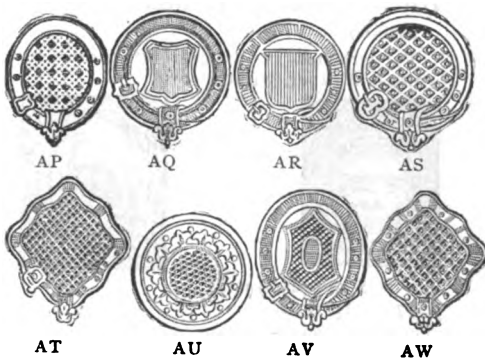
Size?

- 1103 (1p) blue

This is chronicled by Mr. Philbrick, who has a cut specimen on which the vergeures are slanting, thus proving it to be an envelope.

B. For general use.

TRESSES.



January 1st, 1871.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on various papers.



I. White laid paper.

Size 137x78 mm.

Rounded flap.

- 1104 1p dull red, tress AP
- 1105 1p " " AQ
- 1106 1p " " AR
- 1107 1p " " AS
- 1108 1p " " AT
- 1109 1p " " AU
- 1110 1p " " AV
- 1111 1p " " AW
- 1112 1p " without tress

II. White laid batonne paper.

Size 141x79 mm.

Pointed flap.

- 1113 1p dull red, tress ?
- 1114 1p dull red, without tress

This last envelope has been seen watermarked "OYNSON" in doubled lined letters, 1872

but, as this is undoubtedly a trade mark of the manufacturer of the paper, it only deserves a passing notice.

September, 1881.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



Size 142x78 mm.

1115 2p blue, tress ?

1116 2p blue, without tress

1888-89.

Typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper, without tress.



1° Size 142x79 mm.

1117 1p violet

2° Size 137x78 mm.

1118 1p violet

1119 2p blue

B. PRINTED TO ORDER.

1887.

Stamp of same type as the regular issue of corresponding date.

Blue laid paper.

Size ?

1201 1p red

1888.

Stamps of the same type as the regular issue of corresponding date.

1° White wove paper.

Size 142x79 mm.

1202 1p violet

2° Blue laid paper.

Size 140x78 mm.

1203 1p violet

1204 2p blue

3° White laid paper.

Size 139x80 mm.

1205 1 x 1p violet

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

January, 1880.

Stamp typographed on flap; linen lined envelope; flap to left, inscriptions in vermilion, name of maker "McCorquodale & Co., patentees" under flap.



1° Size 131x84 mm.

1301 4p rose

2° Size 153x97 mm.

1302 4p rose

Variety: Without stamp.

1303 No value

1889.

I. Stamp of same type as preceding issue, typographed on upper flap, linen lined envelope, inscriptions in vermilion, without name of maker under flap.

1° Lower flap is pointed.

Size 144x87 mm.

1304 4p rose, greenish white

1305 4p rose, rosy white

1306 4p rose, bluish white

2° Lower flap is rounded.

Size 149x88 mm.

1307 4p rose

1889-1890.

Stamp of same type as preceding issue, typographed on flap, linen lined envelope, flap to right, inscriptions in vermilion, name of maker "McCorquodale & Co., patentees," under flap.

1° Size 131x83 mm.

1308 4p rose

2° Size 152x97 mm.

1309 4p rose

3° Size 225x100 mm.

1310 4p rose (1889)

End 1891.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of preceding issue surcharged horizontally with new value across stamp and original value obliterated by a black bar.



1° Size 131x83 mm.

1311 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Without bar.

1312 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge!

b. "THREE PENCE" below the original value.

1313 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

2° Size 152x98 mm.

1314 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

Variety: Without bar.

1315 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

3° Size 225x100 mm.

1316 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

Variety: Bar above value.

1317 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

January, 1892.

Stamp of same type as the preceding regular issue, typographed on flap, linen lined envelope, inscriptions in vermilion.

I. With makers name "McCorquodale & Co., patentees" under the flap.

1° Size 134x83 mm.

1318 3p rose

2° Size 152x98 mm.

1319 3p rose

II. Without makers' name.

Size 152x98 mm.

1320 3p rose

WRAPPERS,

A. SOLD AT THE POST OFFICE.

April 1, 1864.

Embossed on various papers in sheets of eight, in two horizontal rows of four; across the lower part of lower wrappers is a watermark consisting of the letters N. S. W. in fancy capitals, with ornaments at each end and a border formed of a chain work running between two horizontal lines.



I. With watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1° Thin yellowish white wove paper.

1401 1p red

2° Thick white wove paper.

1402 1p red

3° White laid paper.

1403 1p red

II. Without watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1° Thin yellowish white wove paper.

1404 1p red

2° Thick white wove paper.

1405 1p red

3° White laid paper.

1406 1p red

Feb. 28th, 1865.

Typographed on white laid paper, each sheet being composed of eight wrappers. The lower ones have the same watermark as in the preceding issue.

1° With watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1407 1p red

2° Without watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1408 1p red

1869.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, with additional watermark vertically across each wrapper "ONE PENNY" in double lined capitals.

1° With watermark N. S. W., etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1409 1p red

II. Without watermark N. S. W., etc.

Size 120x294 mm,

1410 1p red

1872.

Stamp and paper are the same as preceding issue.

I. Watermarked Kangaroo and Emu.

Size 120x294 mm.

1411 1p red

II. Watermarked Kangaroo, Emu and letters A. P.

Size 120x294 mm.

1412 1p red

These last two wrappers are only found surcharged "Specimen."

1887.

Stamp typographed on grayish white laid *batonné* paper, watermarked "ONE PENNY" vertically across each wrapper, N. S. W., with fancy frame at bottom of four lower wrappers of the sheet.

I. With watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1413 1p red

II. Without watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1414 1p red

1888.

Stamp typographed on grayish white laid paper with same watermark as preceding issue.



I. With watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1415 1p violet

II. Without watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm

1416 1p violet

1892.

I. Provisional issue.

Stamp of 1887 issue typographed on grayish white laid paper, with same watermark as preceding issue and stamp surcharged "HALF PENNY" in black.



Size 120x294 mm.

1417 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p gray, black surcharge

All those that we have seen have watermark "N. S. W. etc." at top instead of bottom of the wrapper, and we have not seen any without this watermark.

II. Regular issue.

Stamp same type as 1887 issue, typographed on white laid paper, watermarked "ONE PENNY."

Size 120x294.

1418 $\frac{1}{2}$ p gray

B. PRINTED TO ORDER.

1892.

Stamp of the same type as adhesive of corresponding issue, typographed on wove paper of various colors.

Size 140x220 mm.

1501 1p violet, rose paper

1502 1p violet, yellow paper

1503 1p violet, salmon paper

1504 1p violet, green paper

1505 1p violet, blue paper

These wrappers were printed for the National Association of Sheepbreeders of Australasia.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

August 22d, 1883.

Regular envelopes of corresponding date with stamp surcharged in black "O. S."

I. Yellowish white laid paper.

1° Size 142x78 mm.

1601 1p vermillion red, black surcharge

1602 2p blue, black surcharge

2° Size 120x95 mm.

1603 2p blue, black surcharge

II. Bluish white laid paper.

Size ?

1604 1p dull red

III. Pale lavender, wove paper.

Size ?

1605 1p dull red

January 1st, 1885.

Stamp typographed on glazed or unglazed white laid paper.



I. Glazed paper.

Size 137x79 mm.

1606 1p vermillion red

II. Ordinary unglazed paper.

Size 142x79 mm.

1607 1p brick red

August 2d, 1888.

Stamp typographed on various papers.



I. White laid paper.

1° Size 120x95 mm.

1608 1p violet

2° Size 225x96 mm.

1609 1p violet

II. Blue wove paper.

Size ?

1610 1p violet

October 15th, 1888.

Regular envelopes of corresponding date surcharged "O. S." in black.

White laid paper.

Size 142x79 mm.

1611 1p violet

1612 2p blue

1893.

Stamps of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue but with "O. S." in upper angles.

Size 225x96 mm.

1613 2p blue, white laid paper

1614 2p blue, bluish laid paper

1615 4p brown, white laid paper

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION ENVEL-

OPES

May 23, 1889.

Stamp of the same type as adhesive stamp of 1872 issue with "O. S." in upper corners, typographed on white laid paper; inscriptions in black.



Size 225x96 mm.

1701 6p mauve

1891.

Stamp of same type as adhesive of corresponding issue, with O. S. in upper corners; typographed on white laid paper; inscriptions in red.



- 1° Stamp on flap.
Size 220x96 mm.
1702 6p carmine
- 2° Stamp in upper right corner.
Size 222x87 mm.
1703 6p carmine
1893.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue for the 6 pence and as the current 4 pence adhesive for the 5 pence envelope, with O.S. in upper corners, typographed on white or bluish white wove paper; Coat of Arms of Great Britain on flap, inscriptions in black, seal and crossed lines in color.

A. Seal and lines in vermilion, large seal on flap.



- I. Bluish white wove paper.
Size 228x98 mm.
1704 5p green
1705 6p carmine
- II. White wove paper.
Size 228x98 mm.
1706 5p green
1707 6p carmine

B. Seal in brick red.
White wove paper.
Size 228x98mm.

1708 5p green

C. Small seal on flap, impression in vermilion

Bluish wove paper.
Size 228x98mm.
1709 5p green

COUNTERFEITS.

With the exception of some forgeries of the Sydney Views, we do not know of any good counterfeits of the stamps of this Colony. Some forgeries of the Sydney Views, however, are so well executed as to be exceedingly dangerous even to good collectors. It will be impossible to describe the differences between the counterfeits and the genuine, there being so many varieties of the latter, and who knows how many of the former. The only way to satisfy ones self of the nature of

a doubtful specimen is to compare it with the plates of these stamps, which can be obtained from us for \$1 per set of 9.

NEW ZEALAND.

Currency: 12 PENCE—I SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—1 £—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 13th, 1855.

Engraved on white wove paper, sometimes blued by the chemical action of the ink. Printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, Size 19x25mm.

Watermarked six rayed star.



- 1° White wove paper.
- 1 1p carmine red
 - 2 2p blue
 - 3 1sh deep green
- 2° White wove paper, blued by the chemical action of the ink.
- 4 2p blue
 - 5 1sh deep green
- 1858-59.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on various papers, unwatermarked; printed by Mr. Richards of Auckland.

- 1° Blue wove paper.
- 6 1p vermilion
 - 7 2p blue
 - 8 1sh green
- 3° Soft white wove paper, varying in thickness.

- 9 1p orange
- 10 2p blue
- 11 2p dull blue
- 12 6p red brown
- 13 6p dark brown
- 14 1sh yellow green
- 15 1sh blue green

August, 1859

Varieties:

- a Rouletted (unofficially)
- 16 2p blue
- 17 6p dark brown
- b. Pin perforated 10. (unofficially)
- 18 1p orange

- 19 2p blue
 20 6p brown
 21 1sh green
 c. Serrated perforation 16. (unofficially)
 22 1sh green
 d. Perforated 13. (unofficially)
 23 1p orange
 24 2p blue
 25 2p ultramarine
 26 2p lavender
 27 6p brown
 28 1sh blue green
 29 1sh yellow green

3° Hard white wove paper, varying in thickness.

- 30 1p orange
 31 2p blue
 32 2p pale blue
 33 6p orange brown
 34 6p brown
 35 1sh pale green
 36 1sh blue green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted. (unofficially)
 37 2p blue
 38 6p brown
 39 1sh pale green
 b. Pin perforated 10. (unofficially)
 40 1p orange
 c. Serrated perforation 16. (unofficially)
 41 1p orange
 42 2p blue
 43 6p brown
 44 1sh green
 a. Perforated 13. (unofficially)
 45 2p blue
 46 6p black brown
 47 6p red brown
 48 1sh blue green

February, 1862.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper, printed in the Postmaster-Generals office in Auckland.

Watermarked six rayed star.

- 49 1p orange vermilion
 50 2p chalky blue
 51 2p ultramarine
 52 6p red brown
 53 6p black brown
 54 1sh yellow green
 55 1sh blue green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted 5½ to 8 (unofficially).
 56 1p orange vermilion
 57 2p chalky blue
 58 6p red brown
 59 6p black brown
 60 1sh yellow green
 61 1sh blue green
 b. Pin perforated 16 (unofficially)
 62 1p orange vermilion
 63 2p chalky blue
 64 6p red brown
 c. Oblique serated perforation (unofficially)

- 65 6p red brown
 66 1sh yellow green

End 1862.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on very thin unwatermarked wove paper (pelure).

- 67 1p orange red
 68 2p ultramarine
 69 2p lavender
 70 6p brown
 71 6p red brown
 72 6p black brown
 73 1sh green
 74 1sh dark green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted 6, (unofficially.)
 75 1p orange red
 76 6p black brown
 77 1sh green
 78 1sh dark green
 b. Perforated 13 (unofficially).
 79 1p orange red
 80 2p ultramarine
 81 2p lavender
 82 6p black brown
 83 1sh dark green

January 1st, 1863.

I. Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper.

Watermarked six rayed star.

- 84 3p violet
 85 3p lilac
 86 3p violet brown

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted 5½ to 8. (unofficially)
 87 3p violet
 88 3p lilac
 89 3p violet brown
 b. Pin perforated 16 (unofficially)
 90 3p violet

II. Very thin unwatermarked wove paper (pelure).

- 91 3p violet brown

1863.

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

Watermarked 

- 92 1p vermilion
 93 2p blue
 94 6p red brown
 95 1sh yellow green
 96 1sh blue green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted 5½ to 8. (unofficially)
 97 1p vermilion
 98 2p blue
 99 6p red brown
 100 1sh yellow green
 101 1sh blue green
 b. Perforated 13, (unofficially.)

- 102 1p vermilion
- 103 2p blue
- 104 6p red brown
- 105 1sh yellow green
- 106 1sh blue green

c. Oblique serrated perforation, (unofficially).

- 107 1sh green

1863-66.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper, varying in thickness, some being on very thin (almost pelure) paper.

Watermarked six rayed star.

Perforated 12½, 13 regular and compound.

- 108 1p vermilion
- 109 1p orange
- 110 2p blue
- 111 2p pale blue
- 112 2p chalky blue
- 113 3p violet
- 114 3p violet brown
- 115 3p lilac
- 116 4p rose red (June 1st, 1865)
- 117 4p yellow (1866)
- 118 4p yellow orange (1866)
- 119 6p brown
- 120 6p red brown
- 121 6p black brown
- 122 1sh green
- 123 1sh yellow green
- 124 1sh dark green

Varieties :

a. Unwatermarked.

- 125 4p yellow orange

b. Perforated 12½ at top, pin perforation at bottom and sides.

- 126 6p black brown

July 1st, 1871.

Same type, paper and watermark as preceding issue, but the colors of the stamps changed.

Watermarked six rayed star.

1° Perforated 10.

- 127 1p brown
- 2° Perforated 12, 13.
- 128 1p brown
- 129 2p vermilion
- 130 6p blue

Varieties:

a. Watermarked lozenges

- 131 2p vermilion

b. Watermarked N. Z.

- 132 1p brown
- 133 2p vermilion

c. Unwatermarked.

- 134 1p brown
- 135 2p vermilion

d. Unperforated.

- 136 1p brown
- 137 2p vermilion
- 138 6p blue

e. Unperforated horizontally

- 139 6p blue

f. Unperforated vertically

- 140 2p vermilion

g. Perforated 13 at bottom and sides and pin perforation at top

- 141 1p brown

3° Perforated 10x12½, 13, irregularly.

- 142 1p brown
- 143 2p vermilion
- 144 6p blue

January 1, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x22mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small five rayed truncated star.



N Z

I. London print, fine impression on glazed paper.



1° Perforated 12½, 13.

- 145 1p lilac
- 146 2p rose
- 147 3p brown
- 148 4p maroon
- 149 6p blue
- 150 1sh green

2° Perforated 11½.

- 151 1p lilac
- 152 2p rose
- 153 3p brown
- 154 4p maroon
- 155 6p blue
- 156 1sh green

- 157 3° Perforated 12½x11½ irregularly.
2p rose
- 158 4° Perforated 10x12½, 13, irregularly.
3p brown
- 159 5° Perforated 12.
6p blue
- 160 6° Perforated 14x12½ irregularly.
2p rose

II. Colonial print.
Coarse impression on ordinary paper.
A. White wove paper.

- 1° Perforated 12½, 13,
- 161 1p lilac
- 162 2p rose
- 163 6p blue
- 164 1sh green
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 165 1p lilac
- 166 2p rose
- 167 2p lilac rose
- 168 1sh green
- 3° Perforated 12½, 13 irregularly.
- 169 4p red brown
- 170 6p blue
- 171 1sh green

B. White wove paper, blued by chemical action of the ink.

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 172 1p lilac
- 173 2p rose
- 2° Perforated 10x12½.
- 174 1p lilac
- 175 2p rose
- 176 4p red brown
- 177 6p blue

Other perforations of these stamps undoubtedly exist, but the list we give above contains all those seen or heard of by us. We hope that some of our readers will be able to help us in rendering these lists more complete.

1875.

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

Watermarked large six rayed star as first issue.

- Perforated 12½.
- 178 1p lilac
- 179 2p rose

July 1, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper,
Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



- Perforated 11½.
- 180 2sh pink
- 181 5sh gray

April 1, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. size 18½x22mm.
Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



- Perforated 11½.
- 182 1p rose
- 183 2p lilac
- 184 3p yellow
- 185 3p orange yellow
- 186 4p sea green
- 187 6p brown
- 188 8p blue
- 189 1sh red brown

Variety:

Letters N. Z. of the watermark 5½mm apart instead of 4mm.

- 190 1p rose
- January 1st, 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 11½.
 191 2½p blue
 192 2½p ultramarine
 February 12th, 1891.
 Typographed on white wove paper, Size
 18x22mm.
 Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 11¼.
 193 5p olive gray
 1892.
 Same type, paper, etc., as issues 1881-91.
 Watermarked N. Z. and small star.
 1° Perforated 10.
 194 1p rose
 195 2p lilac
 196 2½p blue
 197 3p yellow
 198 4p sea green
 199 5p olive gray
 200 6p brown
 201 1sh red brown
 2° Perforated 10x13.
 202 1p rose
 Since 1893 these stamps are issued with
 various advertisements on the back, but as
 these have no philatelic interest they only
 deserve a passing notice.
 3° Perforated 10x12½ irregularly.
 203 6p brown

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

(From *Vindins Monthly*.)

(Continued from page 39.)

CHAPTER IX. (CONTINUED.)

THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1879-81.

The stamps in this sheet were arranged in a single pane, containing 120 impressions, in twelve horizontal rows of ten. A curious fault occurred in the 48th stamp on the sheet: the u of QUEENSLAND being more like an o. This defect was caused by the electro sticking to the matrix, and a portion of the raised surface being thus torn away, the impression showed the fault described.

The electrotype impressions being taken direct from the die, which was inscribed "one penny," no variation exists in the lettering of the value. A similar proof sheet, printed in blue, was submitted at the same time, as a sample of color for the twopence.

Proofs of three other values were submitted as under:—

"Litho. Office, Treasury,
 "Feb. 21st, 1879.

"Sir.—I have the honor to submit for approval proofs of new twopenny, fourpenny, and sixpenny postage stamps, on plain paper, printed from electrotypes made by myself in the litho. office. The two first are printed in colors as near as possible to those now in use, but the sixpenny, I fear, will not be satisfactory in this respect, as I could not obtain the requisite shade from the maker, though specimens were sent to him. I propose, therefore, to send to England for a sufficient supply of all colors that we may require. By

so doing we shall get a better article at a much cheaper rate. A proof of the penny stamps has been submitted, with reasons for variations of shade, and I am now waiting the approval of the Hon. the Postmaster-General.

"I shortly expect a large supply of paper from England, made expressly for electrotype printing, when I trust the results will be more satisfactory.

"If it is thought desirable, I am prepared to make electros for all the denominations in use, without further cost to the Government beyond the value of chemicals used; but, at present, I think this is scarcely worth while, as the plates from which they are printed are in good condition, and the demand is so small.

"If desired, the sheets may all be reduced to the same size, and made to contain the same number of stamps, together printed by different processes.

"As a very considerable saving will be effected by the adoption of this new process of printing, I would suggest that it be commenced at once.

"I am, &c.,

"WILLIAM KNIGHT,
"Government Engraver.

"The Hon. The Colonial Treasurer."

This letter also was forwarded to the Postmaster-General for his information, who, on the 7th March, returned it with his approval, but suggested that the green and red colors should be more decided.

In making the electros for these three values, Mr. Knight prepared each one separately from the original die, in the course of manufacture producing a blank space in the lower half of the oval band, upon which he engraved the new value by hand, after the electro was removed from the matrix. Consequently, each of the 120 impressions on the sheet shows some slight variation in the lettering of the value. When finished, the separate electros were blocked up in one form, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten, and the printing was done in the ordinary vertical press. Owing to the electros being disconnected, the impressions are somewhat irregular and out of "register," and the outer line of the design "comes up" darker in some than in others.

The proof of the fourpence was printed in an orange-yellow, of a much more definite and effective shade than the lithographed stamp it was destined to succeed. The sixpence was of a chrome-green, a shade that was never exactly reproduced in the stamps printed for use.

The first record as to the issue of the new stamps is to be found in a receipt for stamps dated the 10th April, 1879, when 1000 sheets of "new" twopenny stamps were issued to the post office. 1052 sheets of the one penny followed on the 15th May, and the fourpence on the 6th June, 1879. The sixpence does not appear to have been definitely entered in the receipts as "new" in contradistinction to the "old;" but, as the specimen copies in the post office are marked "1879," I think the end of December of that year is the probable date of its first appearance. It is certain that the old type of 6d., on plain paper, was issued up till December 16th, 1879, on which date 10,800 were supplied, so that there could have been very few of the new stamps issued before 1880. The paper was, according to Mr. Knight's letters, the old crown Q paper, for 240 stamps, cut to size of the new plates.

The colors as issued were: One penny, brownish-red (a shade lighter than the proof); twopenny, pale blue; fourpence, orange-yellow; sixpence, pale yellow-green.

A second electrotype plate of the twopenny was prepared, and printed from, in April, 1880. The lettering in this plate is less carefully drawn than in the first, and in nearly every case the letters TW of the value are conjoint.

The letters are also very large, occupying nearly the whole width of the oval band.

A second plate, or re-arrangement of the first, of the one penny also was made about the same time. In this plate the "QO" error is No. 44.

A third plate of the onepenny, which was probably prepared after March, 1881, shows no trace of the "QO" error.

The paper, as predicted by Mr. Knight, ran short within a few months after the issue of the new stamps, and a temporary expedient was devised to take the place of the watermark. A quantity of white hand-made paper, manufactured by T. H. Saunders, and watermarked with his name, and the date "1877" was procured, and twelve scroll bands of interlaced wavy lines were lithographed in pale lilac upon it by the Government Engraver, as a substitute for a watermark.

The one penny and twopence postage stamps were printed on this paper, as well as the then current duty stamps.

These bands differ considerably from those on the large fiscal stamps of 1871 to 1876—the latter having narrow *blue* bands, showing rather wide spaces between the interlaced lines. In the second variety the bands are nearly double the width of the first, the lines are more closely interlaced, and the colour is pale violet.

Since my return from Queensland I have been in correspondence with Mr. Cooper, of Brisbane, who has been kind enough to submit for my inspection two copies of the "full face" one shilling, in the bright violet of the last printings, on unmistakably *burell* paper. I had found no reference to any special paper being used for this stamp beyond the crown and Q, but, in the light of the specimens now under discussion, I feel sure that in the printing of 96,000, in February, 1878, *burell* paper, and also some without watermark or band, was used.

With regard to these stamps with *burell* band, the recognized authorities seem to be considerably at variance. M. Moens, in his catalogue for 1892, chronicles: "1880.—Type of 1860, having on the back a band *burell*; color on white; perforation 12. Onepenny, vermilion; twopence, blue; One shilling, violet." From this record it would appear that all three values were of the "full face" type.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, on the other hand, chronicle the 1d. and 2d. of 1879, and the 1s. and 2s. (brown) of 1882-9 as being found on the *burell* paper.

The two latter stamps are unknown to any Australian authority with whom I have been in communication, while the two former and the 1s. full face are certainly in existence. The Government Engraver personally informed me of the circumstances attending the use of this paper for the 1d. and 2d., but did not recollect employing it for any other values.

The new paper ordered from Delarue & Co., must have arrived shortly after the printing on the paper with *burell* band, as the receipts for stamps between 8th October and 16th December, 1879, are as follows:—

8th October, 1879.—Plain paper, 250 sheets, 30,000 stamps, 1d.

21-31st October, 1879.—Plain paper, 200 sheets, 24,000 stamps, 1d.

21-31st October, 1879.—New paper, 300 sheets 36,000 stamps, 1d.

21-31st October, 1879.—Plain paper, 200 sheets, 24,000 stamps, 2d.

21-31st October, 1879.—New Paper, 737 sheets, 88,440 stamps, 2d.

21-31st October, 1879.—Plain p.p. large sheet, 50 sheets, 12,000 stamps

6d.

14th November, 1879.—Plain paper, 56 sheets, 6,720 stamps, 1d.

14th November, 1879.—New paper, 700 sheets, 84,000 stamps, 1d.

14th November, 1879.—Plain paper, 287 sheets, 34,440 stamps, 2d.

14th November, 1879.—New paper, 300 sheets, 360,000 stamps, 2d.

20th November, 1879.—Large plain paper, 50 sheets, 12,000 stamps, 6d.

16th December, 1879.—Large plain paper, 45 sheets, 10,800 stamps, 6d.

From these figures it will be seen that the total numbers of the lower value postage stamps printed on the "plain," or *burell* paper, were 60,720 1d., and 58,440 2d. The "Q O" error, not having been corrected until the end of 1879, of course appears on this paper in the one penny value.

The printings of the sixpence, above referred to as on "large plain paper," were probably on ordinary unwatermarked paper. I have not seen any copies assignable to this date, but the stamp is mentioned in "Oceania," together with the one shilling, also unwatermarked. This latter stamp I have seen used both fiscally and postally. I have, however, seen unused *imperforate* copies of both the sixpence and one shilling printed on thin, unwatermarked paper, in shades of yellow-green and violet, belonging to the stamps of those values found on the Crown Q paper.

In November, 1880, the new supplies of ink were received, and proofs of the stamps were submitted as follows:—

One penny, bright vermilion; approved, 21, 11, '80; issued 7 March, 1881.

Two pence, deep blue; issued, 2 March, 1881.

Fourpence, deep yellow; issued 12th August, 1881.

Sixpence, deep green; issued, March, 1881.

One shilling, deep violet; approved, April, 1881; issued, 4 May, 1881.

This is the first reference to the one shilling value I can find. The specimen, or proof sheet, in the post office is endorsed, "Approved color, 1881, P. & D. (Postage & Duty), April, '81, only 1s. stamp."

The arrangement of the impressions on the sheet is the same as the other values. The lettering of the value is very irregular, the second "1" of "SHILLING" frequently breaking through the frame of the central vignette, and the final "G" is often roughly drawn. "Oceania" gives the date of issue of this stamp as November, 1880. However, as no printings of the one shilling value took place between February, 1878, and May 4th-23rd, 1881, that date must be somewhat premature. 163,440 stamps of this value were printed in all on five different occasions. The shade of color varies very considerably from pale cold lilac to deep violet.

"Oceania" states "A one penny, yellow, found its way into one or more of the sheets of the fourpence. The mistake seems to have been soon corrected." I have closely examined entire sheets of the proof, the first printings for use, and the new shade of August, 1881, of the fourpence, but failed to find any trace of a one penny block having been inserted in error. I am open to correction by evidence of the two values being found *se tenant*, but, in default, would suggest that the yellow penny stamp is either due to an accidental printing of a whole sheet in the color of the fourpence, or else a chemical changling. Of the latter I have seen several fine "yellow" copies; but all unmistakably manufactured from vermilion copies.



I have seen imperforate copies of the One penny (both shades), Two-pence, light blue, Fourpence, orange yellow, and Sixpence (both shades), all on the Crown Q paper, but unused and without gum.

Copies of the One penny Duty stamp of the second issue, were sent to Mr. Bell in 1876 as patterns from which to engrave the die for a similar stamp. As in the Postage Stamp die, Mr. Bell departed from the design of the pattern considerably, and produced a die having for design a similar profile to the Postage die surrounded by an oval band inscribed "Queensland—Stamp Duty," in white letters on colored ground, broken at top by a small crown, and at the bottom by a straight label bearing the value "One Penny" in colored letters on a white ground. The spandrels are filled in with Etruscan ornaments, and a single outer line completes the design.

From this die Mr. Knight prepared 120 electros, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps. Supplies were printed on both Crown Q. and *burell* papers in a deep violet. The stamp was originally intended for revenue purposes only; the circumstances under which all the stamps described in this chapter, as well as others, were made to serve all purposes are detailed in the next chapter.

In February, 1880, information was received of some alterations in the rates of postage to the United Kingdom, which would necessitate providing a stamp of One halfpenny. There being no time to prepare a special plate before the rates came into force, a provisional stamp was requisitioned for as follows:—

" General Post Office,

" Brisbane, 20th Feby., 1880.

" Memo. for Stamps, G. P. O.

"In consequence of recent alterations in rates of postage on correspondence for the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, the Government Engraver should be requested to alter 20,000 penny stamps to halfpenny.

"J. C. McDONNELL,

"Government Engraver instructed accordingly.

"W. W. 20 | 2 | 80."

The *Gazette* of 21st February, 1880, contains a notification that in consequence of the abolition of the Southampton service, and the adoption of that *via* Brindisi as the only route for the transit of mails for the United Kingdom and Europe, the rates of postage had been altered to:

Letters, 7d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Newspapers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Packets, 2d. per 2 ozs.

and that the rates *via* San Francisco had been assimilated to the above.

The Government Engraver printed the word "Halfpenny" in black, in ordinary lower case type with initial capital, vertically upon 20,400 of the One penny stamps. The shade was the brownish red then current, and the "QO" error was present in each of the 170 sheets surcharged. This supply of provisional stamps was issued to the Post Office on the 21st February, and 240 copies were cancelled as specimens. I have had no opportunity of examining an entire sheet of the surcharge, but in a block of 44 no errors appeared, although the setting of the type shows slight irregularity in some instances.

The life of this provisional stamp was very brief. On the 28th February, 1880, one week after the issue of the stamp, the following telegram was sent to all Postmasters:

"Reduced Postage Rates to the United Kingdom.

"In consequence of a telegram received from London this day, the *Gazette* and Newspaper notice of Twentieth February instant is hereby cancelled, and hereafter the postage rates will be:

"Letters, Sixpence per oz., or part thereof.

"Packets, the old Southampton rate.

"Advertise these rates in the local newspaper three times, and advise all neighbouring postmasters, not connected by wire, by first mail.

"JOHN McDONNELL,

"Under Secretary,

"Post and Telegraph Department."

This telegram was followed by a memorandum being forwarded to the Government Engraver "Cancelling the order for $\frac{1}{2}$ d., stamps as the rates had been changed."

Mr. Knight had been pushing on with a permanent stamp which was then ready for printing, and to which the memo. referred. (See Essays Chap. xv.)

All stamps issued during the period covered by this chapter were perforated 12.

SYNOPSIS.

Issues of 1879-81. I. Postage Stamps.

Printed in the colony. (A) On white wove paper, watermarked with Crown over Q; white gum; perf. 12.

May 15th, 1879.—One penny, brownish red (shades).

April 10th, 1879.—Twopence, pale blue (shades).

June 6th, 1879.—Fourpence, orange-yellow (shades)

December, 1879.—Sixpence, pale yellow-green (shades).

February 1st, 1880.—Halfpenny on rd., black and brownish red.

March 7th, 1881.—One penny, scarlet (shades).

March 2nd, 1881.—Twopence, deep blue (shades).

August 12th, 1881.—Fourpence, deep yellow (shades).

March, 1881.—Sixpence, deep green, (shades).

May 4th, 1881.—One Shilling, pale lilac to deep violet (shades).

Errors: One penny, yellow (?) Lettered "QOEENSLAND."

" One penny, brownish red, scarlet (shades).

" Halfpenny, brownish red and black.

Varieties: Imperforate.

" One penny, brownish-red, scarlet.

" Twopence, pale blue.

" Fourpence, orange-yellow.

" Sixpence, pale yellow green, deep green.

B. On white wove paper, with lilac *burell* band lithographed on back; white gum; perf. 12.

October 8th, 1879.—One penny, brownish red (shades).

October 21st, 1879.—Twopence, pale blue (shades).

(?) February, 1878.—One shilling, violet (Type of 1860).

Error: Lettered "QOEENSLAND." One penny, brownish red.

II. Stamp Duty.

1879.—One penny, deep violet. Papers A and B. Same gum and perf.

CHAPTER X.—THE LITHOGRAPHED POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

Towards the close of 1879 the question of amalgamating the two branches

of revenue collected by means of stamps—those of the Post Office and Stamp Office respectively—occupied considerable attention, and the departmental deliberations on the subject culminated in a resolution to do away with the double system and to adopt one series to serve the purposes of both postage and revenue stamps.

The following notice was inserted in the *Government Gazette* of 3rd January, 1880:—

“The Treasury, Brisbane,
“2nd December, 1879.

“POSTAGE AND DUTY STAMPS”.

“The public are informed that from and after 1st January, 1880, the issue of separate stamps for duty and postal purposes will cease.

“The present postage stamps, from one penny to one shilling, and the present duty stamps, from two shillings upwards, will, in future, be the only stamps issued; and each denomination will be available to the full extent of its nominal value for all purposes for which separate stamps have hitherto been required.

“E. B. CULLEN,
“Under Secretary.”

From this notice it will be seen that the then current Duty stamps from two shillings upwards *only* were definitely referred to as available in future for postal purposes.

Notwithstanding this definite limitation of the denominations to be so available as postage stamps, and the further limitation to the then *present* issue, the notice was taken by the public to apply to *all* denominations of “Stamp Duty” stamps, irrespective of face value or date of issue. This view, if not actually supported by the Post Office Department, was at least tacitly admitted, because all the varieties of the 1866 issue, both without and with watermark, the whole series of 1871, and the small 1d. of 1879, were undoubtedly pressed into postal service, and were permitted to frank postal matter unchallenged.

A “postal purist” amongst collectors might well draw the line where the notice so clearly defines it, but all the other varieties appear to me to be so nearly “officially authorised” that it would be unfair to exclude them from a collection of postage stamps. I will here briefly recount the circumstances attending the issue of 1866 to 1879.

During that year of financial disaster—1866—30 Vic., No. 14, An Act to Impose Stamp Duties,” was passed.

Section 6 of this Act provided:

“The Colonial Treasurer shall provide for denoting the several duties here imposed such proper and sufficient stamps, dies, or plates as may from time to time be required for the purposes of this Act, and do all other acts which he may deem necessary for effectually collecting the said duties.”

The time for this Act to come into operation was fixed for 1st Nov., 1866.

The Government Printer, upon whom devolved the task of preparing the stamps, wrote to Messrs. Ham & Co., for estimates, in the following terms:—

“Government Printing Office,
“Brisbane, Aug 27th, 1866.

“Gentlemen,—I have the honour to request that you will furnish me with an estimate of the cost of engraving on copper one stamp of each of the following denominations, viz:—1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., and 20s., each plate to contain one stamp only, and to be of convenient size for transferring.

"You will also be good enough to furnish an estimate of the cost of transferring these plates to stone; and the cost of printing at per thousand sheets.

"I have, etc.,

"W. C. BELLBRIDGE,

"Government Printer.

"Messrs. T. Ham & Co.,
"Brisbane."

The estimates were furnished at once, and the Government Printer wrote on the following day, acknowledging the receipt of Messrs. Ham & Co.'s tenders for engraving and printing Duty stamps, and accepting those for "Engraving at £1 per plate, and transferring at £1 per 100 stamps," and requesting the work to be proceeded with at their earliest convenience.

Messrs. Ham & Co., engraved the plates for the 1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 10s., and 20s. values; transferred 150 impressions of each to the stones, and printed supplies therefrom in time for the 1st November, 1866.

The general design for all values is the same, but the ornamentation filling in the spandrels differs in each value. The three-quarter face of the Queen, copied from the first issue of the postage stamps, occupies the centre. It is enclosed in an oval band inscribed "Queensland—Stamp Duty," in colored letters on white ground. A crown is placed in the upper curve of the oval, separating the two portions of the inscription. The value is placed in a double or single label at the foot; the spandrels are filled in with elaborate ornamentation, differing in each value, and a thick outer line completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.



The values of 3s. and 7s., together with another value of 8d., were prepared for use, but never actually issued. The values of 4s., 8s., and 9s. were never completed.

All the values issued were at first printed on the plain white wove paper, without watermark, perforated 13.

The colors were:—

One penny, blue, pale blue, greenish blue, slate.

Six pence, mauve, purple.

One shilling, bluish green.

Two shillings, bistre,

Two " and sixpence, vermilion.

Five " yellow.

Six " yellow-brown.

Ten " yellow-green.

Twenty " rose.

In 1868 (about November) the new paper, watermarked with large Crown Q, arrived, and the same values were printed thereon. The colors remained practically the same, but differed slightly in shade. Perf. 13.

It is doubtful whether the six shillings was issued on the watermarked paper.

In 1871 Mr. Knight, the Government Engraver, made some suggestions with reference to the revenue stamps, recommending that they should be printed in sheets of 120, instead of 150 as formerly, that the design should be altered in some of the details, and that the size should be reduced, and he forwarded patterns of his proposed new designs to the Treasurer with his suggestions. The following was the reply:—

“The Treasury, Brisbane,
“27th October, 1871.

“Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 25th inst. I am to acquaint you that the Colonial Treasurer has approved of the suggestions therein, and that the new duty stamps, patterns of which are herewith returned, marked “approved,” are required in time to come into general use on the 1st Jan., 1872. Please furnish necessary requisitions for the paper recommended for the stamps in question.—I have, &c.,

“W. G. DREW,
“Under-Secretary.

“The Chief Engraver,
“Litho. Office.”

Mr. Knight informed me that he engraved the new stamps on steel, one stamp each plate, and transferred 120 impressions to the stone from which they were lithographed.

In general outline the design closely followed that of the 1866 series, but in place of the ornamental spandrels the background was filled in with microscopic repetitions of the value, in figures in the 2s. 6d. and 20s. values, and in words in the others.

Proofs in colors were submitted and approved. Where the dates were attached to the proofs I give them. The others were doubtless approved between December, 1871, and June, 1872.

One penny, lilac, no date.

Sixpence, prune, Jan., 1872. (This color was not adopted.)

Sixpence, brown, no date.

One shilling, green, 28th Dec., 1871.

Two shillings, deep blue, no date.

Two shillings and sixpence, vermilion, 27th May, 1872.

Five shillings, fawn, 28th Dec., 1871.

Ten shillings, dark brown, no date.

Twenty shillings, rose, no date.

I believe, but cannot state positively as a fact, that the first printings of these stamps were on the 1868 Crown Q paper. The watermarked of this paper consists of a rather small crown attached to a large *oval* Q. There were 150 watermarks to the sheet; consequently it would be cut to waste in printing the smaller sheets, and some stamps would only show portions of the watermark.

The special paper ordered by Mr. Knight for the new plates was manufactured by Slater & Co., and contained 120 watermarks to the sheet; the crown being larger and broader than the 1868 type, and the Q was smaller and almost circular.

This paper was received in January, 1873, and the first supply issued to the lithographic office on the 4th February of that year. I have an imperforate pair of the 2s. on this paper, used.

From 1872 to 1876 these stamps are also found on paper without watermark, but with a narrow *burell* band lithographed in blue, horizontally across the middle.

On this paper the whole series was printed. The issue of the lithographed "Postage and Revenue" series of 1881 superseded this series.

The printings up to 1874 were perf. 13. The subsequent printings were perf. 12.

LIST OF ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

1866-71.—Lithographed in the colony on stout white wove paper, no watermark, perf. 13.

Nov. 1866: 1d., blue, pale, greenish-blue, and slate.
 6d., mauve, purple.
 1s. bluish-green.
 2s. bistre.
 2s. 6d., vermilion.
 5s., yellow.
 6s., yellow-brown.
 10s., yellow-green.
 20s., rose.

November, 1868.—Lithographed in the colony on thinnish, white, wove paper, watermarked with large crown over Q; perf. 13.

1d., blue, pale, and greenish.
 6d., mauve.
 1s., bluish-green.
 2s., bistre.
 2s. 6d., vermilion.
 5s., yellow.
 6s., yellow-brown.
 10s., yellow-green.
 20s., rose.

Lithographed in the colony (A.), on white, wove paper; watermarked with small crown and large *oval* Q; perf. 13.

Jan.—June, 1872.—	1d., lilac.	} (?)
" " "	6d., brown.	
" " "	1s., green.	
" " "	2s., blue.	
" " "	2s. 6d., vermilion.	
" " "	5s., fawn.	
" " "	10s., dark-brown.	
" " "	20s., rose.	

(B.)—On similar paper, watermarked with large crown and small circular Q; perf. 13 and 12. (1874.)

Feb. 1873.—1d., lilac.
 " 6d., brown,
 " 1s., green.
 " 2s., blue.
 " 2s. 6d., vermilion.
 " 5s. fawn.
 " 10s., dark-brown.
 " 20s., rose.

Variety: imperforate.
 2s., blue.

(C).—On white hand made paper, with *blue burell* band on back; perf. 12.

1872	1876.—	1d., lilac.
"		6d., brown and prune.
"		1s., green.
"		2s., blue.
"		2s. 6d., vermilion.
"		5s. fawn.
"		10s. dark brown.
"		20s. rose.

However, the reign of the "Stamp Duty" series from two to twenty shillings, as recognised postage stamps, was destined to be but a short one. Steps were almost immediately taken to provide a series of high denominations without any inscription apparently limiting their sphere of usefulness, and thus causing confusion in the minds of those members of the public who were unaware of the official notification. Pending the obtaining of the new plates from England, which course was contemplated, the Government Engraver was instructed to prepare a temporary series of those values represented by the Stamp Duty series. He took impressions from one of Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s steel plates (probably the One shilling plate as being the least worn), and having erased the original value, he took lithographic transfers from the impressions and inserted the fresh values of 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s respectively. Each value being expressed in words. The length of the new inscriptions necessitated an encroachment upon the arabesques separating the name of the colony from the value in the former denominations, and in the two shillings; and sixpence the arabesques were entirely removed, and a small maltese cross was placed at each end of the inscription.

The transfers consisted of 120 impressions only, in twelve horizontal rows of ten stamps, and the inscriptions being separately drawn in every stamp, slight variation in the shape and spacing of the letters may be detected.

The colors adopted for the new series were approximately the same as distinguished the discarded Duty Stamps, viz.:—

Two shillings,	blue.
Two "	and sixpence, vermilion.
Five "	pale brown.
Ten "	warm brown.
Twenty "	pink.

So far as I can ascertain, the Ten shillings stamp was the only one of which color proofs were submitted to Post Office. These were printed in three shades of brown, and the warmest toned shade was approved by the Postmaster-General on the 14th March, 1881.

All values were lithographed on the paper watermarked with small Crown over Q described for the preceding issue. The perforation was 12, and the gum white.

Imperforate copies of the Two shillings and Ten shillings exist on watermarked paper, but probably should be classed as proofs.

It is somewhat singular that these stamps, although intended for both postal and revenue purposes combined, were never included in the post office requisitions; nor do they appear in the Accountant's record of stamps received and issued.

A column for the Five shilling value certainly appears in this book, and 5,040 were received as late as the 19th January, 1882, a few months prior to the issue of the stamp of April, 1882, but these were the old rose stamps of

1866, of which I have seen a copy used as a *fiscal* in June, 1882. Consequently, during the limited period covered by the series under discussion, there existed concurrently two colors of a Five shilling value of similar design—the one sold by the Post Office, and the other by the Treasury, and both equally available for either postal or fiscal purposes! The other four values appear to have been sold only by the Treasury, but were certainly intended and used for the purposes of both branches of the revenue.

As a matter of fact, very few stamps of a higher value than one shilling appear to have been required for postal purposes at the time, and it was considered that the apparent total revenue derived from the sale of stamps by the Post Office would not be seriously affected by the postal use of a few stamps purchased originally at the Treasury. The dates of issue of these stamps as recorded in the Government Engraver's books are as follows:—

Two shillings, 6th April, 1881.

Two shillings and sixpence, 28th August, 1881.

Five shillings, 28th August, 1881.

Ten " March, 1881.

Twenty " 4th May, 1881.

In the Post Office stock of "specimen" surcharged stamps there are sheets of this series; each value in a separate wrapper, and the following remarks are endorsed on the respective covers or on the margins of the sheets themselves:

Two shillings. "Approved colour. Duty, 1881. April, 1881. Only 2s. stamp now issued."

Two shillings and sixpence. "Approved color, July 1881, Duty. Only D.S. in use at date."

Five shillings. "Approved color, 1881; 5s. Duty Stamp. Only stamp now issued, August, 1881."

Ten shillings. "Approved color, March, 1881, DUTY Stamps only. Only 10s stamp now issued."

Twenty shillings. "20s.; approved color. DUTY ONLY. Stamp at present in use, 4th May, 1881."

These endorsements as to approval of color seem to have been taken from the Treasury records, and refer to their approval as Duty Stamps.

It is evident that these stamps, with the exception of the 10s., were not submitted to the Postmaster-General for approval, because on the 7th March, 1881, the Under Secretary wrote to the Treasury, complaining that "the 2s. Duty Stamp lately issued, without consultation with this office, is almost the same as the 2d. Postage Stamp, and is often confounded therewith. As stamps are used for both Duty and Postage purposes it is desirable that the colors should be widely different. No samples of the new issue have been supplied to this Department, and consequently any objections on the score of color could not be raised at the proper time."

It is probable that the Under Secretary referred to the then recently obsolete 2d. stamp as resembling the 2s., as the then current 2d. was of an entirely different type, although of a similar color.

Upon the above complaint being referred to the Government Engraver, he stated that the 2s. stamp was printed in *green*. The Under Secretary replied, "Some mistake has been made, as the 2s. stamps passing through this office as postage stamps are the same color as the 2d. stamp."

I have quoted this correspondence, as it fully supports the fact that this series was admitted to frank letters, although primarily intended for revenue purposes.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue of March to May, 1881.

Lithographed in the colony. On thin white wove paper, watermarked with small crown over Q; white gum; perforated 12.

April 6th, 1881: 2 shillings, blue (shades).

August 28th, 1881: 2 shillings and sixpence, vermilion.

August 28th, 1881: 5 shillings, pale brown.

March 14th, 1881: 10 shillings, warm brown.

May 4th, 1881: 20 shillings, pink (shades).

Varieties. Imperforate.

2 shillings, blue.

10 shillings, warm brown.

I have received a communication from Mr. Jas. Thorpe, of the Government Printing Office, Brisbane, who has very kindly made search and found a sheet of the "script" paper, from which it appears the watermark is:

QUEENSLAND
POSTAGE + POSTAGE,
STAMPS + STAMPS

In the chapter treating of this issue (Vol. vi. p. 534, Oct., 1893) I stated that I had been unable to find an entire sheet of the paper, but that a proof "Treasury Bill" in the Government Engraver's specimen book was printed on a portion of a sheet, and showed the words "Queensland Postage Stamps," in disconnected script capitals in three lines, surrounded by an interlaced wavy border. Owing to the difficulty experienced in examining this proof I must have overlooked the repetition of the words "Postage Stamps" with the *fleuron* between.

Mr. Thorpe also states that the ½d. surcharge was applied at the General Post Office, the Government Engraver having no conveniences for such work.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Thorpe for this information, and the interest he is taking in my papers. There are still some points that require clearing up, and I will gladly receive and publish any further information.

THE STAMP PEST.

NOTE.—(Among the curiosities which this month, have fallen into the Editorial sack is the following ingenuous contribution. As the author dares us to publish it on the ground that "you paper fellows never will print both sides of the question," we give it almost in the indignant young gentleman's own words, making only such alterations as we are sure would recommend themselves to the taste of any "Censor Morum," for instance, of Mr. Faux, of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. The author would perhaps have been kinder had he sent his production to some other than a professedly philatelic journal, but our readers—or, at least, some of them—will doubtless feel a calm interest in seeing themselves as, at least, one of the "others" sees them. After all, as has been said before, none of us Philatelists are infallible, not even the youngest of us.)

It was all right as long as they kept to the back streets. In those good old days the feeble folk who, bereft of sufficient reason or energy to take up any study worth the name, wanted to add to their bits of ill-printed labels

pasted in tawdry albums, had to dive down dark alleys and find their curios in the shop of some faded tobacconist or aged and decayed stationer. The very toy shop was ashamed to deal in them, and even the poor traders who ministered to the sickly wants of the then collectors, were more than half ashamed of their wares. A few "specimens" were shrinkingly shown on a fly-blown piece of paper in an unattractive corner of the shop window, flanked by a dull, sticky wall of last year's toffee, or flavored by the too close neighborhood of half-a-dozen bloaters and a group of venerable oranges, old and dry in the shop window. When you went in to buy you were treated with the scant courtesy due to the least important customer; the smallest street arab who came in for his ha'porth of rock was a saner and steadier client. If you were well-dressed you caused a bitter disappointment to the hopeful shopman when he found you only came for stamps; if you were shabby you were allowed to see that the venerable huckster who condescended to trade in such idiotic trifles looked on you as little less than an idiot. And he was right.

Things have all changed now. Were it not so, there would be no need for even one honest young Englishman's raising his voice against this insolent and aggressive faction, this impertinent foolishness, which is one of the most painful signs of the degradation of the popular mind. The stamp dealer and stamp collector flourish. The former flaunt their shop windows in our brightest and busiest thoroughfares, while the latter number among their ranks some of the highest names of this unfortunate country. Art and science and music are losing their hold upon us; manliness and hard work are at a discount; we have "gone solid" for stamps. And as the calling of hard names and the use of big terms of reproach prove nothing anywhere, except at a political meeting, or in the fevered vestries of democratic parishes, let us briefly, calmly and dispassionately examine what there is in this study to attract any sane man, woman, or child.

Is there any Art in the thing? I have little hesitation in saying that there is as a rule less art in a postage stamp than can be found outside any threepenny box of chocolate. With the exception of the so-called Columbian issues, the postage stamp is but a poor thing, looked at from the artist's point of view. Vulgarity of design, cheapness of execution, colors which harmonize about as perfectly as the tunes of two rival barrel organs in the same street, ignoble representations of impossible heads of tawdrily glorified Dictators, Presidents, and Kings, as little like their originals as Ally Sloper resembled Apollo: such is the picture in this puny frame. And then the frame itself. The word for "stamp" or "Post office," ill-printed in some two dozen different languages, and the price—as artistic as the price ticket on a piece of pork! No, it is impossible, outside the walls of a lunatic asylum, to plead with any chance of obtaining a successful hearing that Art—even in its poorest form—has taken refuge on the face of these paltry lables. It is an utter sham and a delusion when men and women pretend they care for this trumpery stuff for its own sake. It is not true; for if it were, the reign of common sense would be over for us, and the day of fools have indeed begun.

Is there Science in Collecting? I think not. One of the most painful signs in the present day is the silly *dilettante* habit of giving great old names to idle and trifling occupations. The name of Science has indeed been turned to an ignoble use. What science can there be—I ask any man who has ever done a day's work in a laboratory or listened to a Dewar, a Huxley, or a Tyndall—what science can there possibly be in opening a book at a certain marked place and pasting a dirty piece of gummed paper in a vacant space left for it by the touting shopman? The shopman labels the pages

Mauritius or Spain or France or Tonga, as the case may be; you open the book at the page you want, and you stick in your stamp. The science of sanitation only, comes in as regards the method you adopt for wetting the gum on the little piece of puffing-advertisement paper which fastens your treasure in the book. But as to any other science, let us be candid enough to own once for all that there is none of it; perhaps a little more than is necessary to throw old linen into a clothes-basket, but certainly less than is needed to arrange it cleverly in the linen-cupboard when it comes back from the wash. Science! let us drop this twaddle and hear no more of it. There is more science in building a good kitchen fire, or brewing a glass of good beer, than in all the stamp collecting in the world. People have had the calm impertinence to tell me that it teaches history and geography, but that is arrant bosh. The finest stamp collection tells less of geography than a two-penny "Cook's Excursionist;" and unless History be degraded to a set of foolish caricatures of princes as they never were in real life, the less said of that claim the better.

Is there Literature in it? I know I am asking a good deal in pleading for admission into your columns for what I am going to say, but if you have any pluck about you, you will do a service to literature and thrash the matter out. "Philately," as the feeble folk will call it, has added—even more than the Penny Dreadful—to the degradation of English letters. It has introduced into our strong and beautiful language a set of words which have no justification from any philological point of view; it has, in its puny, poisonous way, debased the currency of our dear English tongue. It has introduced such diseased horrors as "wmk" and "perf;" it has degraded the word "fine copy" till no honest bookman can use it; it has killed the fine old flavor of "roulette" and inflicted on us even that last degradation of "Timbrology" and "Philately." Philately, indeed! It has flooded the market with periodicals written by men who know the English language only to wound it, ignorant of grammar and heedless of style, anxious only to stick their stamps—their foolish "adhesives"—on to any man who may be stupid enough to struggle through their halting sentence, or swallow their "puff preliminary." Then the pompous way that some of them have, and the beautiful paper on which they write; as if bosh were any the less bosh because it is printed on Whatman's hand-made. A penny whistle, good people, whether you put it in a Russia-leather case or not, remains a penny whistle still.

Is there any Money in it? Now at last we have it. Yes, there is. So many millions, mostly Philatelists. And, to trot out my candor once more, let us own the soft impeachment. Let us talk openly as over the Club fire—in *camerâ*—let us close the door quietly and keep even the faithful domestic from overhearing; let us whisper to each other, and not let the vulgar outsider in. We know all this talk about Art and Science and History and Geography is just so much twaddle and dust; we don't care a tinker's trap about it all. But what we do care, we men of light and leading in the philatelic world, is to buy a stamp for a shilling and sell it for half-a-crown; there's Science for you, my boy. We love to find a color in a rare stamp which these noodles run after and pay for; there's Art for you! Our history is the rise and fall of the prices of our paper lables, and our geography tells us where the fellows live who will give us best prices for what we know is worthless trash. Such is Philately. It is a trade, no more. And just as trade is honorable and great when it sails under its own big flag, so is it petty and contemptible when, needlessly ashamed of its own true name; it invokes such ancient gods as Art and Science, and hides its money-getting under the motley disguise of "Timbrology" or "Philately."

VERAX.

—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*—

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF PENNY POSTAGE
INTO THE UNITED STATES.

BY CHARLES WINDSOR,

Son of the Founder of the "City Despatch Post" of the City of New York.

This Post was known by the name of "Greig's Post," and was the *very first* introduction of the late Sir Rowland Hill's system, adhesive stamps, the greatly reduced charge and other advantages much required at that period in the United States.

The founder, sole proprietor, manager and director was Henry Thomas Windsor, a London merchant, then on a visit to the United States, and residing temporarily in the suburb of Hoboken.

My father sailed from Liverpool in the month of April, 1841, and reached New York in May. It was his intention to pass one or, if possible, two years in the United States. Up to the Autumn of that year he spent his time in visiting his friends and correspondents in Boston, Baltimore and other places, and then proceeded to see some of the grand scenery and wonders of this marvellous country.

On his journeys it struck him that the Postal arrangements were very inefficient and the Postage charges excessive. On his return to New York he mentioned the matter to his friend Mr. Greig, who listened to him with great interest, which increased when my father further intimated that he had a mind to venture on the formation of a Penny Post for the city, on the lines of Sir Rowland Hill's system; that he had carefully watched the effect of that system through the years 1840-41, and had great confidence in its ultimate result, but, he added, "I shall want some one to lend me his name." Mr. Greig at once offered his own, adding that he could be of no further service as the subject was quite new to him. My father satisfied him that he would attend to the actual work of the project, but that he had more confidence in the success of his Post if brought out in the name of an American who was locally known, than of himself who was a Londoner and a comparative stranger. Having agreed to this arrangement they set to work and the Post was started on the first day of the year 1842. I recollect my father telling me how he strained every nerve to get the Post in full working order before St. Valentine's Day, which he expected would be a very heavy day. And so it turned out, for the Post was inundated with letters, and, arrangements not being thoroughly completed, so many complaints of irregularity were made, that he greatly feared it would be the death-blow of the Post. His fears, however, proved groundless, for the public continued to support the undertaking, which was attended with such unmistakeable success, that it would seem not only to have excited the jealousy (if I may use the word) of the Government, but also to have stimulated the New York postmaster. The Government soon proscribed the continuance of the Post, asserting it to be an infringement of governmental rights.

Although I at first thought it resumed its usefulness, I now feel confident that it was forever abandoned, as, reckoning the short time it was in existence not to have exceeded six months, there would be left only one month for the arrangement of the "United States City Despatch Post," which was announced and commenced on the first of August, owing to the loud and persistent call of the citizens for the resumption of the prohibited Post. Thus this first Post should be regarded as unique in itself.

This little history, resting, as it does, so entirely on my bona fides, I feel bound, at the risk of my being tedious, to add such remarks as I think may induce my readers to share with me the confidence that I have, that my statements are essentially true. This Post would seem, most unjustly, to have fallen into oblivion, from which I am urged to rescue it. As I am now in my seventy-ninth year, and appear to have outlived all those who might have been able to throw some light upon it, I feel that if 'tis to be done 'twere well 'twere done quickly or the facts may *never* see the day.

Mr. C. H. Coster in his standard work on the U. S. Local Stamps, published in 1882, while he gives a most complete account of all the numerous others, makes a solitary exception of the post to which we are now giving attention. Of it he says: "*It was without doubt the first Penny Post in the United States,*" and breaks off abruptly with these words, "but I was unable to get any information about this post."

In treating of the Post entitled "The United States City Despatch Post," he cautions his readers not to confound this Post with the "City Despatch Post" which was established by Mr. Greig on the first of January, 1842.

That the "City Despatch Post" was so soon overlooked, I attribute to its short life and the almost immediate emission of the "United States City Despatch Post," which was its fac similie in every respect, except the addition of "United States" to the title and the use of paper of a different color.

My father mentions in his letters that his business address was 43 Broad Street, and Mr. E. D. Bacon was kind enough to hunt up in the British Museum Library the New York City Directory for 1842-3 and extracted from it the following, "Henry T. Windsor, Com. Mer., 43 Broad; h Hoboken." "Alexander M. Greig, Despatch Post, 46 William; h Brooklyn."

In my first letter to Mr. E. D. Bacon I mentioned the chief facts, which came first to my recollection and he drew up a paper which appeared in the *London Philatelist* for January, 1894. Since then I have carefully re-read my father's letters, and many little circumstances have come to my mind which did not occur to me at once, after so many years; I also discovered that Mr. Coster was now in New York. I wrote and requested him to make certain enquiries. In reply, after thanking me for the information I had given him, he says, "I can well remember the trouble I had in getting any information about it, when I was collecting the material for my book, and "the additional information which you gave me would have been invaluable. "Your father's old address, 43 Broad Street, is within a few doors of the "place from which I am writing, but *no traces of the past are now to be found.*"

As regards the stamps; considering the short existence of the Post, the half century that has elapsed since, the fact that collections were not dreamed of until many years after, the probability that the letters sent through the Post were of a useful yet of a trivial character, and not likely to be preserved (for the New York of that day would bear no comparison with the New York of to-day, and the distances from place were so short as to warrant the assumption that communications of any importance were mostly made personally), it is reasonable to suppose that very few of the stamps can now be existing. So much for the *used*, and as regards the *unused*, they being at that time of no intrinsic value whatever are not likely to have been hoarded up. My father, as proprietor, on his return home brought with him such as were at the office when its doors were closed. Some years after his death these came directly into my hands through the medium of my mother, who said to me at the time, "these are some of the stamps of your dear father's New

"York Post which he had when the Government compelled him to discontinue it, considering it to be an infringement of the Government's rights." I believe that no number of these genuine stamps are in existence.

I hope I may succeed rescuing this first Post, which formed the basis of all that have followed up to the present day, from its lengthened obscurity, in elevating it to that highest position to which it cannot fail to be considered as fully entitled. Should I succeed I shall at least have fulfilled the wishes of those who urged me on.

In conclusion I would recommend any person who may be offered a stamp of this first issue to be thoroughly satisfied that it is an undeniably authenticated one and not to accept it simply because it is entitled "City Despatch Post," as it may be the verisimilitude of one, yet not *the* thing, for I believe there were others who for some little time ran "City Despatch Posts" in competition with the "United States City Despatch Post," and may have imitated Greig's Post more closely than even the United States Post did.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The stamps to which Mr. Windsor refers as being in his possession, are the three cents black on grayish paper and the sheet contains thirty-six specimens arranged in six rows of six.

THE KEWKIANG POST OFFICE.

We publish below a very interesting letter received from a Baraboo correspondent, and two circulars issued by the Kewkiang P. O. which have been sent to us by our esteemed correspondents D. Benjamin and Wm. C. Eaton.

BARABOO, WIS., June 11, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., NEW YORK CITY,

Dear Sirs:—The Municipal Council of Kewkiang, China, have just issued a new set of stamps to be used between that city and other Chinese ports. The stamps are from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 40c. Now I represent a company who have secured 95,000 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c issue. The total issue is 100,000. Of the 95,000 I have 50,000 to be disposed of in America, 10,000 are to be sent to England, 15,000 to the continent, 5,000 to Australia, and 15,000 to Asia. The remaining 5,000 are to be used for postage in Kewkiang.

Now, knowing that you are very large dealers, I am going to offer you the entire 50,000 and get your bid on them. The stamps will be delivered as soon as they come from the engraver. The Municipal Council have placed \$100 in New York City with an advertising firm to advertise the issue.

I shall not offer this chance to any one until I hear from you. Of course I will furnish guarantees from the council of Kewkiang that no more than 100,000 will ever be issued. They will melt the dies, and get out a new issue at once.

An early reply solicited.

Yours truly,

H. L. HALSTED.

LOCAL POST OFFICE.

1.—The Kewkiang Local Post Office will be opened on June 1st, 1894. Hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on week days, for the sale of stamps. All communications should be addressed to the Postmaster, Mr. J. Charters.

2.—Rates will be the same as the Shanghai L. P. O. viz :

Letters, one cent per oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers and printed papers $\frac{3}{2}$ cent up to 4 oz., over 4 oz. at parcel rates.

Book post, $\frac{3}{2}$ cent for 2 oz. or fraction thereof, over 4 oz. at parcel rates.

Parcels not exceeding one pound 4 cents, every additional pound or fraction thereof one cent.

3.—Dimensions. No letter or parcel to exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width, 6 inches in depth, and no parcel shall exceed 11 pounds in weight.

4.—All mail matter should arrive at L. P. O. a quarter of an hour before Steamer is advertised to leave. Should it arrive too late it will be forwarded by following Steamer.

5.—Mails sent to Shanghai, Chinkiang, Hankow, and Coast Ports via Shanghai or other Ports having Local Post Offices must be stamped with the Kewkiang L. P. O. Stamp and will be delivered through the respective L. P. Offices.

6.—Mails for ports having no L. P. O. will be received if desired, and will be sent to the Steamer Co's Agents or to the Customs, as at Present, for distribution ; but the L. P. O. will accept no responsibility for these.

7.—All mail matter arriving here from Hankow, Chinkiang, or Shanghai or other places having Local Post Offices must bear the Stamp or be marked *paid* by the L. P. O. of the place they are sent from, or amount of postage will be collected on delivery.

8.—All mail matter from Ports having no L. P. O., viz., Wuhu, Nanking etc., etc., if sent to Kewkiang L. P. O. for delivery must bear the Kewkiang L. P. O. stamp (in the same way as letters sent to Shanghai from here have been up to the present stamped with the Shanghai L. P. O. stamps), or postage will be charged on delivery. It is requested that all concerned will inform their friends at aforesaid places of this regulation.

KEWKIANG.

A. J. FRANKS,

Honorable Sec. Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council of Kewkiang, China, having decided upon establishing a Post Office of its own, has issued a complete set of stamps costing one Mexican dollar, as follows :

40°
20°
15°
10°
6°
5°
2°
1°
 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
 $\frac{1}{2}$ °

\$1.00

The Council has resolved to limit the issue to 100,000 copies of each denomination. Stamps can be obtained from

THE POSTMASTER,
LOCAL POST OFFICE,
KEWKIANG,
CHINA.

U. S. S. MONOCACY,
HANKOW, CHINA, May 25, 1894.

Sirs:—I enclose herewith the regulations of the new post office at Kewkiang, China, together with a list of the stamps issued and a specimen of one of them.

On endeavoring to obtain a set of these stamps on my visit to Kewkiang, I was only able to get three values at the office, the office not yet having been officially opened and the other stamps not yet received from the hands of the Municipal Council. On my leaving an order for a few sets for my friends, the Postmaster said he would take the order but could not promise that the Municipal Council would allow him to fill it, as they were to hold an "indignation meeting" that evening to consider the whole question of the wholesale delivery of stamps to speculators, being very indignant over the fact that the person having the stamps in charge had already sold 95,000 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to one person, leaving but 5,000 for the use of the office and necessitating a new issue.

But, I said, the municipality is that much ahead. "Yes," replied the Postmaster with irritation, "but this issue of stamps is not a fool business. These stamps are for legitimate use and not a snide issue."

Doubtless the sale will continue to speculators demanding them, as I see no way it can be stopped, but it is evident the first transaction is entirely too wholesale for them. They feel that being forced to make a new issue (as I understand they can print no more from the old plates) of the lower values, so soon after opening the office, puts them apparently in a false position they do not like. It will be noticed that two kinds of half cents are issued. This was a queer idea to make the whole set just equal a dollar, and save making change for those who wished to buy "sets." I have only seen the 1, 2 and 20c, so cannot describe them. Each of these stamps is of the same type as the one enclosed.

Hastily but cordially yours,

W. C. EATON.
P. A. Engineer, U. S. Navy.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The Pope is undoubtedly a very intelligent man, but nevertheless he is firmly convinced that everything of which he does not approve is the work of the Freemasons. The average Protestant, who knows that Freemasonry concerns itself with oysters and beer, instead of politics and religion, smiles at the Pope's delusion and wonders if his Holiness can possibly be ignorant that all the evil in the world is the work of the Jesuits. Even Lord Beaconsfield did not hesitate to express the belief that the European secret societies were a tremendous political force, instead of a mere safety valve for the escape of political lunacy. And yet the men who believe in the power of the Freemasons, the Jesuits, and the secret societies entirely fail to perceive that the chief disintegrating force of the modern civilized world is the passion for collecting postage stamps, and that the postage stamp collector is infinitely more to be feared than is any other variety of political or religious fanatic.

It is obvious that the passion for collecting stamps destroys the moral fibre of the collector. It not only leads him to steal the stamps of rival collectors, but it induces in him an utter disregard of truth and honesty. The collector, in order to obtain foreign stamps, will write lying letters to

strangers in all parts of the world, pretending to desire information of one sort or another. His real object is to gain possession of the stamps which those persons who answer his letters affix to their replies. Thus the stamp collector is habitually guilty of deceit and trickery, and almost inevitably becomes unable to distinguish between truth and falsehood and utterly careless of the distinction between right and wrong.

But the chief aim in life of the stamp collector is to alter the political map of the world. He hails with delight the formation of any new independent State, for it means that a new series of stamps is about to be issued. He is equally delighted whenever any existing State loses its independence, for such State must cease to issue postage stamps, and the value of those which it issued in the days of its independence must constantly rise. It is thus the interest of the stamp collector to promote in every possible way the breaking up of kingdoms and republics and the formation of new ones. When the Confederate States of America declared their independence and issued a complete series of postage stamps, the stamp collector was an enthusiastic friend of the new Confederacy ; but no sooner had he provided himself with specimens of all the Confederate postage stamps than he earnestly hoped that the Confederacy would be crushed, so that the value of its stamps would rise in the market. Similarly the stamp collector was pleased when he was able to add to his collection the stamps of the new Italian kingdom, but to-day he lives in hope of seeing the Italian kingdom broken up into half a dozen independent States, all of which will have their own postage stamps. People sometimes wonder why the European nations have suddenly shown such a fierce desire to found Colonies and States in the heart of Africa. The real reason why England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium are establishing States of all sorts in Africa is, however, clear to the stamp collectors, who are filling their albums with stamps of the Congo State, the British East African Company, the German and French colonies, and all the other African real and pretended States. It is too much to suppose that the only men who are benefitted by these various African political adventures are secretly the originators and promoters of them ?

The number of stamp collectors in Europe alone is estimated to be more than 5,000,000, not including children under fifteen years of age. These collectors have completely subordinated patriotism and morality to the gratification of their ruling passion. Acting together with perfect unanimity, they can surely accomplish vastly more than the Freemasons, the Jesuits, and the combined secret societies of Europe. They are now trying to bankrupt Italy in hopes that a number of stamp-issuing States will take the place of the united Italian kingdom, and who shall say that they will not succeed ? They are advocating the formation of new "buffer States" between the boundaries of rival nations, and while most people imagine that such States, whether formed in Africa, Burmah, or Europe, are formed in the interests of peace, they are really formed solely in the interests of stamp collectors. When we remember that the only persons directly benefitted by the American civil war were the stamp collectors who now hold all the Confederate postage stamps, we need no longer wonder how it came about that a happy and united country was suddenly plunged into civil war. It is an ominous sign that occasionally a rash stamp collector remarks : " How nice it would be if each one of the United States were independent and had its own stamps ! " The day may yet come when this great Republic will be broken up into forty or fifty independent Commonwealths, so that each stamp collector can add forty or fifty new pages to his album.

If the Pope would only see things as they are, he would cease to fulminate against the Freemasons and would turn his attention to the dangerous intrigues of the stamp collectors. If the Protestant zealots who now believe that all strikes, earthquakes, and pestilences are the work of the Jesuits would only devote themselves to exposing the awful machinations of the postage-stamp collectors, they would prove themselves to be comparatively clear-sighted men. The greatest evil of the age is undoubtedly the Great Stamp Conspiracy, and it is the imperative duty of all honest patriots to use every lawful means for its complete suppression.

—*The New York Times.*

STAMPS ON THE FREE LIST

We take pleasure in informing our readers that a paragraph has been inserted in the Senate Tariff Bill, putting postage and revenue stamps, cancelled and uncanceled, on the free list. The credit for this is due to Mr. G. B. Calman, the well-known wholesale dealer, who has been assiduously at work in regard to the matter throughout the winter.

We have no doubt at all that the paragraph will be in the completed list when same is signed by the President. There never was any objection to putting stamps on the free list; the trouble has been that the legislators did not consider the matter of sufficient importance, and, therefore, would not pay any attention to it. It was only with great difficulty that one of the senators could be induced to propose the amendment of putting stamps on the free list.

It certainly is a happy ending to a long fight, as it is now almost four years since the dealers throughout the country have been making efforts to have the present tariff construed more favorably. As stamps will now be *absolutely free*, without any restrictions whatever, it will put an end to all the petty annoyances which stamp dealers have, unfortunately, been subjected to since the passing of the McKinley Bill.

ARE THE SO-CALLED "LOCAL STAMPS" OF CHINESE PORTS LEGITIMATE?

U. S. S. MONOCACY,
HANKOW, CHINA, May 25th, 1894.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

As the successive issues of stamps by the different foreign municipalities of China will doubtless lead to comments of various kinds, I think it will not be out of place to discuss, for the information of your readers, the position these stamps should be considered to hold among collectors. I am particularly moved to discuss this by an article lately published in a prominent Western Philatelic Journal, which speaks of these stamps as mere local issues by "private companies," and unworthy of collection; the said article going so far as to describe the official so-called "customs" stamps as "issued by a local company." Such statements are not only misleading, but betray a state of ignorance which should not appear in a prominent Philatelic Journal, and I think that, when the facts are stated, it will be seen that, however much we may deplore the multiplicity of issues, we must admit them to our collections as perfectly legitimate in every way and not "beats" in the ordinary meaning of that term.

While I have before defended the stamps of Shanghai, I have been equally ready to condemn in your journal the speculative sets recently issued, and having no axe to grind and no stamps to sell, I trust I may be considered as writing impartially and solely for the information of your readers about a subject concerning which there is evidently a great deal of misunderstanding. Much of the misconception concerning these stamps, I doubt not, comes from the unfortunate use of the words "local post" on the stamps of Shanghai, not intended to mean that they were local to Shanghai but to distinguish that office from the postal union offices in the municipality of the United States, Germany, Japan, etc.

This title the other municipalities seem to have followed as sheep follow their leader, with no apparent reason.

These foreign concessions which have issued stamps or are about to do so, are really independent communities, governed by Municipal Councils, and the stamps issued by their highest governing authority. Shanghai, aside from the French concession which has its own government, is made up, as far as territory is concerned, of a combination of the British and American concessions. It is governed by a Municipal Council, containing men representing all the principal nations, under a charter, local regulations and laws, originally ratified by the combined ministers at Peking. When I say "representing all the principal nations," I mean by birth, not in a political sense. It is practically an independent republic, owing allegiance to no other power, entirely independent of China or any other nation, except that all nations thus represented would doubtless protect them in case of trouble. That the Municipal Council of Shanghai, its highest governing power, should have the right to issue stamps I think no one can deny.

The other places are in general English Concessions and may be said to be under the protectorate of Great Britain and the British Consul has a large voice in their affairs, but the local government is done by a municipal council as at Shanghai, where all interests are represented. As stamps are, and must necessarily have been, indispensable for the large inter-China correspondence of these municipalities, hitherto for their convenience branches of the Shanghai post have been established at the various places and the stamps of Shanghai have been used.

That it should have finally dawned upon them that it was an abnormal state of affairs that Shanghai, with which they had nothing to do politically, should receive the revenues from the stamps they used, is not to be wondered at. It is without doubt the fact that the large patronage of dealers and speculators goes far to make the proposition of the issues of stamps financially feasible and successful, and doubtless also leads to the issue of additional values not absolutely necessary, but as these stamps are issued by the highest governing authority for postal purposes and carry letters to every part of China having a post office of its own, it is difficult to see how they can be treated as anything but perfectly legitimate issues which must have a place in all general collections.

It may be said that at many of these ports an official customs post exists which would supply the legitimate needs of the community. The answer to this is that the customs postal regulations require an exorbitant payment of five candareens per letter, equal in value to about eight Mexican cents, while the local posts all charge but one Mexican cent for the same service. In any event the existence of a Chinese post could not deprive an independent foreign concession of the right to issue stamps if they so elect. Their independence gives them the right. The exorbitant charge of the

customs post makes the necessity. These customs stamps of China, by the way, are an official government issue. The post office being placed in the hands of the Imperial customs service and the revenues going to the Imperial Government. To speak of them being issued by a "local company" is absurd. The fact that, owing to the general dishonesty of Chinese officials, the prominent places in the customs service are given by the Chinese Government to foreigners, no more makes them a "local company" than the stamps of the United States would be local should we appoint a few foreigners as post masters or collectors of customs.

That the issues of the foreign municipalities do not carry letters beyond the ports and cities of China is doubtless owing to the fact that these municipalities are not of sufficient size to be able to make contracts with ocean steamers and too small to enter the postal union. But to reject them we must reject all the Native Indian issues, the various issues of Mexico, aside from the general government issues, and indeed all stamps that do not carry letters beyond the confines of the country where issued. In fact these stamps of the foreign municipalities of China are much more legitimate than the latter for, while the latter are issued in each county by places all of which are component parts of one general government, the municipalities of China are entirely independent of each other and owe no allegiance whatever to the general government of the country.

Thus far Shanghai, Chefoo, Hankow, Kewkiang and Chungking have issued stamps. I am told that Tientsin and Chinkiang are about to do so, and the subject is being discussed at Nanking. Nanking, however, not being a treaty port, and having no independent territory or municipal council, the legitimacy of its stamps may be a matter of question, though they now have a branch of the Shanghai post there. It would not be a matter for surprise if all the foreign municipalities, sooner or later, issued stamps instead of depending on Shanghai.

However it is said that the Chinese Government is at last seriously considering that which it has been contemplating for so long a time, the establishment of a complete government postal system and entrance into the Postal Union. It is said confidentially that this will occur at no far off day. This will probably put an end to the various foreign local posts, as I doubt not China will then pass laws similar to our own, forbidding vessels or other carriers to carry letters without the regular government stamp, in which case, while of course the Chinese government could not stop the use of these local stamps as really "local," *i. e.* confined to the foreign concession where issued, it would make their use so limited as to cause the maintenance of a post office not worth while.

Meanwhile, however, it will be seen that these foreign issue must be considered legitimate and as much entitled to a place in our collections as are any other issues, for the mere fact that a government is small and sells stamps to speculators who demand them, can not throw them out or in the least impair their legitimacy. If so, "good bye" to half of our collections.

W. C. EATON.

COUNTERFEIT LYNCHBURG STAMPS.

We warn our readers to be very careful in purchasing this stamp, as within a very short time some very good counterfeits are being offered from different parts of the country. They are generally pasted on old

envelopes, some of which even have some genuine cancelled Confederate stamps on the inside of the envelope, so as to make it appear that the envelope has been used over again; we have seen these counterfeits both in light and dark blue, cancelled in aniline ink with ordinary circular date stamp. On this cancellation "Lynchburg" is spelled with a final 'h,' which we believe to be wrong, as on the genuine ones that we have seen "Lynchburg" is spelled with a final 'g.' So far, we have received these counterfeits from four different sources. We shall, in our next number, give half-tone illustrations of both the genuine and counterfeits.

COLLECTORS IN COUNCIL.

BY SIR CHARGE.

Topic:—Dealers and the London Philatelic Society.

I am much puzzled, Sir Charge, said Wide Roulette, as he drew his chair up to the fire, I am much puzzled at these rumors about dealers in the London Philatelic Society. I always understood that that particular society was strictly confined to amateurs.

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Tête Bêche, entering in time to hear the question.

"I—ha, ha, ha, well; ah, excuse me, Mr. Roulette."

Friend Wide Roulette looked at Tête Bêche and then at me, more puzzled than ever, so I proceeded to explain to him, as well as I could, and according to my knowledge, that the premier society professed to be strictly a society of amateurs; of collectors who had no sort of connection with the business side of postage stamps.

"Go on, Sir Charge," said Tête Bêche, "you'll arrive at a definition shortly, but do let me warn you, on the authority of Sir Charles Russell, that it is a dangerous and futile thing to attempt a definition."

"But I am not attempting a definition, Tête Bêche," I protested, "I am only telling friend Wide Roulette what I believe to be the accepted aims and objects of the premier London society."

"All right, go on," said he, "but take my word for it you are being drawn into a *definition*. No man ever touched this question yet who was not brought up at the *definition* problem. But go on with your explanation."

"Very well, I am surely on safe ground in describing the Philatelic Society of London as a society of collectors, managed by collectors, solely in the interest of collecting, a society which excludes dealers, not because it has any narrow prejudice against dealers, but because—because—"

"Hullo, Sir Charge, are you stuck already?" said that incorrigible, instead of helping me with a word. But I proceeded, "because it is believed that it is wisdom, for many reasons, to keep the work of the Society under the sole control of collectors."

"But in its list of members, which I have studied since my attention was attracted to this question, I note," said Wide Roulette, "the names of several dealers, professed dealers, and that puzzles me."

"Ha, ha," again Tête Bêche, "now, Sir Charge."

"True, that is so," I responded, "but they were members before the hard and fast line was drawn; one or two in fact were among the very founders of the society, I believe, or at any rate were old and respected members. They, of course, were not removed from the list. Then there are two or three others who, on the passing of the article confining the society to

amateurs, honorably sent in their resignations. Those resignations the society to its credit be it said, generously declined to accept."

"And outside of those there are no dealers in the society, are there Sir Charge?" said the incorrigible, facetiously giving me a dig in the ribs.

"I presume not," said I. "At all events, if there are, as honorable men, they should declare themselves, and send in their resignations."

"Hear, hear!" ejaculated Mr. Charles Perf.

"Hullo! Charlie! I didn't know you were in the room," said Tête Bêche, turning round and eyeing that young man a little curiously. "It strikes me, Charlie, that you had better send in *your* resignation to the collectors in council, for *you* have brought discredit and censure upon this cozy and harmless body by your bad puns."

"Me!" said Mr. Charles Perf, in horrified surprise.

"Yes, *you*, Charlie, *you*," pursued Tête Bêche. "Don't you know that you had the audacity to twist the familiar and respected letters 'P. J. of G. B.' into 'Puny Journal of General Banter,' at our last meeting?"

"Oh, murder!" said the offender in simulated alarm.

"Yes, murder, Charles," said his tantalizing friend. "I can assure you that if Brown were to catch you one dark night on Salisbury Plain that Skip-ton would precious soon thereafter have to write you up as an 'obsolete issue,' and the collectors in council would have to regret the loss of a promising member."

"I am not likely to wander into such lonely latitudes."

"No, you'd better not, young man, and if you'll take my advice you will offer friend Brown a peace offering of one or two of your panes of rare Selan-gor types."

"Catch me at it: I'd rather *borrow* a crescent and star or two, from him," said the culprit, in a defiant tone.

"Sir Charge we have not had your definition," said Tête Bêche, coming back to Mr. Wide Roulette's question.

"And I do not propose to humor you, friend Tête Bêche," I replied, "for you are in a mischievous and tantalizing humor to-night."

"But what about the real ground of complaint, those who are said to shelter their dealer-skirmishings under the cloak of collectors?" queried the relentless one.

To which I responded that I neither knew nor believed in such practices. And that I considered it a shameless thing on the part of some people to endeavor to twist the exchanging, or selling of duplicates into a phase of dealing. "Surely," I said, "a collector has a perfect right to sell his duplicates."

"Assuredly," agreed Wide Roulette. "Few collectors would be able to boast the collections they can to-day if they had not sold their duplicates to advantage and reinvested the money in such varieties as they still needed."

"Ah yes, but suppose a collector is noted to be continually buying and selling stamps that he does not collect? Is that dealing, my innocents?" asked Tête Bêche.

"On the face of it, one would be compelled to say 'yes,'" I admitted; "but to the suspicious and to the evil disposed, mole hills become mountains and I can imagine a collector, for instance, buying a general collection for the sake of one particular stamp, indeed, I know of such cases. That collector would, of course, sell off the stamps he did not want, and if that came to the knowledge of the evil disposed it would, I suppose, from what you suggest, friend Tête Bêche, be set down as dealing, but I cannot see that it deserves that appellation. A collector is—"

"Ah! now then, I said we should come to the definition," exclaimed Tête Bêche. "Now, Sir Charge, you are in for it! A dealer is—what? You can't shirk the *definition* this time."

"And I don't know that I am anxious to do so," I replied, "for, after all, the definition of a dealer is a simple matter."

"Well, then, what is a dealer?" asked Tête Bêche.

"A dealer, surely," I said, "is one who gets his living by buying and selling stamps for the sake of profit, and not for the purpose of collecting."

"But, putting aside your dictum that he must be getting his living by it, would you call a man a dealer who habitually bought and sold at a profit, single stamps of countries which he did not collect?" asked Tête Bêche.

I ruminated over this poser, and then replied, cautiously, that that would in my opinion be sailing very close to the line that divided the dealer from the collector, and then I put my friend Tête Bêche this poser: "A few weeks since I attended an auction in which there were a few books, and I bought rather more than I ought to have afforded, but a copy of Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," was being knocked down ridiculously cheap, as there were no big booksellers present. So I bought that work, with the knowledge that by resale to a bookseller I could cover the whole of my expenditures. Did that little operation make me a bookseller?" I asked.

Tête Bêche immediately put on his hat and bade me good night, declaring that I was an opportunist and an apologist of the very worst type, and we all parted with a good laugh at our discomfited friend.

REPRINTS OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF NATAL.

315 Bulwer Street,
PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL, S. AFRICA.
May 24th, 1894.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L't'd,
12 East 23d St., New York, U. S. America.

Dear Sirs:—Re Natal 1857-58 issues. Herewith balance of correspondence with the Government anent reprints of above, for your information.

Yours faithfully,

And Mait'd Tumbull.

PIETERMARITZBURG, 18 Timber Street,
1st March, 1894.

Sir:—In your capacity as the officer appointed by Government for the sale of postage stamps, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to assist me in procuring (10) ten dozen sets of postage stamps, similar in every respect to those of the official reprints made during the 12 months ending 2d May, 1893 by the Commissioners of Stamps.

I refer to the 1d, 3d, 6d and 9d of the 1857-58 issue of Natal postage stamps, of which official reprints were made during 1892 I believe.

I am most anxious to get these stamps for my numerous correspondents, who, seeing they are procurable here, are naturally anxious to have some.

Trusting you may be able to assist me herein, I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed), And'w. Mait'd Tumbull.

J. Chadwick, Esq., *Postmaster General*,
P. M. Burg, Natal.

General Post Office, PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.

No. 1690-94.

In any further correspondence on this subject the above number should be quoted.

2d March, 1894.

Sir :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and regret to inform you that I am unable to supply you with the stamps for which you apply, it having been decided some time ago by the Government that postage stamps not current were not therefore to be issued.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Chadwick, *Postmaster General*.

A. Maitland Tumbull, Esq., P. M. Burg.

G. P. O. No. 52-89.

PIETERMARITZBURG,

3d April, 1894.

Sir :—I have the honor to herewith enclose you a petition to His Excellency, the Governor, which I would thank you to assist me in placing before him.

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

(Signed), And'w Maitl'd Tumbull.

The Honorable,

The Colonial Secretary, Natal.

To His Excellency, the Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the native population.

The humble petition of Andrew Maitland Tumbull, Pietermaritzburg, in the Colony of Natal, Solicitor, sheweth,

Whereas, the first two issues of Postage Stamps for this Colony consisted of certain embossed devices upon colored wove papers and comprised the following denominations, viz :

1st issue 1857, 3d pink paper	and 2d issue 1858, 1d blue paper
6d green "	1d pink "
9d blue "	1d buff "
1sh buff "	

And whereas, at various dates subsequent to the abolition of the aforesaid form of postage stamps the Commissioners of Stamps (of postage stamps) for this Colony, have caused to be struck off impressions thereof for the benefit of Philatelists.

And whereas, the aforesaid Commissioners of Stamps did as recently as the later end of 1892 strike off impressions of certain of the aforesaid mentioned stamps, of the 1d, 3d, 6d and 9d denominations upon the original wove paper.

And whereas, your petitioner upon hearing thereof wrote to the Postmaster General on the 7th day of March, 1893, to be supplied with a certain quantity of each denomination.

And whereas, as a result of the correspondence which followed, your petitioner has been unable to obtain any of the said stamps.

And whereas, your petitioner is most desirous of obtaining the said stamps for the purposes of Philately.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Excelency may be pleased to instruct the Commissioners of Stamps (of postage stamps) for this Colony to strike him off the number (5 dozen) of each denomination applied for by him in his letter to the Postmaster General above referred to—upon the original colored wove papers.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) And'w Maitld Tumbull.

Pietermaritzburg, 3d April, 1894.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
NATAL, 3d April, 1894.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., enclosing a petition to His Excelency, the Governor.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) C. Bird.

Principal Under Secretary.

A. M. Tumbull, Esq., P. M. Burg.
2140-1000. 19-10-93.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
NATAL. 28th April, 1894.

1658-1894.

Sir:—With regard to your letter of the 3d inst. forwarding a petition praying that you may be allowed to receive reprints of certain issues of Natal postage stamps, I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that your petition has received due consideration, but the Government cannot sanction the reprinting of the issues of the stamps for which you have applied.

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

(Signed) C. Bird,

Principal Under Secretary.

A. M. Tumbull, Esq., P. M. Burg.

NOTES.

Mr. Gorgerat has sent to us the Niger Coast new $\frac{1}{2}$ p, chronicled last month. We also illustrate the various types of the preceding issue.



We read in the *Post Office* that the Hawaiian Government has ordered a new set of stamps to be used only between Oahu and the Leper Settlement in Malohoi.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Le Timbre Poste chronicles in the June number two varieties of the 25c black on rose, of the now obsolete Colonial stamps, surcharged vertically in
CONGO FRANCAIS

three lines

ENR

10 CENTIMES

in red, on one the surcharge reading upwards and on the other downwards. Now in the catalogue of Revenue stamps published by Mr. Moens we find on page 53, under the heading "French Congo, Receipt Stamp," the following:— 1st April, 1892. Stamp of the Colonies 1881 surcharged in red "CONGO FRANCAIS ENR."

13000 10c on 25c black on rose, red surcharge, price 75 centimes.

Is not this the same stamp as referred to above, and if so, which is its true nature?

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The provisional 6p stamp of Zululand, chronicled in February, turns out to be nothing but a provisional revenue stamp and is only valuable as a postage stamp when it bears a postal cancellation.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We read in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that dangerous counterfeits of the 20 pesos, of the 1893 issue of the Argentine Republic, are in existence. They can, however, be easily distinguished from the genuine as they are lithographed instead of engraved.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

According to Mr. Maury a series of adhesive stamps for Abyssinia is now being printed at the Government Printing Office in Paris; the series will consist of seven values from 5 centimes to 3 francs, and will be of two types: The first one presenting the Coat of Arms of the colony for the 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes stamps and the second one, for the higher values, will bear the portrait of the Negus Menelik II.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We have received from an official source the following list, giving the quantities issued of the various provisionals of the Seychelles Islands.

3c on 4c 42000
3c on 4c 120 (surcharge inverted)
12c on 16c 11760
15c on 16c 24000
15c on 16c 120 (surcharge inverted)
45c on 48c 7930
90c on 96c 4560

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The 20 shillings adhesive of Gold Coast chronicled last month is not printed in brown and red but in brown on red paper, with inscriptions in black.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* we learn that the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta unpaid letter stamps of Greece exist unperforated. A letter card of 20 lepta will shortly be issued.

From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that the black officially sealed stamp and the 2c postal card on yellow paper of Chili have been suppressed.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. Walter Morley, who has been the fortunate discoverer of many rare and unknown varieties in the stamps of Great Britain, has added another to his score, namely, the 4d plate 17, watermarked Garter, in green. He informs us that luckily the plate numbers on both sides have escaped obliteration, so that the evidence is doubly sure.—*Stamp News*.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Le Timbre Poste states that there are three varieties of the 40c, of the 1862 68 issues of Roman States, which are as follows :

- a. 40 cent. 12 mm. in length, broad 4
- b. 40. cent. 12 mm. " " "
- c. 40. cent. 11 mm. in length, narrow 4

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Le Timbre Poste states that it is intended to surcharge the remainder of the Don Henrique Jubilee stamps in order to help their sale.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Somebody, who has more patience than we have, has, according to the *Revue Philatelique*, counted the stamps, etc., catalogued by us in our 54th edition catalogue. The result is as follows :

- 27358 adhesives and envelopes.
- 2436 postal cards.
- 231 letter cards.

We do not guarantee this count, not having the time or patience to check them.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—According to the *Post Office* the 24c of the 1871 issue also exists on ribbed paper. The same paper chronicles a newly discovered local, consisting of a small oblong 17x8mm. with frame formed of star shaped ornaments, inscribed "HOPEDALE" Our contemporary does not state the

PENNY POST

color of the impression or of the paper. Mr. J. K. Schuh informs us that the 1 cent of the 1861 issue also exists on vertically laid paper as the 3 cents of same issue.

Adhesive stamps.

1861 issue.
Perforated.
Vertically laid paper.

1c blue
1871 issue.
Perforated.
Vertically ribbed paper.

24c purple

ANJOUAN.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

Envelopes.

- 1° Size 115x76 mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 2° Size 122x95 mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112 mm.
 25c black, *rose*

AUSTRIA.—*Der Philatelist* states that the 1gld exists printed in carmine, and the 2gld in blue, also that all the values from 1 to 50kr of the same issue (1890) exist without figure of value.

Adhesive stamps.

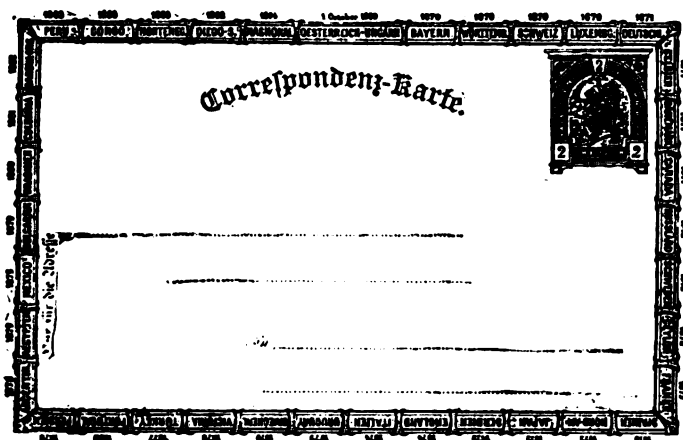
- Perforated 10½.
 1gld carmine (error)
 2gld dark blue "

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 2kr Jubilee card issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the first issue of postal cards. The stamp is of the same type as the current 2kr card but has the words "Correspondenz-Kart" curved instead of straight, and the border is formed of the names of postal card issuing countries, with the date of the first issue of postal cards. We have seen the current 1kr newspaper tax stamp perforated 11½.

Newspaper tax stamp.

- Perforated 11½.
 1k brown

Postal card.



Jubilee issue.
2kr brown, buff

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh sends us the current 5c with inverted *J* instead of *I* in "Posterijen."
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
5c green (POSTERIJEN)

BENIN.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.



Envelopes.

- 1° Size 115x76 mm.
25c black, *rose*.
- 2° Size 122x95 mm.
25c black, *rose*.

3° Size 146x112 mm.
25c black, *rose*.

BOSNIA.—We have been shown the 5kr adhesive perforated 10½ all around.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 10½,
5kr rose

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—On each sheet of two panes of the provisional 1 penny stamp are the four following varieties:

a. The “i” of “British” is without dot (third stamp from the right on first horizontal row of right pane).

b. First “i” of “British” is missing (second stamp from the left in the eighth horizontal row of right pane).

c. Lower part of “s” of “British” is missing (third stamp from the right in lower row of right pane).

d. “c” and “h” broken “Bechuanaland” (first stamp from the right in lower row of left pane).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Mr. J. R. F. Turner recently submitted to us a specimen of the first issue of this Company, being a 4annas gray imperforate, and in support of its philatelic legitimacy has kindly sent us the following letter :

Imperial British East Africa Company, Limited,
2 Pall Mall East, London, S. W.,
April 16th, 1894.

J. R. F. Turner, Esq.,
St. James St., Oxford.

Dear Sir :—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., regarding the 4anna gray stamps of this Company, I beg to state that these stamps were on sale at the Company’s offices at the same time as the other imperforated issues to any one who cared to purchase them, but as it was found undesirable to have two stamps of the same value printed in different colors, the order was altered before many of the 4anna gray had been finished, hence they are considerably rarer than the 8anna or 1 rupee gray, of which a large stock had been finished before we could stop the printers.

The two specimens you hold are quite legitimate, and can still be used for postage.

There is no objection to your giving publicity to the above facts should you so desire.

Yours faithfully,
E. Bradbridge, (for Secretary),
(*London Philatelist*).

Adhesive stamp.



Unperforated.

4a gray

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—According to *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny wrapper is now printed in green.
Wrapper.



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

CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge sends us the new 2c wrapper with stamp of same type as preceding issue.
Wrapper.



Size 125x315 mm.

2c purple, yellowish white

COCHIN CHINA.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles a series of provisional unpaid letter stamps which appear to have been in use from January to April of 1893. They consist of the now obsolete unpaid letter stamps of the colonies surcharged diagonally in black COCHIN CHINA; it is said that less than 100 sets were issued.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Provisional issue.

5c black, black surcharge

10c	"	"
15c	"	"
20c	"	"
30c	"	"
40c	"	"

60c black, black surcharge
 1fr brown, "
 2frs " "
 5frs " "

CUBA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a 10c postal card with stamp of current type.

Postal card.
 10c green, buff

DIEGO SUAREZ.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes :

Envelopes.



1° Size 115x76 mm.
 25c black, rose
 2° Size 122x95 mm.
 25c black, rose
 3° Size 146x112 mm.
 25c black, rose

DJIBOUTI.—A permanent series of adhesive stamps has replaced the adhesives chronicled some time ago. They are similar to the oblong Obocks but instead of the group of natives, the Djibouti stamps present a view of a city on the coast, so far we have only seen the 1 and 2c.

Adhesive stamps.
 1c black and claret
 2c claret and black

DUTCH INDIES.—The 10 and 30c adhesives are now issued with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
 10c red brown
 50c green

ECUADOR.—*Le Timbre Poste* gives the following as the list of the varieties of the lately issued "5 centavos" surcharged stamps.

- a. Value reading from bottom left to top right.
 - b. " " top right to bottom left.
 - c. " " top left to bottom right.
 - d. " " bottom right to top left.
- Surcharge measuring $25\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- (a) 5c black on 5s violet
 - 5c black on 1s blue
 - (b) 5c black on 1s blue
- Surcharge measuring $24 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- (a) 5c in black on 1s blue
 - 5c in black on 5s violet
- Surcharge measuring $25\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. (block letters)
- (a) 5c in black on 5s violet
 - 5c " 1s blue
 - 5c " 50c red violet
 - (c) 5c " 50c "
 - (d) 5c " 50c "
- On Telegraph stamps (same surcharge as last).
- (a) 5c in black on 5s violet
 - (b) 5c " 5s "

FRENCH CONGO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a few more provisionals surcharged vertically "Congo Francais" in black; there are two types of the surcharge on the 25c, one having the figures smaller and heavier. Some of those seen by Mr. Moens were cancelled "Brazzaville, 14 Juin 1892." We shall illustrate both types next month.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the various sizes of the 25c envelope just issued *Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

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

- 15c on 5c green on greenish, black surcharge type I
- 15c on 10c black on lavender, " " "
- 15c on 15c blue " " "
- 15c on 25c black on rose " " "
- 15c on 1fr bronze green on straw " " "
- 15c on 25c black on rose " " " II

Envelopes.



- 1° Size 115×76 mm.
- 25c black, *rose*
- 2° Size 122×95 mm.
- 25c black, *rose*
- 3° Size 146×112 mm.
- 25c black, *rose*

FRENCH GUIANA.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

Envelopes.

- 1° Size 115x76mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 2° Size 122x95 mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112 mm.
 25c black, *rose*

FRENCH GUINEA.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

Envelopes.

- 1° Size 115x76 mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 2° Size 122x95 mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112 mm.
 25c black, *rose*

FRENCH INDIA.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

Envelopes.

- 1° Size 115x76mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 2° Size 122x95mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112mm.
 25c black, *rose*

FRENCH OCEANICA.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

Envelopes.

1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112mm.

25c black, *rose*

FRENCH SOUDAN.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* chronicles, besides the regular issue of adhesives, envelopes, cards and letter cards of same type, two provisionals surcharged on the now obsolete stamps of the Colonies.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

15c on 75c carmine on rose

25c on 1fr bronze green on straw

Regular issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on blue

2c brown on buff

4c claret on lavender

5c green on greenish

10c black on lavender

15c blue

20c red on green

25c black on rose

30c brown on bistre

40c red on straw

50c carmine on rose

75c black on orange

1fr bronze green on straw

Envelopes.

1° Size 115x76 mm.

5c green

15c blue, *greenish*

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

15c blue, *greenish*

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

15c blue, *greenish*

25c black, *rose*

Postal cards.

10c black, *greenish gray*

10x10c black, *blue*

Letter cards.

15c blue, *gray*

25c black, *rose*

GUADELOUPE.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

Envelopes.



1° Size 115x76 mm.
25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.
25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.
25c black, *rose*

GUATEMALA.—Mr. Barthelemy has shown us the 200c adhesive stamp surcharged with new value in the same manner as the provisional 10c chronicled last month. We have also received the 150c surcharged "6 centavos" in a similar way, and we learn through an official decree (a copy of which we have received) that the 100c has been surcharged "2 centavos". It appears that the 10 on 75c exist with double surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

2c on 100c mauve, dark blue surcharge
6c on 150c dark blue, red surcharge
10c on 200c orange, dark blue surcharge
10c on 75c carmine, black surcharge (double surcharge)

GUINEA.—We have seen a sheet of the 40 reis yellow of the 1885 issue on which all the stamps with the exception of the 4 upper ones of the left vertical row have double surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
40r yellow, black surcharge (double surcharge)

HONG KONG.—We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Gardner for the sight of a 18c violet of 1875, watermarked C. C. and Crown, imperforate. The stamp which is unused, does not differentiate from the ordinary perforated specimens in any way, and is either the result of a lapsus of the perforating machine, or else one of the not inconsiderable number of stamps belonging to "England and Colonies" that are occasionally met with in unused imperforate condition, and are practically *unfinished* stamps.—*London Philatelist.*

Adhesive stamp.



Unperforated.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
18c violet

ITALY.—The 45c is now issued in type similar to the current 25c.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
Watermarked Crown.
45c gray

IVORY COAST.—A 25c envelope has also been issued in this colony.
Envelopes.



- 1° Size 115x76mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 2° Size 122x95mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112mm.
 25c black, *rose*

KEWKIANG.—The following adhesives have just been issued by this treaty port.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 11 ½.
 ½c purple
 1c black
 2c red
 5c blue
 6c yellow
 10c black on *yellow*
 15c red on *yellow*
 20c green
 40c black on *red*

LABUAN.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles two reply cards, similar to the single card of 1881 issue.

Postal cards.

- 1x1c lilac, *buff*, *F* 1
 3x3 green, " "

MARTINIQUE.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

Envelopes.



- 1° Size 115x76mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 2° Size 122x95mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112mm.
 25c black, *rose*

MAYOTTE.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

Envelopes.



- 1° Size 115x76mm.
25c black, *rose*
- 2° Size 122x95mm.
25c black, *rose*
- 3° Size 146x112mm.
25c black, *rose*

MEXICO.—Mr. E. P. Mann has shown us a block of the current 5c adhesive stamps perforated "6" horizontally and perforated 12 vertically, with the exception of one of the vertical rows which is also perforated "6". We have also received the new official stamps perforated "6" and perforated "12", and besides the two postal cards chronicled last month we have received the new 5c card for Interior Service. We have also received four envelopes with stamp of same type as current adhesive and having in the upper left corner the frank of the National Mexican Express in blue green, with price in carmine with the exception of the 10 x 15c on which the price is of the same color as the frank.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked **CORREOS EUM** on every horizontal line of 10 stamps.
Wove paper.

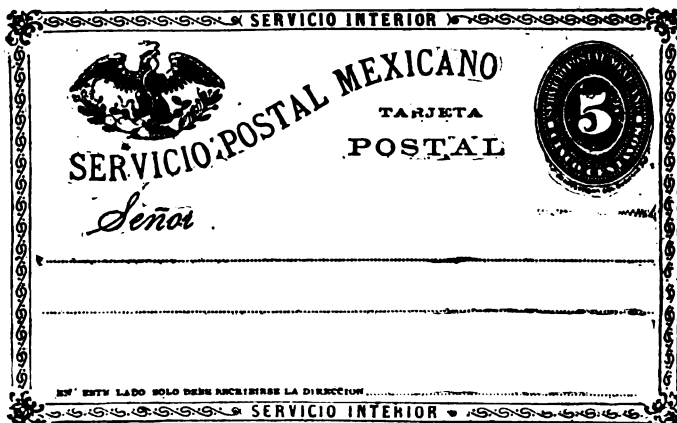
Perforated 6 at top and bottom, regular perforation 12 at sides.

- 5c blue
Perforated 6 at top, bottom and left side, perforated 12 at right side.
- 5c blue
Perforated 6 at top, bottom and right side, perforated 12 at left side.

5c blue
Official stamps.



Perforated 6.
blue
Perforated 12.
blue
Postal card.



5c ultramarine, red inscription, *white*
National Mexican Express Envelopes.



PARA SOBRES $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ. = 15 GRAMOS

White wove paper.
Size 152x90 mm.
10c scarlet x 15c blue green
20c scarlet x 25c blue green and carmine
20x20c scarlet x 25c blue green and carmine
Size 241x87 mm.
20c scarlet x 15c blue green and carmine

MONACO.—The *Stamp News* chronicles the 10x10c reply card as being printed now on *blue* instead of *buff* card.

Postal card.
10x10c red brown, *blue*

MOROCCO.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the 5c Mazagan Marakech has been surcharged '20 Centimos.'

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 10,

20c on 5c green, black surcharge.


MOZAMBIQUE CO.—We have received the 2½ reis newspaper stamp of Mozambique surcharged horizontally in black COMP a De MOCAMBIQUE.

Newspaper stamp.

Perforated 11½.

2½r brown, black surcharge

NEW CALEDONIA.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the current 5 and 20 centimes adhesives have been surcharged in black  in order to transform them into unpaid letter stamps of these values.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green on greenish, black surcharge

20c red on green “ “

Envelopes.



1° Size 115x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

NOSSI BE.—A 25c envelope with stamp of the same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

Envelopes.



1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

- 2° Size 122x95mm.
 25c black, *rose*
 3° Size 146x112mm.
 25c black, *rose*

OBOOK.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* chronicles the following envelopes, cards and letter cards for the Camel Service. On all, the stamp is of the same type as the adhesives for the same service.

Envelopes.



- 5c light green and brown, *greenish*
 15c light blue and carmine, *blue*
 25c black and blue, *rose*
Postal cards.
 10c black, *pale green*
 10x10c black, *blue*
Letter cards.
 15c black, *gray*
 25c " *rose*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 2 4-8c of 1882 issue surcharged "Habilitado Para Derechos" in violet and used postally.

Provisional revenue used postally.

Perforated.

- 2 4-8c blue, violet surcharge

PORTO RICO.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the issue of a 6c adhesive, a value which, so far, has never existed in this Colony.

Adhesive stamp.



- Perforated 14.
 6c carmine

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—According to *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* a 1 tanga adhesive has been issued, similar in type to the 50 reis Angola stamp chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1t rose

REUNION.—Mr. P. Noel has shown us a third variety of the provisional 2c on 20c issued at the end of last year. A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.



Perforated 14x13½.
2c on 20c red on green, type III, black surcharge



Envelopes.

1° Size 115x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

ROUMANIA.—To the new stamps chronicled in April we can add the 25 bani which has just been issued, the type of which is similar to the 50 Bani.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 13.

Watermarked PR.

15b mauve

RUSSIA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 10 kopecs of 1865 issue with green centre.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

10k brown and green (error)

ST. MARIE de MADAGASCAR.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

Envelopes.



1° Size 115 x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

Envelopes.



1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112mm.

25c black, *rose*

SIAM.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the provisional 4a on 1a card with the figures of the value of the surcharge larger than in the previous issue.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

4a on 1a red, black surcharge, yellow (figures of value larger)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Major McCallum calls to our attention that one stamp an every sheet of the 10c on 24c has the 'o' of '10' smaller.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

10c on 24c green (variety)

JOHORE.—We have omitted to chronicle the following provisionals issued at the same time as the 3c on 4c chronicled previously.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

- 3c on 2c purple and yellow, black surcharge
- 3c on 5c " " green " "
- 3c on 6c " " blue " "
- 3c on 1d green and carmine " "

TUNIS.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the current 10 centimes adhesive stamp as being printed on blue instead of lavender paper. The same paper states that the 75c orange previously chronicled has only just been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14x13½.

10c black on blue (error)

URUGUAY.—We have received from Mr. J. Leroy the new stamps heralded some time ago, the types are the same as the respective values of the 1889 issue. We shall illustrate the 2 and 3 pesos next issue.

Adhesive stamps.





Perforated 14.
 1c blue
 2c brown red
 5c rose
 7c green
 10c orange yellow
 20c brown

25c vermilion
 50c lilac
 1p light blue
 2p carmine
 3p dull violet

WURTEMBERG.—We have just discovered that we have omitted to catalogue the 5 and 10pf envelopes on yellow buff paper.

Official envelopes.



Yellow buff wove paper.
 Size 188x120 mm.
 5pf violet
 10pf red

ZULULAND.—A permanent 1p adhesive stamp has just been issued of the ordinary De La Rue type. Mr. Osborne informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ p will be issued in October and early in 1895 the $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 6p, 1 and 4 shillings and £1 and £5 will be issued. All the values from $\frac{1}{2}$ p to 6p are printed in lilac and have inscriptions in green on the $\frac{1}{2}$ p, light blue on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, bronze on the 3p and black on the 6p; the 1 and 4 shillings are printed in green and in the case of the four shillings the inscription is in red. The £1 and £5 are printed in red with inscription in lilac on the £1 and black on the £5.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 1p lilac and carmine

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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 OLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

NEW ZEALAND.—Continued.

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1882-90.

I. Revenue stamps of the issue of 1861, white wove paper, watermarked N. Z. Size 21x37 mm.



		312	6p brown, value in blue
		313	8p blue, " black
		314	8p blue " red
		315	1sh violet " green
		316	1sh 4p bistre, value in blue
		317	1sh 6p bistre " "
		318	2sh rose " "
		319	2sh 6p bistre " "
		320	2sh 10p brown " "
		321	3sh mauve " green
		322	3sh 4p bistre " blue
		323	4sh rose " "
		324	4sh 10p brown " "
		325	5sh mauve " green
		326	5sh 4p lilac " "
		327	6sh rose " blue
		328	6sh 8p blue " red
		329	7sh blue
		330	7sh violet, value in red
		331	7sh 6p blue " black
		332	7sh 6p purple " red
		333	8sh red " blue
		334	9sh violet " red
		335	9sh gray " blue
		336	10sh red " green
		337	10sh red " blue
		338	15sh lilac " "
		339	15sh lilac " red
		340	1s pink " blue
		341	1s 10sh red " green
		342	1s 10sh brown " "
		343	2s orange " blue
		344	2s 10sh pink " "
		345	3s red " "
301	1p lilac, value in red		
302	2sh red, value in green		
303	6sh 8p blue, value in black		
304	8sh red, value in green		
305	9sh violet, value in red		
II. Revenue stamps of 1868 issue, same type, paper and watermark as preceding issue.			
Perforated 12½, 10x12½.			
306	1p lilac, value in green		
307	1p red " green		
308	2p green " red		
309	2p green " black		
310	4p green " "		
311	6p brown " "		

III. Revenue stamps of 1880 issue, white wove paper, watermarked N. Z. Size 18½x 22½mm.



- Perforated 12x11½.
- 346 1p lilac
- 347 1p blue

IV. Revenue stamps of 1881 issue; white wove paper, watermarked N. Z. and small truncated star. Size 21½x37mm.



- Perforated 12, 12½.
- 348 4p red brown
- 349 6p red
- 350 8p dark green
- 351 1sh rose
- 352 2sh blue
- 353 2sh 6p dark brown
- 354 3sh violet
- 355 4sh rose lilac
- 356 4sh brown red
- 357 5sh green
- 358 6sh rose
- 359 7sh blue
- 360 7sh 6p dark gray brown
- 361 8sh blue
- 362 9sh orange
- 363 10sh rose brown
- 364 15sh green
- 365 15sh gray
- 366 1£ rose
- 367 30sh violet brown
- 368 1£ 15sh yellow



369 2£ mauve



- 370 2£ 10sh red brown
- 371 3£ green
- 372 4£ ultramarine
- 373 5£ blue



- 374 6£ orange
- 575 7£ brown red
- 376 8£ green
- 377 9£ rose
- 378 10£ blue

V. Land Deeds stamps of 1877 issue; white wove paper, watermarked N. Z. and truncated star.



- Perforated 13.
- 379 1sh green

VI. Law Courts stamps of 1875 issue; white wove paper, watermarked N. Z. and small truncated star.



Perforated 13.
380 1sh green, value in red
NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

March 1873.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
16x19mm.

I. Watermarked N. Z.



- 1° Perforated 10.
- 501 ½p rose
- 2° Perforated 12.
- 502 ¼p rose
- 3° Perforated 10x12.
- 503 ½p rose
- 4° Perforated 13.
- 504 ½p rose

II. Unwatermarked,

- 1° Perforated 10.
- 505 ½p rose
- 2° Perforated 12.
- 506 ½p rose
- 3° Perforated 10x12.
- 507 ½p rose

Variety: Unperforated horizontally, per-
forated 12 vertically.

- 508 ½p rose
- 1875.

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

Watermarked small six rayed star.

- 1° Perforated 10.
- 509 ½p rose
- 2° Perforated 12.
- 510 ½p rose
- 3° Perforated 10x12.
- 511 ½p rose
- 4° Perforated 12½.
- 512 ½p rose

1891.

Same type as preceding issue, typograph-
ed on the same paper as regular adhesive of
corresponding date.

Watermarked N. Z. and small five rayed
truncated star.

Perforated 12½.

- 513 ½p rose
- 514 ¼p deep rose

As the paper on which these stamps are
printed was made for stamps of a larger size,
some of the stamps of this issue are found
without any watermark or only with the star,
we have also seen blocks of 120 stamps (10
horizontal rows of 12 stamps) in which the
last horizontal row but one was watermarked

NEWZEALAND in double lined capitals
leaving the stamp between W. and Z., un-
watermarked, in some rows either the first
or last stamp is also unwatermarked.

On the sheets of regular adhesives this water-
mark is found either in the border or between
the panes.

RAILWAY NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

January 1st 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
23x29 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 601 ½p black
- 602 1p lilac
- 603 2p blue
- 604 3p yellow
- 605 3p brown
- 606 4p red
- 607 6p green

Variety: Vertically laid paper.

- 608 1p lilac

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

October 1886.

Typographed on white or colored wove
paper. Size 21½x24½ mm.



1° Unperforated.

- 701 no value, black, white p
- 702 " rose violet, bluish p

2° Perforated 13.

- 703 no value, black, white p
- 704 " black, light blue p (1889)

1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
23x30 mm.



Perforated 13.
705 no value, black

1892.

Regular adhesives of corresponding issue, surcharged diagonally "O. P. S. O." (on public service only) in violet.

Perforated 10.

706 1p rose
707 2p lilac
708 5p olive green
709 6p brown

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small truncated star.



Perforated 11½.

801 ½p purple
802 1p blue
803 2p red brown
804 3p chocolate
805 6p green
806 1sh rose pink

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

April 1st 1878.

Stamp same type as newspaper adhesive, typographed to the right in upper part; above the stamp is an oblong label with single frame the corners of which are formed by ornaments, containing the following inscription in four lines: "THIS Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, letter rates will be charged."

Stout white wove paper.



Size 103x320mm.

901 ½p rose

September 1880.

Stamp, impression, etc, same as preceding issue, ordinary yellowish wove paper, watermarked vertically two five-rayed stars with crown in centre and below in two lines. ONE HALF PENNY NEW ZEALAND in single lined capitals.

1° Size 107x280 mm.

902 ½p rose

2° Size 95x275 mm.

903 ½p rose

1889.

Stamp, impression, paper and watermark; same as preceding issue, but frame of label undulated instead of straight.

Size 96x280 mm.

904 ½p rose

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

October 1886.

Stamp same type as official adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



Size 137x80 mm.

1001 no value, red

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

October 1886.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper.



Size 137x80mm.

1101 No value, black

OFFICIAL WRAPPERS.

1885.

Coat of Arms of Great Britain, with following inscription: "On Public Service—New Zealand Gazette—Exempt from Postage" typographed in black on white or blue paper. Size 160x325mm.

- 1201 No value, black, white p
- 1202 " black, blue p

OFFICIAL STAMPED ADDRESS LABEL.

1886.

Label of yellowish white wove paper, with double lined frame; stamp of same type as official adhesives of corresponding issue, printed in upper right corner; to the left of the stamp "On Public Service only"; at lower part of label "Printing and Stationery Departments,—Wellington, N. Z. 18." Stamp, inscriptions etc., printed in black. Size 127x83 mm.

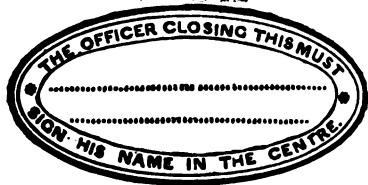
- 1301 no value, black

OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMP.

1890.

Typographed in black on buff wove paper.

NEW ZEALAND.



OFFICIALLY SEALED.

Perforated.

- 1401 no value, black

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony, but revenue stamps from which the pen cancellation has been removed by some chemical and replaced by a forged postal cancellation are plentiful; generally some faint traces of the original pen cancellation may be detected by the aid of a strong glass, but as this is not always the case, collectors should be very cautious and only purchase these stamps from reputable and experienced dealers.

NICARAGUA.

Currency, 100 CENTAVOS—I PESO—60 cents U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862.

Engraved on yellowish wove paper. Size 22½x18½mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 1 2c dark blue
- 2 5c black

1869-71.

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



Perforated 12.

- 3 1c brown (1871)
- 4 2c dark blue
- 5 2c blue
- 6 5c black
- 7 10c vermilion
- 8 25c green

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

- 8a 10c vermilion

End 1877-80.

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

Rouletted.

- 9 1c brown (April 1878)
- 10 2c dark blue (Sept. 1878)
- 11 5c black (End 1877)
- 12 10c vermilion (July 1880)
- 13 25c green (End 1879)

End 1882.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 22½x25mm.



Perforated 12.

- 14 1c green
 15 2c carmine
 16 5c blue
 17 10c lilac
 18 15c yellow
 19 20c slate
 20 50c violet

January 1st 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 21x25mm.



Perforated 12.

- 21 1c brown
 22 2c vermilion
 23 5c blue
 24 10c slate
 25 20c red
 26 50c violet
 27 1p dark brown
 28 2p green
 29 5p rose
 30 10p orange

January 1st, 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 21½x28½mm.



Perforated 12.

- 31 1c yellow bistre
 32 1c reddish bistre
 33 2c red
 34 5c blue
 35 10c slate
 36 20c rose
 37 50c purple
 38 1p brown
 39 2p green
 40 5p brown red
 41 10p orange

Variety: Error of color.

42 10c blue

January 1st, 1892.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 21x28mm.



Perforated 12.

- 43 1c yellow brown
 44 2c red
 45 5c blue
 46 10c slate
 47 20c carmine
 48 50c purple
 49 1p brown
 50 2p green
 51 5p carmine
 52 10p orange

January 1st, 1893.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 20½x26mm.



1° Perforated 12.

- 53 1c yellow brown
 54 2c vermilion
 55 5c dark blue
 56 10c slate
 57 20c red
 58 50c violet
 59 1p dark brown
 60 2p green
 61 5p rose
 62 10p orange

Varieties:

a. Unperforated horizontally.

63 1c yellow brown

b. Unperforated vertically.

64 2c vermilion

c. Error of color.

65 2c dark brown

2° Perforated 14.

66 5c dark blue

January 1st, 1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 19x23mm.



Perforated 12.

- 67 1c yellow brown
- 68 2c vermilion
- 69 5c deep blue
- 70 10c slate
- 71 20c red
- 72 25c s=a green
- 73 50c mauve
- 74 1p brown
- 75 2p green
- 76 5p red brown
- 77 10p orange

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

January 1st, 1890.

Same type as regular adhesive of corresponding issue, but printed in ultramarine and surcharged in red

FRANQUEO OFICIAL

Perforated 12.

- 201 1c ultramarine, red surcharge
- 202 2c " " "
- 203 5c " " "
- 204 10c " " "
- 205 20c " " "
- 206 50c " " "
- 207 1p " " "
- 208 2p " " "
- 209 5p " " "
- 210 10p " " "

Varieties :

- a. Double surcharge, one over the other.
- 211 1c ultramarine, red surcharge
- b. Double surcharge, one below the other.
- 212 1c ultramarine, red surcharge

January 1st, 1891.

Same type as regular adhesives of corresponding issue, lithographed on white wove paper and surcharged vertically in red

FRANQUEO OFICIAL

These stamps were printed from four different plates, the first two consisting of 100 stamps; in 10 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each and the last two consisting of 130 stamps in 13 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each; the first plate was formed of stamps of the 1 cent denomination; the second, of stamps of the 2 cent denomination; the third plate was formed of thirty 1 centavo stamps, and twenty-five each of the 20c, 50c, 2 and 10 pesos denominations; the fourth plate contained thirty 2 centavos stamps and twenty-five each of the 5, 10 centavos, 1 and 5 pesos; we give below diagrams of 3rd and 4th plates.

50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	20c	20c	20c	20c	20c
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	20c	20c	20c	20c	20c
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	20c	20c	20c	20c	20c
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	20c	20c	20c	20c	20c
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	20c	20c	20c	20c	20c
2p	2p	2p	2p	2p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
2p	2p	2p	2p	2p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
2p	2p	2p	2p	2p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
2p	2p	2p	2p	2p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
2p	2p	2p	2p	2p	10p	10p	10p	10p	10p
1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c
1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c
1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c	1c

Plate III.

10c	10c	10c	10c	10c	5c	5c	5c	5c	5c
10c	10c	10c	10c	10c	5c	5c	5c	5c	5c
10c	10c	10c	10c	10c	5c	5c	5c	5c	5c
10c	10c	10c	10c	10c	5c	5c	5c	5c	5c
10c	10c	10c	10c	10c	5c	5c	5c	5c	5c
5p	5p	5p	5p	5p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p
5p	5p	5p	5p	5p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p
5p	5p	5p	5p	5p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p
5p	5p	5p	5p	5p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p
5p	5p	5p	5p	5p	1p	1p	1p	1p	1p
2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c
2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c
2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c	2c

Plate IV.

Perforated 12.

- 213 1c green, red surcharge
 - 214 2c " " "
 - 215 5c " " "
 - 216 10c " " "
 - 217 20c " " "
 - 218 50c " " "
 - 219 1p " " "
 - 220 2p " " "
 - 221 5p " " "
 - 222 10p " " "
- Varieties : Without surcharge.
- 223 1c green
 - 224 2c " "
 - 225 5c " "
 - 226 10c " "
 - 227 20c " "
 - 228 50c " "
 - 229 1p " "
 - 230 2p " "
 - 231 5p " "
 - 232 10p " "

January 1st, 1892.

Same type as regular adhesives of corresponding date, surcharged **FRANQUEO OFICIAL** in dark blue.



Perforated 12.

233	1c	light brown, dark blue surcharge
234	2c	" " " "
235	5c	" " " "
236	10c	" " " "
237	20c	" " " "
238	50c	" " " "
239	1p	" " " "
240	2p	" " " "
241	5p	" " " "
242	10p	" " " "

Variety: Surcharged at bottom instead of top.

243 1c light brown, dark blue surcharge.

January 1st, 1893.

Same type as regular adhesives of corresponding date, surcharged

**FRANQUEO
OFICIAL**

horizontally in red.

Perforated 12.

244	1c	slate, red surcharge
245	2c	" " "
246	5c	" " "
247	10c	" " "
248	20c	" " "
249	25c	" " "
250	50c	" " "
251	1p	" " "
252	2p	" " "
253	5p	" " "
254	10p	" " "

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

255 2c slate, red surcharge

b. Without surcharge.

256 5p slate

January 1st, 1894.

Same type as regular adhesives of corresponding date surcharged horizontally **FRANQUEO OFICIAL** in black.



Perforated 12.

257	1c	orange, black surcharge
258	2c	" " " "
259	5c	" " " "
260	10c	" " " "
261	20c	" " " "
262	25c	" " " "
263	50c	" " " "
264	1p	" " " "
265	2p	" " " "
266	5p	" " " "
267	10p	" " " "

ENVELOPES.

1888.

Stamp same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, typographed in upper right corner on various papers.



Size 160x88mm.

401 5c blue, yellow laid p

402 10c violet, blue laid p

End 1889.

Provisional issue.

10c envelopes of preceding issue surcharged in red with new value.



Size 160x88mm.

Blue laid paper.

403 5c on 10c violet, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge, one across and one below the stamp.

404 5cx5c on 10c violet, red surcharge

b. Double surcharge, one across and one above the stamp.

405 5cx5c on 10c violet, red surcharge

c. Double surcharge, one across the stamp and one inverted, in left lower corner of envelope.

406 5cx5c on 10c violet, red surcharge

d. Triple surcharge across the stamp.

407 5cx5cx5c on 10c violet, red surcharge

January 1st, 1890.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on amber wave paper.



- 1° Size 150x87mm.
- 408 5c blue
- 2° Size 160x92mm.
- 409 10c gray
- 3° Size 172x95mm.
- 410 20c rose
- 4° Size 195x94mm.
- 411 30c red brown
- 5° Size 240x102mm.
- 412 50c pale violet

January 1st, 1891.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white and amber wove paper.



I. White wove paper.

- 1° Size 152x90mm.
- 413 5c blue
- 2° Size 159x91mm.
- 414 10c gray

II. Amber wove paper.

- 1° Size 150x86mm.
- 415 5c blue
- 2° Size 195x94mm.
- 416 20c red
- 3° Size 239x101mm.
- 417 30c brown
- 418 50c pale violet

January 1st 1892.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on various colored wove paper.



I. Salmon wove paper.

- 1° Size 152x90mm.
- 419 5c blue

II. Blue wove paper.

- 2° Size 159x91mm.
- 420 10c gray

III. Amber wove paper.

- 1° Size 186x95mm.
- 421 20c red
- 422 30c brown
- 2° Size 241x105mm.
- 423 50c violet

January 1st, 1893.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on salmon wove paper.



1° Size 149x86mm.

- 424 5c dark blue
- 425 10c lilac

2° Size 195x94mm.

- 426 20c dark red

3° Size 239x102mm.

- 427 30c brown
- 428 50c violet

January 1st, 1894.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white wove paper.



1° Size 158x90mm.

- 429 5c deep blue
- 430 10c gray

2° Size 223x99mm.

- 431 20c red

3° Size 240x102mm.

- 432 30c brown
- 433 50c mauve

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

January 1st, 1890.

Typographed in greenish blue on blue wove paper.



Size (?)
501 no value, greenish blue

WRAPPERS.

January 1st, 1890.

Stamp typographed on buff wove paper.



1° Size 195x260mm.
601 1c green
602 2c green
2° Size 195x290mm.
603 4c green

January 1st, 1891.

Stamp typographed on manila paper.



Size 170x285mm.
604 1c green
605 2c green
606 4c green

January 1st, 1892.

Stamp typographed on salmon wove paper.



Size 165x272mm.
607 1c dark blue
608 2c dark blue
609 4c dark blue

January 1st, 1893.

Stamp typographed on salmon wove paper.



1° Size 165x267mm.
610 1c dark green
2° Size 205x267mm.
611 2c dark green
612 4c dark green

January 1st, 1894.

Stamp typographed on manila paper.



Size 168x252mm.
613 1c dark blue
614 2c dark blue
615 4c dark blue

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this country.

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

Vindex's Philatelic Monthly.

By DAVID H. HILL.

Continued from page 34

A SUMMARY OF THE STAMPS SUPPLIED UNDER CONTRACT.



Type I.

Mr. Thomas Ham's contract of 28th December, 1849:—

One Penny, red brown, vermilion	570,840
Two Pence, lilac, &c.	604,560
Three Pence, blue	630,000

Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper, and issued imperforate.

1d., without lined frame. Issued Jan., 1850.

1d., with lined frame. Issued (?) April 1850.

2d., without lined frame, with fine background, and fine side borders.

Issued Jan., 1850.

2d., without lined frame, with coarse background and fine side borders.

Issued Jan., 1850.

2d., with lined frame, coarse background and fine side borders. Issued

(?) Feb., 1850.

2d., with lined frame, coarse background and coarse side borders. Issued (?) Feb., 1850.

3d., without lined frame. Issued Jan., 1850.

3d., without lined frame, with white central line of orb projecting. Issued Jan., 1850.

3d., with lined frame with white central line of orb projecting. Issued (?) Feb., 1850.

Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co.'s contract of 19th December, 1853:—

One Penny, red brown, rose	500,000
Three Pence, blue	500,000

Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper, and issued imperforate.

1d., with lined frame. Issued Mar., 1854.

3d., with lined frame. Issued (?) June, 1854.

Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson's contract of 2nd June, 1854:—

One penny rose, &c.,	4,000,000
Three Pence, blue	2,000,000

Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.

1d., with lined frame, imperf. Issued 1854.

1d., with lined frame, rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.

3d., with lined frame, imperf. Issued 1855.

3d., with lined frame, rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.

3d., with lined frame, perf. 12. Issued 1859.



Type II.

Mr. Thomas Ham's contract of 10th October, 1851.

Two Pence, brown 500,000

Steel plate printed on wove unwatermarked paper.

2d., imperf. Issued December, 1852:

Messrs. J. S. Campbell & Co.'s contract of 19th December, 1853:

Two Pence, gray, &c. 2,000,000

Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.

2d., imperf. Issued December, 1853.

Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson's contract of 19th May, 1854.

Two Pence, red lilac, &c. 3,000,000

Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.

2d., imperf. Issued March, 1855.

(Of this supply 1,500,000 stamps were destroyed by the Post Office authorities in September, 1855.)



Type III.

Messrs. Campbell & Ferguson's contract of 19th May, 1854:

One shilling, blue 3,000,000

Lithographed on wove unwatermarked paper.

1s., imperf. Issued 6th July, 1854.

1s., rouletted. Issued August, 1857.

1s., perf. 12. Issued 1859.

(Of these over 500,000 were destroyed in 1862 and 1865.)



Type IV.

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 20th June, 1854:

Two Shillings, green 1,000,000

Printed from wood engravings on wove unwatermarked paper.

2s., imperf. Issued 1st September, 1854.

2s., rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.

2s., perf. 12. Issued 1859.

(Of these about 654,000 were destroyed in 1862 and 1865.)

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 20th July, 1854:

Six Pence, orange

3,250,000

Printed from wood engravings on wove unwatermarked paper.

6d., imperf. Issued 10th of September, 1854.

6d., serrated. Issued 1855.

6d., rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.

6d., serpentine. Issued 1857.

6d., compound. Issued 1857.



Type V.

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 20th July, 1854.

Six Pence, lilac and green, "Too Late" 250,000

One Shilling, rose and blue, "Registered" 1,000,000

Printed from wood engravings on wove unwatermarked paper.

6d., "Too Late," imperf. Issued 1st Jan., 1855.

1s., "Registered," imperf. Issued 1st December, 1854.

1s., "Registersd," rouletted. Issued (?) August, 1857.

(Of this supply 208,835 "Too Late" and 756,185 "Registered" were destroyed as unserviceable in January, 1860.)



Type VI.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s contract of September, 1853:

One Penny, green 1,000,080

Six Pence, blue 2,500,080

Steel plate printed on paper watermarked with a six-pointed star.

1d., imperf. Issued October, 1856.

6d., rouletted. Issued November, 1858.



Type VII.

Messrs. Calvert Bros.' contract of 21st January, 1857:

One Penny, green	2,001,600
Two Pence, lilac	1,002,000
Four Pence, vermilion, &c	2,002,800

Printed from electrotypes, the twopence on wove unwatermarked paper; the penny and fourpence on paper watermarked with a six-pointed star.

- 1d., imperf. Issued February, 1857.
 1d., rouletted. Issued (?) August 1857.
 2d., imperf. Issued May, 1857.
 2d., rouletted. Issued (?) August 1857.
 4d., imperf. Issued 26th January, 1857.
 4d., rouletted. Issued August, 1857.

Mr. Samuel Calvert's contract of 13th January, 1858:

One Penny, green,	2,483,754
Four Pence, rose, &c.	503,400

Printed from electrotypes on wove, unwatermarked paper.

- 1d., imperf. Issued (?) March 1858.
 1d., rouletted. Issued January 1858.
 4d., imperf. Issued (?) March, 1858.
 4d., rouletted. Issued January, 1858.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 22d June, 1858:

Fourpence, rose.	2,097,480
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Printed from electrotypes on paper laid vertically.

- 4d., imperf. Issued (?) June, 1858.
 4d., rouletted. Issued *May, 1858.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 28th July, 1858:

Twopence, brownish lilac and deep gray lilac, 2,500,080

Printed from electrotypes on paper laid horizontally and vertically.

- 2d., brownish lilac, laid horizontally. Issued July, 1858.
 2d., brownish lilac, laid vertically. Issued 1858.
 2d., deep gray lilac, laid horizontally. Issued 1858.

These were all issued rouletted.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 8th December, 1858:

One Penny, green	1,479,960
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Printed from electrotypes on wove unwatermarked paper.

- 1d., perf 12. Issued December, 1858.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 9th February, 1859:

Four Pence, rose,	1,000,080
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Printed from electrotypes on wove unwatermarked paper.

- 4d., perf. 12. Issued February. 1859.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's contract of 11th April, 1859:

One Penny, green,	2,171,880
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Four Pence, rose,	1,782,000
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Printed from electrotypes on wove unwatermarked paper, and paper laid horizontally.

- 1d., laid horizontally. Issued June, 1859.

4d., wove paper.

- 4d., laid horizontally. Issued 1859.

These were all issued perf. 12.

NOTE.—Where I have not been able to verify the month of issue by documentary or other evidence, an interrogation mark preceeds the month of issue,

STAMPS TAKEN INTO STOCK.

Year.	One Penny.	Two Pence.	Three Pence.	Four Pence.	Six Pence.	One Shilling.	Two Shillings.	Six Pence. 'Too Late.'	One Shilling 'Registered'
1850	570,840	604,560	690,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	.....	128,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	4,500,000	1,871,400	988,040	.....	2,500,000	3,000,000	300,000	.....	98,500
1855	.....	3,000,000	1,516,960	.....	750,000	.....	700,000	250,000	900,500
1856	1,000,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	2,001,600	1,002,000	.....	2,002,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	2,703,714	2,500,080	.....	2,600,880	2,500,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	3,371,680	.....	.....	2,782,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	14,208,114	9,606,040	3,130,000	7,385,760	5,750,080	3,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	1,000,000

STAMPS ISSUED.

Year.	One Penny.	Two Pence.	Three Pence.	Four Pence.	Six Pence.	One Shilling.	Two Shillings.	Six Pence. 'Too Late.'	One Shilling 'Registered'
1850	218,370	363,330	49,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	96,750	244,731	58,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	192,730	537,610	195,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	670,277	422,984	595,108	.....	158,088	205,216	10,485	.....	3,762
1855	1,709,992	1,173,397	353,036	.....	948,868	374,084	24,638	17,272	76,868
1856	2,821,092	1,622,364	1,054,272	.....	709,875	82,068	14,589	14,763	79,450
1857	2,303,863	546,418	179,224	1,866,528	832,257	124,012	22,687	9,130	83,515
1858	2,592,917	948,900	519,710	2,337,126	730,575	213,509	30,351	.....	220
1859	2,855,292	798,663	118,569	3,087,015	941,802	243,420	37,958	.....	.....
Totals.	13,455,273	6,658,399	3,123,645	7,290,669	4,312,065	1,242,800	140,708	41,165	243,815

There were also destroyed during 1854 and 1855 (not included in the above issue) 240 Penny, 1,502,289 Twopenny, 120 Threepenny, 100 Sixpenny, and 100 Shilling stamps.

*Mr. Hill has evidently made a mistake in the month.—[EDITOR.

To be continued.

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

Vindex's Philatelic Monthly.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

Continued from page 281.

CHAPTER XI.



THE STEEL ENGRAVED POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1882-94.

The series of higher denominations, produced by means of lithographic transfers from Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s steel plate, and described in the preceding chapter, were merely issued as a temporary or provisional measure pending the procuring of steel plates from England.

Early in March, 1881, an order for steel plates for the five denominations of two shillings, two shillings and sixpence, five shillings, ten shillings, and one

pound was given by the Colonial Treasurer to the agent of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London. The instructions for the design were that the head of the Queen drawn by Perkins, Bacon & Co. was to be copied, the inscription "Queensland" was to be placed above the head, and the value, in words, below; and the size was to be that of the current duty stamps. On the 18th March 1881, the Colonial Treasurer wrote to the Agent-General for Queensland, informing him of the order, and requesting him to supervise the carrying out of the details.

On the 20th December, 1881, the Agent-General wrote to the Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, referring to his letter of the 18th March, conveying the information that the order had been given, and stating that he had the honor to hand therewith bill of lading and invoice of a case of steel plates, shipped by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., to the Government Engraver, Brisbane, by the s.s. *Roma*.

The invoice was as follows;—

" London, Farrington Road, E. C.	
" Queensland Government, Brisbane,	
" To Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.,	
" Bank Note Engravers and Printers.	
" Dec. 22, 1881.—To engraving 5 steel plates, with 30 stamps on each, containing head of Queen and lettering "Queensland" above, and value below, for 5 values, viz., 2s., 2s 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1, at £25 each,	125 0 0
Case and charges	4 3 5
	£129 3 5

" Per *Roma*, s.s.

" Authorized by Treasury Letter,

" 18.3 81."

Prior to forwarding the invoice, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. had sent proof sheets, struck on thick, white paper, from the two shilling plate, in gray-black, emerald-green, Prussian-blue, orange, bright blue, vermilion, rose-lake, and brown; and from the two shillings and sixpence plate in dark green.

These proofs were submitted to the Postmaster-General for his approval and selection of the colors to be adopted for the respective denominations.

The four first-mentioned colors were rejected; the Prussian-blue being considered "difficult to print," and the gray-black as being liable to be photographed.

The proof in bright blue was marked "approved, 2.3.82, for 2s.;" that in vermilion for 2s. 6d., that in rose-lake for 5s., that in brown for 10s., and the dark green color was approved for the £1 value.

The proof sheets were returned to the Government Engraver, in order that a supply of stamps might be printed in the approved colors.

The plates were engraved on steel, thirty stamps to each plate, in six horizontal rows of five stamps. The name and address of the engravers is placed beneath the bottom row of stamps on each plate.

The design is the same for all values. The portrait of the Queen, as in the first Queensland stamps, on a ground deeply shaded with horizontal lines, enclosed within a pearly oval border, is surmounted by the word "Queensland," in colored block lettering, on white ground, contained in a curved band with straight ends. The value in words is contained in a similar

curved band, below the central vignette; but the lettering is white on colored ground.

Numerals, denoting the value, in white, occupy a colored circle in each corner. The remainder of the stamp is filled in with a background of horizontal lines and arabesques, and an ornamental border completes the design. The shape is large upright rectangular.

The five shillings and two shillings were the first of this series to be printed and issued, the former on the 13th and the latter on the 14th April, 1882. The two shillings and sixpence and ten shillings followed on the 12th of July, 1882; but the one pound value was not printed until 30th May, 1883.

The printing as usual, was performed in the Government Engraver's Department, and the paper used was that watermarked with crown over Q, in use for the lower denominations of postage stamps. The sheet of this paper containing 120 repetitions of the watermark adapted to the smaller sized stamps, it became necessary to cut it into halves, and place each half sideways in the press for printing. Thus each stamp shows two watermarks, placed horizontally. These may be found on all values, facing both to right and to left. The perforation is invariably 12, and ordinary white gum arabic is used.

The colors approved on the 2nd March, 1882, were adopted, and in the two shilling, five shillings and one pound values several shades of each color may be found.

On the 26th of October, 1886, a quantity (500 sheets) of the paper then used for the small series (bottled) of beer duty stamps, was transferred to the postage stamp paper account, and used for the stamps now being described. The watermark is of a similar design to that in the postage paper, but of a larger size, and the letter Q is nearly circular in shape. The texture of the paper is much coarser and thicker, and it is very white in color. The postage stamps being somewhat larger than the beer duty labels, the watermark does not always fall evenly in the centre, and also, owing to the thickness of the paper, it is not always easy of detection. It is best seen by placing the stamp face downwards on a dark surface, and viewing it from a little distance, allowing the light to fall on the paper. Its position is normal.

The series described in this chapter have been catalogued as found on unwatermarked paper. I have no doubt, however, that a careful examination of specimens supposed to be unwatermarked will reveal traces of the large crown and Q.

All values of the series were printed on this paper, and issued on the 10th of November, 1886, and no other paper has since been used. The beer duty was abolished in 1888, and it is probable that all future printings will be on this paper. Supplies were transferred to the postage stamp paper account on 22nd Feb., 1887; 2nd Feb., 1888; 27 March, 1888; 6 Aug., 1891; and 1st April, 1892. This formal "transference" is still kept up in the account books, notwithstanding the long past decease of the beer duty stamps themselves.

The printings on this paper appear generally in brighter colors, but the execution is not so clear. This, however, may be due to the wearing of the plates, which the printer states is very marked. The same perforation (12) and gum belong to this paper.

Although these stamps were avowedly intended for both postal and fiscal purposes, the five shillings was the only value entered in the stamp sale book of the post office, until quite recently. Under date 13th April, 1882, an entry of 6,000 5s. stamps, in "approved color," appears in the Accountant's

record of stamps received and issued. It was not until the 5th of January, 1892, that the four other values found a place in this book, and, of course, the two shillings value there referred to was of a later type (1889; color, brown.)

Notwithstanding their absence from the stamp issue book, the other four values were fully recognized as postage stamps. They were obtainable from the Treasury, and also from all licensed vendors, but of course by far the greater proportion of those issued was for fiscal use. The two shillings became obsolete in June, 1889, on the issue of the new type of that value hereinafter described.

Imperforate copies of the two shillings, five shillings, and ten shillings on the first paper are known, the two latter in a used state. A copy of the 5s. imperf. was recorded in *The Stamp News* for August, 1892, with "new wmk., Crown Q." Presumably this is on the Beer Duty paper.

Upon the second separation of the Postage and Revenue stamps, 1st July, 1892, these stamps, or rather the four remaining values, became available for postal use only.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue of April, 1882, to November, 1886.

Printed in the colony.

(A.) On thin white wove paper, watermarked with small Crown over Q twice repeated, and placed sideways; white gum; perf. 12.

April 14, 1882: 2 shillings, bright blue (shades.)

July 12, 1882: 2 shillings and sixpence, vermilion.

April 13, 1885: 5 shillings, rose-lake (shades.)

July 12, 1882: 10 shillings, deep brown.

May 30, 1883: 1 pound, deep green (shades.)

Varieties: Imperforate.

2 shillings, bright blue.

5 " rose-lake.

10 " deep brown.

(B) Thick white wove paper, watermarked with single large Crown over Q in normal position; white gum; perf. 12.

Nov. 10, 1886: 2 shillings, bright blue

" " 2 " and sixpence, vermilion.

" " 5 " rose-lake.

" " 10 " deep brown.

" " 1 pound, deep green.

Variety: Imperforate.

5 shillings, rose-lake (?)

A PHILATELIC OUTCAST.

By L. H. BENTON.

There is a certain stamp the existence of which is regarded with suspicion by many collectors, and very justly too, I think. It is unmistakably a fake, and the only redeeming feature about it is that of its being scarce, thus giving few collectors a chance to waste their money thereon. It is quite a novelty to have a *scarce* fake, and we appreciate the situation. I refer to the stamp purporting to be a postal issue of Tierra del Fuego.

Some time ago there appeared in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY an article on these stamps, the author stating that his information was obtained from a correspondent in Patagonia.

It is stated that they were issued by a trading company at Ushuwaia and used on *local correspondence* carried by steamer from that place to Puntas Arenas, across Magellan Strait, where a connection was made with the Pacific Mail steamers for W. C. S. A.

A Mr. Popper of the Argentine Trading Company was the originator, and used his emissions on but one batch of letters before the Argentine government put a stop to his little scheme.

Mr. Bryson's Patagonian correspondent states that the "authorities at Ushuwaia" (whoever they may be) are responsible for the statements he gives.

Now this is all nonsense. Mr. Bryson's correspondent was "pulling his victim's leg."

The denizens (they aren't civilized enough to be citizens) of this cold, miserable, god-forsaken "corner of the world," do not know enough to write a communication even in their own language, the number of vowels in which, by the way, equals the total number of letters in our alphabet. "Ushuwaia" is as near as the name of the "town" can be represented by the components of our alphabet.

There are about 4,000 Fuegians in all, and their "towns" have no definite location, but itinerant groups of the savages rove like wild cattle and change location as fast as they eat up their surroundings. (Beechnuts form the best food they have). Thus do the towns move! There are a few other inhabitants which have more brains than the savages. I refer to the few consumptive parrots and humming-birds to be found there. (Perhaps the parrots write love-letters to the humming-birds!) The magnates down that way live in caves, which they barely know enough to go into when it rains—or snows. (Perhaps they pull the caves in after them when they enter, though we have never heard the statement to that effect!)

Warren's Geography says, regarding Tierra del Fuego:

"On this miserable island the sun seldom shines. Storm after storm of snow, hail and sleet, with heavy gales and severe cold, occur in almost constant succession. Notwithstanding this dreadful climate, there are tribes of savages here who go almost naked, and have hardly any more shelter than wild beasts."

They are, undoubtedly, the most miserable people on the face of the earth; utterly devoid the meanest pleasures of existence.

Their physical characteristics are in keeping with their other attributes. They are an ugly appearing set, stunted and pot-bellied. Few of the men exceed five feet in height. They have short limbs and abnormally large stomachs. The children are even born pot-bellied. The Fuegians are habitually "stooped" (as well as stupid); a habit acquired by the custom of crouching, over their fires; and they are bear-eyed from the same cause. Their struggle for food is great, and every now and then (or oftener), when the food fails, they take the oldest woman in the tribe, suffocate her in the smoke of a fire made of green wood, and divide her carcass among her murderers. They do considerable canoeing, and sit so much that it makes their legs stunted as they are. The only thing which preserves them is the blubber which their persons acquire—the only providence of nature allowed them.

Many of the natives wear no clothes at all, and most of those who are fortunate enough to own any are men, and the raiment then consists only of a piece of otter skin around the chest. Few women have even that, nearly all being stark naked. An American once while there observed females traveling about in this pitiable condition while the weather was so cold as to make his teeth chatter. "Once while at Lomas Bay," he said, "I beheld a

sight as pitiable as it is possible to conceive—a woman quite nude, paddling a canoe and endeavoring to protect with her own person from the snow, which was falling in heavy flakes, the naked body of her baby, while her lord and master, wrapped in a skin cloak, sat warming himself over the fire amidships."

As in the case of most Indians, the women of the tribes are the slaves, and polygamy prevails among these Fuegians as it does among most savage races. The Fuegian "wife" gathers shellfish, tends the fires, builds the dwellings (some of their palatial private residences against the cliffs), paddles the canoes, dives for sea eggs, catches the fish, and sometimes catches cold.

And this is the people who indite correspondence to the inhabitants of the West Coast of South America, necessitating postage stamps! They probably discuss female suffrage in these epistles, and very likely use Volapuk, or some other international lingo; yes, very probably!

However, the facts may be that the East Coast steamers go no farther south than Ushuwaia and the West Coast steamers no farther south than Sandy Point (Puntas Arenas), and that connection is accordingly made through the Strait by a small steamer—and that the agent tried his little scheme as above. Yet if this be the true explanation of the existence of the stamp, it doesn't make its issuance official (and why should it be, as it is absolutely unnecessary for postal use?) any more than the other "explanation;" but it is much more reasonable. The idea of trying to tell us that the natives themselves write letters to other countries! Mr. "Patagoman" became too enthusiastic and rubbed too much in when he attempted to tell the "how" of it.

NOTE.—We must of course, admit that the exact status of the stamps of Tierra del Fuego has not been firmly established but we still believe that they represent a legitimate venture, although their circulation and use may have been very limited. It will require far more than articles like the above to overthrow the legitimacy of any stamp.

To summarize the arguments advanced by our correspondent, they are as follows: *First*: His authoritative statement "now this is all nonsense," and *secondly*, a quotation from a history and a geography compiled some years ago.

We cannot answer the first argument, as it is too strong, and as to the second one we can only answer by parallel. If our readers will take up any old geography or encyclopedia and look up the account of what is now known as the Congo Free State, they will be appalled at the audacity of the Belgian Government in selling postage stamps of a country in which no native ever knew how to write, and where the fatigue uniform of the ladies consists of a coral brooch and earrings.

Our correspondent may not know that valuable mines are being worked by real white people in Patagonia and that the postal service of Mr. Popper might possibly have been arranged for their benefit and not for that of the natives.

We are prepared to answer real arguments in a serious strain, but must congratulate Mr. B. upon the possession of a veritable sense of humor. We welcome him among our correspondents and hope to hear from him again.

THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

LITTLE IF ANY CHANGE TO BE MADE IN THE WANAMAKER DESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. John Wanamaker, the last Postmaster General, will undoubtedly derive satisfaction from the fact that the Post Office Department has decided that the designs of the ordinary postage stamps which he adopted shall remain practically unchanged in the present fiscal year

The Columbian stamp has had its day, and as soon as the present supply is exhausted, the familiar two-cent stamp of carmine hue and the George Washington head will take its place.

Some time ago the department gave the contract for furnishing postage stamps to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which offered to perform the service at a lower rate than that of the American Bank Note Company of New York, which held the contract last year. It was a venture for the bureau to enter into this class of work, but its chief believed that he could perform it in a satisfactory manner, and after a careful examination of the matter, Postmaster General Bissell reached the same conclusion. Provided that complications do not arise, the department will save money in the coming year. In order that the bureau might begin the issue of stamps at the beginning of the fiscal year. Mr. Bissell caused to be transferred from New York all the stock of stamps held by the American Bank Note Company on June 30. This supply comprised nearly 700,000,000 stamps, worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

To the credit of the department, the transfer was made in less than one week, without any friction whatever. Every stamp of this vast collection is now safe in the vaults of the bureau. The present stock will last at least seven-five days, at the end of which time the new supply which the bureau is now engaged in providing will be drawn upon. Some idea of the output required of the bureau may be gained from the fact that last year over 9,000,000 postage stamps were used daily.

In order to distinguish its work from that of the American Bank Note Company, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has caused to be printed in the upper corners of the ordinary stamps a figure which resembles a clover leaf. This figure simply serves the purpose for which it is intended. Changes will be made in the series of ordinary stamps by the omission of the 30 and 90 cent ones, and the addition of stamps of the denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2, and \$5. The designs of these stamps, it was said at the Post Office Department to-day, would probably not differ from those already familiar to the public.

A radical change has been decided upon in the newspaper and periodical series of stamps. There will be omitted the following issues: Four cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 24 cents, 48 cents, 60 cents, 72 cents, 84 cents, 96 cents, \$1.92, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48, and \$60. There will be added to this series stamps of the denominations of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. The newspaper and periodical stamps will be made somewhat smaller than those now in use, and the designs may be eventually changed, although no order to that effect has yet been issued. The present designs represent allegorical figures largely, some attribute of the Republic being typified. Whatever changes may be made, the series will continue to be of the same general character.

The colors have not yet been decided upon. A stamp which will look well in red may prove very unsatisfactory in blue. The lines of the engraving have much to do with the general effect.

Although the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was authorized some time ago to make the slight changes already outlined, samples of the work were not submitted to the Post Office Department until to-day. So far as can be ascertained, this preliminary work is satisfactory, and in a few days the task of supplying the enormous demand for stamps will be actively entered upon.

EXHIBITION OF REVENUE AND FISCAL STAMPS HELD IN COM-
MEMORATION OF THE BICENTENARY OF THE FIRST
STAMPS ACT, 29th JUNE, 1694.

Under the Patronage of the
LEEDS PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

By our Provincial Correspondent.

All true lovers of Philately on your side of the "silver streak" will be glad to learn, that at last, an Exhibition is being held in this country, solely for Revenue and Fiscal Stamps, which I hope will only be the forerunner of others.

A Hand-book on the "Revenue Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland," (Lundy's) having been published by Mr. Walter Morely, in commemoration of the Bicentenary of the First Stamp Act, 29th June, 1694, the Leeds Philatelic Society thought that such an event should not be allowed to slip away without doing honor to such an auspicious occasion.

Although only about two months from the day, a meeting was specially summoned, and a committee formed, which included T. Kerohan Skipwith, Esq., President, Messrs. W. Deneson Roebreck, F. L. S., and John F. C. Sieberas, Hon. Secs., to carry out preliminaries.

Thanks to their united and indefatigable efforts, permission was granted by the Leeds Philosophical Society to use one or more of the rooms of their Museum, for the purpose, thus exhibitors were saved the expense of paying for space.

I may here mention that the rooms are admirably adapted for Exhibition purposes. These are walled round with glass cases (containing birds etc.) whilst the flat and upright glass cases in the centre, which in ordinary times are devoted to insects, were also brought into use.

The great American collectors Messrs. Deats, Gregory and Adenaw, and others were approached with a view to help, in the shape of exhibits, and the want of time to remount their specimens only prevented them from cordially responding.

The British Fiscal collectors, most prominent amongst which were Messrs. Bacon, Lond. P. Soc., Philbrick Q. C. Lond. City of Lond. Phil. Soc., Watts, Sr., Lond. P. Soc., Lundy, Pres., Leeds, C. of Lond. Soc., Morely C. of Lond. Soc., Pearce, Plymouth P. Soc., Godson, Dorman, Bach de Scoriaè, Holman, Scarr, Clarke, Brighton P. Soc., Warwick, etc., etc., etc., all came to the local Society's assistance, and the Exhibition so far as specimens are concerned is all that could be desired.

About 1,000 cards containing upwards of 20,000 stamps were shown.

Short as the time for preparation has been the display is one of large proportions and covers an astonishingly wide range. Indeed, the numbers and excellence of the exhibits have taken the members of the Leeds Society by surprise, and the gentlemen who have organized this new feature in Philately are therefore to be congratulated on the success which has attended their enterprise.

The "labels" will be on view until the 7th proximo and are all fiscals except a few Telegraphs exhibited by Messrs. Westoby (Ceylons) and Lundy (Japan, Belgium and India).

In the opinion of many the collection of stamps is a hobby of a more or

less harmless character, in which time, energy, not to say money, is expended, but, it is however quite conceivable that even these avowed sceptics would be constrained to admit, after viewing an Exhibition like this in Leeds, that the results to be shown for all the labor and patience expended, are not uninteresting.

Others who go to view without prejudice will declare that they had no idea that stamp collecting had so many ramifications, and that those who pursue the hobby are able to bring together a display so wonderful and so beautiful.

As to collectors themselves, one can only faintly imagine the enthusiasm which the wealth of material will engender within them.

The only regrettable incidence is that time prevented American and Continental collectors from displaying their treasures and thus making the Exhibition more wonderful than it at present is.

Although impossible to go into minute details it will doubtless interest your readers to have some particulars of the most prominent exhibits.

First and foremost, Walter Morely, (publisher of Lundy's British Revenue Hand-book) Tottenham, London, N., Unrivalled Exhibit of British. Almost complete in Admiralty, Chancery, Free Fund, Civil Service, Foreign Bills (including scarce values,) etc., etc. Besides these, the following reminiscences of bye gone Duties and Taxes were shown:

English Card Tax of 1711.

" Duty on Hair Powder, 1786-1800 (block of four)

" Card Wrapper Tax, originals and proofs.

" Perfume Duty, 1786.

" Medicine Labels, 1783-1893 with proofs in red and black.

" Duty Wrapper for Dice, 1711.

" Horse Tax, 1784, in pairs and blocks.

" Hat Tax, 1784, (6d and 1sh) only known copies.

" Almanac stamps, 1747-1817.

" Newspaper stamps, 1711-1845.

" Embossed Arms, 1d to £500.

Scott Sacramental Certificate Duty, time of Geo. III., only known copy.

" Card Tax, 1711.

Irish Almanac, Haly Tax, etc., etc., etc.

This exhibitor also showed cards of the rare stamps of Bolivar, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, N. S. W., Peru, Queensland and U. S. (reversed heads.)

Dr. C. W. Viner, selections of rare stamps of Britain, Azores, etc.

A. Preston Pearce, Argentine Republic, showing many unchronicled (Moens) varieties, Buenos Ayres almost complete in every issue to 100 pesos.

Cape of Good Hope superb lot, including block of 8 of "wood block" 6d die II, blue, and high values of later issues up to £10.

Cuba, 1883, surcharged issue, almost complete in the various types.

Luxemburg, fairly complete.

Portugal, entire sheets of the Industrial Society, now suppressed by Government.

Russia, choice lot of Municipal Police stamps.

Santa Fè, again almost complete, contained many unchronicled varieties.

F. A. Philbrick, Q. C., one stamp, but exceedingly interesting. The only known copy of the English Duty Stamp issued for the use of our (then) North American Colonies (America) in 1765. The other copies, as you are doubtless aware, your Boston friends destroyed, and threw our tea into their

harbor. This is the duty which led to the revolt and the ultimate independence of the United States.

E. D. Bacon, selections of rare stamps of the following countries, Ceylon, U. S., Mexico, Peru, St. Vincent, £25 to £50, Victoria, £50 etc., etc.

Fred. Geo. C. Lundy, Austria 450 varieties, almost complete from 1858 to 1883, including all the known perforations.

British Guiana, used and unused, also vertical pair of 1888 issue, \$1 1¢ printed on the same sheet.

Canada, almost complete in adhesives, in used and unused condition, Bills, Gas inspection, Law Courts, Weights and Measures, including the highest values. Lower Canada, complete used, LS, CF, FF, CF, also unused originals with gum, and reprints, perf., 11½. Contained also unperf. proofs of 5 and 10 cents, never issued for three of these sets.

Manitoba, almost complete, Nova Scotia, only \$3 missing. Ontario and Quebec, complete used and unused. In the former were sets of proofs unperforated.

In Tobacco stamps, innumerable specimens of the lozenge series, with rare error in blue, having "Excise" for "Customs," also green lozenge with "MM" in angles, the right M being printed obliquely.

In Cigar Box duties the first issues were complete, including the rare "red" on laid paper with oblique watermark, of which according to Mr. A. A. Post, not more than half a dozen copies exist.

Croatia and Lombardy Venetia about 250 varieties.

France, (jointly with Mr. Pearce) about 600 varieties, including many unofficial perforations and errors.

Griqualand, varieties of G's in pairs, in normal and inverted position, double surcharges, reversed watermarks, etc.

Italy, Governmental issues, about 460 varieties, almost complete.

Japan, about 250 varieties.

Mexico, about 500 varieties. In Documentos y Libros, series complete from 1874 to 1883. Aduanas, complete except 500 and 1000 pesos, to 1890. This exhibit does not include town surcharges.

Selecion of Peru, Prussia, Roumania, Servia, fairly complete.

United States, about 650 varieties, containing many blocks, pairs and singles of the unperf., documents stamps, also part perf. The Match and Medicine are also fairly represented.

W. Feldewate, two cards of Canadian rarities, including \$2 with inverted centre.

Capt. E. F. Wurtele, (Pres. Canadian Society) complete used sets of Canadian Gas Inspection, Weights and Measures and Supreme Court.

C. Winston Dugan, Cape of Good Hope, a good collection, principally first issues, also Ceylon.

J. Bach de Scoriaè, France, fairly represented, also Turkey, Queensland.

H. Clarke Worthing, most complete collection of Indian non-adhesives including Court Fee stamps of Gwalior. Belgium was also strongly shown.

T. P. Dorman, a unique collection of Irish, also a selection of rare Canadians.

R. M. Kennedy, Miscellaneous collection of Irish adhesives and non-adhesives.

E. H. Watts Jr., South Australia, complete from 5d to £20, also New Zealand, from 1d to £500, all unused and marked specimens, etc.

The literature of the subject is represented by works on Fiscal Stamps

shown by M. J. B. Moens, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., H. Hilckes & Co., Walter Morely and F. G. C. Lundy.

A rumor is also out that after the Bicentenary is over, to have a second edition in Plymouth under the auspices of the local Society there, and perhaps later on to hold a similar one in London.

Might not it suggest its self to your readers to have a Revenue Stamp Exhibition in New York as well, and I am confident if such is taken in hand on the same economical principle as in Leeds, all those who are now exhibiting here will only be too pleased to give their assistance to the organizers of such on the other side.

COUNTERFEIT AFGHAN STAMPS.

(London Philatelist.)

A WARNING TO DEALERS AND COLLECTORS AGAINST CERTAIN DANGEROUS FORGERIES OF THE HIGH VALUES OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF AFGHANISTAN, DATED 1293, AND COMMONLY KNOWN AS "THE TABLET ISSUE."

To the Editor of the London Philatelist:

DEAR SIR,—Some years ago I noticed in a French circular sent by a dealer an advertisement offering certain rare stamps of Afghanistan. I wrote for them, and they were sent to me in due course. They were not precisely the stamps in the advertisement, the high values of the tablet issue dated 1293 turning out to be violet stamps instead of black stamps. The stamps that came were as follows:

1289.	$\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, violet,
1293 (1).	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1293 (1).	1 " " (2).
1293 (2).	Shahi, brown-violet,
1295 (2).	Strip of three shahis, black.

I found after examination that there was little doubt that the 1289, the 1293 (2), and the 1295 (2) strip of three were all forgeries, the worst being the 1289 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. The color was one that never occurs for these stamps, and there were slight variations in the details of the type that could not occur in the genuine type, though it was a close copy of one of the types in the 1289 plate. The 1293 (2) shahi was also bad, though evidently taken from one of the types. The three 1295 (2) shahis, black, well known as "The Skeleton Type," and much prized by collectors, would have taken in almost anyone, and the evidence against the strip seemed very slight at first. But I found two variations from the genuine that condemned the stamps. There was in one of the three genuine types a little break in the outer circle, but in the strip the circle was closed up all round. The other point which to my mind was strong as Holy Writ to condemn all three, was the fact that, though they had been able to get the correct paper to print on, the laid lines were horizontal, and in the many thousands of the small stamps that I have been able to examine, I have never found a single one that was not on the usual laid paper with *vergeures*. There is a paper in the earlier issues that shows both horizontal and vertical lines; being doubtless in square sheets, while these can only be rectangular.

There was not much trouble with these forgeries, but the two types of the high values, Nos. 8 and 12 in the 1293 tablet plate, which "Messieurs les

Faussaires" had selected for their nefarious operations, are the most dangerous forgeries that have ever come on the market. I first noticed that the two specimens of the same type did not vary a hairline from one another, a thing unprecedented in that issue. I have consulted many people as to how the genuine tablets were printed, and the most probable theory, as I think, seems to be that they were roughly engraved on soft metal, and that the differences in specimens of the same type are due to the rough workmanship of the natives who printed them off.

But whatever was the process they employed in that country, it only concerns us to examine the types as they are now, and to see if any in the plate agree with other specimens of the same types. I had the French dealer's $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee and his two rupees, and on turning over my own collection I found a $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, black, and a rupee, violet, of the suspected types, bought rather dear for that time for the sake of scarce varieties of paper from a well-known London firm, who afterwards told me they had obtained them from the same source. Besides these, I had a violet $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, and was quite unable to recollect where I had got it. I judged I had plenty of the raw material to help to determine for certain how it was with them, and fortunately I owned an immense number of all values of the genuine stamps, including numerous varieties of printing and paper, and an almost complete plate of the 24 types even at that time.

After examining the suspected types and the known genuine ones with a Coddington lens—the best 12s. 6d. worth I ever invested in—I found that in every case the latter differed more or less from one another in the details of the printing, probably owing to the running of the ink and the rough work of the natives. Whereas the forged types were as dead identical with each other in both values, and had certainly been printed by a reduplicating process, and there was no possible room for any doubt as to identical types of two values being forgeries.

I consulted my friend—Lieut. F. H. Napier, R. N.—“and a good judge too” in such matters, and we both came to the same conclusion; namely, that they were photo-lithographic imitations, and by far the most dangerous forgeries that had ever appeared in any country.

Lieutenant Napier then informed me that he knew of a firm of expert engravers and lithographers—Messrs. George Waterson & Sons, Edinburgh—who would be the best people for our purpose; and we both agreed that it was quite worth my while to send a few specimens of the good and the bad types to the Edinburgh firm, and ask them to decide which was bad for the benefit of philately. Messrs. Waterson replied that they were not quite sure how the native stamps were printed, but the forged types, which they very easily recognised, were certainly photo-lithographs, and poor ones too. They also informed me that they made a great specialty of photography, and would be glad to turn out for me a much superior article, which it would be quite impossible for anyone to detect. Not much! We know better than that, and that nothing is possible in the fake line that can escape the lynx-eyed philatelic expert, armed with his microscope, lens, &c., as there is always the crassest ignorance about when the fakers are at work. But our Edinburgh friends were a high-class firm, and most obliging throughout our correspondence, so I merely replied to them that I would not avail myself of their kind offer, as I hoped I had some character to lose.

After receiving this confirmation of what I was already sure of from those gentlemen, I judged it was advisable to return to the Frenchman his set of forgeries. I then wrote him that I had clearly proved myself, and also

had the highest authority of expert lithographic forgeries. I also requested him to return them to me, with any more specimens that he had, in order that I might submit them to M. Legrand or other authorities on Eastern stamps, and have this unpleasant matter thoroughly investigated in the interests of philately. I received neither any acknowledgment of the stamps nor any reply to my request, and I went no further in the matter, except that I considered it "rather too thick" for my taste. Here we are well ahead of our transatlantic friends in the States, where friend Corwin writes me they still adhere to the old-fashioned "too thin."

It remains now to warn all whom it may concern against these dangerous forgeries, and to offer to all collectors and dealers to decide for them whether any specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee or 1 rupee—in black or violet, of the 1293 tablet issue, that they send me, before deciding to buy, are good or bad. I was recently at Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' place in the Strand, and was shewn a $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee that had just come in from the Continent, and I knew at once that it was one of the forgeries, though I took it home to make sure.

I know them so well now that I can usually recognize them at half a glance, for there is a curious look in the head of the $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee type—in fact, "a smile on the face of the tiger."

In conclusion, I must strongly recommend anyone to submit anything of the kind to me, and not to put any faith in conjecturing whether they are good or bad.

I am, yours faithfully,

GILBERT HARRISON,

Member L. P. Soc., N. P. Soc., and A. P. Association.

LOCAL STAMPS OF CHINA.

U. S. S. MONOCACY,
ICHANG, CHINA, June 2, 1894.

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

In the article I sent you by the last mail on the local stamps of China, I inadvertently mentioned Chungking as among the places which had issued stamps.

This stamp should not have been mentioned in that connection as it would lead to the belief that it had been issued by a Municipal Council, my article being intended to show that such stamps were legitimate. The Chungking stamp was, however, entirely a private enterprise being issued by a gentleman who is the head of the "Chungking Transportation Company."

The letters bearing the stamps were not even carried by the junks of that company, but were deposited in the regular native Chinese post, which has no stamps at all of its own. What arrangements may have been made with this post by the gentleman in question is not known, or whether any arrangements at all, but at least it seems quite certain that whatever recognition the Chinese may have given these stamps, it was only their recognition of them as the said gentleman's frank. I understand also that they were evidence at best of transportation paid to Ichang only, and as such were simply an arrangement that only a private individual could make. It is difficult to obtain exact information in regard to a matter of this character, but I give the above on the best information obtainable here.

Chunking is a port on the Yongtse River, something over 1300 miles from Shanghai and about 360 miles above Ichang, the latter being at the head of navigation for steamers. The only stamp issued was of the following description: "Chunking" at top; "2 candareens" below; Chinese characters at sides; landscape in center with pagoda, &c.; size 37x25 mm.; thin white paper; stamps printed in dull red, perforated at sides, with a line of imitation perforations in red all around stamp.

Speculators seem to have recognized this stamp as I understand this issue is already exhausted, but I see no reason why collectors should do so, though by this advise I condemn a "rarity" in my own collection.

I am also told that stamps are to be issued in Ichang by the British Consul, not however in his official capacity, and that a local post is to be established.

As Ichang, albeit an "open port" with a fair foreign settlement and a considerable foreign community, has no "concession" and no Municipal Council, or other goverment aside from the Chinese, except the ordinary authority of a foreign Consul over his fellow subjects, it is doubtful whether these stamps can be regarded as legitimate or more than ordinary "locals," that I leave to the judgement of collectors themselves. Probably those who succeed in getting them will consider them legitimate and those who do not will hold a contrary opinion. My previous article, I wish to say, refers only to those stamps issued by foreign "concessions" having a Municipal Council or other recognized government independent of the Chinese, so far including Shanghai, Chefoo, Kewkiang and Hankow, and probably to be followed soon by Chinkiang and Tientsin and perhaps others.

W. C. EATON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 31, '94.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—The A. R. U. strike resulted in tying up our railroad lines most effectually and to offset this, Mr. Arthur C. Banta, the manager of the Victor Cyclery at Fresno, Cal., originated the idea of conveying mail from that point to San Francisco, a distance of 210 miles, by bicycle relays.

Believing that information on this subject would be of some interest to your readers I addressed a few lines to this gentleman, who very kindly replied as per the enclosure. His letter gives a rather complete description of the project, and if it will serve either you or your readers I will have accomplished my main object in addressing him and you.

I also beg to enclose a specimen of the stamp in use during the period of his enterprise. This being the only specimen that I possess I would thank you to kindly return it after you have finished with it.

Should you desire any further information on this subject, I beg to refer you to Mr. Banta, who will doubtless enlighten you on any points that are not thoroughly understood.

Very respectfully yours,

M. H. NEWMARK.

FRESNO, CAL., July 27, 1894.

Mr. M. H. NEWMARK, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Your letter addressed to the P. M. of this place, dated July

23d, has been referred by Mr. Hedrick, the Postmaster, to me. I was the originator of the Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail Route.

The object was to afford relief to the public during the late A. R. U. Strike, and open up communication with San Francisco and intermediate points, there being no regular mail service at that time.

We succeeded in covering the route via White's Bridge, Pacheco Pass, Gilroy and San Jose, a distance of 210 miles, in 18 hours by relays.

Our service began July 6th and ended July 18th, the approximate number of letters carried between those dates was 380.

The adhesive stamp was sold for 25 cents, while the franked envelope sold for 30 cents. All mail matter also contained the regular U. S. postage, and the letters were always deposited in the local post office at point of destination.

Regarding the stamp and frank which I presume you are most interested in, the die was engraved on copper plate, 800 stamps were printed before the error in spelling San Francisco was discovered, then the engraver changed the 's' into a 'c' as well as he could and the balance were printed on 2 different qualities of paper, one a perfectly white and the other a shade darker and heavier, both were used on the route. The franks were printed only after the die was changed and were printed only on white and yellow envelopes.

I have written an exhaustive report of the incubation of the enterprise, the names of rider, etc., etc., for Mr. H. B. Phillips, who is editor of the Department of Western Franks and Locals in the *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* published by Mess. Sellschopp & Co., of San Francisco, and his article will appear in the next edition of that journal.

I beg to enclose you a copy of the circular I had printed and distributed over the country during the time the route was in existence, also clippings from local and San Francisco papers.

If you desire any further information on the subject I would be glad to supply you with same. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in the matter and with the request that you send me sample copy of any paper to which you contribute an article on the subject.

I beg to remain yours very respectfully,

ARTHUR C. BANTA.

A UNIQUE STAMP.

Collectors of stamps have now an opportunity to add a valuable specimen to their collection. The stamp, which will be a memento of the present railroad difficulties, is one issued by Arthur Banta, and used on his mail route to San Francisco. The stamps are green and diamond shaped. On them are the words "Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail Route. 25 cents. A. R. U. Strike, 1894." In appearance, except as to shape, they resemble a government stamp. The engraving, which is excellent, was done by E. Donze of this city.—*Fresno Expositor*, July 12.

A NEW STAMP.

The bicycle messenger route established between Fresno and San Francisco has brought into existence a new postage stamp, which in time will be looked upon as a curiosity and also a souvenir of the present railway troubles. The stamps were issued by A. C. Banta, and every letter going over the route bears one of them. Two styles of stamps were issued. The adhesive is green in color, while the envelope stamp is a red brown. In an inner oval are the words

"Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail Route, 1894 A. R. U. Strike, 25 cts." In the center of the oval is a messenger mounted on a bicycle with the foothills looming up in the background and sagebrush in the foreground.—*Fresno Republican*, July 13.

MAIL BY BICYCLE.

A MESSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN FRESNO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

A feature of the interruption of railroad operations was the utilization of the bicycle for business purposes.

Every one knows how it carried copies of the EXAMINER to neighboring towns with greater speed than the best teams, but all do not know that a bicycle message route was established from Fresno to San Francisco. The service was daily for mail matter, and the intermediate points covered were White's Bridge, Pacheco Pass, Gilroy and San Jose. Envelopes were sold for 25 cents, reading: "Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail Route." Above the legend were the letters "A. R. U.," and below the word "Strike," while in the center was a representation of a speedy bicyclist on his wheel, and on the two sides, "25 cents." Mail matter was deposited at the Victor Cyclery in Fresno and at the Overman Wheel Company's office in this city, and when the town to which it was addressed was reached it was deposited in the local postoffice and at once delivered. There were letters carried between these two points on bicycles, with no Pullman car attached.—*S. F. Examiner*.

This was the only regular service for mail between Fresno and San Francisco from July 6 to July 14. The distance, 210 miles, was divided into 6 relays, and the schedule time was 18 hours.

NOTES.

We illustrate below the 2 and 3 pesos stamps, of Uruguay chronicled last month.



The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces that stamps, as per illustration, are to be issued in Chinkiang, one of the twenty treaty ports of China.



The series will consist of the following values:—

½c red, 1c blue, 2c carmine, 4c green, 5c orange, 6c yellow, 10c mauve.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, it is proposed to celebrate the capture of the Seychelles Islands in 1794 by the issue of a special envelope.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Bresler informs us that at the end of September, this year, there will be a special issue of Jubilee stamps and postal cards of San Marino in commemoration of some anniversary connected with its history.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below both the provisional and regular issues of French Soudan chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Postage due stamps of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 novitch will shortly be issued in Montenegro.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The unpaid letter stamps of Bulgaria are now issued on thin paper and perforated 11½.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* announces that letter cards of 3, 5 and 10pf will soon be issued in Wurtemberg.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The sizes of the registration envelopes of the Niger Coast, chronicled some time ago are, according to the *Deutscher Briefmarken Zeitung*, as follows:—

1° 130x78 mm.

2° 150x95 mm.

3° 222x100 mm.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the newspaper stamps of Mozambique Company, chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

A reply letter card similar to the reply letter card of Argentine Republic will shortly be issued in France.

Major McCallum informs us that Kris pattern stamps have been ordered for Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong as follows:—

Perak.—1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 50c.

Selangor.—1, 2, 3, 5c.

Sungei Ujong.—1, 2, 3c.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Der Philatelist states that in consequence of the low market value of the Mexican dollar in the Straits Settlements the rate for Postal Union cards was advanced in March to 3c, and from that date the 2c cards are being sold with an additional postage stamp, the provisional 1c on 8c.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the Zanzibar stamps chronicled in May.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 15 rappen of 1852 (large figures) of Switzerland with impression on back, and the *Stamp News* chronicles the 15 rappen of 1854 without silk threads.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate the provisional 1 penny British Bechuanaland stamp chronicled in June.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the 3 pies stamp of Sirmoor is now issued with a fresh setting up of the "On S. S." surcharge, one of the types having the narrow 'O' and another with all of the S's inverted, and neither of these two stamps has any punctuation.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. F. B. Pollok informs us that in the proposed new issue of Mauritius stamps each stamp is to be emblematic of one of the products of this colony.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the new stamps of Niger Coast Protectorate chronicled last month.



We illustrate below the Western Australia Revenue stamps which we chronicled some time ago as being used for postage.



We are informed by the Otago Stamp Co., of New Zealand, that all Departments, (similar to Government Ins. Dept.,) such as Railways, Defence, Education, etc., are to use "special stamps" instead of franking their letters.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Two of the new stamps printed by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving have so far reached us: One is the 6c regular adhesive and is of the same type as the preceding issue with the exception of a double line triangle in each of the upper corners; other parts of the plate have been retouched as the lines are sharper, and the right eye which was defective on the preceding stamps, has been corrected; the color is a trifle darker. The other is the 2c unpaid letter stamp, in size a trifle smaller than the preceding issue, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22$ mm; the style is somewhat similar to the preceding issue; in the upper corners "U. S.", in the center a large figure "2" in lozenge shaped frame, above in semi-curve "POSTAGE DUE" and below on wavy band-roll "TWO CENTS."

Mr. Rothfuchs has shown us the 5c Columbian envelope, size 'G' printed in slate brown, like the 10c, instead of chocolate brown. The *Post-office* adds the 6, 10 and 30c of 1872, the 3c Interior and the 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 30c of the War Department to the list of stamps on horizontally ribbed paper.

Mr. Greenebaum informs us that the 1 and 3c of the 1872 issue and the 1c Justice (Specimen) also exist on horizontally ribbed paper.

The Hopedale local chronicled last month is printed in black on rose paper.

The late strike of the A. R. U., (American Railroad Union) has been the cause of creating a new local, which we illustrate below. According to our correspondent this stamp has been issued by the Overman Wheel Co. (Victor Bicycle) of San Francisco, through A. Banta, their agent, and prepaid letters which were carried by this company on bicycles between Fresno and San Francisco and vice versa during the time that the Government Mail Service was interrupted between these points. The issue consists of one adhesive and one envelope, both of same type; the adhesive is printed in green and the envelope is printed in brown on the current 2c U. S. envelope. We have not seen the envelope but have received the adhesive; as can be seen by the illustration "San Francisco" is spelled with an "s" instead of a "c." This error, according to our correspondent, has been corrected on the envelope.

The stamp which we received prepaid, with the addition of the 2c current U. S., a letter from Fresno to San Francisco, the U. S. stamps being cancelled at San Francisco July 12th, 11 a. m., 1894. On the back of the letter was stamped with a rubber stamp in violet ink
 "Answer may be left with

Overman Wheel Co.,
 Larkin & McCallister Str.,
 San Francisco,
 Through Service Daily,"

and

"Victor Bicycle Messenger Service."
 (Illustration of Bicycle.)

Fresno and San Francisco

July 10th, 1894."

Fresno, Cal.

Adhesive stamps.

1872 issue.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

1c blue

3c green

6c pink

10c brown

30c black

1894 issue.

Perforated 12.

6c dark red brown

Unpaid letter stamps.

1894 issue.

Perforated 12.

2c deep claret

Envelope.

Colombian issue.

Cream white paper

Size 224x97 mm. (G)

5c slate brown (error)

Interior Department.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

3c vermilion

Justice Department.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

1c purple (Specimen)

War Department.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

1c red

2c "

3c "

6c "

10c "

12c "

30c "

Local stamp.

Victor Bicycle Messenger Service.



Adhesive stamp.

Rouletted.

25c green

Envelopes.

White paper.

25c brown

Amber paper.

25c brown

ANGOLA.—We have received the 5, 20 and 25 reis of the same type as the 50 reis chronicled in May.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

5r yellow

20r lavender

25r green

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 10c envelope with stamp at left, and the 12c envelope with stamp inside in the middle.

According to the *Philatelic Record* a postal card of 4 centavos with stamp of the current type adhesive, and inscription "CARTE POSTALE" has been issued.

Envelopes.



Size 132x95mm.

10c brown, stamp to left



Size 14x8mm.
 12c blue, stamp inside in the middle.
Postal card.
 4c gray green, buff

BAHAMAS.—According to *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* the 2½ penny envelope is now printed in dull blue instead of ultramarine.

Envelope.



Size 15x87
 2½p dull blue

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh informs us that the 5c Antwerp Exposition stamps exists also on white instead of tinted paper.

Antwerp Exposition.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
 5c green, white paper

BRAZIL.—The wrappers of 40 and 60 reis, of the same type as the current 20 reis wrappers, which we chronicled in January, but without giving their respective colors, have just been issued, according to the *Börsen Courier*.

Wrappers.



Size 136x374mm.

Buff paper.

4or blue

6or brown

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. E. Pearson has sent us the 1 penny stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked anchor.

Perforated 12.

1p red

CHEFOO.—The 2c stamps are now printed in dark blue instead of ultramarine and have the watermark inverted.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

Watermarked



2c dark blue

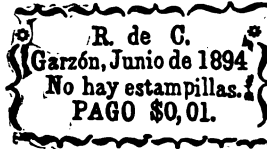
CHILI.—The 1c adhesive has also been retouched, the principal differences between the retouched and the old one are as follows:

The figure 1 in the retouched measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm., at base instead of 4 mm., the small ornaments, which in the old 1c are at the right and left of the figure 1 over the "e" and "v" of "Centavos" are missing in the retouched.

Adhesive stamp.
Rouletted.
1c blue green, retouched.

GARZON.—As a result of the successful sale of the first provisionals, a new provisional 1c stamp was issued in June; it is also type-set and printed in black on white wove paper.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
1c black

CUBA.—The 2½ centimos is now printed in bright instead of pale violet. *Le Timbre Poste* publishes a decree authorizing the use of the stamps of 2½ and 5 centimos of previous issues, pending the arrival of the stamps of these values ordered from Spain. Mr. Andreini has shown us the 2½c of 1890 and 1891 and the 5c of the 1881 and 1882, all cancelled June and July 1894.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14
2½c bright violet

ECUADOR.—We have received a letter prepaid with a 10c Telegraph stamp, which we do not think has as yet been chronicled.

Telegraph used for postage.



Perforated.
10c yellow

EGYPT.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a 3m reply card of the same type as the single card.

Postal card.
3mx3m maroon, buff

FRANCE.—According to *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* a tête bêche pair of 1 fr. vermilion has been found in uncanceled condition. This is the first tête bêche known of this rare stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

1849 issue.

1fr. vermillion (tête bêche)

GREECE.—We have received the envelope and letter card heralded some time ago.

Envelope.

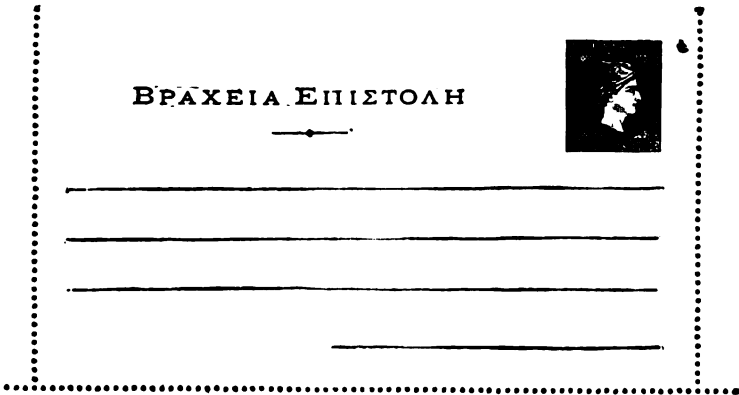


Bluish wove paper.

Size 144x112mm.

20l carmine rose

Letter card.



Ἀποσφραγίζεται ἀπορριπτόμενος τοῦ διαστήματος περιθωρίου.

20l carmine rose, blue

GUATEMALA.—The provisional 10c on 75c exists with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

10c on 75c carmine, surcharge inverted.

GUINEA.—We have received the adhesive stamps of new type.
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.
5r yellow
10r lilac
20r lavender
25r green
50r light blue
80r light green
100r brown on buff
200r dark blue on light blue
300r dark blue on buff

HANKOW.—The 2c is now printed in mauve on rosy buff paper.
Adhesive stamp.



Rouletted.
2c mauve, *rosy buff*

HONG KONG.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the following varieties of the current surcharged stamps:—

20c on 30c green, pair, with Chinese surcharge on one stamp only
50c on 48c violet, pair, with Chinese surcharge on one stamp only
1d on 96c brown on red, Chinese surcharge on both sides.

BHOPAUL.—We have received the small $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, unperforated and perforated, printed from a new plate with but one error, the first stamp from the right in the fourth row which has NAWAH instead of NAWAB; the new plate consists of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps, the principal variety being in the first stamp from the left in the top row, which has the value in parenthesis; the capital letter in lower left corner is a "G" on all the stamps instead of "C." Also the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, small and large type, printed in dark brick red, both from the same plate as the 1891 issue but the error (EEGAM) in the plate of the large type has been corrected. This error was the 1st and 4th stamp in the 4th horizontal row. The 8 annas is now printed on wove paper.

Adhesive stamps.
Wove paper.



$\frac{1}{4}$ a green, 32 varieties
Perforated.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green, 32 varieties



$\frac{1}{2}$ a deep brick red, 32 varieties
Perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a deep brick red, 32 varieties



$\frac{3}{8}$ a deep red, 32 varieties
Perforated.
 $\frac{3}{8}$ a deep red, 32 varieties



8a deep green, 10 varieties
Perforated.
8a deep green, 10 varieties

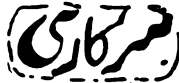
HYDERABAD.—Among a lot of stamps received from India we have found a 1 anna of same type as the 1866 issue, printed in orange and surcharged for official use. This may probably be a new issue, but it is also possible that it is either a reprint or an essay.

Official stamp.



Perforated.

Surcharged vertically in black



1a orange

NOWANUGGUR.—In the supply of 3 docras stamps which we recently imported direct we found a sheet unperforated vertically and the horizontal perforation missing in both the first and second rows, making three varieties of perforation.

Adhesive stamps.



3d yellow

- 1° Unperforated all around.
- 2° Unperforated at top and sides.
- 3° Unperforated at sides.

JAPAN.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the inscriptions below the frame in the 1 sen postal cards have been slightly altered, showing that they are now printed at the National Printing Office instead of at the Mint.

Postal cards.

- 1s blue, *white*, altered inscription
 1x1s carmine, *white*, altered inscription

KEW KIANG.—Having received a supply of these stamps we find that the 20c is printed in violet on rose paper instead of green on white; there are also two ½c stamps, one printed in deep purple on rose paper and the other in orange on yellow laid paper, both of same type. These two are now obsolete and have been replaced by two other ½c stamps printed in the same colors as the first issue but of a new type. We illustrate below both the first and second issues.

Adhesive stamps.



FIRST ISSUE.



SECOND ISSUE.

Perforated 11 1/2.

Wove paper.

3/4c orange, yellow

3/4c deep purple, rose

LABUAN.—It seems that the stamps of Borneo surcharged "LABUAN" were not sufficient for the postal needs of this colony. We have just received the new issue, consisting of stamps of the same type as the 1892 issue, (Queen's Head) but lithographed instead of engraved; the colors with the exception of the 2 and 10c are the same only a trifle lighter. The 2c is now printed in rose instead of carmine, and the 10c in regular brown instead of black brown. Being lithographed the printing of these stamps is not as clear and distinct as the preceding issues of same type.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14.

2c rose

6c yellow green

8c bright mauve

10c brown

10c ultramarine

16c gray

40c orange

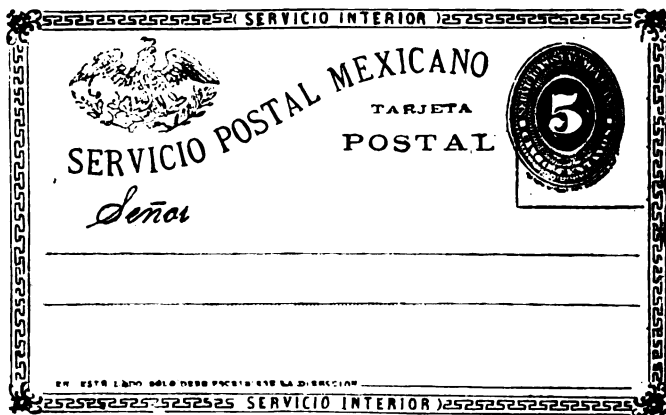
MALTA.—According to the *Monthly Journal* a sheet of 4 penny stamps has been found unperforated.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Unperforated.

4p brown

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman calls to our attention that there is a variety of the 5c postal card chronicled last month in which the final "E" of ESTE" is missing; besides this there is another card of same value and type but the interior of the frame is composed of a Greek border instead of loops.

Postal cards.

5c ultramarine and red, Greek border
5c " " loops (variety "EST")

MAURITIUS.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the green Britannia with double impression of "FOUR PENNY."

Adhesive stamp.

1854 issue.
4p green and black, double surcharge

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—Mr. Gorgerat informs us that the now obsolete 1 penny adhesive has been cut diagonally in two, and each half surcharged in red. It is said that only 60 were issued.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.
Perforated.

$\frac{3}{8}$ p on half of 1p blue, red surcharge

PERAK.—Major McCallum has sent us the current 5c stamp surcharged horizontally SERVICE in black.

Official stamp.
Perforated.

5c blue, black surcharge

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The 20c is now printed in violet brown.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
20c violet brown

PORTUGUESE CONGO.—We have at last received the so long promised adhesives and newspaper stamps.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

5r yellow
10r lilac
15r brown
20r lavender
25r green
50r light blue

Newspaper stamp.

Perforated.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r brown

75r rose
80r light green
100r brown on buff
150r carmine and rose
200r dark blue and buff
300r dark blue and buff

SALVADOR.—Lieut. J. H. Bull informs us that the 2c 1893 issue has been surcharged in blue "ONE CENTAVO" diagonally from left lower to right upper corner. It was received by him on a letter in January, 1894.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1c on 2c red, blue surcharge.

SIERRA LEONE.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us that lately there has been a dearth of the 1 penny Bill Stamps. To overcome this the long 6 penny Stamp Duty stamps were surcharged "One Penny" and postage stamps were used for bills and vice versa. Thus these surcharged stamps appear to have been used for letters

Revenue used for postage.

Perforated.

1p on 6p lilac and green, black surcharge.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have found in our stock the current 1 penny surcharged **O.S.** in dark blue instead of black.

Official stamp.



Watermarked Crown & S. A.

Perforated 10.

1p green, dark blue surcharge

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Major McCallum informs us that the current 32c stamp have been issued in rose and surcharged "THREE CENTS." Our correspondent does not say whether the type is different from the provisional of same value issued in 1887.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

3c on 32c rose

SWAZIELAND.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a variety of the current 5 shillings in which the final 'd' of surcharge has been left out.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5sh steel blue (SWAZIELAN)

TAHITI.—According to *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* some of the obsolete unperforated stamps of the French Colonies were surcharged "TAHITI" diagonally in black; the same paper also chronicles some varieties of the issue of 1893

TAHITI

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Surcharged "TAHITI" diagonally in black.

Unperforated.

- 1c black on blue
- 2c brown on buff
- 4c claret on lavender
- 5c green on greenish
- 35c black on orange
- 75c carmine on rose.



Surcharged 1893

TAHITI

Perforated 14x13½.

- 5c green on greenish, surcharge inverted
 - 10c black on lavender " "
 - 10c black on lavender, quadruple surcharge
 - 75c carmine on rose, surcharge inverted
 - 75c carmine on rose, triple surcharge
- Unpaid letter stamps.*



Surcharged 1893

TAHITI.

- 3c black, double surcharge
- 20c black, surcharge inverted

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 997, N. Y. City.

136TH MEETING, HELD JULY 19, 1894.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Niedermeyer, Albrecht, Gudji, Obert, Carter, Schumann, Mrs. Albrecht, Messrs. Bauer, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. Roehre, Lehman and Kessler. Mrs. Schumann as visitor.

President August Dejonge opened the meeting at 9.35 p. m. with a neat speech, welcoming the members who had been abroad.

Minutes of the last meeting accepted as read.

The minutes of the special meeting were read and accepted with great applause.

Mr. Lohmeyer presented the Society with Monthly Bulletin No. 5. Mr. Albrecht a bound copy of our Catalogue, also a bound volume of his auction catalogues 1-21. The thanks of the Society is tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. Knoll notified the members of an addition to the philatelic community in the shape of a bouncing daughter.

Mr. C. Witt writes that he is soliciting subscriptions for a catalogue of the Thurn and Taxis stamps, issued by Glasswald. It is illuminated by ten lithographic plates and two maps, and contains a description of all counterfeits up to date. For subscription address C. Witt, 304 East 86th St., New York, N. Y.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be presented to Chas. E. Dejonge, for the artistic arrangement of the souvenir of the 10th Anniversary of the society. Carried unanimously.

Adjournment followed at 10.50 p. m., whereupon a collation was served by the steward of the society, Mr. Loescher, and the gathering continued amid toasts and vocal selections until the midnight hour.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 24th, 1894, AT CAFE SCOSSA, RUE LAFAYETTE,
PARIS.

Members present: American—Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht; French—Jules Bernichon, Gustave Beil. Visitors: Dorsan Astruc, of Paris, Gustave Gelli, Brussels.

On motion properly seconded, Mr. Bernichon was elected Chairman, and Mr. H. Clotz, Secretary. Mr. Beil moved and Mr. Clotz seconded that the Societe Philatelique Francaise be elected corresponding society of the S. I. P. S. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Bernichon proposed for membership, Mr. Leon Auscher of Paris; referred to the Executive Committee.

As most of the members, before attending the meeting had attended the "Bourse," where many opportunities are offered for the purchase of rareties or desirable stamps, a lively exhibition of the treasures thus secured took place. Mr. Bogert, for instance, showed quite a number of 1869 15c. without diamond, bought as pronounced bargains. Mr. Albrecht, as usual, fond of great rarities, secured a pair of 1 and two 2p Mauritius (certainly post-paid) very early impressions in magnificent condition, and also found a 15 cents 1869, center inverted. Mr. Clotz exhibited a 4c Vaud, which all the members present acknowledged as the finest specimen they had ever seen.

After an hour thus spent in animated discussion the members retired to partake of a splendid collation provided by Mr. Bernichon. After the plates had been removed, Mr. Albrecht arose and in a neat speech thanked the Paris members for the reception accorded the members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and hoped that at a not far distant date S. I. P. S. would have the pleasure of reciprocating to many of their French friends when they visit the American shores. Mr. Albrecht's speech was received with hearty applause in which all joined with great fervor.

Mr. Bernichon responded and proposed the health and prosperity of the S. I. P. S., which was received with great spirit, but as the time of departure for London was pressing, the meeting adjourned sine die.

HENRY CLOTZ, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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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

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(Continued.)

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

(Formerly Oil Rivers Protectorate.)

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

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1892.

Adhesive stamps of the corresponding issue of Great Britain surcharged horizontally in black "BRITISH PROTECTORATE OIL RIVERS."

Watermarked large Crown.



- Perforated 14.
- | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1 | ½p | vermillion, black surcharge |
| 2 | 1p | lilac " " |
| 3 | 2p | green and carmine " " |
| 4 | 2½p | lilac on blue " " |
| 5 | 5p | lilac and blue " " |
| 6 | 1sh | green " " |

September, 1893.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the preceding issue cut diagonally in two, each half being surcharged "½d" in red.

Watermarked large Crown.
Perforated 14.





7 ½p on half of 1p lilac and black, red surcharge

December, 1893.

Provisional issue.

2, 2½, 5p and 1 shilling stamps of 1892 issue surcharged with new value and the original value obliterated.

Watermarked large Crown.

Perforated 14.

8 ½p on 2½p lilac and blue, red surcharge (in capitals)

9 ½p on 2½p lilac and blue, red surcharge (in italics)

10 1.h on 2p green and carmine, black surcharge

11 1.h on 2p green and carmine, red surcharge

12 1sh on 2p green and carmine, violet surcharge

13 5sh on 2p green and carmine, violet surcharge

14 10sh on 5p lilac and blue, red surcharge

15 20sh on 1sh green, black surcharge

16 20sh on 1sh green, red surcharge

17 20sh on 1sh green, violet surcharge

January 1st, 1894.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 21x 28½ mm.



Perforated 15.

18 ½p red

19 1p light blue

20 2p green

21 2½p carmine

22 5p lil:c

23 1sh black

March, 1894.

Provisional issue.

2 penny stamps of 1892 issue surcharged in blue "Half Penny" and the words "Oil Rivers" obliterated. There are 10 varieties of this surcharge.

Watermarked large Crown.

Perforated 14.

24 ½p on 2p green, carmine and black, blue surcharge, 10 varieties

May, 1894.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the issue of January, 1894, cut diagonally in two, each half surcharged in red with new value.

Perforated 14.

25 ½p on half of 1p blue, red surcharge

June, 1894.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 21x 27 mm.





- Perforated 15.
 26 ½p green
 27 1p red
 28 2p carmine
 29 2½p blue
 30 5p deep violet
 31 1sh black

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1892.

Registration envelopes of Great Britain, of corresponding issue, surcharged in black above stamp BRITISH PROTECTORATE

OIL RIVERS

White wove paper, linen lined.

**BRITISH PROTECTORATE
 OIL RIVERS**



- Size F 133x80mm.
 101 2p ultramarine, black surcharge
 Size G 150x96 mm.
 102 2p ultramarine, black surcharge
 Size H2 225x100 mm.
 103 2p ultramarine, black surcharge

1894.

Registration envelopes of Great Britain, of corresponding issue, surcharged in black

NIGER COAST above stamp.
 PROTECTORATE

**NIGER COAST
 PROTECTORATE**



- Size F 133x80mm.
 104 2p blue, black surcharge
 Size G 150x95mm.
 105 2p blue, black surcharge
 Size H2 225x100mm.
 106 2p blue, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good counterfeits of the stamps of this Colony.

NORWAY.

Currency: 120 SKILLINGS—I SPECIE DALER;
 100 ÖRE—I KRONA—27 cents U.S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 29th, 1854.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.

Watermarked



- 1 4s blue
 Variety: Rouletted (Unofficially).
 2 4s blue

1856.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x22 mm.



- Perforated 13.
 3 4s blue
 4 8s dull lake
 Varieties:
 a. Unperforated.
 5 4s blue
 b. 4 skillings stamps cut in two, each half being used as 2 skillings.
 6 2s blue (half of 4s)

Feb. 28th, 1857.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 13.

- 7 2s yellow
8 2s orange
9 3s lilac

1863-66.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
16½x21 mm.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 10 2s yellow (1865)
11 3s lilac (1866)
12 4s blue (January, 1864)
13 8s rose (Aug. 31st, 1863)
14 24s brown (" " ")

1867-68.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
16½x21 mm.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 15 1s slate (May, 1868)
16 2s pale yellow (June, 1867)
17 2s orange yellow " "
18 3s lilac (May, 1868)
19 3s red lilac (May, 1868)
20 4s blue (June, 1867)
21 8s rose (end 1867)

1872-75.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
17x21 mm.

Watermarked



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 22 1s dark green (1873)
23 1s yellow green (")
24 2s blue (")
25 2s ultramarine (")

- 26 3s carmine (Jan. 1st, 1872)
27 4s purple (" " ")
28 6s red brown (July 1st, 1875)
29 7s red brown (July 1st, 1872)

January 1st, 1877 and Oct. 1st, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper; the
posthorn is shaded; there are a number of
minor varieties in the size of the figure or
figures of value in the lower part of the oval.
Size 17x21 mm.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 30 10 bistre gray
31 30 orange
32 50 dull blue
33 50 ultramarine
34 100 carmine
35 120 green
36 200 red brown
37 250 violet
38 350 blue green (October, 1878)
39 500 claret
40 600 dark blue (October, 1878)

Varieties: No period after Postfrim.

- 41 50 dull blue
42 50 ultramarine
43 100 carmine

These are the only two values which we
have seen with this variety, others probably
exist.

October 1st, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
17½x22mm.

Watermarked posthorn.



Perforated 14½x13½.

- 44 1kr pale green, centre dark green
45 1kr 500 blue, centre deep blue
46 2kr rose, centre brown

1883-87.

Same type as issue of January, 1877, but
posthorn unshaded; there are also a number
of minor varieties in the size of figure or
figures of value



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

- | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 47 | 3ø orange | (February, 1884) |
| 48 | 3ø yellow | (1883) |
| 49 | 5ø yellow green | (1883) |
| 50 | 5ø blue green | " |
| 51 | 5ø emerald green | " |
| 52 | 10ø carmine red | " |
| 53 | 10ø brown red | (1883) |
| 54 | 10ø rose red | " |
| 55 | 10ø violet red | (1887) |
| 56 | 12ø pale green | (February, 1884) |
| 57 | 20ø red brown | (1883) |
| 58 | 25ø violet | (1883) |

Varieties:

- a. Unperforated.
- 59 10ø rose red
- b. No period after Postfrim.
- 60 5ø yellow green
- 61 10ø carmine red
- 62 10ø rose red
- 63 10ø violet red
- 64 20ø pale red brown
- 65 25ø violet

It is possible that the 3 and 12 øre of this variety also exist but they have not as yet been met with by us.

August 1883 and end of 1884.

Same type, paper, impression etc, as preceding issue but colors changed.

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

- | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|
| 66 | 12ø bistre brown | (end of 1884.) |
| 67 | 12ø yellow brown | (end of 1884.) |
| 68 | 20ø blue | (August, 1883) |
| 69 | 20ø dull blue | (August, 1883) |
| 70 | 20ø ultramarine | (August, 1883) |

Varieties: No period after Postfrim.

- 71 20ø blue
- 72 20ø dull blue

July 1888.

Provisional issue.

12 øre stamps of preceding issue surcharged horizontally in black "2 øre."



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

- | | |
|----|---|
| 73 | 2ø on 12ø bistre brown, black surcharge |
| 74 | 2ø on 12ø yellow brown, black surcharge |

1890-92.

Same type, paper, impression etc., as the issue of 1883-87.

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

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| 75 | 10 black brown |
| 76 | 10 bistre gray |
| 77 | 20 yellow brown |
| 78 | 20 red brown |

Varieties: No Period after Postfrim.

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 79 | 10 black brown |
| 80 | 10 bistre gray |

1894.

Similar to preceding issue but name of country in Roman (NORGE) instead of Egyptian capitals.

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

- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 81 | 3ø orange |
| 82 | 5ø pale green |
| 83 | 10ø rose red |
| 84 | 20ø blue |

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1889-93.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 16x20mm.



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

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 151 | 1r bistre gray | (July 1st, 1889) |
| 152 | 4r violet | (1893) |
| 153 | 10r carmine | (July 1st, 1889) |
| 154 | 20r ultramarine | (October, 1890) |
| 155 | 50r violet brown | (July, 1889) |

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1872.

Lithographed on colored wove paper. Size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ mm.

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

I. For letters which have not been delivered.



- 201 black, red
- 202 black, lilac rose

Variety: Error, printed on green instead of red paper.

- 203 black, green

II. For letters which have not been called for.



- 204 black, green
Variety: Unperforated.
 205 black, green

ENVELOPES.

January 1st, 1872.

Stamp of same type as adhesive of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on white or rosy white laid paper.

TRESS.



- 1° White laid paper.
 Size 148x86mm.
 301 2s blue
 302 3s carmine
 2° Rosy white laid paper.
 Size 148x86mm.
 303 2s blue
 304 3s carmine
 1875.

Stamp of same type as preceding issue, typographed in upper right corner on white or rosy white wove paper.

Tress same as preceding issue.
 Size 148x86mm.

- 1° White wove paper.
 305 2s blue
 306 3s carmine
 2° Rosy white wove paper,
 307 2s blue
 308 3s carmine

January 1st, 1879.

Stamp of same type as adhesive of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on white wove paper.

Tress same as preceding issue.
 Size 148x86mm.
 309 50 ultramarine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this country.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Currency: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—£1—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.
 Also \$1.00—100 CENTS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 1st, 1851.

Engraved in *taille douce* on stout blue wove paper varying from very deep to very pale blue; one design for the three values. Size 22½x22½mm.



- 1 3p blue
- 2 3p dark blue
- 3 6p yellow green
- 4 6p dark green
- 5 1sh violet
- 6 1sh mauve

Varieties:

- a. 3 pence stamp; cut diagonally in two, each half being used in connection with two 3 penny stamps or one 6 penny stamp to make up the 7½ penny rate.
- 7 1½p blue (half of 3p)
- 8 1½p dark blue (half of 3p)
- b. 6 penny stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 3 pence.
- 9 3p yellow green (half of 6p)
- 10 3p dark green (half of 6p)
- c. 6 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 3 pence.
- 11 3p yellow green (half of 6p)
- 12 3p dark green (half of 6p)
- d. 6 penny stamps cut triangularly in quarters, each quarter being used as 1½ pence.
- 13 1½p yellow green (one-fourth of 6p)
- 14 1½p dark green (one-fourth of 6p)
- e. 1 shilling stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 6 pence.
- 15 6p violet (half of 1sh)

These stamps were never issued on white paper but specimens are found on white paper which is the result of discoloration by chemicals, either accidentally or with fraudulent intent. The 3 and 6 pence are also found surcharged "5c or 10c" with or without the "C," but this is at the best only a cancellation.

Reprints—It is said that these stamps were reprinted in 1891, but so far we have not been able to get satisfactory evidence.

May 1st, 1853.

Engraved in *taille douce* on stout blue wove paper. Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



16 1p red brown

What we have said in regard to the stamps on white paper of the preceding issue, applies also to this issue.

October 1st, 1860.

Engraved on white or yellowish paper; the 5c is of same type as the 1c and the 10c is of same type as the $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sizes: 1 and 5c $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm.



Perforated 12.

1° Yellowish paper.

- 17 1c black
- 18 5c blue
- 19 $8\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green
- 20 10c vermilion
- 21 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c black
- 2° White paper.
- 22 1c black
- 23 5c blue
- 24 $8\frac{1}{2}$ c green
- 25 10c vermilion
- 26 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c black

Varieties:

- a. 5c stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 2c.
- 27 2c blue (half of 5c)
- b. 10c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 5c.
- 28 5c vermilion (half of 10c)

c. 10c stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as 5c.

29 5c vermilion (half of 10c)

d. 1c stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as $\frac{1}{2}$ c in connection with the 1c and $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to make up the 10c rate or with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c to make up the 13c rate.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c black (half of 1c)

May, 1863.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

31 2c lilac

Variety: Cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 1c.

32 1c lilac (half of 2c)

COUNTERFEITS.

There is a splendid forgery of the 6 pence which, although lithographed instead of engraved, is so well done as to be dangerous even to experienced collectors. There is, however, one point by which they can easily be told: The losenge containing the figure "6" at the left side between "Nova" and "6 pence" is larger in the counterfeits than in the genuine, the lower left and upper right sides, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm wider than the upper left and lower right sides, while in the genuine these are all of the same size.

There are also some very fine engraved counterfeits of the "Cents" issue but they are easily told by the size which is a trifle smaller than the genuine. Of these we have seen the 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c which, besides the size, can be distinguished by the following points: They are printed on thin grayish wove paper and are perforated 14 instead of 12, in the 2c the nose of the Queen is more curved in the genuine than in the counterfeits and three of the horizontal lines of the background are below the lower extremity of the bust in the genuine while there are four in the counterfeits. In the genuine $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, besides the thick frame surrounding the central oval, there is at the outside of this frame a thinner one which is broken at about the centre of the left side and which does not show in the lower half of the right side. In the counterfeits this thin frame is entirely absent. In the genuine $12\frac{1}{2}$ c there are, in the upper half of the white oval surrounding the central oval, two parallel lines. In the counterfeits these lines converge at top.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WM. HERRICK.

INTRODUCTION.

The Russian Rural or Zemstvo stamps are stamps issued by various municipalities in order to supplement the service of the Imperial post office.

Their creation was authorized on September 3, 1870, by an edict sent to all the provincial assemblies and signed by the Governor of the Ministry of the Interior, Prince Labanoff Rostovsky; therefore these stamps have an official status and are more worthy of notice than stamps issued by private individuals or companies such as the United States or Danish and Norwegian locals.

Owing to great distances or insufficient population rendering the transportation of the mails unremunerative to the Government, many districts in Russia were deprived of regular postal service, and to remedy this the Rural post-offices were established.

They are authorized under certain conditions to handle the mail matter, their duties being threefold: to carry the local letters from one point to another of the postal district, also to take the letters to and from the nearest Imperial post office.

For nearly five years prior to the issuance of the edict allowing their creation, local post offices were in operation in a few districts, authorized by the local assemblies, which in this case had exceeded their authority. This fact being brought to the knowledge of the Imperial government and being favorably thought of, caused the issue of the decree sanctioning them.

Many Rural post offices issue no stamps at all and in a number of districts the extension of the Imperial post having rendered the Rural post office unnecessary, the latter has been suppressed.

The design of most of the stamps represents the Arms of the town issuing them or the Arms of the government or province in which the town is situated or sometimes both combined, for instance several districts of the government of Tamboff have on their stamps a bee hive and some of the government of Perm have a bear.

The postage due stamps issued by some post offices are used when extra postage has to be collected for bringing the mail matter from the Imperial post office to the local district.

The Rural stamps only pay postage within the limits of the Rural district and letters for any other part of Russia or for foreign countries have to have in addition the regular Russian stamps.

In a great many issues there is at the top or the bottom of the sheet, or at the side one or more rows of stamps printed sideways, as in the first issues of Zolotonoscha; sometimes there is only one stamp in that position, as in the fourth issue of Arzamass. This variety can, of course, only be seen in unsevered pairs of stamps, the same way as for the *litt. lics.*

The stamps of some issues have a place for a number which is written in with pen and ink; this is to enable the Post office to keep a record of the various letters sent.

For the stamps with stub attached, such as some of the issues of Kotelnich and Zadonk, the stamp alone was affixed on the letter, the stub being kept as a record, both having been previously numbered and the stub dated.

Rural stamps, especially the early ones, are generally cancelled with pen and ink, sometimes pen strokes, sometimes the date or the name of the postal clerk or both; in the more recent issues the cancellation is generally done with a regular cancelling stamp.

In this catalogue the name following the name of the town issuing, stamps is that of the government or province in which the town is situated.

By means of the following alphabet, collectors will be able to easily decipher the inscriptions on the stamps as, except for the name of the town, the same words are found on nearly all of them.

ALPHABET.

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH.

Printed		Written		English equivalents.	Printed		Written		English equivalents.
Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.		Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.	
А	а	А, а		а	Ф	Ф	Ф, ф	f	
Б	б	Б, б		б	Х	х	Х, х	kh	
В	в	В, в		в	Ц	ц	Ц, ц	ts	
Г	г	Г, г		gh	Ч	ч	Ч, ч	ch	
Д	д	Д, д		d	Ш	ш	Ш, ш	sh	
Е	е	Е, е		e	Щ	щ	Щ, щ	shch	
Ж	ж	Ж, ж		zh					
З	з	З, з		z	Ъ	ъ	Ъ, ъ	Not indicated at end of word.	
И	и	И, и		i	Ы	ы	Ы, ы		
І	і	І, і		i					
К	к	К, к		k	Ь	ь	Ь, ь	Not indicated at end of word.	
Л	л	Л, л		l					
М	м	М, м		m	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ, Ѳ	yo	
Н	н	Н, н		n	Э	э	Э, э	e	
О	о	О, о		o	Ю	ю	Ю, ю	yu	
П	п	П, п		p	Я	я	Я, я	ya	
Р	р	Р, р		r	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ, Ѳ	th	
С	с	С, с		s	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ, Ѳ	a	
Т	т	Т, т		t	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ, Ѳ	i	
У	у	У, у		u	Ѳ	Ѳ	Ѳ, Ѳ		

ACHTYRKA. (Charkoff.)

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x22mm.1 5k green
POSTAGE DUE.

1872.

Same as postage s'amps.
51 5k blue

ALATYR. (Simbirsk.)

186(?).

Black on yellowish wove paper, type set.
Size 30x24mm. Types (?)1 1k black
2 2k black

Suppressed about 1875.

ALEKSANDRIA, (Cherson.)

September 1st, 1869.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
diameter 24½mm.1 10k blue
1870.
Black on colored wove paper, type set,
diameter 29mm.2 No value (rok) black on dark
chamois

1874.

Color on white wove paper of various thick-
ness, lithographed, diameter 35mm.

3 10k dark blue

June (?) 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x36mm.Three types, showing only slight differ-
ences.

4 10k dark blue

5 10k green

Varieties: Tête bêche.

6 10k dark blue

7 10k green

September (?) 1880.

Color on colored wove paper, value sur-
charged in blue in lower part of stamp, type
set. Size 27x40mm. Three types, showing
only slight differences.



- 8 10k vermilion, blue surcharge, on lilac
Varieties:
 1° *Tête bêche.*
 9 10k vermilion, blue surcharge, on lilac
 2° Surcharge omitted.
 10 (No value) vermilion on lilac
 3° Surcharge violet instead of blue.
 11 10k vermilion, violet surcharge, on lilac

End 1882.

Color on colored wove paper, value surcharged in blue or violet in lower part of stamp. Type set. Size 28x45mm. Four types, showing only slight differences.



- 12 10k red, blue surcharge, on lilac
 13 10k red, violet surcharge, on lilac
Varieties:
 1° Surcharge inverted.
 14 10k red, blue surcharge, on lilac
 15 10k red, violet surcharge, on lilac
 2° Surcharge omitted.
 16 (No value) red on lilac

1884.

Color on thin white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x42mm.



- Perforated 12.
 17 10k green and black
 18 10k red and black
 19 10k blue and black
 20 10k yellow and black
 21 10k brown and black

ANANIEFF. (Cherson.)

1875.

Color on white satiné wove paper, ornament under inscription, lithographed, diameter 26mm.



- 1 5k blue
 Same on pinkish satiné paper.
 2 5k blue

1876.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, diameter about 28½mm. Six types showing slight differences, printed in three horizontal rows of two, separated by single lines.



- 3 5k blue
Variety: Tête bêche.
 4 5k blue
 End of 1879.

Color on white wove paper, typographed, diameter 28½ and 29mm. Two distinct types printed side by side, the first having star at top of stamp, the other without.



- 5 5k blue, (variety with star)
 6 5k blue, (variety without star)
 July 1881.

Color on yellowish closely laid paper, lithographed, diameter 26mm.



- 7 5k dark ultramarine blue
 September (?) 1883.
 Color on white wove paper. Size 18x25½ mm.



- Perforated 12½.
 8 5k dark brown, blue, gold, and silver
 November 1886.
 Same stamp printed in one color on white wove paper. Size 18x26 mm.
 Perforated 13.
 9 5k green

POSTAGE DUE.

1875.
 Same as postage stamp of July 1881.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, diameter 26mm.

- 51 5k dark pink
 End 1880.

Similar to 1879 issue, color on greyish wove paper, typographed; diameter 28 to 28½mm. Five types, placed horizontally, showing only slight differences. On the back of some of the stamps there is part of an inscription in black.



- 52 5k pink
Variety: Tête bêche.
 53 5k pink

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1880.
 Color on white wove paper, typographed, diameter 28mm. Two types printed *tête bêche*, showing only slight differences.



- 101 No value, dark blue
 January 1882.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 30mm.



- 102 No value, pink
 April (?) 1882.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 24mm.



103 No value, carmine
188. (?)
Color on white wove paper, hand stamped
in aniline ink, diameter 30mm.



104 No value, purple

ARDAŦOFF. (Nijni Novgorod.)

January 13th, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x26½mm.



1 5k red

There is a variety without period after the
last word of the inscription.

March (?) 1880.

Color on white quadrille paper, lithograph-
ed. Size 23½x26½mm.



2 5k vermilion

Same on white batonne paper.

3 5k vermilion

Varieties: tête bêche.

4 5k vermilion on quadrille paper.

5 5k vermilion on batonne paper.



January 1st, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 16x23mm.

Perforated 13x12½.

6 5k red

1891.

Same stamp slightly retouched, color on
white wove paper.

Perforated 11.

7 5k red

POSTAGE DUE.

January 13th, 1878.

Same as postage stamp of same date, color
on white wove paper. Size 21x26½mm.

51 3k bright blue

March (?) 1880.

Same as postage stamps of same date, color
on white wove paper. Size 23½x26½mm.

52 3k dark prussian blue (shades)

Same on faintly batonne white paper, the
3 in corner has top stroke flat instead of
curved.

53 3k dark prussian blue

April 1883.

Color on greyish wove paper, lithograph-
ed, 2 distinct types, printed side by side.
Size 24x28 and 24x29 mm.



54 3k dark prussian blue

Same on thick yellowish wove paper, 2
types.

55 3k dark prussian blue

January 1884.

Same as postage stamp of same date, color
on white wove paper, 2 types showing only
slight differences. Size 16x23 mm.

Perforated 13x12½.
56 3k green

1891.

Same stamp slightly retouched T P N is punctuated, color on white wove paper. Size 16x23 mm.

Perforated 11.
57 3k green

Variety:

Perforated 13.
58 3k yellowish green



4 5k dark blue
Variety: Stamp printed sideways under the others.

5 5k dark blue
1877.

Same as preceding issue but color changed.

6 5k red

Variety: Stamp printed sideways under the others.

7 5k red

1880.

Color on faintly batonne white paper, lithographed. Size 23½x26½mm.

ARZAMASS. (Nijni Novgorod.)

1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x27½mm.



1 3k dark blue

1875.

Similar to previous issue, star at bottom of oval, color on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x27 mm.



2 5k dark blue

Same on thin white wove paper.

3 5k dark blue

1876.

Similar to previous issue, star at the top of oval, color on white wove paper, lithographed, 25 types, showing only slight differences. Size 21x27 mm.



8 5k red

End 1882.

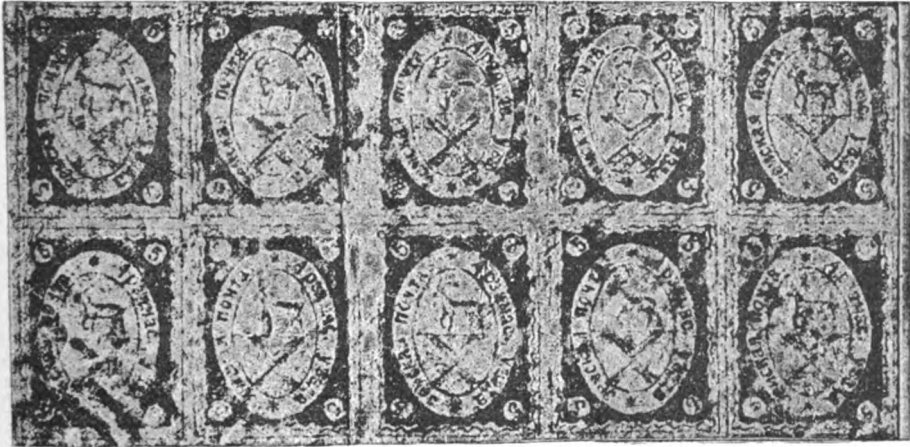
Color on white wove paper, lithographed, differences in position of corner figures, Size 21x27mm.



9 5k vermilion (shades)

May 29, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Ten types printed in two horizontal rows of five, showing differences in corner figures. Size 21x27mm.



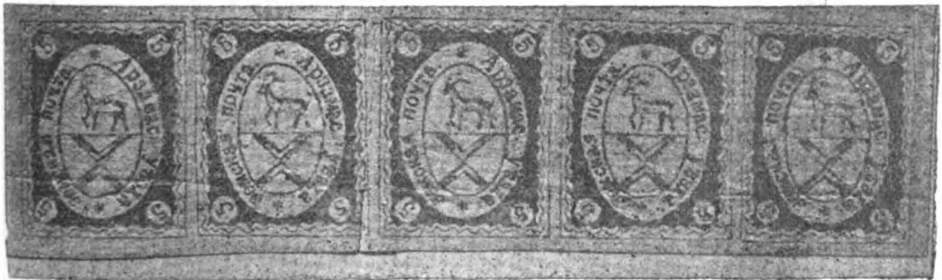
10 5k purple
1887.

Same retouched, five types showing differences in corner figures, color on thick white wove paper.



11 5k purple
December 1887.

Second retouch, five types showing differences in corner figures, color on white wove paper.



12 5k dull reddish purple
1889.

Third retouch, five types showing differences in corner figures, color on white wove paper.



13 5k purple
September (?) 1890.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x29mm.



Perforated 13.
14 5k lilac brown

ATKARSK. (Saratoff.)

1870 (?).
Black on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Size 29x29½mm.



1 No value (2k) black
According to some catalogues this stamp is an official seal.
January 1st, 1872.
Black on greyish wove paper. Size 17½x24mm.



2 2k black
Same on laid paper.
3 2k black
1874.
Same type, value changed
4 3k black
1876.
Black on white wove paper, previous type reengraved, 3 types showing only slight differences. Size 18x24 mm.



5 3k black
1881 (?)
Color on white wove paper. Size 18x25.



Perforated 12½.
6 3k red and dark blue (shades)
March (?) 1881.
Same type reengraved, value in small roman capitals, color on white wove paper. Size 18x25 mm.



Perforated 12½.
7 3k red and blue (shades)

End 1883.
Same type reengraved, value in white letters, color on white wove paper. Size 18x25 mm.



Perforated 11½.
8 3k red and blue (shades)
1884.
Same type reengraved, value in larger letters, KO(1) punctuated, color on white wove paper. Size 18x25mm.



Perforated 11½.
9 3k red and dark blue (shades)
There is a variety in which the second bird has no bill.

January 1885.

Color on white wove paper. Size 18½x-25½mm.



Perforated 11.
10 3k light blue and black
Variety: unperforated.
11 3k light blue and black
Suppressed since January 1st 1888.

THE WUHU SPECULATION.

WITH NOTES ON OTHER ISSUES OF CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, July 7, 1894.

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

NOTICE.

I, ARTHUR KNIGHT GREGSON, have from the 1st instant, established myself as Local Postmaster, at Wuhu.
13jy 49 Wuhu, 4th July, 1894.

Hitherto the majority of examples of "curious trades" have been found in the crowded cities of Europe, but we venture to think that an advertisement on our front page to-day will afford an instance equally worthy of note from the port of Wuhu. Mr. Gregson announces that he has "established" himself as Local Postmaster at Wuhu, and though he has omitted to say that "all orders for stamps will be promptly executed," we have no doubt that such will be the case, and that by strict attention to business and a constant succession of newest patterns and designs, surcharged, and obliterated in the most up-to-date style, he will be able to gladden the hearts of students of the "science" of philately. Of course, gentlemen who establish themselves in such a lucrative business will be liable to competition, and we may perhaps contemplate outports existing upon little more than a flourishing industry devoted to satisfying the mania of collectors of scraps of paper, which though designated "stamps," were never even thought of as likely to be employed in the legitimate franking of letters.

The first of the above paragraphs is an advertisement from the *North*

China Daily News (published in Shanghai) of July 7, 1894; the second, an editorial comment thereon. The remarkable wording of the first, viz. "I have established myself" is perhaps quite enough to give collectors a very good idea of the Wuhu post office, but having in former articles endorsed most of the issues of China, I wish to state that I do *not* endorse *everything* Chinese.

The establishment of this post would be laughable were it not for the injury that sort of thing inflicts on the cause of philately, *i. e.*, the *manner* of the establishment of this particular office, for there might possibly be a way in which Wuhu could have a post that would be legitimate.

I had the pleasure when at Wuhu of meeting the gentleman who thus establishes himself, as he called to pay his respects to my fellow officers and incidentally to announce the formation of the office. Of course as correspondent of the JOURNAL, I was at once interested, and our conversation resulted in showing a remarkable if not amusing example of the perversion of ideas by the thirst for gain. Almost his first question, after asking for the addresses of United States dealers, was "what can I charge for my stamps in New York,—a gold dollar per set?" (about twice the face, as a Mexican dollar is worth about 50 cents).

When I had recovered the breath taken away by this remarkable specimen of ingenuousness, I told him that it was difficult to see just how, as Postmaster, he could ask more than face value, and proceeded to inform him that work of that kind would ruin him at the start. "But," he said, "there will be no harm, will there, if I reserve a portion of each of my issues for a future rise?" Suppressing a smile I endeavored to give the gentleman some idea of the proprieties of the postal business, and on finding, from his answers to my questions that the Post office was entirely a thing of his own, that all revenues went into his own pocket and that the people of Wuhu had nothing whatever to do with it, except that he had obtained their signatures to a paper requesting that their mail be sent in his care, I told him that I feared his project would not be a success and that a stamp to be legitimate should be issued by the governing authorities of the place. Upon this the gentleman suddenly departed with a parting request to me not to write anything against him. An hour afterwards I was amused to hear of a call for a meeting of the citizens of Wuhu, (Wuhu has no Municipal Council) to "appoint a Postmaster." From all accounts this meeting was a most amusing as well as an exciting one, leading even to the unparliamentary act by the self-appointed Postmaster of shaking his fist at said citizens and declaring that he did not want their endorsement and did not propose to "let them in" to the matter at all, also refusing to give any guarantee, on being questioned, that the office would be maintained for any length of time. However, in justice it should be said that the meeting finally did vote to "endorse" him, though just what such an endorsement amounts to it is difficult to determine; it would seem in a measure to make them responsible for the Postmaster, while he is under no sort of responsibility to them, and so the matter rested when I left Wuhu.

I have written thus at length of this matter because it will give collectors an insight into the way some of these things are done. The Postmaster seemed to be an agreeable gentleman, aside from his remarkable ideas of the proprieties of the postal service, and I regret the necessity of injuring his business in any way, but my sense of duty compels me to protect collectors against things of this sort, this "office" being a most marked example of purely personal speculation, even though the mails do pass through it. In

fact it is really a "local post" in its narrow sense, and cannot be considered to have the legitimacy of the other so-called local posts of China which are much more than "local."

Let me repeat once more that my former endorsement of the "local" stamps of China, refers only to those issued by regular Municipal Councils, which are as legitimate as any stamps can be, viz : Shanghai, Hankow, Kewkiang, Tientsin and Chefoo.

In the same class as the Wuhu stamps belong the stamps of Chungking, one of which has been illustrated in the JOURNAL. I have referred to this stamp before, but since then I have had a talk with the wife of the gentleman who issued them and can give the reasons of their existence. It seems that it costs about the same to send a single letter by the native Chinese posts as it does to send a heavy package, the rates being high. The gentleman who issued the Chungking stamps did so to relieve the foreigners living there of this excessive charge when they wished to send a single letter (and of course incidentally (?) as a little speculation). While he had no post whatever of his own, he received the letters of his neighbors when properly paid with his stamps, and then making up a *single package*, sent it by the native post to Ichang at a rate which left him a profit, so it will be seen that like the stamps of Wuhu this is also a private local post. These Chungking stamps, by the way, only carry letters to Ichang. The profit of the first issue of one stamp must have been worth something; for I can now announce to your readers, on the authority of the wife of the gentleman in question, that a whole set of values is shortly to be issued.

Between these two sorts of issues of the Chinese posts lie others which it is difficult to place—namely, the stamps which the foreigners in Ichang and Nanking intend to issue.

As these places have no "concessions" and no Municipal Councils I can not give them the unqualified endorsement I have given to the stamps which have been issued by such bodies; but at least these stamps if issued, will be issued by the communities in question for the benefit of the community at large, and will not be merely private speculations. Collectors must here judge for themselves.

Rather amusing news to me, comes from Kewkiang. It will be remembered that 95,000 the first issue of 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ c were cornered by a speculative gentleman and finding on my visit to that port that the said gentleman was Secretary of their Municipal Council and practically running the Post office, I expressed myself rather freely on the subject. As a result I was requested to present my views on the proprieties of the postal service in a letter to the Municipal Council, it being the real desire of the Council in general to keep the Kewkiang office above suspicion. I was glad to gratify them in this respect but, from what I have been told in Shanghai, I fear the possessor of the 95,000 was not gratified, for I am told that "the Postmaster has been dismissed and 50,000 more (some say 100,000) of the first issue of $\frac{1}{2}$ c ordered to be printed" to destroy the corner.

Whether the Postmaster dismissed was the gentleman with the corner, or the previous one (already displaced when I was there) I am unable to say, but evidently the speculation has been ruined and doubtless your readers can get as many of this "rare" issue as desired.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. EATON.

THE CUSTOM STAMPS OF CHINA.

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

I find so much misconception in the United States concerning the so called "Custom stamps" of China, probably arising from the names by which they are known, I have deemed it advisable to prepare an article for the *Journal* in regard to them. Though so few varieties exist, the main essence of an article of this kind must necessarily consist of corrections of misconceptions and a simple statement of the facts. To the well informed collector such an article is likely to seem gratuitous, but when, to my astonishment, I find that many collectors still consider them fiscal and when, to crown all, our most prominent western philatelic publishers speak of them as a local issue by a "private company" it really seems that something ought to be said to dispel such ignorance.

As is doubtless known to most of your readers, the Government of China has placed its national Custom Service in the hands of foreigners with Sir Robert Hart at its head. This is owing not only to the better intelligence and knowledge of foreigners in regard to such matters, but also on account of the dishonesty of the average Chinese official.

Now China, previous to the establishment of this Custom Service, had no national postal system, but all the letters of the people were sent through private posts. These private post offices were established by the natives and the mail carried by native runners—thousands of these posts exist in China today, there sometimes being many different ones in the same city, the payment for the carriage of the letter usually being made by the receiver. However when the excellent Custom Service was established a postal service was added thereto, that is to say at each national custom house a regular post office was established where stamps were sold for the transmission of mail matter to any part of China where a national custom house existed, the mail being sometimes carried by steamers and sometimes by native runners. The stamps became known as "Custom stamps" not because they are fiscals but on account of the connections between the two services. As China has never been sufficiently advanced to arrange for a foreign service these stamps are only good for use within the boundaries of the Empire, but when a person in the interior wishes to send a letter to a foreign country he places *two* custom stamps on his letter, or double postage, one for the interior and one for the foreign postage. On arrival of the letter at the custom post at Shanghai, the necessary foreign stamp is then affixed, the second custom stamp standing as payment for the same. The stamp affixed at the Shanghai custom post may be that of any one of the Postal Union offices at Shanghai, viz: United States, Great Britain, France, Germany or Japan.

From this it will be seen that the so called custom stamps are regular national postage stamps. I would not risk a positive statement that they are never used as fiscals, for the matter never occurred to me, never having seen one so used. Still so many countries use the same stamps for both purposes it is possible that China does the same, though if this be true it would seem remarkable that during so long a residence in China, I should not have seen one so used.

The only custom fiscal stamps I have seen has been the "chop" struck by a hand stamp on the document.

After my three years in the Empire, where I have constantly sent letters from many different and widely separated parts of China, using these stamps,

buying them from the ordinary stamp window in the buildings bearing the ordinary sign "Customs Post Office" it seems rather odd, calling them "fiscals." Again as to the "local" character of these stamps and their being issued by a "private company," this seems too absurd to answer. Of course they are a regular national issue the revenues of which go to the Chinese Government. That they do not carry letters beyond the confines of China is simply owing to China's lack of progress, and the post offices being in the hands of the custom authorities is simply because China has no other service sufficiently advanced to conduct it properly.

When I left China about six weeks ago it was confidently said that plans at last were maturing for a properly extended postal service and China would soon apply for admission to the postal union. It is likely however that the present war between that country and Japan will again defer the consummation of these plans.

As is well known these stamps consist of two issues of adhesives only, of three values each, speculation having never entered here.

The varieties which I have seen or have authority for are as follows:



August, 1878, perforated 12 ½.

- 1 1 cand green
- 2 1 " yellow green
- 3 3 " deep red
- 4 3 " orange red
- 5 5 " yellow
- 6 5 " orange

Varieties unperforated.

- 7 1 cand green
- 8 3 " red
- 9 5 " yellow



December 1885, watermarked shell, perforated 12 ½.

- 10 1 cand green
- 11 1 " yellow green
- 12 3 " violet
- 13 3 " brownish greenish violet
- 14 5 " ochre yellow
- 15 5 " greenish yellow

The above list is the same as that in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

except that I have added varieties of color of the 3 and 5 cent of the first issue of which I have specimens in my own collection, the differences in color being very striking; also the variety of the 3 candareen of the second issue. This I list on the authority of the customs postmaster at Shanghai who told me that only about 300 were so printed by error, the color being difficult to describe but approaching nearer to that of the 5 cand, than to that of the ordinary 3 cand. The varieties in color doubtless have a different date of issue from the others but I have no means of determining the exact time.

W. C. EATON.

"THE HAWAIIAN 5¢ BLUE INTER-ISLAND."

EDITORS AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Sir,—My attention is called to the exceptions in your issue of January 31, 1894, to Mr. W. M. Giffard's statements in his recent pamphlet on the "Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands" refuting opinions circulated abroad that the 5 cent dark blue stamp of 1865 with Inter-Island at left side and Hawaiian Postage at right was a "fake," and casting uncalled for reflections on me as a named party who, fortunately, or unfortunately, was in a position to assist him to clear up some doubtful points.

In justice to Mr. Giffard's honest effort to place philatelists right respecting disputed Hawaiian Stamps; in justice also to myself whom you admit to be "a good authority"—and in the belief that your eminent journal would rather be right on any stamp question than unjust to truth, I beg to present the following statement relative to the stamp in dispute.

Your assertion that "as the genuineness of this stamp was never doubted until called in question by us there has been no occasion for the method of his obtaining it impressing itself so vividly upon Mr. Thrum's mind" is egotistically erroneous, as will be shown later.

You further state—"It may very well be that he is mistaken about the matter and before we admit the genuineness of the stamps we should have to have some better evidence." Fortunately I am not mistaken, and I can furnish further evidence.

While I admire the jealous guarding of Hawaiian issues against the recognition of base imitations as genuine, I respectfully maintain that the opportunity afforded me at these islands for the study of Hawaiian postage stamps for now twenty-five years gives me as much right to a hearing as authorities on our stamps abroad.

Years before I was aware of any controversy as to bogus issues of Hawaiian numerals—as they are termed here—it happened that certain family letters were preserved, from which, some twenty years ago, I obtained several varieties for my collection, both of the 5 cent issues being among the number. What more natural question, with philatelists, than to ask where a rare or "questionable" stamps was obtained, and what more natural answer in my case could be given? Hence, you can readily see, it called for no strain of memory on my part because of the genuineness of the stamp having been called in question by you.

It so happens that my memory—as you are pleased to term it—is corroborated by my having another of these "error" stamps, obtained in the same manner, which shows beside it a portion of an adjoining American stamp on the part of the envelope from which it was cut. This stamp, with the envelope to which it belonged, I place in Mr. Giffard's hands for forward-

ance to philatelic centers for expert examination as to its genuineness, post-marks and cancellations, with which to prove the correctness of his assertion, on my authority, that "they had been postally used."

In a field so perplexed as is philately, by numerous fraudulent issues, doubtless it is deemed safest to suspicion everything till it is proved genuine. The evidence, therefore, that I produce of the existence of this 5 cent error stamp (as stated by me in 1878 and gave reasons therefore) should be welcomed in the same honest spirit that it is given rather than sneered at because frauds may exist.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. G. THURM.

Honolulu, April 25th, 1894.

NOTE.—It has always been our aim to reach the truth in matters philatelic and we are far from maintaining that we must be correct in condemning the 5c Inter-Island discussed by our correspondent. We, at the same time, never had any intention of casting any reflection upon the character or reliability of Mr. Thurm, but we must still maintain that strong arguments, such as we brought against the stamp in question, must be answered by something more than a mere recollection of a single person as to the source whence he derived a certain specimen.

We regret that Mr. Thurm has not now sent us the specimen that he speaks of as we could then readily express our opinion.

If Mr. Thurm is correct, which, of course, we cannot deny, while we do not as yet admit it, it will simply prove that the stamp in question is a great rarity and that most of those now on the market are frauds. We regret very much that Mr. Thurm has not even described his specimens and told us whether they agreed with our description of the condemned type.

We, certainly, have no object in condemning the stamp except that of setting the philatelic world right and if we have been wrong we shall be only too happy to admit it.

Our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors has never been used for any purpose except that of information for the collector, and all information as to errors committed by us will be received in the proper spirit.

NOTES.

We illustrate below the permanent stamps issued for the Somali Coast and chronicled in May.



✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Monthly Journal* states, on the authority of information received from official sources, that the 4c on 8c revenue stamps of the Seychelles Islands were never used for postal purposes.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* letter cards of 3, 5, 7 and 10 novitch will shortly be issued in Montenegro.

Mr. Chapman informs us that on July 17th last, in the presence of the first Secretary of the Ministry of Communications of Mexico, the stock of the 5 and 10 pesos blue and dark green stamps which were on hand at the post office were burned by superior order. These have been replaced by the sale of 5 and 10 pesos of the previous type and of vermilion color.

Through the kindness of a correspondent we are enabled to illustrate the 5 centavos of the proposed new issue.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

As a happy hunting ground for the diligent searcher after minute varieties, probably nothing beats the British registration envelope. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* describes two varieties of the current H size, in one of which the word "LIMITED" under the flap, has a large "M," thus "LIMITED," while the other shows this peculiarity combined with the word "CONTRACTOR" in the singular, instead of the plural. On reading this we immediately seized our largest magnifying glass, and set to work to examine all the registration envelopes we could find; we had only one specimen at hand of the new H, but it showed the double error, which we conclude is not uncommon. In other sizes we find two distinct types of the lettering in the stamp space on size F; we have also a copy of this size inscribed "DALE & CO., LIMITED CONTRACTORS," under the flap, and we hope to find one with the name spelt "CROCODILE," but have not succeeded at present. We then turned to the other side to see whether the tariff would afford any sport, and were rewarded by finding that the word "published," also on size F, is sometimes mis-spelt "publisbed," the letter "b" being quite distinct, and not a blocked-up "h."—*Monthly Journal*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have been shown an Afghanistan stamp which, if genuine, would come between the supposed issue of 1868 and the stamps dated 1288. In design it somewhat resembles the former (type 6 in the catalogue), the central portion consisting of large characters, but it differs from this type in having a value and date expressed upon it. The inscription, as transcribed by an Indian interpreter, reads "Ticket i dak Khana i dar ul Sultanat i Caubul—Amir Sher Ali—1286—ek sanar." The history and appearance of the specimen are fairly favorable, but we should like a little further information before chronicling it; the color is a reddish mauve, plainly soluble in water.

(*Monthly Journal*.)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the current German stamps have secret marks, consisting of crowns, eagles and posthorns, printed with ink which is only visible when dampened with alkali.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have to warn our readers that there is reason to believe that some ingenious person has discovered a method of changing the rd., red, "Woodblock" stamps of the Cape of good Hope to a species of blue color, thus making them represent the well-known error. We cannot say more at present,

but we would recommend extreme caution in purchasing specimens of this error.—*Monthly Journal*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. D. Benjamin informs us that 1 and 3c adhesive stamps will shortly be issued in Johore.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We are informed by our correspondent, Mr. D. Benjamin, that it is probable that, in the near future, the current French stamps used in the French postoffices at Shanghai, will be surcharged "Shanghai" on account of the difference in currency; the French stamps being sold at the Shanghai Agency at frs. 3.60 to the dollar, thus enabling people to buy them at this rate and then send them to France as remittance at the full value. The surcharging of the stamps would, of course, put an end to this speculation.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the design now used for the higher values of Swiss stamps will also be used for the lower values. The colors of the lower values remain unchanged.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the Holkar postal card chronicled sometime ago.

होलकर सरकार
पोस्ट कार्ड.



HOLKAR STATE
POST CARD



इसतरफ सिर्फ सिरनामाही लिखा जाय.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. David Benjamin informs us that 1 and 3c reply cards are soon to be issued in British North Borneo.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We are informed that the color of the 5sen adhesive of Japan will shortly be changed to a light brown, also that some of the other values may be changed in color.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We learn through *Vindins Philatelic Monthly* that the colors of the Postage Due Stamp of Victoria are shortly to be changed to green with red center.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We copy the following from a letter of Mr. D. Benjamin.

You will have noticed that in the parcel I sent you on the 11th inst., there were only 50 of each kind of 1/2c "Pagoda" design. The history of the issue is as follows: The Municipal Council at first decided to have only one 1/2c

stamp, but in order that the set should cost exactly \$1.00, they decided to have two kinds of $\frac{1}{2}$ c printed—both of same design, but of different colors. The stamps were advertised to be issued on the 1st inst., (they did come out on that date) and 100,000 of each denomination was to be made. But, before date of issue one person alone "cornered" the $\frac{1}{2}$ c by buying 45,000 of each color, (there were to have been only 50,000 of each, thus making 100,000) leaving only 5,000. In order that everyone should have $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps, a further lot had to be printed, which was done—50,000 of each color more—but as the Council had already advertised that the issue would be limited to 100,000 copies of each denomination, they "could not go back on their word," and were compelled to issue these in a new design (Bridge). All the stamps were placed on sale on the same day and therefore one can hardly call the two different designs of $\frac{1}{2}$ c a separate issue, but of course very few ever get the "Pagoda" $\frac{1}{2}$ c and you will understand why I sent you so few. The Council further informed me, that for reasons already given above, as each of the original denominations run out, they would issue a further lot in a new design. They say the stamps are selling rapidly and the 1c are nearly out, so we may expect a new issue soon of this value in a new design. It is intended that the second supplies shall constitute a permanent issue. This is the history of the issue and I trust you will give publicity in your paper about it. I am disgusted with the way things have been managed and would be glad if dealers and collectors would not recognize the "Pagoda" $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps.

In continuation to the above account you will, I am sure, be as much surprised as I have been with the following extract from a letter I have just received sent me by the Local Postmaster at Kewkiang, he says:

"The present Council is very anxious to do things in a business like manner, and would like if possible to correct some things done by the previous Council in regard to the $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps. Being a large stamp dealer what is your view of the proposition of *issuing 50,000 more* of each kind of first issue $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp, *i.e.*, making 100,000 of each color? The party who bought up the $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps *has given his consent* if it is decided to be best for the interests of the post office. Do you think it would be better to let matters rest as they are, and henceforth allow nothing of that nature to occur?

"Have people begun to settle down to the fact as it is, and would another issue of same stamp cause the office to be looked upon with more disfavor?"

The above is the letter I received but there is a postscript as follows:

"Since writing the above the Council *have decided* to issue 50,000 of each color, $\frac{1}{2}$ c first issue—\$2 worth only to one individual."

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We have found the 30c Justice on vertically ribbed paper.

As a result of the new Tariff law, placing a tax on playing cards, a provisional 2c playing card stamp has just been issued to be placed on all packs of playing cards on hand at the time the Tariff bill became a law; the stamp is of the same size as the current postage stamps and is of the following design: in the centre is a hand of cards, across this is the inscription "PLAYING CARDS" in two lines in double lined capitals, and immediately below "ON HAND AUG. 1894," in the upper right and left angles are respectively "I. R." and "U. S." in the lower part of the stamp is the value "TWO CENTS" with a large figure "2" in the centre.

Mr. Holton has shown us a variety of the 2c wrapper, die B of the 1874 issue in which the "O" of "Two" has the centre netted instead of plain.

Wrapper.

1874 issue.

Manila paper.

2c brown, die B 3

Justice Department.

Vertically ribbed paper.

30c purple

Revenue stamp.

Playing Cards.

Rouletted.

2c lake

ABYSSINIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of a series of adhesives for this kingdom. The four lower values bear the portrait, in profile, of King Memelik II., and the higher values the Coat of Arms of the country; the inscriptions are in Amharic characters, this being the first time that these appear on postage stamps. The currency is the taler which is equal to 16 guerches and 1 guerche is equal to 5c U. S. currency.

Adhesive stamps.



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

$\frac{1}{4}$ g green

$\frac{1}{2}$ g rose

1g blue

2g brown

4g lilac brown

8g violet

16g black

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Monthly Journal* states that a correspondent has sent them the large oblong stamp on three fresh varieties of colored tissue paper. These appear to be lithographed in sheets of 16 or more but without any varieties of type except such as may be caused by more or less defective transfers.

Adhesive stamps.

1a black, yellow

1a black, orange

1a black, lilac rose

CAPE VERDE.—The 25r is now printed in reddish mauve.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
25r reddish mauve

CYPRUS.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of adhesive stamps of the values of 9, 18 and 45 pia and of the same type as the other current values. The issue of these values was foreshadowed many months ago.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

9 pia light brown and rose
18 pia slate and brown
45 pia deep purple and blue

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A 3c reply card, similar to the single card of the same value of the 1887 issue, has been issued.

Postal card.



3x3c red, white, F 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 2 and 3c single and reply postal cards are now surcharged "Union Postal Universal" in black.

Postal cards.

2c red, buff

2cx2c red, buff

3c blue, buff

3cx3c blue, buff

ECUADOR.—Mr. Offner has shown us the current 10 and 20c telegraph stamps used for postage.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.



Perforated.

10c green

20c red

EGYPT.—Besides the permanent 3x3m reply card chronicled last month a single card of the same value has been issued.

Postal card.

3m maroon, buff

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Philatelic Record* states that the current 5sh, exists perforated by error 12 instead of 14.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.

Watermarked Anchor.

5sh rose

HANKOW.—The 5c is now printed in yellow green on yellow paper.

Adhesive stamp.



Rouletted.

5c yellow green, green

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Witt has shown us the 10c envelope of the 1881 issue with the following imprint in red to the left of the stamp:—

Special Delivery Envelope.

Special Despatch Letter.

(FOR DOMESTIC MAIL ONLY.)

Leke Luikawa.

State distinctly the residence or place of business of addressee.

E kakaunia a moakaka kahi noho a me kahi hana o ka mea naha ka ilka.

White wove paper.

Size 150x85 mm.

10c black and red.

INDIA.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the registration envelope has been surcharged "on Her Majesty's Service" in the left upper corner of the front and "on H. M. S." on the stamp.

Official Registration Envelope.



2a blue, black surcharge

JHIND.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the ½ anna of the 1882 type printed in blue on the thick bluish laid paper of the 1876 issue.

Adhesive stamp.



Thick bluish laid paper.

½a blue

NABHA.—From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that the stock of 1 rupee slate having been exhausted, the current 1 rupee stamps of India have been surcharged **NABHA STATE**

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

Watermarked star.

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

MEXICO.—The current 2 and 3c cards are now printed in yellow green instead of blue green.

— Mr. Chapman informs us that there are eight varieties of the 2c, four varieties of the 3c, three varieties of the 5c with Greek border, and two of the 5c with serpentine border.

Postal card.

2c scarlet and yellow green, buff

3c vermilion and yellow green, buff

MOROCCO.—We have seen the 5c green "Mazagan Marakech" surcharged horizontally in black "20 Centimos"

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

20c on 5c green, black

NICARAGUA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10c envelope stamp used as an adhesive.

Envelope stamp used as adhesive.



10c slate

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The intercolonial letter card, issued in accor-

dance with the decision arrived at by the last intercolonial conference, made its appearance on the 2nd instant. The stamp is merely an adaption of that used for the 1½d post card, the only alteration being the insertion of the words "Penny Halfpenny" in the colored label beneath the circle containing the figures of value. The inscriptions on the face are "New South Wales—Letter Card" flanked by royal arms, and "The address only to be written on this side. To open this card, tear off at the perforation," at the foot *within* the lines of punctures. On the reverse are the following directions:

"This card may pass through the Post to any place within New South Wales, and without additional postage to Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania and Western Australia; but an additional Half-penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to Fiji.

If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter."

The design, etc., is printed in red on a rather poor quality of card, colored dark gray on the outside.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

Letter card.

1½p red, dark gray

PORTO RICO.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* the 80 centimos is now issued in red brown.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
80c red brown

ROUMANIA.—According to the *Deutscher Briefmarken Zeitung* the 50 bani of the new series has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.
Watermarked P. R.

50b orange

SIERRA LEONE.—Mr. F. Noel has shown us the provisional ½p on 1½p, watermarked Crown and C. C. Only one sheet has been found with this watermark.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p on $1\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, black surcharge

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the 6 penny adhesive stamp of the new type and the 1 penny postal card with stamp of same type. Adhesive stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3p, 1sh of the same type and letter cards will shortly be issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
6p blue
Postal card.

ZUID-AFR. REPUBLIEK
BRIEFKAART



1p carmine, buff

SPAIN.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* chronicles the 4 cuartos of the 1857 issue on vertically laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.



1857 issue.
Vertically laid paper.
4c rose

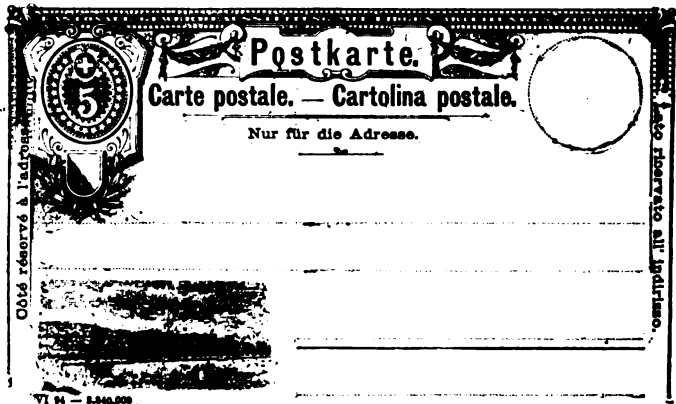
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal* chronicles 3c postal cards, single and reply.

Postal cards.

3c rose, black
3x3c rose, black

SWITZERLAND.—On the occasion of the Zurich exhibition the current 5 centimes card has been issued with a view of the Exhibition printed in blue in the lower left corner.

Postal card.



Zurich Exhibition.
5c brown and blue, *buff*

TONGA.—We have seen the 1s stamps, bearing the overprint "Surcharge Half-penny" in two lines in block letters. The overprint is placed vertically, reading from bottom to top, and is in black. We are informed that the 8d exists with a similar overprint, but the value in this case is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. The overprint appears to favor the idea that these are stamps for unpaid or insufficiently stamped letters, but we have seen a letter franked by a few rows of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d without any ordinary postage stamp.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

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

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1s brown, black surcharge
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 8p mauve, " "

Variety: Double surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh brown

TRINIDAD.—Besides the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny chronicled some time ago by us the *Monthly Journal* announces that the 1 and 4 penny of the current issue are also surcharged "O. S." in black.

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated.
1p carmine, black surcharge

4p gray, black surcharge

TURKS ISLANDS.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces that a 5 penny stamp, of the same type as the Seychelles, has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

5p yellow green, value in rose.

URUGUAY.—A registration stamp of the value of 33 centavos, type similar to the registration stamps of the Colombian Republic, has been issued. We shall illustrate it next month.

Registration stamp.

Perforated 14.

33c blue

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF SAN MARINO.

The following circular received from the San Marino Government speaks for itself.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

CIRCULAR B.

The Commission of the "Palazzo Principe & Sovrano," gives note that, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Palace and the installation of the new Regents, there will be issued the following Commemorative Postage Stamps; viz:

Of One Lira

Of Fifty Centimes,

Of Twenty-five Centimes, and

a Post Card of *Ten Centimes*, with a stamped progressive number.

This issue will take place on the 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 of September, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of October 1894; however, in order that Collectors, speculators and merchants cannot make this rare and scarce, the Commission, specially authorized, gives notice:

1. That they themselves undertake to send to any address and destination whatever, in *registered packet*, any Order for Postage Stamps that may be sent to them direct, exceeding however, the amount of Ls. 2 sterling, or Doll: 10 (equal to 50 Lire or Francs), payable in Italian Paper or *Bank of France* notes, by registered letter.

2. That, for any order exceeding Ls. 20 sterling, or Doll: 100 (equal to 500 Lire or Francs), to be made in Bank notes of Ls. 5 sterling, or Italian paper or *Bank of France* notes, in registered letter, the amount will be forwarded to destination, in a *special Envelope of Five lire*, bearing the above mentioned stamp, impressed on the envelope and of which a limited issue of *Two thousand copies* will be made; and in order to be valid this special stamp, must bear the *Post mark of San Marino*.

The Commission recommends to notice *Circular A* and calls attention, finally, to the fact that they are not responsible for orders that are not made directly by the said Commission, who, on the other hand, are responsible for the registered sendings as above and to the terms of the said *Circular A*.

Apply direct and exclusively to: Cav. V. Serafini, Secretary of the Palace Commission, Republic of San Marino, (*Central Italy*).

COMMUNICATION.

ISPWICH, ENGLAND, August 31, '94

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LT'D. New York.

Dear Sirs :—We have read the letter of L. H. Benton, in the A. J. of P., for last month, also your editorial foot note to same. As you make no mention of having seen any used specimens, we think the enclosed may interest you. We send the envelope entire, just as we received it, with the letter inside it, and we may remark that this is the only specimen of the Tierra del Fuego stamp we have ever seen. We replied to the letter at once, but of course were too late to get any of the stamps, as they had been suppressed just after the letter was posted. We have no doubt that the stamps are of a bona-fide nature, though not a Government issue, and it cannot be said they were made for collectors, as they have always been scarce.

As you will observe, the letter is dated from Paramo, Tierra del Fuego, July 18th 1891, the Tierra del Fuego stamp on the envelope is postmarked San Sebastian, July 19th, 1891, and there are besides two Chilian stamps with the Punta Arenas postmark, date of which is illegible.

On the back of the envelope is the stamp of Messrs. Wehrmann & Co., of Punta Arenas, whom we would suppose to be Mr. Popper's agent for forwarding the letters from Punta Arenas.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD, KING & Co ,

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.*Secretary*, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamp Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 997, N. Y. City.

137TH MEETING, HELD AUGUST 16, 1894

Meeting was opened at 8.40 P. M.

Present: Mr Aug. Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Lienhardt, O. Dejonge, Dr. Roehre, Kessler, Horrman, Lehmann and Carter. Mr. Charles Keutgen as guest.

The minutes of the 136th meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably upon the application of Mr. Leon Auscher, of Paris, for membership, his name was voted upon and he was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

A friend sends some counterfeits for the Society's counterfeit album, which were accepted with thanks to the kind but unknown donor.

A communication from our member, Dr. Odendall, who is now abroad, was read, in which he sends his regards to all of the members.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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Foreign Countries, 75c.]

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

BALASCHOFF (Saratoff.)

1876.

Black on grayish wove paper. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm.



1 4k black

1880.

Color on thick white wove paper. Size 18×25 mm.

Perforated 13.



2 4k red and dark blue

Suppressed since 188(?).

BELEBEI. (Oufa.)

August 15th, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21×29 mm.



1 2k vermilion

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $18 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 2k blue

BERDIANSK. (Tauris.)

October 13th, 1867.

Color on white surfaced wove paper, lithographed, the door of the hut is formed of black lines. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.



- 1 10k green, light blue and black
End 1872.

Same type retouched, the door is green. Color on white laid paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm.



- 2 10k green, light blue and black
Suppressed since a number of years.

BIEJETZK. (Tver.)

July 1st, 1872.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 20 types printed in four vertical rows of five. Size 13×18 mm.



- 1 3k black on green
1878.

Black on greyish wove paper, type set, 10 types showing only slight differences, printed in two vertical rows of five. Size $16 \times 17\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 2 3k black

End 1878.

Same printed on dark rose wove paper.

- 3 3k black on dark rose

May? 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 10 types in two vertical rows of five. Size 18×25 mm.



- 4 3k black on dark green

The 3k black on blue paper is only a chemical changeling.

October 15th, 1885.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set. 8 types in two horizontal rows of four. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 5 3k black on lilac

November 15th, 1885.

New setting up of previous issue, 10 types in one horizontal row. Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 6 3k black on lilac

May 1st, 1886.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 10 types in one horizontal row. Size 18 by about $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



7 3k black on blue green

December 1892.

Black on colored wove paper, 5 types in one horizontal row. Diameter 32½ mm.



8 3k black on rose

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

9 3k black on rose

January 1893.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 15 types. Size 22½x27 mm.



10 3k black on pale rose

11 3k " red

12 3k " grey

13 3k " pale blue

14 3k " pale green

October 1893.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 6 types. Size 18x22½ mm.



- 15 3k black on rose
- 16 3k " blue
- 17 3k " pale rose, granite paper
- 18 3k " grey, " "

Same issue, black on thick colored wove paper, type set, 5 types. Size 22x26½ mm.



19 3k black on rose

20 3k " blue

21 3k " pale rose, granite paper

22 3k " grey, granite paper

These two varieties are printed together, the six small stamps in a row, and below them, the five large ones, the setting up is printed twice on a sheet, one is above the other and upside down, so that the small stamps can be found *tête bêche*.

1894.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.



23 3k black on white

24 3k " bright rose

25 3k " blue

26 3k " purplish pink

БЕЛОЗЕРСК. (Novgorod.)

1870.

Black on white wove paper, typographed. Size 15½x21 mm., colored network covering stamps.



1 2k black, brown network

1871.
Black on thin yellowish wove paper, lithographed. Size 17x22½ mm.



2 2k black

1872.
Same stamp on very thick white wove paper.

3 2k black
Same on very thick pale pink wove paper.
4 2k black on pale pink

1874.
Same stamp on pale pink quadrillé paper.

5 2k black on pale pink
Same on pale pink laid paper.
6 2k black on pale pink

1876.
Same on ordinary white wove paper.

7 2k black
These stamps from 2 to 7 inclusive are printed in blocks of four, irregularly on the sheet, so that the bottom of one stamp often comes next to the side of another.

February 1878.
Black on colored wove paper, type set, 8 types. Size 18½x26 mm.



8 2k black on rose

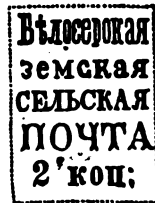
March (?) 1878.
Same on white wove paper, 6 types.

9 2k black
Variety: tête bêche.
10 2k black

April (?) 1878.
Black on white wove paper, type set, 12 types in four horizontal rows of three. Size 20x18 mm.



11 2k black
Variety: tête bêche.
12 2k black
Same on laid paper.
13 2k black
Variety: tête bêche.
14 2k black
June (?) 1878.
Same on colored wove paper.
15 2k black on yellow
Variety: tête bêche.
16 2k black on yellow



(?) 1878.
Black on colored wove paper, type set, 12 types. Size.
17 2k black on blue green



End 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, 10 types in two horizontal rows of five. Size 19x22 mm.

18 2k black on pale blue
19 2k black on brown
1880.

Black on white and colored wove paper, type set, 49 types in seven horizontal rows of seven. Size 18½x26½ mm.



20 2k black on white
21 2k " dark blue
22 2k " green
23 2k " pink
24 2k " yellow

July 1880.

Greyish black on colored wove paper, 49 types in seven horizontal rows of seven. Size 21x21 mm.



- 25 2k grey black on dark buff
Same on white wove paper.
- 26 2k greyish black
Variety: perforated 11½ (unofficially ?)
- 27 2k greyish black
1881.

Greyish black on yellowish wove paper, previous types reouched, 49 types in seven horizontal rows of seven. Size 21½x22½ mm.

- 28 2k greyish black on yellowish
April (?) 1882.

Greyish black on white wove paper, 63 types in seven horizontal rows of nine. Size 23x27 mm.



- 29 2k greyish black
July 1882.

Color on thick white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20½x23½ mm.



- 30 2k blue and dark blue
July 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x27 mm.



- Perforated 11.
- 31 2k blue (shades)
November 1884.
Same stamp in different color.
Perforated 11.
- 32 2k olive green (shade)



June 1st 1887.
Color on white wove paper, type set, 4 types in one horizontal row. Size 27x27 mm.

- 33 2k brown
Variety: tête bêche vertically.
- 34 2k brown
1887.
Same stamp is different color.
- 35 2k orange
Variety: tête bêche vertically.
- 36 2k orange
October 1887.
Same stamp in different color.
- 37 2k purple
Variety: tête bêche vertically.
- 38 2k purple
1888.

Similar stamp new setting up, the corner ornaments are different, 2 types, one having no dot after the "2," color on bluish wove paper. Size 27x27 mm.



- 39 2k purple
Variety: tête bêche vertically.
 40 2k purple
 Same on thick yellowish wove paper.
 41 2k purple
Variety: tête bêche vertically.
 42 2k purple
 October 1st, 1889.
 Color on wove paper, lithographed. Size
 18x26 ½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 43 2k black on pink
 44 2k black on light green
 45 2k orange
 46 2k blue
 47 2k yellow
 48 2k purple
 49 2k dark green
 50 2k red
Varieties: Same stamps unperforated.
 51 2k black on pink
 52 2k black on light green
 53 2k orange
 54 2k blue
 55 2k yellow
 56 2k purple
 57 2k dark green
 58 2k red

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
 Size 19½x26½ mm.



- Perforated 13½.
 59 2k dark blue
 November 4th, 1893.
 Same as preceding, color changed.
 60 2k red

BOBROFF. (Woroneje.)

1871.

Black on colored wove paper, type set.
 Several types. Size 39x26 mm.



- 1 2k black on rose
 1872.

Similar stamp, new setting up. 4 types in
 one vertical row. Size 36x28 mm.



- 2 3k black on rose
Variety: tête bêche
 3 3k black on rose

1877.

Similar stamp, different setting up 6 types,
 black on colored wove paper. Size 38x28½
 mm.



- 4 3k black on lilac
Variety: tête bêche.
 5 3k black on lilac
 End 1878.

Similar stamp, new setting up, 3 types,
 black on colored wove paper.

- 6 3k black on rose

January 1879.

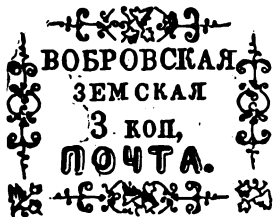
Black on colored wove paper, type set, 6
 types. Size 21-21½x24-25 mm.



7 3k black on green
 March 1879.
 Black on colored wove paper, oval, type set.
 Size 34x25 mm.



8 3k black on green
 Same issue, black on colored wove paper,
 oblong type set.



9 3k green
 These two stamps come together on the
 sheet.
 July 1879.
 Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
 Size 29x29 mm.



10 3k black on light blue
 Variety: *the bêche* side by side.
 11 3k black on light blue

September (?) 1879.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set,
 several types. Size 25x25 mm.



12 3k black on blue
 Suppressed in 1879.

BOGORODSK. (Moscow.)

1869 (?)
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
 Size 22x29 mm. The bottom ornament inside
 the oval, is a cross formed by five small dots.



1 1k red
 2 5k blue
 3 10k blue

1872.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 similar to previous issue. Size 22x29 mm.
 The bottom ornament inside the oval is a
 much larger cross formed by five dots.



4 1k dull red
 1873.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 similar to previous issue. Size 22x28 1/2 mm.

The bottom ornament inside the oval is a very small indistinct eight branched star. There are two types of the 5k, showing only slight differences in the corner numerals.



- 5 1k red
- 6 1k dull ro'e
- 7 5k dark blue
- 8 10k light blue

1877.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue. Size $22-22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The bottom ornament inside the oval is a well defined flower with five petals. There are two types for each value showing only slight differences.



- 9 1k light reddish purple
- 10 2k deep carmine
- 11 5k dark blue (1878)
- 12 5k light blue
- 13 10k yellow brown

1884.

Color on white wove paper. Same stamps printed in different colors.

- 14 1k yellow brown
- 15 1k red
- 16 1k orange
- 17 5k yellow brown
- 18 5k orange
- 19 5k black
- 20 5k reddish purple
- 21 10k orange
- 22 10k black
- 23 10k reddish purple
- 24 10k blue

October 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size $22 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$. The groundwork lines cover the white ovals inside and outside of the inscription.



- 25 1k dull reddish purple
- 26 5k dark blue
- 27 10k light blue

1890.

Same stamps.

Perforated 11.

- 28 1k dull reddish purple
- 29 5k dark blue
- 30 10k light blue

1890.

Stamps of previous issues.

Perforated 11.

a. Stamps of 1873 issue.

- 31 5k dark blue
- 32 10k light blue

b. Stamps of 1877 issue.

- 33 5k dark blue

c. Stamps of 1884 issue.

- 34 10k reddish purple
- 35 10k blue

These stamps were remainders of the previous issues, and were perforated along with the stamps of the October 1888 issue. As the stamps representing St. George had been superseded by those bearing the arms of the town, all the perforated remainders were burned, only a few escaping destruction.

October 1890.

Colored on white wove paper, lithographed. Size $22 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Stamps of previous issue retouched, the groundwork lines do not touch the white ovals, there are three types of the 5k showing only slight differences in the corner numerals.



Perforated 11.

- 36 1k dull reddish purple
- 37 5k dark blue
- 38 10k light blue

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

BY DAVID H. HILL.

(Written for Vindin's Monthly.)

Continued from page 333.

On page 4 of this volume I ventured the opinion that the original dies of Type VII. were engraved on steel, my reason being that a few years ago I was shown by a gentleman what he stated at the time to be one of the original steel dies. This had been filed across horizontally in order to deface it, and I have since learned that it was a steel-faced electrotype. Mr. Samuel Calvert informs me that the original dies were engraved on boxwood, and in his second contract, in renewing some of the electrotypes, he steel-faced them. The electros composing the form were all separate, so that any could be replaced if necessary without much inconvenience.

From a proof or trial sheet of fourpenny stamps printed by Mr. Calvert I find that they were in ten rows of twelve stamps, the centre spaces in the sheet, each way, being slightly wider than the others. The horizontal rows, measured from edge to edge $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the vertical rows $10\frac{1}{16}$ inches. The space between the 5th and 6th horizontal rows was $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and between the others about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The space between the 6th and 7th vertical rows was $\frac{1}{10}$ inch, and between the others about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. The stamps in the rows are not all placed exactly true to line, either horizontally or vertically, causing the spaces between some of the stamps to vary slightly. Vertical pairs and strips of Mr. Robinson's printing show that he must have re-adjusted the form in June, 1858, making the sheet of stamps measure vertically about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch less than Mr. Calvert's.

In 1858 Mr. Robinson also had the number of stamps and value of the sheet added to the form, below the bottom row.



TYPE VIII.

THREE PENCE, FOUR PENCE, SIXPENCE.

Towards the middle of 1859, as the stock of three penny stamps was getting low, a new type was decided upon by the post office, and the contract for engraving a steel die was obtained by Mr. Frederick Grosse, of Melbourne, who delivered the steel punch on the 22nd October. From this punch electrotypes were taken by the Stamp Printer, the form consisting as usual of one hundred and twenty. On the 31st January, 1860, Mr. Robinson delivered to the Inspector of stamps 500 sheets, and a few sheets were issued the same day. A second supply of the same number was delivered by the printer on the 16th February, making altogether 120,000 stamps. These were all in blue on paper laid horizontally, perforated 12, and lasted just twelve months.

The next printing took place in December, 1860, on the paper watermarked "Three Pence," and 500 sheets were delivered into stock in January, 1861. The issue took place early in the same month. Altogether five separate printings in blue were made on this paper, and the total number delivered into

stock was 600,000, all perforated 12. The last printing in this color was in April, 1864, of 1,000 sheets, and these lasted nearly two years. In some specimens the paper is much discolored, this I am informed, was due to the action of the gum, the paper not having been sufficiently sized, a defect which was subsequently remedied by the printer.

In the next printing of this value, which was on 9th February, 1866, and consisted of 500 sheets (60,000 stamps) the paper and perforation were as before, but the color was altered. The Stamp Printer, in noting the change in his book, calls it plum color, but it may more correctly be described as a brownish lake. The change was no doubt caused by the intention to adopt blue for the sixpence, the black color for that value being unsatisfactory. The first issue into stock of the brown lake was on 22nd February, and the balance four days later. The issue to the public was made the same month. There was no further printing of the three pence of this type.

The next value engraved by Mr. Grosse was the four pence, and the steel punch was delivered by him on the 12th December, 1859. The first printing was made in April, 1860, and I find by the stamp ledgers that the stamps were issued the same month. Mr. J. H. Gibbs, the late Comptroller of Stamps informed me that the date of issue was 20th April, 1860. The paper used was a thin surfaced paper, manufactured at Bordeaux, France, and was without watermark. There were printed on this paper and delivered into stock altogether 7,500 sheets (900,000 stamps), all perforated 12.

In June, 1860, the paper watermarked "Four Pence," which had just been received from England, was brought into use, 2,500 sheets being issued to the printer. The first delivery into stock and issue by the Inspector of Stamps took place in the month following. This paper continued to be used until June, 1862, during which period 64,500 sheets were printed, making a total of 7,740,000 stamps. These were perforated 12. Two specimens on the original paper are, however, known, showing roulette perforation on some of the sides, the other sides being cut close; they are postmarked Melbourne, 3rd September, 1861, but I have been unable to find any mention of the breakdown of the perforating machine about that period.

The balance of 500 sheets watermarked "Four Pence" was not used till some years later.

A further supply being required, and the watermarked paper ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., not having arrived by the beginning of September, 1862, recourse was had to the "Five Shilling" paper, and between the 4th and 12th of that month the whole 3,000 sheets were issued to the printer, and used for fourpenny stamps, making 360,000, all perforated 12. The issue took place during the same month. The earliest postmark I have been able to note is dated 11th September, 1862.

The new paper watermarked with figure of value being received by the post office early in the following month, Mr. Robinson commenced printing on the single line "4" paper on the 6th October, and made the first delivery into stock three days later. The issue took place within a few days after. The earliest dated specimen I have seen is 15th October, 1862. The first printing consisted of 10,000 sheets, and there were four subsequent printings on this paper, the last finishing on 3rd August, 1863. In all 28,000 sheets with this watermark were delivered into stock, making a total of 3,360,000 stamps. These were perforated 12, and are also chronicled 12½. In 1863 some few sheets were issued imperforate, and also rouletted 8, and were probably due to the perforating machine being under repair. The earliest postmarked date I have recorded for imperforate is 8th June, 1863, and for the rouletted 28th July, 1863. In September, 1863, a new type came into use.

The only mention I have found of any breakdown to the perforating machine prior to this period was in January, 1862, when Mr. S. C. Newman made "new brassed steel plates, new steel pins, &c." at a cost of £7 10s. From a note in the Stamp Printer's book I find that the perforating machine was again under repair early in October, 1864, and in a Memorandum to the Deputy Postmaster-General on 13th October Mr. Robinson states that he has had the use of the perforating machine in the Government Printing Office, and that it is superior to the one in use at the Post Office. On the recommendation of Mr. Robinson, who pointed out that a second machine would be of great advantage to him, one was purchased on 25th October, 1864.

We now come to the third and last value of this type. On the 15th Feb., 1860, Mr. Alsop, the Inspector of stamps, reported on the unsuitability of the sixpenny stamps then in use (Type VI.), more especially on account of their non adhesive properties, and suggested that "a new sixpenny die be prepared as soon as possible, similar in device to the new threepence and fourpence lately made,—and the old stamps destroyed." In reply to a question by the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Alsop stated that by the time a new die was ready for use the stock of sixpenny stamps on hand would be about 1,125,000. Mr. William Turner, the Secretary, adopted Mr. Alsop's suggestion, which was approved by the Postmaster General on 2nd March, 1860, and Mr. Grosse delivered the steel punch to the Post Office on 3rd May following.

The first printing was made in Oct., on the paper watermarked "Six Pence," and numbered 60,000 stamps, all printed in orange, and perforated 12. These were taken into stock and issued the same month. Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, and Mr. A. J. Derrick, of Melbourne, have been kind enough to give me the dates of postmarked specimens in their possession, namely 25th and 27th Oct., 1860, respectively. This was the only printing in orange. I find by the storekeeper's ledger that 1,000 sheets of the "Six Pence" were issued to the printer in October, 500 of which were subsequently returned by him into store. As the number printed was only about three weeks' supply, the only explanation I can offer in the absence of any documentary or other evidence, is that some unforeseen accident occurred with the form when 500 sheets had been printed. At the same time it must be admitted that a much longer period elapsed before this type was again employed, than would be necessary for the completion of a new form.

On the exhaustion of the 60,000 orange sixpenny stamps, the blue sixpenny of Type VI continued in use until June, 1861, when a further supply was required. Mr. Robinson then used Mr. Calvert's form (Type IV), printing the stamps in black. On page 133 of Vol. 6 an error was made in the number; I find that there were 150,000 stamps (not 110,600) printed, and the sheets contained 100 stamps each. These were all delivered into stock, and by a quarterly return made by Mr. J. H. Gibbs, then Inspector of Stamps, the first delivery by the printer was made on 21st June, 1861.

The printing of Type VIII was resumed about the 19th August, and 3,000 sheets delivered into stock during that month, another 1,000 sheets being delivered in September. A second delivery of 2,000 sheets was made in February, 1862, making a total of 720,000 stamps. These were all in black, on paper watermarked "Six Pence," and perforated 12. The earliest dated specimen I have seen is 28th August, 1861, showing that they were in issue during that month. There was no further printing of the sixpence of this type.

TYPE IX.—ONE PENNY.

In April, 1861, the Secretary to the Post Office reported that it was "necessary that an engraving should be made for a new penny postage stamp, the old plate being almost worn out, and not giving a satisfactory impression." This having been approved by the Chief Secretary, the contract was obtained



by Messrs. De Gruchy & Leigh, of Melbourne, who supplied the punch on 25th June. The voucher for payment states: "Sinking die for penny stamp, £12 12s." The first printing of this type was commenced in September, and 4,000 sheets were printed, of which 1,750 sheets were delivered into stock the same month. These were on the paper watermarked "One Penny." There were four further printings on this paper, the last ending in August, 1862, making a total of 34,500 sheets, or 4,140,000 stamps. These were all perforated 12, and the first issue was made in the latter part of September, 1861.

There was no further printing until January, 1863, when the De La Rue paper, watermarked single line "1" was used, and the first delivery into stock of 500 sheets was made on the 19th of that month. In November of the same year the last of this paper in stock was used, and as the supply of other kinds on hand was very small, it was deemed advisable, in order to obviate the printing of the stamps on plain paper, to borrow, if possible, from some of the neighbouring colonies. The governments of Tasmania and South Australia both responded to the appeal and from the former a supply was received on 1st December, more than sufficient to meet any temporary requirements. This paper was watermarked double line "1" and double line "4," and the sheets contained 240 watermarks each. Under the head of Postage Stamp Paper, the storekeeper's ledger contains the following entry, under date 1st December, 1863:—"Received per steamer "Tasmania," as a loan from the Tasmanian Government, 96 books 1d., 96 books 4d. This paper is bound in books. Each book contains 250 leaves, each leaf is double the size of the sheets obtained by this department from England. The amount is therefore equal to 48,000 sheets 1d., 48,000 sheets 4d. This was obtained in consequence of the stock of this paper having run out, and the fresh supply from England not being expected for some months."

From the South Australian Government twenty reams of "Star" watermarked paper were received, but as this was of an unsuitable size it was returned to the Adelaide Post Office on 13th April, 1864.

Mr. Robinson commenced printing on the double line "1" paper on 2nd December, 1863, and two days later made the first delivery of penny stamps with this watermark into stock. There were three separate printings, the last finishing 11th February, 1864. In all 19 books were used, and Mr. Robinson delivered into stock 1,140,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The sheets were cut in half before printing. These stamps were issued in December, 1863.

A further shipment of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s single line "1" paper was received in March, 1864, and the printing on this paper was resumed and continued during the currency of this type. The last was on the 8th August, 1864. Altogether ten separate printings were made on the single line "1"

paper, and 31,000 sheets containing 3,720,000 stamps were delivered into stock. These were perforated 12, and are also chronicled 12½.



TYPE X.—SIXPENCE.

This design was a modification of Type VIII. The engraved steel punch was in two parts, the piece with the head fitting a "collar" of equal depth, upon which the frame was engraved, the intention being to use the one head for several values, and engrave only the outer portions of such stamps as would be required. The head selected was the one engraved by Mr. F. Grosse in 1860 for the sixpence, Type VIII., and in December, 1861, the outer portion was cut away by Mr. S. C. Newman, leaving only the head in the oval. A separate piece having an oval shaped hole through the centre to fit the portion containing the head was then engraved by Mr. Grosse with the value, etc., for the outer portion of the design, having the words "Victoria," "Sixpence," and the figure "6" on each side. Another "collar," exactly similar in design, was engraved by Mr. Grosse for the four pence value, but this latter was never brought into use.

In striking the lead moulds for the electrotypes it was found that the lead was forced between the two parts of the punch, causing the head to be slightly lower than the outer frame, and the original intention was therefore not carried further than the one value.

The first printing of this type took place in April, 1862, on the paper watermarked "Six Pence," and about 1,500 sheets were delivered into stock the same month. There were only two printings on this paper, the last ending 11th December, 1862, and altogether 11,000 sheets were delivered into stock, making 1,200,000 stamps, all perforated 12. The balance of 1,500 sheets of this paper was not used for these stamps.

The next printing of this value was in June, 1863, on the De La Rue paper, watermarked single line "6." The first delivery into stock was made on the 17th of that month, and the issue took place in June. There were nine separate printings on this paper, the last ending August 22, 1865, and 16,250 sheets containing 1,950,000 stamps were delivered into stock. These were perforated 12, and some of the later printings 12½. There was no further printing of this type.

The single line figure paper for the Penny, Twopenny, Fourpenny, and Sixpenny Stamps, was, with one exception, all supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The paper was obtained through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who had charge of the dandy rollers. The total number of sheets received was 99,250 sheets watermarked single line 1, 72,000 sheets single line 2, 124,500 sheets single line 4, and 52,500 sheets single line 6. These all contained 120 watermarks. The last supply was received in Oct., 1865, and was manufactured by Mr. T. H. Saunders.

(To be continued.)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

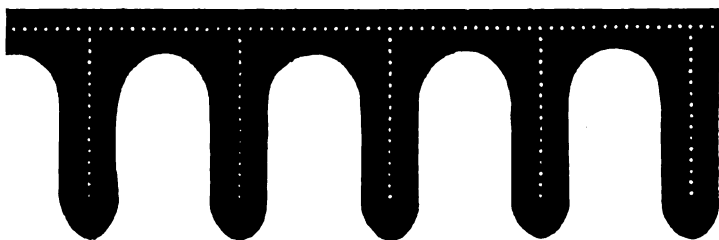
Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued.)

Perforation.—The perforation is the same as that of the Empire Stamps, that is, $13\frac{1}{2}$ vertically and 14 horizontally.

In the perforating machine we have noticed a small detail which we had not expected; the dimensions of the sets of needles perforating a row of ten stamps are not always the same; there is a whole series of them corresponding to the *variable* width of the printed sheets of stamps, and this varying width is caused by the quality of the paper, the contraction produced by the gumming process, the temperature, etc.

For this reason an expert should not be surprised if strips of ten stamps are not all of the same dimensions, notwithstanding the apparent identity of the cutting.



Fancy Stamp.—Lugubrious fancy, emanating evidently from one who is no friend of the republican regime. This strange vignette has in the corners the figures of the year 1874, it is a perfect copper plate engraving and printed in black on white glazed paper; we have met with it in a few albums.



Counterfeit Stamp which defrauded the Post-Office.—The 25c stamp was counterfeited at Marseilles in 1875, and there is a copy of the counterfeit in the collection of Mr. de Ferrari. It is a remarkable fact that during the war another counterfeit stamp—of 20c—had been used at Marseilles. Were both counterfeits produced by the same person?

End of the reign of Mr. Hulot (1876).—This form of expression is certainly not exaggerated; the manager of the postage stamp factory at the Mint in Paris was for 27 years a sort of melancholy tyrant who, in order to defend his extremely lucrative monopoly, received everyone, without exception, in a most discourteous manner, seeming always to be anxious to throw a competitor off the scent. He enjoyed the protection of the Emperor, who did not forget those who stood by him at the beginning of his career.

If Mr. Hulot was to be believed, everything was secret in the production of the French stamps, but in reality it was of the simplest kind, for such as he organized it in 1849, very rapidly and very cleverly, it remained in 1876, with the exception of a few details. The principal change was in the preparation of the plates, which at the beginning were made of one piece by means of electrotypy, for which he afterwards substituted stereotype blocks of hard metal, made one by one, just as printing characters are made.

These stereotype blocks had not the disadvantage of electrotypes, which expand and contract and cause great difficulty in marking off for the final operation of perforating the sheets. Being mathematically even on all sides, like printing characters, when put together they gave *forms* of an absolute precision, which were by no means difficult to obtain; they were economical, because when a stereotype block was spoilt it could be taken out by itself and another put in its place without destroying the whole plate.

The first stamps were printed by hand, and they are certainly very fine for typographic work done in large quantities at once. But then they were paid for at the rate of 1 fr. 50 per thousand, which is a nice price, and the type engraved by Mr. Barre was of a rare perfection.

Later, when the price was diminished (it fell gradually until it reached 0 fr. 50 per thousand) and the consumption of stamps grew formidable, the printing was done by steam: the beauty of the impression was naturally affected thereby.

Mr. Hulot invented the famous "*fond à plat*" (flat back), the object of which was to prevent the counterfeiting of stamps by lithographic copying; we have shown that this back was absolutely useless, for never, in any country, has this kind of counterfeiting been observed; the result was, therefore, the complete waste of a few millions, which was continued after Mr. Hulot's time, without anybody knowing exactly why.

In 1869, after a new agreement, it was said that the stamp plates prepared by Mr. Hulot would thenceforth be the property of the State, together with his manufacturing secrets; but the secrets could not be divulged, for the simple reason that they did not exist.

When, in 1876, Mr. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, asked Mr. Hulot to take an assistant, so that he might be able to continue the manufacture of the stamps if he (Mr. Hulot), for any reason, should not do so, the latter gave him so saucy a reply that the minister, astounded, that same evening signed the appointment of his successor.

Mr. Hulot refused then to hand over his stock-in-trade, which naturally rendered the manufacture difficult, but not impossible, as we shall show later on, and he installed all his tools, now become useless, in a vast gallery, which formed a sort of private museum. It was not until after the death of Mr. Hulot, which occurred in 1892, that the tools and machinery which had been used in the manufacture of French stamps were scattered by an auction sale (November, 1893).

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hulot was at the beginning a clever organizer who knew how to take advantage of the situation, but he rested on his laurels; he caused the rejection of the idea of envelopes and wrappers, he paid no attention to stamps for postage due, telegraph stamps, or postal cards, which he detested.

Finally, we have reason to believe that he was one of the first enemies of collectors and that the vexatious measures taken against them were instigated by him.

1871. *Postage Due Stamps*.—We have seen that, to correspond with the new postal rates, the 10c. and 15c. postage stamps were succeeded by the 15 and 25c., and the value of the Postage Due stamps was increased accordingly. That at 15c. was suppressed and its place taken by a series of three—25c., 40c. and 60c.—which were necessary for the dues, as shown in the following table in the column of letters not prepaid; formerly a single stamp of 15c. was sufficient, as the tax was 15c. for 10 grammes, 30c. for 20 grammes, 60c. for 100 grammes, and after that 60c. per 100 grammes additional; the total, therefore, could be represented by one or more 15c. stamps, whilst with the new rates the progression was not regular.

2D TARIFF.

Rates on letters originating and distributed in the postal district of the same post-office, Paris excepted (Law of the 24th August, 1871, Art. 2).

WEIGHT.	NEW TARIFF.	
	Letters prepaid.	Letters not prepaid.
Up to 10 grammes inclusive.....	0 15	0 25
Above 10 grammes and up to 20 grammes inclusive....	0 25	0 40
Above 20 grammes and up to 50 grammes ..	0 40	0 60
Above 50 grammes and up to 100 grammes ..	0 65	1 00

And so on, adding for each 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes 0 fr. 25 c.; if the letter is prepaid, and 0 fr. 40 c. if it is not.

In the postal circulars we are unable to find the notice relating to this issue, which took place on the 1st September, 1871.

25 centimes black.

40 " blue.

60 " yellow.

Varieties.—Only of the 40 c. stamps no varieties of any consequence exist.

40 centimes sky blue.

Perforated Postage Due Stamps.—These stamps were pin perforated and perforated in various ways by the post-office employes; these perforations are therefore, in no wise official.

Reprints.—We suppose that these stamps were printed, like those of the preceding issues, at the National Printing Office; but in 1892 a certain number of sets of 40 c. and 60 c. were sold in Paris by a government employé, and they are at the present time (1894) the subject of judicial inquiry. It is believed that these stamps are reprints or counterfeits; but we have had the opportunity to examine a few isolated specimens, and our opinion is that they are genuine. It has been said that the paper is thicker or thinner than that of the genuine ones, but we could not see it, and we distrust measuring compasses and the tact of connoisseurs that are capable of discerning differences so minute. The paper seemed somewhat drawn and the gum appeared to have been applied recently; and here a theory presents itself to us: perhaps these stamps were proofs printed on ungummed paper which were returned to the printing office with the approved copy; someone has got hold of these remnants, has sized them probably, and then gummed them by hand, so as to be able to make use of them, for they are pretty rare.

But it is said that they were followed by another series of sheets more coarsely printed from old stereotypes and sold by the same person. These have not been shown to us; it is, therefore, impossible for us to say anything about them; we may say, however, that we do not believe in the worn out stereotypes.

Counterfeits.—The postage due stamps of 40 and 60 c. have several times been the object of imitation. About 1885 there appeared a counterfeit, recognizable by its letters being of a lighter color, because they were wider; it was, if we remember rightly, printed by photogravure and came from abroad—very few can have been sold in France.

Another counterfeit has appeared this very year in Paris, and we have already mentioned it recently. It is said that the type is engraved on copper and arranged so as to be able to change the figures representing the value; this engraving, done by hand, is altogether different from the original, the letters—especially "*Centimes à percevoir*"—are much too large, the figure 4 of 40 has at the left an angle forming a sharp point, whereas it is obtuse in the genuine stamp; the ink is pale, the paper bluish; in fact, it is not necessary to be an expert to recognize this poor counterfeit which has been honored with a great deal of attention.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards were first adopted in Austria in accordance with a proposition of Dr. Herman, who demonstrated clearly that a large number of letters—commercial information, orders, etc.,—were, in consequence of their trifling nature, undeserving of the style and epistolary formulae which people were accustomed to give them.

These letters could very well be sent without envelopes on cards of uniform dimensions and at a reduced postal rate.

These sensible remarks had the good fortune to be well received by the Austrian Postmaster General, who, as a trial, issued the first postal cards on the 1st of October, 1869. They had great success, for, during the three first months, nearly three millions of cards were purchased by the Austrian public, who were, no doubt, under the charm of novelty.

In Germany, where it is said the scheme had first been presented, the post card was adopted on the 1st July, 1870, and more than 45,000 were sold in Berlin on the first day.

Other countries immediately followed this example.

In France, Mr. Wolowski, at the time of the discussion of the law of the 14th August, 1871, altering the postal rates, had, by an amendment, proposed the adoption of the postal card; but he failed to get it accepted, the Postmaster General, M. Rampon, having replied that the postal cards would create a serious competition with letters and cause a decrease in the budget, whereas the new law, on the contrary, demanded increased resources for the postal service by making higher rates.

Mr. Wolowski, whose name we have seen as a leader in all propositions for advancing the postal service, was more fortunate the next year; he again presented his amendment, which was as follows:

"The Administration shall have postal cards prepared destined to circulate without covers.

"They shall be offered for sale at the price of ten centimes for those sent and distributed in the district of the same post office, as well as those of Paris for Paris, within the fortifications, and at the price of 15 centimes for those circulating in France and in Algiers, from office to office."

This reduction of the rate to 10 and 15 centimes was a very timid step, as most of the countries had adopted for the postal card the uniform rate of about 5 centimes (1 cent); yet Mr. Wolowski had to defend his amendment strenuously before the National Assembly in the session of the 19th December, 1872.

"When I had the honor to make a similar proposition 16 months ago, I was told that the experiment had not yet been tried properly, that we must wait until it had succeeded, and that then I might renew my proposition.

"Now the experiment has been tried, and well tried; not only in England and the German Empire, but also in the other countries of Europe; for there remain only two countries in Europe which enjoy the doubtful privilege of not having the postal card in circulation and where it is not even being prepared; these two countries are Turkey and France; all the others either have already adopted it or are preparing to do so.

"Following the example of England, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the German Empire, Switzerland, the Austrian Empire, Russia and Spain, have already correspondence cards in circulation and derive great advantage from them.

"I will not go into a long discussion on this subject. Let it suffice for me to mention this fact which is known to everyone.

"The only objection which has been made, with a motive that I respect, is that concerning the Treasury receipts. It was feared that the introduction of the postal card would diminish the receipts. This is the only question that I ask your permission to deal with.

"In England, experience has shown that, so far from reducing the receipts from ordinary correspondence, the use of postal cards has tended to increase them.

"I will confine myself to quoting one instance. During the five years which preceded the introduction of the postal card, the average annual increase in the number of ordinary letters sent through the post was 4 per cent; since the introduction of the postal card, the average annual increase has gone up to 6 per cent. So much for England.

"In Germany and Switzerland, since the introduction of the postal card, the proportional normal increase in the number of ordinary letters is higher, instead of lower, and the Postmaster General of the German Empire, in a letter addressed to the French Postmaster General, clearly explains the reason for this. Fresh relations are established; first of all postal cards are sent, and very often the replies are given in ordinary letters.

"When relations multiply, letters multiply. The advantage derived by commerce and industry, far from hurting the Treasury, become a source of profit to the Treasury."

This amendment was resisted by Mr. Caillaux, who asked that it be handed over to a special committee and denied that the experiment was conclusive in England and Germany. As a compromise he proposed to issue postal cards at 10 centimes which should circulate only in the district of one and the same post office, first trying Paris and then the other large towns. In this way, he said, they would risk losing only 1 ½ millions, whereas by using the card at once throughout France they would be exposed to a loss of more than 12 millions.

The Budget Committee, through its speaker, said that it was preferable not to experiment, as their financial position did not admit of their making dangerous experiments.

Fortunately, Mr. Rampon, the Postmaster General, declared that he had changed his opinion since the previous year, and supported the proposition of Mr. Wolowski, the amendment was, therefore, voted by the Assembly. (Law of Finances of the 20th December, 1872, Art. 22).

The following are the instructions relating to the issue of the postal cards:

Sec. 1. The Law of Finances of the 20th December inst., fixing the

general budget of expenses and receipts for the year 1873, contains the following regulations:

The administration will have postal cards prepared destined to circulate without covers.

They will be offered for sale at the price of ten centimes for those sent and distributed in the district of the same office, as well as those of Paris for Paris, within the fortifications, and at the price of 15 centimes for those circulating in France and in Algiers, from office to office.

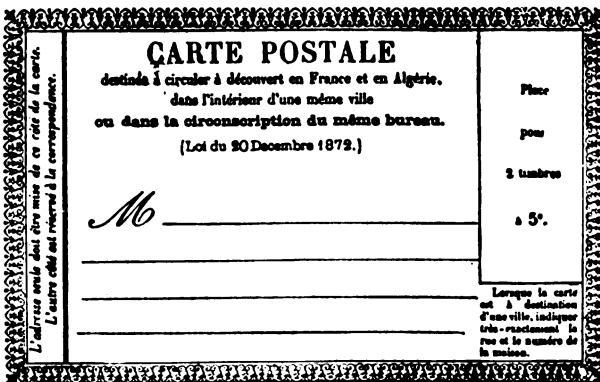
Sec. 2. For the carrying out of these arrangements, the administration has had prepared two distinct types of postal cards with the indication of their respective destinations printed on them; the models are given at the end of the present instructions. These cards, which constitute a new form of correspondence at a reduced rate, will be furnished to the proper agents of the Post office by the Supply Department, according to their need, and before being offered for sale must have postage stamps of 10 or 15 centimes (as may be necessary) affixed to them, to prepay the postage (1)*

Sec. 3. The side of the postal cards reproducing the printed indications just mentioned is to contain only the address of the person to whom the card is sent; the other side, entirely blank, is reserved for the manuscript communications which the sender may see fit to place thereon, without any restriction whatever.

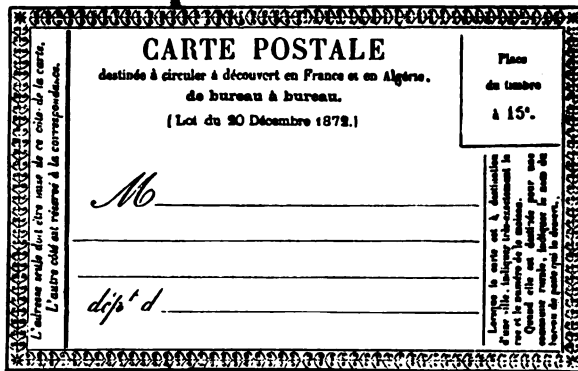
Sec. 4. The manufacture and sale of postal cards, belonging exclusively to the Administration, no card sold outside of the Post Offices, sent without a cover and containing correspondence, can be admitted to the benefit of the reduction of rate granted by the law of the 20th of December, 1872. Cards, of the kind which may be circulated without bearing the postage stamps representing the rate due for the prepayment of the ordinary letters with which they will be classed, will be taxed according to the tariff of letters not prepaid, deducting the value of the postage stamps used.

Sec. 5. By means of the addition of a postage stamp of 5 centimes, a postal card sold at the price of ten centimes to circulate in the district of the same post office, may be sent to any other destination in France or Algiers.

Sec. 7. Postal Cards, like ordinary letters, will be stamped with the date mark of the office from which they are sent, and the postage stamp of 10 or 15 centimes attached to them will be cancelled by means of the obliterating stamp.



*(1). Provisionally, seeing that the postage stamps of 10 centimes have been withdrawn from circulation and the administration of the Mint has not yet decided on the new color destined to distinguish said stamps from those of 15 centimes, postal cards circulating in the city or in the district of the same office must have two postage stamps of 5 centimes affixed to them.



These instructions close with the full size reproduction of the two type of cards of which we herewith give a copy.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.
(Written for Vindin's Monthly.)
Continued from page 336.

CHAPTER XII.

THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1882-92.

The die engraved by Mr. Bell, of Sydney, and used for the 1879-81 issues, had never met with any enthusiastic approval; and, in 1880, Mr. Knight, having seen some specimens of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co.'s engraving, decided to procure a new die from that firm.

His requisition to the Treasury was as follow:—

“Litho. Office, Treasury,

“December 21st, 1880.

“Sir,—I have the honor to submit the accompanying description of a die to be engraved for the Post Office. Messrs. Bradbury and Wilkinson have furnished us with specimens of their work, which is of the finest character. I think, therefore, the order may be safely entrusted to them; the estimated cost of which may be £30 or £35.

“I have, &c.,

“WILLIAM KNIGHT,

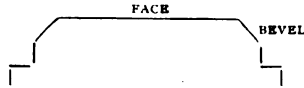
“Government Engraver.

“The Under Secretary,
“Treasury.”

DESCRIPTION OF DIE TO BE ENGRAVED FOR POST OFFICE.

“The accompanying specimen, marked A, has been selected for style of head and engraving; the general design of the old stamp, marked 2, is to be followed, as near as possible, consistently with superior workmanship. The oval band, I think, may be a trifle wider, as marked on stamp, to admit of lettering being engraved a little bolder. “Queensland, Two Pence,” white as

original. The die to be exact in size, as marked on stamp No. 2, so that the electrotypes will be equally avoided by perforating line. I would especially draw attention to the bevel of die, to facilitate the easy separation of electrotype from mould. Sketch shows an enlarged form, in which it will be observed the bevel slightly slopes off to the perforating margin.



“WILLIAM KNIGHT,
“Government Engraver.”

This order was sent to the Agent General on the 25th January, 1881, and on the 18th March following, he wrote to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., requesting cash quotation for execution of die. That firm replied: “As we are in doubt whether it is intended to print the stamps from “surface” or by lithography, we have estimated for engraving suitable for either process.

ESTIMATE.

“Engraving in relief for surface printing die for postage stamp—“Queensland twopence”—with portrait of the Queen in style of specimen A, but general design similar to specimen 2, packed and delivered free in London—£20.

“Engraving plate for above, suitable for transfer to stone, for printing by lithography—£15.”

Both the Agent General and the engravers appear to have overlooked that portion of the description furnished referring to separation of electrotype from mould, as the Agent General requested Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., to furnish him with specimens of stamps printed from “surface,” and by lithography, so that he might decide which process was the most suitable. The required samples were submitted, and on the 28th March the order was given for “Die for lithographic printing as per tender.”

The engravers then asked for copy of original instructions and specimens, which were supplied on the 31st of March.

After the lapse of some considerable time, the engravers discovered that the die was required for surface printing. They interviewed the Agent General thereon, and on the 3rd May, he wrote “I am directed to ask you to be good enough to execute the order for postage stamp die for surface printing, and not lithographic as previously directed.”

From the 23rd May to 25th June, some correspondence passed between the Agent General and the engravers relative to the delay in completing the order for the die, and eventually Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., wrote on the 27th June, 1881, “the postage stamp die is now ready for despatch. It is packed in a small box together with the original plate, a duplicate die, and a matrix from which any number of printing plates can be produced.”

However, when the package came to hand in September, its contents did not give much satisfaction. Mr. Knight’s letter on the subject contains a description of his method of producing electrotypes, and as it will explain the manner in which the differing types of each value of this series are produced, I will quote it at length.

“Lithographic Office,
“Treasury, Sept. 12th, 1881.

“Sir,—I have just received the small parcel from Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., supposed to contain a new *die* for making 2d postage stamp plates.

"I find on examination that a great misunderstanding has arisen as to my order of the 21st December, 1880.

"The parcel contained 1st, two electrotypes mounted type high, one of which is referred to as a "die," the other as "duplicate" in Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co's., letter of 27th June; from these the impressions received appear to have been taken, which are very satisfactory; 2nd, a plate, partly electrotyped and partly engraved, called "the original," though unlike in many respects to the proofs sent. In its present state it is neither fit for surface or copperplate printing; I cannot understand for what purpose this was sent. 3rd is an electro matrix which may have been taken from the "die" just referred to. From this, it is stated, "any number of printing plates may be made." I may state that this matrix is about the thickness of ordinary card, and to separate an electrotype from it would certainly destroy its flat surface and at once render it useless. But supposing this difficulty were overcome, the time it would take to make a plate containing 120 stamps would not be less than six months, as each copy would require two days to form in the battery. It will therefore be seen that from the material supplied it would be impossible to produce plates within any reasonable time.

"Referring to my order of the 21st December, of which a rough copy is attached, direct reference is made to a *Die*, and by its association with "Moulds" and "Electrotypes" it seems strange that my meaning should have been mistaken by practical men for anything else than a steel punch, especially as I made diagrams of shape and size; or that any doubt should exist as to the kind of printing required, or the purpose for which the die was intended. As the mistake has been made, I would suggest that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., be requested to supply a *Steel Die*, similarly engraved, in design and workmanship, to the mounted electrotypes first referred to, one of which should be returned for their guidance. The only difference to be observed is a slight alteration in the length of the engraved surface to the extent of one half of the border line||with a corresponding reduction in the length of the Die, the bevelled edge being kept the same as at present.

"For further information, I may state that I make the plates for printing in the following manner, viz:—Impressions are taken in lead by means of a drop hammer. A sufficient number of these are soldered together to form a part or the whole of a sheet numbering 120 stamps; this mould is then placed in the battery to receive a deposit of copper, which, when sufficiently thick (taking two or three days), is separated from the lead, backed type high with metal, and is then ready for the press. But to make 120 separate blocks, with all the trouble of fitting and filing as appears to be indicated by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., I have neither time nor inclination to undertake.

"I have, &c.,

"WILLIAM KNIGHT.

"The Under Secretary,
"Treasury."

The order was sent to the Agent General, and on the 13th February, 1882 he wrote advising that the Die had been forwarded by the "Merkara."

Mr. Knight received it on the 19th April, 1882.

While in Brisbane I was kindly permitted by Mr. Knight to examine the die, and he explained the details of production of the electrotypes. As stated in Chapter IX., in preparing values other than that denoted on the die, the label is filled in (the lettering, appearing white in the impression, is sunk in the electro), and the new value engraved by hand on each separate electro after production. As the appliances at Mr. Knight's disposal are somewhat

primitive, he is in the habit of preparing the electrotypes in pairs or blocks of four, the bath being too small to accommodate a large plate. In addition to the minute varieties found in the lettering of all values except the Twopence, occasional differences are caused by retouching any portion of the electro that seems to require attention.

The first plate to be prepared from the new die was a Twopenny one. Printings from this in pale blue were issued on 1st August, 1882. The stamps were arranged in one pane of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10. They were printed on De la Rue's Crown Q paper, and perforated 12. The impressions from this first plate are very clear, and every detail of the engraving is well brought out. The Sixpence followed, the first printings in pale green being issued on 6th November, 1882. The lettering of the value shows slight variations, the "c" sometimes resembling an o. The paper and perforation are same as the Twopence.

The one penny plate was next prepared, and the first printings issued on 23rd November, 1882. The color was a pale red with a tinge of vermilion in it. The lettering of the value shows considerable variation, and a period is placed after "penny" in every case. The upper and lower terminations of the arabesques separating the inscriptions have been altered from the shape of the original die, being opened out, and having an additional spike pointing downwards placed outside of the final curl. There are four minor varieties of engraving in this plate in a square block, repeated throughout the sheet. Some slight differences may also be found in impressions from the same plate, as Mr. Knight retouched it from time to time during the period it was in use. Paper and perforation same as the twopence.

The one shilling was next prepared and first issued on the 6th February, 1883. (Two sheets only, a larger supply being forwarded on the 14th March following.) The color was a clear cold lilac, which varied considerably in subsequent printings to reddish lilac and violet. The Government engraver entered a note on a specimen sheet, "color slightly altered in drying in press." The arabesques were slightly altered in the terminations as in the One Penny, but the additional spike was directed upwards, and the lettering of the value varies as in the 1d and 6d. Same paper and perforation as the other values.

The series was completed for the time being by the issue of the Fourpence on the 18th April, 1883. The color was a pale golden yellow, which also shows varying shades in subsequent printings. Some of the arabesques on the plate were altered as in the one shilling while others were left in their normal state, as in the Twopence. The lettering of the value varies considerably, the "O" of Four sometimes breaks through the inner edge of the oval. Paper and perforation same as the other values.

Between 1882 and 1889 several new plates of the One Penny and Twopenny were prepared. The following particulars are gathered from proof sheets in the Government Engraver's and Post Offices.

One Penny.—Second block prepared in November, 1882 (same date as first, and similar color and characteristics).

Third block prepared April 7th, 1884, and spoiled in one month through ink containing mercury. Color, pale red; period after value.

Fourth block prepared June 14th, 1884, new ink used and color approved June 17th, 1884. Bright and pale vermilion. Period after value.

Fifth (?) block, submitted for approval, 5th May, 1887; color, vermilion; no period after value, and arabesques as in the twopence.

Sixth (?) block, submitted for approval, 14th August, 1887, color, salmon pink, no period after value, and arabesques as in the Twopence.

Twopence.—Second block, commenced Oct., 16th, 1883; color, full blue.

Third block, Nov. 17th, 1886; color, pale blue.

Fourth (?) block May 5th, 1887; color, bright blue.

Fifth (?) block, Aug. 14th, 1887; color, bright ultramarine.

Sixth (?) block, Nov. 25th, 1889, color, deep blue.

All these plates were printed on the Crown Q. paper, in sheets of 120, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10, and were perforated 12. The shades of color found in the One Penny range from pale yellow to vermilion, and on the 4th March, 1887, the Postmaster General complained of the varying shades of both One Penny and Twopence, and threatened to refuse them unless they were printed in the approved colors.

In March, 1889, a plate for a two shilling value was prepared from the 2d. die, submitted for approval, and approved. The lower scrolls of the arabesques are turned outwards, and there is no period after the value Typographed in sheets of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10, on Crown Q paper in brown, pale and reddish: perf., 12 and 12½. First issued, 19th March, 1889.

In 1890 a new perforating machine was procured. This machine gauges 12½, and perforates both horizontally and vertically in one operation. The current one penny and twopence are both perforated 12½, and the sixpence and one shilling will doubtless soon bear the same gauge.

On the 20th December, 1890, the *Gazette* contained the following notice:—

“Post and Telegraph Department,

“Brisbane, 19th December, 1890.

“It is hereby notified, for general information, that the rate of postage on correspondence for the United Kingdom *only* has been reduced to 2½d. per half ounce letter, and to 2d. for each post card, sent either *via* Adelaide, or by the Torres Straits *route*, dating from the 1st January, 1891. The rates for packets and newspapers remain unaltered.

“For the Postmaster-General,
“A. S. Cowley.”

Two new values of one halfpenny and twopence halfpenny being required, the Government Engraver was instructed to prepare plates for the same. He copied the profile from Bradbury and Wilkinson's 2d. die, and engraved a frame differing in each value.

The design of the halfpenny consists of the above profile to left in oval, on ground horizontal lines; “Queensland,” in white block letters, on ground of solid color, in an arched label above. “Half-Penny,” in similar letters below, separated by the base of the oval. “½” in figures, surrounded by lines, forming ornamental oval on each side; arabesques and flower ornaments in upper angles; design completed by pearled border. Shape, oblong-rectangular.

The first supply was typographed in sheets of 120, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps on the Crown Q paper; the watermark appearing sideways (lengthwise with stamp). Color, dark green; perf., 12½. The first issue took place on the 19th December, 1890.

The design of the twopence halfpenny consists of the same profile to left in circle, on ground of horizontal lines; “Queensland,” in white block letters on colored ground, in arched label above; “Twopence Halfpenny” in small, white block letters, in two lines below central vignette, on plain ground, and “2½” in white figures in each lower corner; arabesques in upper corner, and at sides; design completed by pearled border: shape, upright rectangular. Typographed in sheets of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, on the Crown

Q paper; watermark in normal position. Color, carmine; perf., $12\frac{1}{2}$. The first issue took place on the 9th December, 1890. Both stamps have since been printed in different shades; the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in light green, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in rosy-carmine, and crimson-lake. In April, 1892, a threepence plate was prepared from the 2d. die. The arabesques remain as in the original design; and there is a period after the value, the lettering of which shows slight variations of type. This stamp was typographed in sheets of 120, in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, on Crown Q paper. Color, olive-brown; perf., $12\frac{1}{2}$. First issued, 4th April, 1892. At the same time the fourpence was withdrawn from issue.

Imperforate copies exist of the one penny (with period), two pence, two shillings, and half-penny, on Crown Q paper, but without gum. These are probably proofs.

THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1882-92.

A reference to an extract appearing under the heading "The Month" in the current number, will place the reader in possession of certain facts regarding two imperforate sheets of the 1d. which found their way into the hands of collectors last year. These were the plate *without* the period after value. An imperforate sheet of the 4d. was cut up and issued at the Roma office some three or four years ago. The Brisbane correspondent of *Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal* has been studying the minor varieties of type of the series described in this chapter, and adds to the 1d. a variety with LA of Queensland joined, the A being innocent of a bar; and to the 2s. a variety in *pale red* (red brown?), also with LA joined. In referring to these minor varieties, it may be well for me to state here that I do not pretend to have given anything like an exhaustive list of all types. As may easily be gathered from a perusal of the description of the primitive method adopted in producing the *clichés*, a large number of variations might appear in the stamps as printed, many of which can hardly be dignified with the title of "varieties." To those collectors who specialise in Queensland, this field of research may be an interesting one, and it were better perhaps to leave it to them to explore more fully than I have essayed to do. To the general collector such very minute differences can have but little interest, and I will rest content with having at least indicated the principal points of difference, leaving the closer study to those so disposed.

From the communications of the above-mentioned correspondent, it appears that a perforating machine, gauging $9\frac{1}{2}$ or thereabouts, was temporarily used at some date not specified, and that such gauge is found in conjunction with the 13 gauge. From its being found associated with the latter gauge, I should be inclined to assign it to a date prior to 1875, as it was in that year that the 12 machine was first used. It is possible, however, that the old 13 machine was resuscitated for use with the $9\frac{1}{2}$. As I do not know what varieties have been found with the large perforation, I will not catalogue the variety in my synopsis, pending further enquiries.

In concluding my article on the adhesive stamps of Queensland, I would ask the kind forbearance of my readers if they have found any shortcomings, errors or omissions in these papers, and plead as an excuse that I had only four weeks' time in which to carry out all my researches in the various government departments from which I gained my information.

I shall be very thankful to collectors who are in possession of facts regarding varieties, or any information not included in my articles, if they will favor me with particulars that may amplify my work. Letters may be addressed to the publishers of this journal.

Next month I purpose writing on the Postal Stationery of Queensland.

SYNOPSIS.

Issues from August, 1882 to 1892.

Printed in the Colony from electrotypes, prepared in the Colony from steel die, engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; on white wove paper, watermarked Crown over Q., white gum; perf. 12.

1st August, 1882: 2d. blue, full blue, pale blue, bright blue, ultramarine, deep blue.

6th November, 1882: 6d., pale green, green.

23d November, 1882: 1d., pale red, vermilion, salmon pink, yellow.

6th February, 1883: 1s, cold lilac, reddish lilac, violet.

18th April, 1883: 4d., pale golden yellow, chrome yellow.

12th March, 1889: 2s., brown, pale and reddish, perf. 12 ½.

19th November, 1890: ½d., dark green, light green.

9th December, 1890: 2 ½d., carmine, rosy-carmine, crimson-lake.

9th December, 1890: 1d., vermilion.

“ “ 2d., blue.

“ “ 2s., brown.

4th April, 1892: 3d., olive brown.

Varieties, imperforate—

½d., green.

1d., vermilion, salmon pink (with and without period.)

2d., blue.

4d., chrome yellow.

2s., red brown.

NOTE.—There are so many varieties of lettering, etc., that I have omitted any detailed description of them in this synopsis. They will be found fully described in the chapter itself.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1894.

We are on the eve of the winter session. But it is a mistake to suppose that because meetings are over philately is altogether laid aside. On the contrary, I am told that trade has been unusually brisk in the Strand—our great Philatelic thoroughfare. Still, I suspect that the business has been done with philatelists on tour, not with home collectors. Next month the London Society winter meetings will commence again. The programme will include the preparation of a catalogue of European issues. The first country to be studied is to be Baden, the first German state to issue postage stamps. The Society is very strong in authorities on Europeans, Messrs. Castle and Ehrenbach alone being a host in themselves.

What the winter will be from a philatelic literature point of view it would be hazardous to speculate, but I am inclined to look forward to it with more than ordinary interest. We should have from the London Philatelic Society at least three important volumes, to wit: South Africa, overdue, Gilbert Harrison's monograph on Afghanistan and Messrs. Hastings Wright & Creeke's promised work on English Postage Stamps. All these works are well in hand, but there is a lot yet to be done in each of them, and I should

not be at all surprised if they were kept back till late on in the spring. Of course the country members of the London Society, who for some years have been used to getting a volume per annum, will be somewhat disappointed at not receiving a six dollar work for every year's five dollar subscription. They have had no volume now for nearly two years, and are therefore entitled to growl a little.

Personally, I hold that a much better plan of publication for the Society's works would be in five shilling quarterly instalments. Such a form of publication would, I feel certain, secure a larger and more regular sale.

However, let us continue our enumeration of the good things to come. Friend Brown, of Salisbury, has just completed his Reference List of the Postage Stamps of the Native States of the Straits Settlements, and has promised it in book form for the 1st December. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have another Handbook—Mr. Thornhill's Shanghai—in the press, and, if I may have a turn at my own trumpet, I suppose I must include my own work on the Transvaal, which is to be published by the same firm during the forthcoming season. To this formidable list I believe I may add the *Stamp News Annual*, the four past years of which deservedly rank as philatelic literature in volume form.

That philatelic literature in book form is much appreciated is attested by the prices which volumes fetch whenever they are auctioned. At one of the last auctions of the past season several philatelic books were put up and quickly, without any push on the auctioneer's part, ran up to published prices for even current books, and in one case a well known work fetched even more than it could be had for at the publishers any day.

But you have established a record on your side for some of our London Society's works. In your issue of May last you gave a list of prices of some philatelic volumes, from which it seems that Oceania sold for \$16. Till a few months since that work has been on sale by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., at \$5. It is now, however, absolutely out of print. North American Colonies, I note, brought \$15.25. A collector here thought himself fortunate a few months since in securing a copy for \$20.

Your own price catalogue has immensely increased in popularity of late. Formerly it was the exception to see any catalogue but Stanley Gibbons'; now Scott's is generally a companion list, even for English collectors, and dealers seem to think it indispensable. In fact, one dealer assured me that, so far as real market values are concerned, it is the most reliable guide to be had.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., are very hard up for a Trumpet Blower! Listen; Present proprietor started in business in 1883. Three or four years since he bought out E. Stanley Gibbons for £25,000; and now, if the stock were burnt, the insurance companies, we are told, would be called upon to pay up £150,000! at least so says C. J. Phillips in an "Interview." No wonder the fingers of leading members of the London Philatelic Society itch to dip into that pie. It must come of selling stamps by the pound weight. The firm having been in the habit of buying stamps by the ton, now advertise books of

stamps for specialists, weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. An ounce of Transvaal errors shades would suit me, but I am afraid to order so small a quantity.

The question has been raised as to property in postage stamps affixed to a letter. A legal luminary lays down the law as follows in *The Times*: "Until a letter sent through the post is delivered to the addressee, the latter has no property in the postage stamps affixed to it, nor to the postmark stamped on it. Therefore, if the stamps are stolen before the letter has been actually or constructively delivered to the addressee, the latter has no right of action against the thief. But the postmaster has, and in addition to this he has the power to punish a subordinate guilty of the theft or even of negligence in permitting the theft by others. Of course, after delivery the property in the letter and in the affixed stamps merges in the addressee. This solution of the problem may not be the most comforting one to stamp collectors, but postage stamps were not invented primarily for their benefit, and as it is I hardly think that they could be much better protected.

Oxidizer by the bottle has come already. It is offered by Mr. Brown, of Salisbury, and Mr. Hilckes, who should have been first in the field, has "got left." He thought he had a secret that would keep, but, being of a liquid character, it has leaked out.

That Jamaica Philatelic Society that wanted to egg the Colonial Postmaster into a Jubilee issue does not seem to have made much headway, for the Jubilee issue—for collectors—has not made its appearance. The little hints from Lord Ripon to the Straits Settlements are probably being taken to heart. Jamaica philatelists may rest assured that philatelists at home are keeping a watchful eye upon such little enterprises, and will not fail to communicate with the Colonial Secretary when necessary. The Colonial Postmaster who does not want a wiggling from our Home Minister will do well to confine his attention to legitimate needs so far as postal issues are concerned.

One of our daily newspapers announces that the number of complaints received at the various post-office bureaux in the United States as to the very inadequate and tardy delivery of letters, especially in New York City, has induced President Cleveland to send over the leading postmaster of America, Mr. Dayton, the chief of the New York Post Office, who yesterday made a general inspection of our Post Office under the auspices of Mr. Arnold Morley, who explained in detail our delivery system.

Whether the Duke of York's Collection will ever rival the great millionaire collections may be open to considerable doubt, but there is no question as to the absolutely unique character of many of his postal treasures. In every direction our Colonial authorities are doing their best to enrich his collection. In several cases sheets of stamps have been forwarded to His Royal Highness by the Colonial Government.

Most people will have observed that for some time past English date Postmarks on letters transmitted by the Post office have borne certain new hieroglyphics. These recurred in every case the hour at which the stamp was affixed. It is difficult to understand why plain figures are not used, as with you; but the hieroglyphic code is so simple that it may be explained quite

briefly. The first twelve letters of the alphabet, omitting J, represents (1) the twelve hours, and (2) the twelve periods of five minutes in an hour. "A. A" means 1.5, "M. C" 12.15, and so forth. *Ante meridiem* is indicated by A after an asterisk, *post meridiem* by P after an asterisk. Thus "MC*A" is 12.25 a. m and AA*P is 1.5 p. m. This explanation is contained in the current issue of the Post Office Guide, but it has attracted little attention there.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has scored at last. He has forced our obstinate postal authorities to consent to the use of ordinary card as a post card, instead of their compelling the public to pay double price for official cards. The contention is that the cards should be sold to the public for the face value of the stamp, or that people should be allowed to provide their own cards, and get the stamp only of the Post office. This is now permitted, with the restriction that the cards must be of the regulation size of the old cards. Stationers now, as a consequence, offer suitable cards at less than half what the Post office charged. This wonderful concession came into operation on the first of this month and is likely to be very popular.

Another little matter on which Mr. Henniker Heaton is determined to worry our sleepy officials is that of Penny postage between all English speaking countries. The Postmaster General has tried to frighten him out of his idea by telling him that the letters despatched from this country to America last year was 12½ millions and that the loss which would result from reducing the postage from 2½d to 1d would be £78,000. To this Mr. Heaton effectively replies, that the loss would be the result of the payment of the ridiculously high rate 3s a pound to shipowners for the conveyance of letters to America, whereas you Americans only pay 1s 8d a pound for the carriage (often in the very same steamers) of your return letters. But further comes the fact that newspapers are carried for 2d to 3d a pound, why should the charge for letters be 18 times more than that for newspapers? No wonder Mr. Heaton publicly undertakes to prove that Imperial Penny Postage would involve no loss. The Post office will find it difficult to choke him off, for he is always careful of his facts before he delivers an attack: Consequently the official reply never disposes of him as it does of other troublesome inquiries. If he is knocked down by an special reply in the Parliament one day, he is up next day with a crushing exposure for the post office in the *Times*, and so the battle wages for postal reform, as in the days of Sir Rowland Hill, but all the same public feeling is inclined to put more confidence in Mr. Heaton's figures than in those of the Post office.

"How do you measure perforations?" said Mr. Philbrick to me some time since.

"Horizontally and vertically; I understand to be the accepted practice," I replied.

"Not at all. That is quite wrong," said he, emphatically.

"But it is the method adopted by our publishing committee in the issues of our catalogue," I contended.

"That may be; but it is wrong nevertheless," said he. "Dr. Legrand and the most eminent writers of the continent have always agreed to put the vertical measurement first and then the horizontal."

"But most of us have been measuring the horizontal first, have we not?" I asked the veteran sticker for the French school of measurement.

"I know you have," said he, "but it is wrong; the vertical measurement should be given first and then the horizontal."

"Any particular reason for that order of measurement?"

"None whatever that I know of," said he, "except that it has always been adhered to by the leading continental philatelists who originated measurement by millimetre."

Now here's a pretty pickle! Some, if not most journals in this country have certainly given the horizontal first and then the vertical, and if the leading continental writers put it in the other way about, it's obvious we are heading for a terrible mixture, for of course when we quote from continental papers we quote their measurements, and the result! Well, there's bound to be a rich crop of complicated perfs. to collect from some day.

Of course this state of unsettlement as to perforations should not be allowed to continue. And the remedy? Well the remedy to my thinking, is simple enough. Let the leading societies correspond on the matter and arrive at some agreement to adopt a uniform plan for the future, and let each journal put in a note informing its readers what measurement it has followed up to date, it will fall into line with the method agreed on for the future. We should not be all sixes and sevens in such a simple matter.

Our Postmaster General's Report for the year ended 1894 has just been published. The letters have run up to 1,800,000,000 and post cards to 248,000,000 for the year. There is nothing very novel to cull from the report from a philatelic point of view, except to note the novel use to which the post office express messenger service has been put. As you will be aware for an extra fee of 3d. we secure the immediate delivery of a letter. A month or so since a young woman lost her way in one of the suburbs of London. She inquired at the post office, and the officials, for the sum of 3d., sent her "by special messenger" to her destination. A receipt for her was duly obtained. Truly, we are approaching the time, foreshadowed long since by one of your American newspapers, "when a poor man can stick a postage stamp on a mule and ship it from Georgia to Texas." If such a fragile piece of goods as a young woman may be sent for the extra 3d. fee, why not a mule?

Is your collection insured is a common inquiry now-a-days. I recently received a circular from an agent offering to insure my collection against Fire and Burglarly. The combined rate for the two risks was quoted at 5 shillings or $\frac{3}{4}$ against Burglarly only.

"With the modern development of prices the collector is of necessity—unless a Croesus—an investor, and is fully entitled to take all reasonable steps to see that his money is well invested. (N. B.) *If he is careful in buying, and in selling what he does not especially require, he is only exercising the most conventional of rights, and does not, in our opinion, thereby in any way cross the line of dealing.*" So says Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society of London!!!

I met Mr. D. A. Vindin (D. A. Vindin & Co.) a few days since. He has foresworn philately! To deal successfully in stamps requires too much capital, consequently D. A. V. has taken to advertisement canvassing for an

Australian paper published in London, and he assures me he is sick of stamp dealing and never intends to go back to it.

Vinden's rooms in the Strand, however, are still devoted to stamp dealing. As you pass the window, and look in from the top of an omnibus, the afternoon sun no longer lights up the smiling face of Vindin; it now glints off the shining pate of F. R. Ginn.

Who is the editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*? We are all curious on the point. Brown keeps it dark. Mr. Harold Frederic was understood to be at the helm. Anyway it is asserted that he is not now, and has not been for more than six months.

Our auction season will be opened on the 25th inst. by Messrs. Ventom, Brell & Cooper, with a three days sale of a very fine collection, late the property of one of the early members of the London Philatelic Society. The collection, I understand, has come into the market owing to the decease of the owner. It includes a grand lot of Transvaals: an almost complete sheet of the red surcharge on the 1s., with, of course, the original gum, fine tête bêche pairs, a couple double surcharge V.R. Transvaal and other gems. There are also U.S. Departmentals complete, used and unused, "Sydney Views" galore, etc., etc.

NOTES.

According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the ½p and 1p postal cards, single and reply, chronicled in February of last year as having been issued in Zululand, have only just been issued to the public.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

"N. H. Mama," of Bombay.—From the *Indian Philatelist* we cull the following:

"It may be to the interest of our readers to learn that Mr. N. H. Mama, who flooded the market with a special issue of Cabul stamps, has entered his schedule in the Insolvency Court. During the transition period he is trading under the name and style of the Great Philatelic Co. Those who were promised a refund for the Cabul forgeries and other bogus stamps will probably get nothing, as the stock of stamps which he represented as his assets realized only about ten rupees at auction."

We can fully bear out the statement that this man has been selling forgeries, as we quite recently examined a collection of nearly 9,000 stamps formed by a gentleman residing in Persia; we picked out several score of Afghan, Jhind, Gwalior, and other stamps as bad, *all* of which had come from Mama.

As long as there are collectors we suppose they will hunt for bargains, and will, therefore, continually "get left." *Good* stamps are always worth a certain market price, if fine and perfect; and it may be taken as an infallible rule that specimens offered at one-half or one-fourth of the catalogued price are bad in some respect, as a dealer should know very well where to place them at proper prices if they were "O.K." If collectors would only invest their money with firms of established reputation, who are in a position, and have the knowledge to enable them to guarantee what they offer, it would be much better for them in the long run.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

In our June number we chronicled, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the issue of a 6c Porto Rico in carmine. We have just received a few stamps of this value, but we find the color to be orange, instead of carmine.

* * * * *

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. D. Benjamin, sends us a set of the Wuhu stamps, but as we consider these as merely speculative local stamps, we shall not catalogue them. For the benefit of our readers, however, we will say that the series consists of 10 stamps as follows:

½c green, ½c black, 1c brown, 2c yellow, 5c rose, 6c blue, 10c red, 15c olive, 20c deep orange, 40 bistre; they are poorly lithographed, and are of five different designs.

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste has been informed that the 3 soldi envelope of 1867 of the Austrian Post-offices in the Levant has been reprinted. The shape of the envelope is the same, but the paper is yellowish white glazed and is unwatermarked. The color of the stamp is pale yellow green.

* * * * *

Under a resolution agreed to at the Intercolonial Postal Conference, held at Wellington in March last, the Australian colonies will each issue, on 1st July next, a letter card of 1½d. value for intercolonial use. As far as Victoria is concerned, the rate to be charged is higher than at present exists, as for some time past it has been possible to send a letter card from that colony to any other Australian colony, except New Zealand, for one penny. The introduction of an intercolonial letter card is a step in the right direction, but we venture to predict that so long as the 1½d. rate is maintained there will be very little demand for it. The saving of a halfpenny is so small a compensation for the trouble of licking three sides of a very gummy card that the generality of correspondents will continue to use the ordinary envelope and pay the 2d. rate of postage, and will prefer the handy post card at 1d. for short notes.—*Vindin' Philatelic Monthly*.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the provisional Tonga stamps chronicled last month.



* * * * *

Our esteemed contemporary the "*Review of Reviews*" is usually a fair critic of philatelic journalism, but in the August number of this year he has gone pretty far out of the way.

He accuses us of being subject to the American custom of omitting to mention the source of articles copied into our journal and our friend ought to know that has not been our rule.

It is true that in the June number of our Journal we forgot to mention the source from which we translated the article on the "Postage Stamps of France," but as this article has been running in our Journal for nearly three years, and we have never before failed to mention the source from which we took it, it seems rather unjust to assume that the present omission was intentional on our part.

As to the other two articles, our contemporary owes us an abject apology: "Windsor's account of Greig's Post" was sent to us in MS. by the gentleman in question, and we certainly cannot, therefore be accused of having copied it from the "*London Philatelist*."

"Collectors in Council" is also an article sent to us in MS. by one of our London Correspondents, and if this gentleman sent the same article to another paper at the same time, we certainly cannot be accused of plagiarism for inserting it without mentioning our equally fortunate contemporary.

It has been our custom to reproduce in our paper some of the best articles published in other journals, but every fair critic must admit that we have been very careful to give credit in every instance, unless it should have been omitted by accident.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 4c of the new series has just been issued; in color it is the same as the preceding issue, the only difference being the triangular shaped ornaments in the upper corners.

We have seen a 10c envelope of Baltimore of the same type as the 5c, but printed in red. The provisional 2c playing card chronicled last month has been replaced by a permanent one of same type as the provisional with the exception of the words "On hand August 1894" being replaced by "Act of Aug. 1894." According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the new Special Delivery stamp has also made its appearance, the distinguishing mark in this case being a heavy line with which the design is enclosed.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

4c dark brown

Special Delivery.

Perforated.

10c blue

Baltimore.

James M. Buchanan
PAID



Envelope,

10c red, white

Revenue Stamp.

Playing Cards.

Rouletted.

2c ultramarine

CONFEDERATE STATES.—*Jetersville.*—We are enabled this month to chronicle a new discovery of a provisional stamp of the Confederate States, issued by the Postmaster of Jetersville, Va. The engraving on the same is not very pretentious, being simply the figure "5" printed on a small square of white paper with the initials of the postmaster, "A. H. A." (A.

H. Atwood), written at the right of the figure. We were fortunate enough to become the possessors of an unsevered pair on the original envelope having the Jetersville postmark ; there is not the slightest doubt of the genuineness of the stamp, as the signature has been duly authenticated.
Jetersville, Va.

5AAA

5c black

AFGHANISTAN.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the three following new stamps, somewhat similar in type to the preceding issue: 2 abassi, printed in 24 varieties in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each; 1 rupee, printed in 12 varieties in 6 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each; 2 abassi for registered letters, printed in 12 varieties in 6 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each. They are printed in black on colored pelure paper.

Adhesive stamps.



2ab black, green paper, 24 varieties
1rup " " " " 12 " "

Registration stamps.



2ab black, on green paper, 12 varieties.

ANGOLA.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the remainder of the series of the new type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.
10r lilac
15r chocolate

75r carmine

8or light green
 10or brown, *buff*
 15or carmine, *rose*
 20or dark blue, *light blue*
 30or dark blue, *buff*

BELGIUM.—The 2c adhesive with sabbatical label is now printed in lilac brown.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
 2c lilac brown

BOLIVIA.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the 20c lithographed exists unperforated horizontally.

Adhesive stamps.



Lithographed.
 Unperforated horizontally.
 20c green

BRAZIL.—Mr. J. A. Frasier has shown us a 200 reis revenue stamp used postally in 1892, having prepaid a letter from Rio de Janeiro to the United States. The 700 reis adhesive is now printed in yellow brown. According to *Le Timbre Poste* a 200 reis letter card of the same type as the current 80 reis card has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
 700r yellow brown

Revenue stamp used postally.



Perforated.

200r brown and orange

Letter card.

200r deep violet and blue, *pale blue*

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a new 1 shilling stamp, consisting of the current 1sh stamp of Great Britain, surcharged horizontally "British Bechuanaland" in the same type as the other current values.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

1sh green, black surcharge

BULGARIA.—The 10 stotinki adhesive is now issued on pelure paper.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 11½.

10s rose

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Envelopes of ½p and 2½p have been issued. They resemble the Tasmania types.

Envelopes.

Size 222x98 mm.

½p gray blue, *white paper*

Size 136x79 mm.

½p gray blue, *white paper*

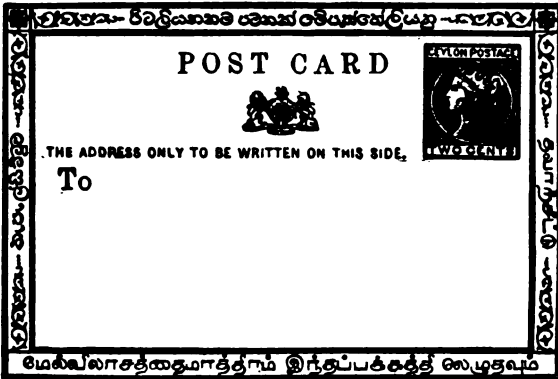
Size 140x78 mm.

2½p olive green, *bluish paper*

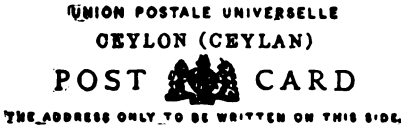
CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has sent us a new 5c reply card, same type as the preceding issue, but printed on white card, and the dividing line between the original and reply card marked by a line of blue dots. Accord-

ing to the *London Philatelist* the 2c reply card is also issued now with this dividing line.

Postal cards.



2cx2c blue, *white* (dividing line of blue dots)



5cx5c blue, *white* (dividing line of blue dots)

CHEFOO.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us a $\frac{1}{2}$ c newspaper wrapper which has just been issued. The stamp is of the same type and color as the adhesives of the same value, and is printed on stout brownish glazed manila; above the stamp there are two lines of inscriptions—"Chefoo Local Post"—"Newspaper Wrapper"—with double line below.

Wrapper.



Size 159x248 mm.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c dark green

CHILL.—*L'Union Postale Universelle* chronicles the 5 pesos revenue as having been used postally; at the time of going to press we receive a new stamp in the shape of a 5c stamp for Return Registration Receipt; we shall illustrate it next month.

Revenue stamp used postally.



Perforated.

5p dark blue

Return Registration Receipt stamp.

Perforated.

5c brown

CHINKIANG.—The stamps heralded by us in July have just been received. We have found one sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c on which there is no perforation between the two bottom rows.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c rose

1c blue

2c brown

4c yellow

5c emerald green

6c mauve

10c orange

Part perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c rose

FRANCE.—The 30 centime unpaid letter stamp is now printed in deep orange instead of rose.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
30c deep orange

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—These stamps, which were heralded by us last month, have already appeared ; but, instead of being surcharged "Shanghai," the surcharge reads "Chine."

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14x13½:

Carmine surcharge.

- 5c green on greenish
- 10c black on lavender
- 15c blue
- 25c black on rose
- 75c black on orange
- Black surcharge.
- 20c red on green
- 30c brown on bistre
- 40c orange on straw
- 50c carmine on rose
- 1fr bronze green on straw
- 5fr violet on lavender

FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the 10, 50 and 60c unpaid letter stamps are now printed in new colors.

Unpaid letter stamps.



- 10c black brown
- 50c lilac
- 60c brown on brownish

GOLD COAST.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the registration envelope is now issued with stamp of a new type.

Registration Envelope.

GOLD COAST COLONY.



Size 131x80 mm.

2p blue, black surcharge

GUINEA.—In addition to the list of stamps of the new type given by us in July, *Le Timbre Poste* mentions those of 75 and 150 reis.
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½.

75r rose

150r carmine on rose

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The Hawaiian Stamp Co. sends us the following list of unchronicled varieties of the stamps of the Provisional Government.

1c violet

- a. No period after Govt
- b. "189" instead of 1893 (broken 3).
- c. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom.
- d. "Govt." at top, "Provisional" at bottom.

1c blue

- a. Without date.
- b. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom.
- c. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt" (without period), at bottom.
- d. Double surcharge "Provisional" one above the other.

1c green

Double surcharge, one above the other.

2c vermilion

- a. No period after Govt
- b. Without date (period after Govt.)
- c. Without date (without period after Govt)
- d. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom.

2c brown

Without period after Govt

2c rose

- a. Without date.
- b. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom
- c. "1893" at top, Provisional Govt" at bottom (without period after Govt)

2c violet

- a. Double surcharge, the second one diagonally.
- b. Surcharge inverted.

5c ultramarine

"1893" at top, "Provisional Govt" at bottom (without period)

6c green

- a. "1893" (broken 8)
- b. Double surcharge "Provisional", the second at bottom of stamp

- c. Double surcharge, the second in two parts, "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom.
- d. Without date.
- e. 1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom
- f. Double surcharge, 1893, the second one at the top of the stamp
- 10c black
- a. Surcharged diagonally
- b. Double surcharge, one above the other
- c. Surcharged "Provisional" only
- d. "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom
- 12c black
- a. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." at bottom
- b. Without date
- 15c brown
- a. Surcharged diagonally
- b. Double surcharge, the second one diagonally
- c. S of "Provisional" missing
- 18c red
- a. Pair, one without surcharge, the other surcharged diagonally
- b. Double surcharge, one above the other
- c. Without date.
- d. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt" at bottom (without period)
- e. Double surcharge, the first without period the second one in two parts
- f. "Govt. 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom
- g. Double surcharge, the second without period and in two parts "Govt 1893" at top, "Provisional" at bottom
- h. Double surcharge, both without period, one above the other
- i. Double surcharge, one at the top, the other at the bottom of the stamp.
- k. Double surcharge, "Provisional," the second one at the bottom.
- l. Without period after "Govt"
- 25c purple
- Without period after "Govt"
- 50c red
- a. Without period after "Govt"
- b. Without date.
- c. G of "Govt." missing.
- d. Without period.
- e. "1893" at top, "Provisional Govt." (with period) at bottom
- 1d0l vermilion
- Without period after "Govt."
- Postal cards.*
- 1c vermilion
- Surcharged below "Keneta."
- 3c green
- a. Surcharge below stamp.
- b. Double surcharge, one over the other.

RAJ NANDGAM.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current adhesives surcharged M. B. D. in violet for official use. *Le Timbres Poste* has seen the 2 annas with double surcharge.

Official stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, violet surcharge
 1a red " "
 2a " " "
 2a " " " (double surcharge.)

KEW KIANG.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us a new 1c stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

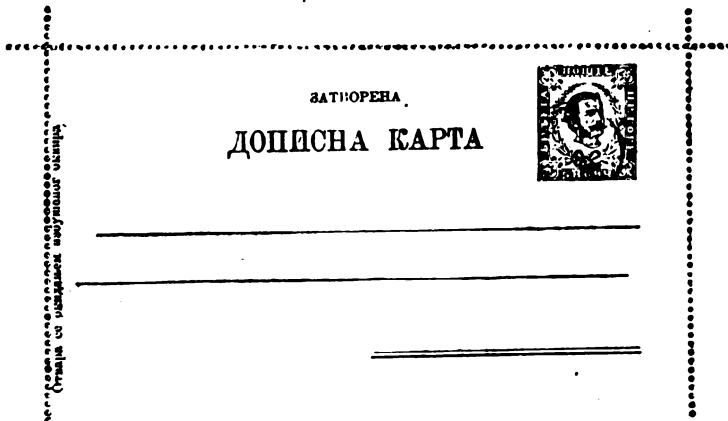
Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 1c black

MAURITIUS.—A correspondent informs us that, among a number of used Mauritius stamps, he has found three varieties of the 2 CENTS," in red, on the 13c gray. Two of them are of the ordinary type, with the word in Roman capitals (Type A30 in the Catalogue), but on one the surcharge reads "2 CENTS" and measures 15 mm. in length, while on the other it reads "CENTS 2" and measures 18 mm. Our correspondent states that the letters of the word are more spaced in the latter than in the former, otherwise we should have supposed that the difference in length might be due to greater space between the word and figure, which would no doubt be the case where the word of one surcharge and the figure of the one following it fell upon the same stamp. The third variety is stated to be quite distinct, and we gather from the tracing sent that both figure and word are in *sans-serif* type (as in Type 1525, but we presume without a bar below); the specimen found showed "CENTS 2 C," and the word and figure (without the second "c" measure 15 mm. Can anyone enlighten us upon the subject?—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.*

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
 Watermarked Crown CA.
 Perforated 14.
 2c on 13c gray, red surcharge, *variety*

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new letter cards.
Letter cards.



3n green, *gray*
5n red, *gray*

7n mauve, *gray*
10n dark blue, *gray*

NETHERLANDS.—The 10c adhesive is now printed in red, instead of rose. According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the current 2½c reply card exists with inscriptions on the first card inverted.

Adhesive stamp.



10c red

Postal card.

2½x2½c lilac, *salmon* (inscriptions inverted)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The 12c is now printed in puce brown. The ½c will also soon change to black.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.
12c puce brown

NORWAY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 50ö with NORGE in Roman caps

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
50ö red brown

NYASSA LAND.—Mr. Wm. Brown informs us that the Nyassa Co. has issued three adhesives, being careful to allow a number of sheets of each value to escape perforation ; besides, not to be beaten by the French Colonies, 3 provisionals were issued at the same time, and, of course, also perforated and imperforated. For the benefit of our readers who are not acquainted with the geographical position of this country, we will state that Nyassaland is the Portuguese territory to the north of the Province of Mozambique, situated between Lake Nyassa and the Indian Ocean, and is under the control of the Nyassa Co.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforated.
10r rose
20r violet
50r green
5r on 10r rose
75r on 20r violet
100r on 50r green

Perforated 14.
10r rose
20r violet
50r green
5r on 10r rose
75r on 20r violet
100r on 50r green

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The *Post Office* chronicles the following stamps, all of the same type as the preceding issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- ½p yellow
- 1p violet
- 2p rose
- 2½p green
- 3p yellow brown
- 4p dark green
- 6p blue
- 1sh red brown
- 2sh 6p orange
- 5sh carmine

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, the 1c and 25c adhesives have been issued in new colors. From the *Philatelic Record* we learn that there has been a change in the color of the postal cards.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

- 1c carmine
- 25c dark blue

Postal cards.

- 2c reddish violet, *buff*
- 3c dark blue, *buff*

PORTO RICO.—The 3c of the 1892 issue exists in orange as well as in red. According to the *Philatelic Record*, a 2c postal card with stamp of same type as current adhesive has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



1892 issue.

Perforated.

- 3c orange

Postal card.

- 2c dark blue, *buff*

ROUMANIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new 5 bani single and a 10 bani reply card, the latter of the same type as the single card of the same value.

Postal cards.

CARTA POSTALA

D _____

_____5b blue, *white*
10x10b red, *buff*

RUSSIA.—According to the *Börsen Courier*, the inscriptions on the 4 kopecks card are now in red, instead of black, and the stamp has a dotted background.

Postal card.

4k carmine, red inscriptions

SAMOA.—We have also received from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., two entire panes of sixty of the "Five Pence" on 4d, showing two types of the surcharge. One is the sheet which we described in June, showing the variety without the bars, and the rest of the stamps with the thin bar above the thick; the words of the surcharge upon this sheet measure 6 mm. and 8½ mm. in length respectively, and are comparatively clearly printed. On the other sheet the type is smaller, and on most of the stamps it is very badly printed, the letters blocked up with ink, and the "c" of the "Pence" usually closed into an "o." The words here measure about 4½ mm. and 6 mm. respectively. On the first seven rows of stamps the thin bar is above the thick, while on the last three rows the thin bar is below. In both cases we should suppose, from their appearance, that the surcharge was struck upon each stamp separately by hand, and that the bars were impressed separately from the words.—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.*

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5p on 4p blue, black surcharge (variety)

SERVIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that on the current 10 paras postal cards single and reply, the inscription in the lower left hand corner now consists of two words, instead of three, the second word of the preceding cards having been left out.

Postal cards.

10p carmine, buff
10x10p carmine, buff

SIAM.—We have received two provisionals of 1 and 2 atts. The 1 att are all of one type, the only variety we have found on the sheet being one with an inverted period after *atts*. Of the 2 atts we have found 6 varieties of the figure 2 on each sheet 2 2 2 2 2 2 The editor of *The Post-Office* has seen a sheet of the 1a on which the 7th stamps of the bottom row has the 1 omitted. The same contemporary states having seen 7 different types of the 2 atts on each sheet; we, however, have not been able to find more than 6. Mr. D. Benjamin writes that he has seen the 1 att with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

1a on a 64a purple and orange, black surcharge

2a on a 64a " " " " (6 varieties)

SIERRA LEONE.—According to the *Post Office*, a ½p postal card has been issued.

Postal card.

½p green, buff

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 5 and 8c are now issued in new colors.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 12.

5c brown

8c blue

Johore.—1c and 3c stamps of the same type as the remainder of the series have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14.

1c purple

3c purple and carmine

TASMANIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports the ½p envelope with stamp printen in orange.

Envelope.



Size 138x 78 mm.
 ½p orange, *white*

TRINIDAD.—The 5 shilling is now printed in carmine lake, instead of dull lake, and perforated 14 instead of 12½.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C.C.
 Perforated 14.
 5sh carmine lake

VICTORIA.—We have seen the current 1p envelope with stamp printed in red brown, instead of orange brown.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 4p, laureated type, watermarked 8.

Adhesive stamp.



1867 issue.
 Watermarked single lined 8,
 Perforated.

4p rose

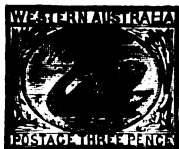
Envelope.



2p red brown, *white laid*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* gives the following list of Revenue stamps used postally, to which, on the authority of the *Monthly Journal*, we add the 9p of the current issue.

I. Postage stamp of 3p printed in lilac and surcharged I.R. at top and new value at bottom.



Watermark Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac, black surcharge

3p lilac, black surcharge

2p " " "

1sh " " "

II. 1p Postage stamp, surcharged I.R. in green.



1° Watermarked Crown and C.C.

a. Perforated 12½.

1p bistre, green surcharge

b. Perforated 14.

1p bistre, green surcharge

2° Watermarked Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

1p bistre, green surcharge

III. Current long Revenue Stamps.



1p lilac

9p lilac

2p " "

1sh " "

3p " "

2sh 6p lilac

6p " "

5sh " "

WURTEMBERG.—We have received a 1pf wrapper, which we do not think has as yet been chronicled; the stamp is of the same type as the current adhesive.

Wrapper.



Size, 142x300 mm.
2pf slate green

ZULULAND.—The *Deutsches Briefmarken Journal* states that a £5 of the new series has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermark Crown and C.A.

Perforated 14.

£5 carmine and black

COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

Gentlemen: I have been looking over your catalogue of New South Wales stamps in the May number of your *Journal of Philately*, and find one omission, viz., of a stamp which is possibly unrecorded. It is one half of a current (jubilee) 1d., cut diagonally and used for ½d., and postmarked Broken Hill. I received it from a friend in Sydney, N.S.W., not a collector, who received it on mail. Yours truly,

F. W. CLARKE, U. S. Geological Survey.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., New York City.

Gentlemen: I note you describe a new variety of the Die B, 1874, 2c brown env. (U.S.A.) on manilla. The same exists also in orange on full letter and extra letter sizes. You may further note that the G of "postage" bears a cross line, and the C of "cents" also. I have known of it for some time, but have looked in vain for it on other color paper besides the orange and the manilla, both of which I have in my collection.

Yours truly,

ALFRED H. GREENEBAUM.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1894.

Editors *American Journal of Philately*.

In the August number of the *Journal* I notice an article on the Custom Stamps of China. While somewhat disinclined to differ with such an authority as the writer of this article, I have decided to express myself as follows:

There are *three* sets of these stamps instead of two. The third set is like the second in design, but is perforated 11½. I have in my collection the following:

1892 (?), watermarked shell, perforated 11½.

16 1 cand. yellow green.

17 3 " violet.

18 5 " greenish yellow.

I am not sure that the perforation of all three values was changed at the same time, but believe that the one candarin appeared some time in 1892.

JOHN HENDLEY BARNHARD.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY OOLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

NYASSALAND.

Currency: 1000 REIS — 1 MILREIS — \$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September, 1894.

I. Lithographed on white wove paper;
Size, 19x22 mm.



- 1° Imperforate.
- 1 10r rose
- 2 20r violet
- 3 50r green
- 2° Perforated 14.
- 4 10r rose
- 5 20r violet
- 6 50r green

II. Same as preceding but surcharged in black with new value; there are a number of minor varieties consisting in the relative positions of the letters of the first and second lines of the surcharge.



- 1° Imperforate.
- 7 5r on 10r rose, black surcharge
- 8 75r on 20r violet " "
- 9 100r on 50r green " "
- 2° Perforated 14. " "
- 10 5r on 10r rose, black surcharge
- 11 75r on 20r violet " "
- 12 100r on 50r green " "

OLDENBURG.

Currency: 30 SILBERGROSCHEN — 1 THALER
— 72 cents U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 5th, 1852.

Engraved in black on colored wove paper;

all the values are of one type, but each is separately engraved.

There are two varieties of the 1-30 thaler, almost equally divided on the plate, and a retouch of the first variety; the principal differences are as follows:

1st variety: the bottom of the shield points to the left of the N of OLDENBURG; the top and bottom strokes of the letters of THALER are thin and the N of OLDENBURG does not touch the shield; the left hollow at the bottom of the shield touches the H of THALER; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

2d variety: the bottom of the shield points to the right of the N of OLDENBURG; the top and bottom strokes of the letters of THALER are thick and the N of OLDENBURG touches the shield; there is a retouch of the first variety, this can readily be distinguished by the left hollow at the bottom of the shield which is almost $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the H of THALER; size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are two varieties of the 1-15 thaler, the first one being the commoner, and two retouches of the first variety; the principal differences are as follows:

1st variety: the bottom of the shield points to the right of the N of OLDENBURG, the hollow of the shield under the H of THALER is pointed and the one under the E of the same word is rounded; the downward stroke of the first I of 1-15 is very small; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 20$ mm.

2d variety: the bottom of the shield points to the centre of the N, both hollows at the bottom of the shield are rounded and the downward stroke of the I is more pronounced than in the first variety; size, $18 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$.

Of the first variety there are two retouches; in the first retouch the hollow at the bottom of the shield is flat, and the distance between it and the H of THALER is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm; and the shading of the royal mantle is heavier; in the second retouch the corner ornaments have been re-engraved, there are only five horizontal dashes in front of the 2 and the inner top line runs into the outer line of the frame.

There is only one type of the 1-10 thaler; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 23$ mm.



- 1 1-30th blue, three varieties
- 2 1-15th rose, four varieties
- 3 1-10th yellow

January 30th, 1855.

Same type as preceding issue engraved in black on colored wove paper; size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 20$ mm.



- 4 1-3gr green

January 1st, 1858.

Engraved in black on colored wove paper, all of one type but each value separately engraved; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 23$ mm.



- 5 1-3gr green
- 6 1gr blue
- 7 2gr rose
- 8 3gr yellow

December 15th, 1860.

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

- 9 1-4gr orange
- 10 1-3gr green
- 11 1-3gr dark green
- 12 1-2gr maroon
- 13 1-2gr red brown
- 14 1gr blue
- 15 2gr rose
- 16 3gr yellow

Varieties:

- a. OLDEIBURG.
- 17 1-3gr green
- 18 3gr yellow
- b. Dritte.
- 19 1-3gr green
- c. Dritted.
- 20 1-3gr green

February 21st, 1862.

Typographed on white wove paper, the coat of arms embossed without color; size, 19×22 mm.

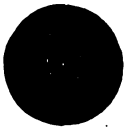


Rouletted on white lines.

- 21 1-3gr green
- 22 1-2gr orange
- 23 1gr rose
- 24 2gr blue
- 25 3gr stone

ENVELOPES.

TRESS.



H

January 1st, 1861.

Stamp embossed in upper left corner on yellowish white wove paper; inscriptions in blue in small capitals across the upper left corner in two lines: "EIN HALBER (EIN, ZWEI, DREI) GROSCHEN POST COUVERT."

Tress H.

I. Size, 147x84 mm.

Short gum.



- 26 1-2gr dark brown
- 27 1-2gr yellow brown
- 28 1gr dark prussian blue
- 29 1gr bright prussian blue
- 30 1gr pale prussian blue
- 31 2gr bright rose
- 32 2gr pale rose
- 33 3gr bright yellow
- 34 3gr pale yellow
- II. Size, 149x115 mm.
- 35 1-2gr dark brown
- 36 1gr bright prussian blue
- 37 2gr light rose
- 38 3gr bright yellow

Reprints.

1867.

Tress H

Long gum.

Size, 147x84 mm.

- 39 1-2gr light brown
- 40 1gr milky blue
- 41 2gr bright rose
- 42 3gr pale yellow

March, 1862.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper right corner; blue inscriptions as in preceding issues across upper right corner.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size, 147x84 mm.

- 43 1-2gr orange
- 44 1-2gr dull orange

- 45 1gr pale rose
- 46 1gr deep rose
- 47 2gr deep ultramarine
- 48 3gr fawn

1863-64.

Stamp impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size, 147x84 mm.

I. Yellowish white wove paper.

- 49 1-2gr dull orange
- 50 1-2gr yellow orange
- 51 1-2gr bright orange
- 52 1gr dark rose
- 53 1gr light rose
- 54 2gr pale ultramarine
- 55 3gr fawn
- 56 3gr bright red brown
- II. Bluish white wove paper.
- 57 1-2gr pale orange
- 58 1gr bright rose
- 59 2gr deep ultramarine
- 60 3gr bistre

ENVELOPES FOR RETURNED LETTERS.

1866.

Without stamp, inscriptions typographed in black on face; grayish white wove paper, round black seal on flap.

Size, 149x115 mm.

61 no value, black

WAR ENVELOPES.

July, 1866.

Without stamp, inscriptions typographed in black on various papers.

Size, 150x112 mm.

I. Grayish white wove paper.

- 62 no value, black
- II. Grayish blue laid paper.
- 63 no value, black

COUNTERFEITS.

The Oldenburg stamps which have specially tempted the forger and of which some very fine counterfeits exist, are the 1-3 sgr of the 1855 issue and most of the stamps of the 1858 and 1860 issues; the stamps of the 1852 and 1862 issues not being very scarce they have not tempted the skillful forger and only poor counterfeits of these are in existence. As there are too many different forgeries we shall not attempt to describe them, but shall give a few points pertaining to each of the genuine and by which it will be easy to distinguish them from the forgeries.

1855.

1-3 sbgr. The O of OLDENBURG slants a trifle to the right; the inner line at the right extends to the outer line at the top; there are three pearls at each side of the crown; the comma-shaped ornament, which is over the left side of the crown, almost touches the first

pearl from the left and the same ornament over the right side of the crown is about 1-2 mm from the central pearl.

1858.

1-3gr. The inner line of the frame at the left runs into the outer line of the frame at the top; the inner top line of the frame runs into the outer right line of the frame; the G of OLDENBURG is smaller than the other letters of the same word; there are thirteen vertical lines of shading at the left of OLDENBURG, of which the first one is very close to the frame and the last one touches the O; there is one line which runs through the centre of the O, and another one at the right of it but without touching it.

1gr. There are twelve vertical lines of shading at the left of O of OLDENBURG the last one touching the O; there are two lines crossing the O and there is another one touching the right side of the same letter; the bottom stroke of the figure 1 at the left is composed of a double line, in blurred specimens this, however, does not show; in the right oval containing the figure 1 there is a small dot at the centre of the left side touching the frame.

2gr. The outer line at the right extends a trifle at top; both the outer and inner lines of the frame at the left extend a trifle at the bottom; in each of the ovals containing the figure 2 there is a small dot, in the right one it is at the left of the 2 and in the left one at the right of the same, in both about midway between the figure and the frame of the oval; the right oval does not touch the ornament below it; there is a square dot under the right part of the w of ZWEI, between the inner and outer lines of the frame; the right fold of the bottom scroll touches the frame below it.

3gr. The inner line of the frame at the left extends at the top and the bottom; the outer line of the frame at the right extends at the top, the inner line at top extends at the right beyond the outer line; the inner line at the right extends at the bottom; in each of the ovals containing the figure 3 there is a small dot, in the right one at the left of the figure and in the left one at the right of the figure, in both touching the frame of the oval.

1860.

1-4gr. The 4 of 1-4 at the right side is broader but not as tall as the 4 at the left side; there are two lines of shading at the left of E of EIN, one of which touches the top of the E; there are two lines running through the E of GROSCHEN touching the letter at each side; there is one line running through the centre of the O of OLDENBURG and one at each side of the same letter, both touching it.

1-3gr. The points given for the same value of the 1858 issue apply also to this one.

1-2gr. The stamps of this value are printed from two transfers, those from the first one being very clear, showing all the lines of the

shading of the upper and lower labels, while those printed from the second transfer show hardly any of it in the centre of these labels. There are eight lines of shading to the right of the G of "OLDENBURG;" there are eleven lines of shading running through "BURG," the first one touching the extreme left of "B" and the last one touching the right of the "G;" two lines run through the "O" of "OLDENBURG" touching it at each side; the ovals containing the 1-2 do not touch either the frame or the oval containing the shield; the "G" and "R" of "GROSCHEN" are very close together, almost touching one another; the inner line of the frame at the right side projects at the bottom, sometimes running into the outer line of the frame.

1, 2 and 3gr. These are transfers from the same dies of the corresponding values of the 1858 issue and are consequently alike, with the exception of some of the 2 groshen in which the "2" in the right oval has no dot to the left.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Currency: 12 PENCE — 1 SHILLING. 20 SHILLINGS — 1£ — \$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1 1p brown
- 2 6p rose
- 3 1sh yellow brown

End of 1877.

Provisional issue.

6 penny stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black '4' in centre of stamp; there are five different types of the surcharge as per illustrations:

	4	4	4	4	4
type I	type II	type III	type IV	type V	
	Perforated 14.				
4	4p on 6p rose, black surcharge, type I				
5	4p on 6p rose " " " II				
6	4p on 6p rose " " " III				
7	4p on 6p rose " " " IV				
8	4p on 6p rose " " " V				

1878.

Same type impression etc., as 1868 issue.

Perforated 14,
9 4p blue
10 5sh green

1881.

Provisional issue.

5 shilling stamps of preceding issue surcharged '1d.' in black in centre of stamp, and original value obliterated by a heavy black line; there are five different types of the surcharge as per illustrations.

1d. 1d. 1d. 1d. 1d.

type I type II type III type IV type V

Perforated 14.

10 a 1p on 5sh green, black surcharge, type I
11 1p on 5sh green " " type II
12 1p on 5sh green " " type III
13 1p on 5sh green " " type IV
14 1p on 5sh green " " type V

Variety: Double surcharge.

15 1p on 5sh green, double surcharge, type I

August, 1882.

Provisional issue,

5 shilling stamps of 1878 issue, surcharged

in black, '3d' in centre of stamp and original value obliterated by a heavy black line; there is only one type of this surcharge.

Perforated 14.

16 1-2p on 5sh green, black surcharge

End of 1883.

Provisional issue.

I. 4 penny stamps of 1878 issue surcharged in black '3d' in centre of stamp and original value obliterated by a heavy black line; there are five types of this surcharge.

3d 3d 3d 3d 3d

type I type II type III type IV type V

Perforated 14.

17 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type I
18 3p on 4p blue " " " II
19 3p on 4p blue " " " III
20 3p on 4p blue " " " IV
21 3p on 4p blue " " " V

Varieties:

a. The black line oblitterating the value is at top.

22 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge

b. Without the black line.

23 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge

II. Provisional 1-2 penny of August, 1882, surcharged "3" over the "1-2."

Perforated 14.

24 3p on 1-2p green, black surcharge, type I

1883.

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

Perforated 14.

25 1-2p brown
26 2p mauve
27 3p blue

1888.

Provisional issue.

3 penny stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black with new value; there are two types of this surcharge, the first one as per illustration with bottom stroke of "2" straight, the second one an italic "2" with curved bottom stroke.



Perforated 14.

28 2p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I
29 2p on 3p blue " " " II

1890-91.

Provisional issue.

3 penny stamps of 1883 issue and 4 penny stamps of 1878 issue surcharged in black '1d' in centre of stamp; there are three different types of this surcharge.

1d. 1d. 1d.
type I type II type III

Perforated 14.

30 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I
31 1p on 4p blue " " " I
32 1p on 3p blue " " " II
33 1p on 4p blue " " " II
34 1p on 4p blue " " " III

Varieties:

a. "d" below the line.

35 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I

b. Surcharged at bottom.

36 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I

c. Surcharged at extreme left in lower part.

37 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I

d. Space between "1" and "d."

38 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I

e. Top stroke of "1" is small.

39 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type II

40 1p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type II

f. Double surcharge.

41 1x1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type II

1892.

Provisional issue.

3 penny stamps of 1883 issue surcharged "2 1-2d" in black in centre of stamp; there is only one type of this surcharge.

Perforated 14.

- 42 2 1-2p on 3p blue, black surcharge
- Varieties:*
- a. Comma instead of period after "d."
- 43 2 1-2p on 3p blue, black surcharge
- b. The top stroke of the "d" is missing.
- 44 2 1-2p on 3p blue, black surcharge

August, 1894.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding regular issues.

Perforated 14.

- 45 1-2p yellow
- 46 1p violet
- 47 2p rose
- 48 2 1-2p green
- 49 3p yellow brown
- 50 4p dark green
- 51 6p blue
- 52 1sh red brown
- 53 2sh 6p orange
- 54 5sh carmine

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1882-1886.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 38½x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 101 6p gray
- 102 1sh brown violet
- 103 1sh gray
- 104 18p blue
- 105 2sh red
- 106 5sh rose
- 107 6sh green
- 108 10sh olive
- 109 £1 lilac
- 110 £4 carmine
- 111 £5 green
- 112 6p on 8sh yellow

TELEGRAPH STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

I. Regular adhesive stamps surcharged in violet "TELEGRAAF" in two lines



Perforated 14.

- 151 1p brown, violet surcharge
- 152 6p rose, violet surcharge
- 153 5sh green, violet surcharge

II. Regular adhesive stamps surcharged in black "T. F."



I. Surcharge measuring 6½x2¼ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 154 1p brown, black surcharge
- 155 6p rose " "
- 156 5sh green " "

II. Surcharge measuring 8¾x3½ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 157 6p rose, black surcharge

III. Regular Revenue stamps surcharged in violet "TELEGRAAF" in two lines.



Perforated 14.

- 158 1sh brown violet, violet surcharge
- 159 1sh gray, violet surcharge

IV. Provisional Revenue stamps surcharged in black "T. F." the surcharge measuring 8x2¾ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 160 1sh on 7sh violet, black surcharge

Variety: the heavy black line is below the thin one instead of above it.

- 161 1sh on 7sh violet, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this Republic.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION

CO:

Currency : 8 REALES — 1 PESO — \$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858-59.

Engraved in *taille douce* on various papers; size, 25¼x21 mm.



I. Bluish wove paper.

- 1 1r blue
- 2 2r carmine

II. White laid paper.

- 3 1r carmine
- 4 2r blue

III. White wove paper.

- 5 1r blue
- 6 1r carmine
- 7 1r yellow
- 8 1r green
- 9 2r brown
- 10 2r blue
- 11 2r carmine
- 12 2r yellow
- 13 2r green

COUNTERFEITS.

The forgeries of these stamps being lithographed are easily told from the genuine, which are finely engraved.

PARAGUAY.

Currency : 8 REALES — 100 CENTAVOS — 1 PESO — \$0.25 U. S. currency

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1st, 1870.

Lithographed on white wove paper; size 19x24½ mm.



- 1 1r rose
- 2 2r blue
- 3 3r black

1878.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding issue surcharged with new value.

I. Surcharged with large figure



16 mm high.

1° Black surcharge.

- 4 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- 5 5c on 2r blue " "

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge the second one inverted.

- 6 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- 7 5c on 2r blue " "

b. Surcharged inverted.

- 8 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- 9 5c on 2r blue " "

c. Double surcharge.

- 10 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- 11 5c on 2r blue " "

d. Surcharge sideways.

- 12 5c on 2r blue, black surcharge

2° Blue surcharge.

- 13 5c on 1r rose, blue surcharge
- 14 5c on 2r blue " "
- 15 5c on 3r black " "

Varieties :

a. Surcharge sideways.

- 16 5c on 1r rose, blue surcharge
- 17 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

c. Pair, one uncharged, and surcharge inverted on the other.

- 18 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge

d. Double surcharge sideways.

- 19 5c on 1r rose, blue surcharge

e. Double surcharge.

- 20 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
- 21 5c on 3r black " "

II. Surcharged with small figure



10 mm high.

1° Black surcharge.

- 22 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- 23 5c on 2r blue " "
- 24 5c on 3r black " "

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge sideways.
 25 5c on 3r black, black surcharge
 b. Surcharge inverted.
 26 5c on 3r black, black surcharge
 2° Blue surcharge.
 27 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
 28 5c on 3r black " "

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge sideways.
 29 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
 30 5c on 3r black " "
 b. Double surcharge, sideways, one of which is the large type.
 31 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge
 c. Quadruple surcharge, sideways, three of which are of the large type.
 32 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge
 d. Double surcharge.
 33 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge
 e. Double surcharge, one sideways and one inverted.
 34 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
 35 5c on 3r black " "
 3° Violet surcharge.
 36 5c on 2r blue, violet surcharge
 37 5c on 3r black " "

1879.

Lithographed on thin white wove paper ; size, 19½x25 mm.



Perforated 12½.

I. Value expressed in reales.

- 38 5r orange
 39 10r brown

Variety : Imperforate.

- 40 10r brown

II. Value expressed in centavos.

- 41 5c brown
 42 10c green

Varieties : Imperforate.

- 43 5c brown
 44 10c green

Reprints :

1891.

Thin yellowish white wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 45 5c brown
 46 10c green

July, 1881.

Provisional issue.

10 centavos stamps of preceding issue handstamped with new value in black ; there

is only one type of surcharge of each value



Perforated 12½.

- 47 1c on 10c green, black surcharge
 48 2c on 10c green " "

Variety : Surcharge inverted.

- 49 1c on 10c green, black surcharge

August 30th, 1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper ; size, 19x24½ mm.



Perforated 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14 irregularly.

- 50 1c blue
 51 2c vermilion
 52 4c brown

Varieties :

- a. Imperforate.
 53 4c brown
 b. Imperforate horizontally.
 54 4c brown
 c. Imperforate vertically.
 55 2c vermilion
 56 4c brown

May 8, 1881.

Provisional issue.

1 real stamps of first issue with new value handstamped in black.



57 1c on 1r rose, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 58 1c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 59 1c on 1r rose, black surcharge

September, 1884.

Lithographed on white wove paper ; size, 19½x24½ mm.



I. Thick white wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 60 1c green
- 61 2c red
- 62 5c blue

II. Thin white wove paper.

1° Perforated 12½.

- 63 1c green
- 64 2c orange red
- 65 5c blue

Variety : Imperforate.

- 66 5c blue
- 2° Perforated 15.
- 67 2c red

March 7th, 1887.

Lithographed on white wove paper ; size, 19½x24 mm.



Perforated 11½, 12, 12½, 13, irregularly.

- 68 1c green
- 69 2c carmine
- 70 5c blue
- 71 7c chocolate
- 72 10c purple
- 73 15c orange
- 74 20c pink

The 1 and 2c we have seen only with perforation 11½.

Variety : Yellow wavy lines on back of stamp.

75 1c green

It is said that this stamp was used as a provisional official stamp.

1889.

Lithographed on thick glazed white wove paper ; size, 24x20 mm.



Perforated 11½.

76 15c red violet

October 12th, 1892.

Jubilee issue.

Lithographed on white wove paper and handstamped with violet surcharge ; size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 12x12½.

77 10c violet blue, violet surcharge

End of 1892.

Lithographed on white wove paper, the 40, 60, 80c and 1 peso are of the same type as the 1887 issue ; the other values are each of a different type ; the 1 centavo is erroneously lettered, "CENTAVOS."

The 10 centavos stamps of this issue are only sold punched with a circular hole, in order to prevent their being fraudulently surcharged and passed off on collectors as the Jubilee issue.





Perforated 12x12½.

- 78 1c gray
- 79 2c yellow green
- 80 4c carmine
- 81 5c violet
- 82 10c violet blue
- 83 14c brown
- 84 20c carmine
- 85 30c light green
- 86 40c dark blue
- 87 60c yellow
- 88 80c light blue
- 89 1p olive



OFFICIAL STAMPS.

August, 1886.

Lithographed on ordinary white wove paper, surcharged "OFICIAL" in black, in various types; the reverse of the stamps is covered with horizontal wavy lines close together, printed in orange, and each value has a special design and a control mark, also on the reverse of the stamp, as follows:

1 centavo; double lined oval with "ASUNCION" at top, laurel branch below, date "1886" in centre, are printed in blue and a gothic capital "A" printed in black in lower left part of the stamp.

2 centavos; "ASUNCION—1886" printed diagonally in two lines in blue; gothic capital "B" printed in black in lower left corner.

5 centavos; a laurel wreath with star in centre and "1886" below printed in blue; gothic capital "C" printed in black in lower left part of stamp.

7 centavos; "ASUNCION" printed diagonally in blue, crossed by "1886" in black; gothic capital "D" in black in lower left corner.

10 centavos; same as 1 centavo but date printed horizontally instead of vertically; gothic capital "E" in black at bottom.

15 centavos; sitting lion printed in blue with "1886" in black below; gothic capital "F" in black in lower right corner.

20 centavos; design similar to that on the 1 and 7 centavo; printed in blue; "1886" in black horizontally across centre of oval; gothic capital "G" in black in lower left corner.

Sizes: 1, 2, 5, 7 and 10c, 19½x24½ mm; 16 and 20c, 24½x19½ mm.



- 201 1c orange, black surcharge
- 202 2c violet " "
- 203 5c red " "
- 204 7c green " "
- 205 10c maroon " "
- 206 15c blue " "
- 207 20c carmine " "

Variety: With wavy lines on the face instead of on the reverse of the stamp.

- 208 15c blue, black surcharge.

September 1st, 1886.

I. Lithographed on thick glazed white wove paper, surcharged, "OFICIAL" in black; sizes same as preceding issue.





Perforated 11½.

- 209 1c green, black surcharge
- 210 2c red " "
- 211 5c green " "
- 212 7c orange " "
- 213 10c deep carmine, black surcharge
- 214 15c brown, black surcharge
- 215 20c blue " "

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

- 216 1c green, black surcharge
- 217 2c red " "
- 218 5c blue " "
- 219 7c orange " "
- 220 10c deep carmine, black surcharge
- 221 15c brown " "
- 222 20c blue " "

II. 1 centavo stamps of the issue of September, 1884, surcharged diagonally in black

OFICIAL

Thick white wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 223 1c green, black surcharge

This surcharge is exactly the same as the one on the Official Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

October, 1889.

Same type as 15c stamps of regular issue of corresponding date, hand stamped in black "Oficial" and new value.



- I. Ordinary white wove paper.
 - 224 3c on 15c violet, black surcharge
 - 225 5c on 15c red violet " "
 - II. Thick glazed white wove paper.
 - Perforated 11½.
 - 226 1c on 15c red violet, black surcharge
 - 227 1c on 15c brown violet " "
 - 228 2c on 15c red violet " "
 - 229 2c on 15c brown violet " "
- Variety: Surcharge inverted.
- 230 1c on 15c brown violet
- End of 1890.

Stamps of regular issue of 1887 surcharged

by hand **OFICIAL**

Perforated 11½ and 11½x12½.

I. Violet surcharge.

- 231 1c green, violet surcharge
- 232 2c carmine " "
- 233 5c blue " "
- 234 7c chocolate " "
- 235 10c purple " "
- 236 15c orange " "
- 237 20c pink " "

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

- 238 1c green, violet surcharge
- 239 2c carmine " "
- 240 5c blue " "
- 241 10c purple " "
- 242 15c orange " "
- 243 20c pink " "

b. Double surcharge, the second one only "CIAL."

- 244 2c carmine, violet surcharge
- 245 20c pink " "

c. Surcharged "CIAL," instead of "OFICIAL."

- 246 15c orange, violet surcharge

II. Blue surcharge.

- 247 1c green, blue surcharge
- 248 2c carmine " "
- 249 5c blue " "
- 250 10c purple " "
- 251 15c orange " "
- 252 20c pink " "

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 253 2c carmine, blue surcharge

The 1, 2 and 5c we have seen only perforated 11½.

1892.

Stamps of the regular issue of 1887 with the addition of a 50c stamp of the same type surcharged typographically in black diagonally

OFICIAL

Perforated 11½.

- 254 1c green, black surcharge
- 255 2c carmine " "
- 256 5c blue " "
- 257 7c chocolate " "

258	10c purple black surcharge
259	15c orange " "
260	20c pink " "
261	50c grey " "

ENVELOPES.

March 7, 1887.

Stamps of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, lithographed in upper right corner on creamish white laid paper.



Size 152x84mm.

401 5c blue

October 12th, 1892.

Jubilee issue.

Envelope of preceding issue surcharged in black by hand, with rectangle containing the portrait of Columbus surrounded by inscriptions and additional value.



Size 152x84 mm.

402 5x15c blue, black surcharge

WRAPPER.

March 7th, 1887.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, lithographed on manila paper.

Size 163x235 mm.

501 2c red

COUNTERFEITS.

Several good forgeries of the stamps of the first issue have been made, and in order that collectors may distinguish them from the genuine, we shall give below some points pertaining to the genuine.

I real.

There are eight horizontal lines of shading in the liberty cap; there are three colored dots in each figure "I," the central one being a trifle larger than the other two; the liberty cap does not touch the circle above it.

2 reales.

The white dot opposite the *o* of *dos* in the corners never touches the *o*, and neither the *d* nor the *s* of *dos* touches the frame; there are five horizontal lines between the liberty cap and the frame above it; the period be-

tween *dos* and *Republica* is square, instead of round.

3 reales.

There are four horizontal lines between the liberty cap and the frame above, one touching the cap; the lower left and upper right circle containing the numeral "3" touch the lozenge; the horizontal lines forming the background of the lozenge project in several places beyond the inner frame.



The above illustrations represent frauds of no value whatsoever,

The 5 and 10 reales of the 1879 issue are found surcharged in black "1c;" these however are of no value, the surcharge being a fraudulent one.

PARMA.

Currency: 100 CENTESIMI—1 LIRE—18c U. S. Currency.

Adhesive stamps.

June 1st, 1852.

Typographed on various papers; size 18x22½mm.

I. Colored wove paper.

- 1 5c black, yellow paper
- 2 5c black, deep yellow paper
- 3 15c black, rose paper
- 4 25c black, violet paper
- 5 40c black, blue paper

II. White wove paper.

- 6 10c black

January, 1854.

Same type as preceding issue typographed on white wove paper.

- 7 5c yellow
- 8 5c yellow orange
- 9 15c red
- 10 15c pale red
- 11 25c red brown

1857-1859.

Typographed on white wove paper; size 18x21½mm.



- 12 15c red (March, 1859)
- 13 15c deep red "
- 14 25c brown (July, 1857)
- 15 25c red brown "
- 16 40c blue (June, 1858)
- 17 40c deep blue "

Variety: Ribbed paper.

- 18 25c brown
- July 25th, 1859.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the kingdom of Sardinia of the issue of 1856-58, used provisionally in the Duchy of Parma for about one month.



- 19 5c green
- 20 10c bistre
- 21 20c blue
- 22 40c red
- 23 80c orange

These stamps can be distinguished from those used in Sardinia only by their postmarks.

August, 1859.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18x21 mm.



- 24 5c green
- 25 5c yellow green
- 26 5c blue green

- 27 10c brown
- 28 10c pale brown
- 29 20c blue
- 30 20c pale blue
- 31 20c deep blue
- 32 40c red
- 33 40c pale red
- 34 40c red brown
- 35 80c yellow
- 36 80c orange

Varieties:

a. CFNTESIMI, instead of CENTESIMI

- 37 5c green
- 38 5c yellow green
- 39 5c blue green
- 40 10c brown
- 41 10c pale brown
- 42 20c blue
- 43 20c pale blue
- 44 20c deep blue
- 45 40c red
- 46 40c pale red
- 47 40c red brown
- 48 80c yellow
- 49 80c orange

b. STATI (with small A.)

- 50 5c green
- 51 5c yellow green
- 52 5c blue green
- 53 10c brown
- 54 10c pale brown
- 55 20c blue
- 56 20c pale blue
- 57 20c deep blue
- 58 40c red
- 59 40c pale red
- 60 40c red brown
- 61 80c yellow
- 62 80c orange

c. O of 10 below the line.

- 63 10c brown
 - 64 10c pale brown
- d. O of 20 below the line.
- 65 20c blue
 - 66 20c pale blue
 - 67 20c deep blue

e. T of Centesimi broken at right.

- 68 20c blue
- 69 20c pale blue
- 70 20c deep blue
- 71 40c red
- 72 40c pale red
- 73 40c red brown

f. I of 10 inverted.

- 74 10c brown
- 75 10c pale brown

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.*

April, 1853.

*These stamps, as well as the newspaper tax stamps of Austria, Lombardy, Venice, Hungary and Modena are not really postage stamps; they were placed on newspapers coming from foreign countries and represented a fiscal tax which was collected by the postal authorities.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper; size 18x21mm.



76 9c black, blue paper
Varieties.

a. STATI, with small A.

77 9c black, blue paper

b. CFNTESIMI, instead of CENTESIMI,

78 9c black, blue paper

c. T of CENTESIMI broken at right.

79 9c black, blue paper

d. Broken inverted E (Ɛ) instead of T, in CENTESIMI.

80 9c black, blue paper

November 1st, 1857.

Same type impression etc., as preceding issue.

81 6c black, rose paper

Varieties:

a. STATI with small A.

82 6c black, rose paper

b. CFNTESIMI, instead of CENTESIMI.

83 6c black, rose paper

c. T of CENTESIMI broken at right.

84 6c black, rose paper

d. Broken inverted E (Ɛ) instead of T, in CENTESIMI.

85 6c black, rose paper



CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

(Continued.)

End 1892.



Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28½ mm.

Perforated 11.

39 1k dull purplish red

40 5k blue

41 5k dark blue

42 5k bright red

43 5k dull red

End 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28½ mm.

This is merely a hand stamp and as such is not entitled to be catalogued.

COUNTERFEITS.

As the forgeries of these stamps are numerous, we shall not attempt to describe them, but shall give some points belonging to each of the genuine ones by which it will be easy to distinguish them from the counterfeits.

1852-1854 issue.

With the exception of the numerals of value, all the stamps of the first two issues are exactly alike. There are seven pearls at each side of the crown; there are three dots below the orb; three horizontal lines below the fleur-de-lis, the principal one touching the fleur-de-lis; two horizontal lines above the fleur-de-lis, the lower one touching it; six lines of dots at each side of the crown; the circle containing the fleur-de-lis touches the frame at both sides.

1857-1859 issue.

There are: 32 horizontal lines in the oval containing the fleur-de-lis; there are three horizontal lines above and three below the fleur-de-lis, the third at the top and the first at the bottom touching the fleur-de-lis. The A shaped ornament below the fleur-de-lis has two horizontal crossbars.

August, 1859, issue.

The distance between the lower part of the C and the I of CENTESIMI is exactly 10 mm.; PARMENSIS measures 13 mm.; the central line of the frame at the top and at the bottom is nearer to the outer line than to the inner one; the bridge of the M does not extend to the bottom of the letter, but is about ¼ shorter than the sides.



Perforated II.

- 44 5k blue
- 45 10k pale blue
- 46 10k grey

February 1st, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x28½ mm., same as previous issue, but with date under the shield.



Perforated II.

- 47 5k dark blue
- 48 10k green

Variety: Unperforated at top or bottom.

- 49 10k green

1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x28½ mm., date under shield.



Perforated II.

- 50 2k dark blue
- 51 4k dull blue
- 52 8k green
- 53 20k ultramarine

POSTAGE DUE.

1869.

Color on bluish wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1869 issue.

- 101 10k bright red

1872.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1872 issue.

- 102 5k dull purplish pink

1873.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1873 issue.

- 103 5k pale rose
- 104 10k bright red

1876.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1877 issue.

- 105 5k light pink
 - 106 5k red
 - 107 5k carmine pink (1877).
- Same on laid paper.
- 108 5k carmine pink

1884.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1884 issue.

- 109 5k carmine
- 110 10k carmine

October 1888.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of October, 1888, issue.

- 111 5k orange red
- 112 10k red

1890.

The same. Perforated II.

- 113 5k orange red
- 114 5k bright red
- 115 10k red

1890.

Stamps of 1884, issue perforated II.

- 116 5k carmine
- 117 10k carmine

For details about this issue see postage stamps Nos. 31 to 35.

October 1890.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of October, 1890, issue. Perforated II.

- 118 5k red
- 119 10k red

1891.

Error in color.

- 120 5k purple

End 1892.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of second issue of 1892, but top inscription different. Perforated II.



- 121 1k purple
122 5k red

February 1st, 1893.
Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamp of February 1893, but top inscription different. Perforated 11.



- 123 1k pink
124 5k orange red
125 5k dull wine (December 18, 1893.)
126 10k red

1894.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1894 issue, but top inscription different. Perforated 11.



- 127 2k dull red
128 4k red
129 8k carmine
130 20k pink

ENVELOPES.

1871.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1869 issue printed on the flap.

- 201 5k blue on laid paper. Size 140x110 mm. Pointed flap.
202 10k blue on wove paper. Size 190x127 mm. Pointed flap.

1872.

Stamp with scalloped edges. Size 21½x28 mm. Printed on flap.



- 203 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 140x85 mm. Rounded flap.
204 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 138x78 mm. Rounded flap.
205 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 185x120 mm. Rounded flap.
206 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 185x115 mm. Rounded flap.

1876.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1872 issue, printed on the flap.

- 207 5k blue on greyish laid paper. Size 139x112. Rounded flap.

1879.

Stamp with scalloped edges. Size 21x28 mm. Printed on flap.



- 208 10k blue on white wove paper. Size 185x120 mm. Rounded flap.
209 10k blue on white wove paper. Size 185x120 mm. Pointed flap.

POSTAGE DUE ENVELOPES.

1869.

Same stamp as on 1872 ordinary envelope. Printed on flap.

- 301 5k red on white wove paper. Size 142x84 mm. Rounded flap.
302 5k red on white wove paper. Size 150x122 mm. Rounded flap.
303 5k red on white wove paper. Size 188x126. Pointed flap.

1871.

Same stamp as on 1871 ordinary envelope. Printed on flap.

- 304 5k red on white laid paper. Size 188x126 mm. Pointed flap
305 5k red on white laid paper. Size 142x110 mm. Pointed flap
306 5k red on greyish wove paper. Size 188x126 mm. Pointed flap

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

1869 ?

Same stamp as on 1872 ordinary envelope. Stamp on the end of wrapper.

- 351 5k blue on yellowish wove paper. Size 485x28 mm.

POSTAGE DUE WRAPPERS.

1869 ?

Same stamp as on 1872 ordinary envelope. Stamp on the end of wrapper.

401 5k red on yellowish wove paper. Size 485x28 mm. 1871.

Same stamp as on 1871 ordinary envelope. Stamp on the end of wrapper.

402 5k red on white wove paper. Size 222x28 mm.

BOGOUTSCHAR. (Woroneje.)

1871.

Black on thick yellowish wove paper, hand stamped. Size 26x10 mm.



1 5k black

2 5k grey

1872.

Same on batonné paper.

3 5k black

4 5k violet

1873.

Same on thick wove paper.

5 5k purple

Suppressed in 1873.

BORISOGLIEBSK. (Tamboff.)

April 1872.

Embossed in blue on white wove paper, scalloped border, diameter 30 mm. The ornament before and after "3k" is a large white dot.



1 3k ultramarine blue (shades).

(?) June 1877.

Similar type, diameter 28 mm, color on white wove paper. The ornament before and after "3k" is a small six pointed star.



2 3k Prussian blue (shades) January 1st. 1880.

Similar type, diameter 29 mm, color on white wove paper. The ornament before and after "3k" is a small eight pointed star.



3 3k ultramarine blue (shades) Same on laid paper.

4 3k ultramarine blue (shades) Suppressed January 1st, 1882.

BOROVITCHI. (Novgorod.)

1869?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20x24 mm.



1 5k red and black

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diamond shaped. Size 17x22 mm.



2 5k red and black

1874.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed. Size 18x26 mm.



- 3 5k red and black on yellow
Same on white wove paper.
- 4 5k claret and black
March 10th, 1876.

Color on white wove paper, 25 types, in some the top of the "3" is flat, in others it is curved.



- 5 3k bronze, flat top to "3"



- 6 3k bronze, curved top to "3"
April 15th, 1876.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 18x26 mm.



- 7 3k blue and black on yellow
End 1876.
Same, colors changed.
- 8 3k green and black on yellow
End 1878.
- 9 Color on colored wove paper, lithographed,
similar type. Size 18x27 mm.



- 9 3k dull green and black on yellow
Variety: *Tête bêche*.
- 10 3k dull green and black on yellow

- End 1886.
- Color on white wove paper. Size 18x24½ mm. Perforated 13, also 11½.



- 11 3k red
Varieties.
- a *Tête bêche*.
- 12 3k red
- b Unperforated.
- 13 3k red
- c Unperforated horizontally.
- 14 3k red
- d Unperforated vertically.
- 15 3k red

BOUGOULMA (Samara.)

January 1st, 1882.



Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20½x25½ mm.

- 1 2k blue
March 1882.
- Color on white laid paper. Two types.
Size 18x24½ mm.



- 2 2k dull blue
January 1883.
- Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Two types. Size 15½x22½ mm.



3 2k dull blue
April 1883.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous type but figure 2 larger. Size 16x22 mm.



4 2k dark dull blue
July 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 15½x22 mm.



5 2k light blue
November 9th, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 16x21 mm. Two types showing only trifling differences.



6 2k brown

These stamps were printed in sheets of seventy, two vertical panes of thirty-five stamps, formed of seven horizontal rows of five. All the stamps of one pane are of one type, all those of the other pane are of another.

1889.

Same, slightly retouched, 3 types, showing only trifling differences, color on white wove paper.

7 2k brown

Variety: Printed sideways.

8 2k brown

These stamps were printed in sheets of eighty, forming two panes, one upright containing seven horizontal rows of five stamps, the other printed sideways containing five horizontal rows of nine. The three types are mixed all over the sheet.

1892.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous issue. Size 16x21 mm., 2 types showing only trifling differences.



9 2k dark green
Same on greyish wove paper.

10 2k dull green
February 22, 1894.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous issue. Size 18x21 mm., 2 types.



Perforated 11½.

11 2k bright vermilion

These stamps are found with control numbers printed in blue ink at the bottom of each.

BOUGOUROUSSLAN. (Samara.)

1879 (?)

Black on white wove paper. Size 16x24 mm..



Pin perforated.

1 2k black

Variety: Unperforated.

2 2k black

December 1879.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x24 mm.

Pin perforated.

3 2k black on rose

July ? 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.

Size 16½x22 mm.



Perforated 8½.

4 2k black on rose

January 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.

Size 15¼x21 mm.



5 2k black on rose

Same on thin colored wove paper.

6 2k black on rose

Variety: tête bêche.

7 2k black on rose

1884.

Same printed in color on white wove paper.

8 2k dull rose

Variety: tête bêche.

9 2k dull rose

1890.

Same, color changed, on white wove paper.

10 2k magenta.

Variety: Tête bêche.

11 2k magenta

BOUZOULOUK. (Samara.)

Sept. (?) 1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



1 3k dark blue

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 16x22 mm. Ground work of diamonds.

2 3k red and green

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous issue but the ground-work is formed of small white circles.

3 3k red and green

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



4 3k red and green

1878. (?)

Color on white quadrillé paper, lithographed. Size 13½x19 mm.



5 3k red and green

1878.

Same stamp slightly retouched. Color on white wove paper.

6 3k red, brown and green

June 1881.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous stamp. Size $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$



7 3k black

Varieties.

a. *Tête bêche.*

8 3k black

b. Stamp printed sideways under the others.

9 3k black

March 1st, 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $20 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



10 3k dark rose on yellowish

11 3k rose on bluish

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

12 3k dark rose on yellowish

13 3k rose on bluish

Pin perforated.

14 3k rose on bluish

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



16 3k pink

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19×26 mm.



16 3k red

Variety: Stamp printed sideways under the others.

17 3k red

BRONNITZI. (Moscow.)

1868.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 5k vermilion

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous issue. Size $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm



2 5k vermilion

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous issue. Size 22×28 mm.



3 5k pink and dark blue

ENVELOPES

1868.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1868. Printed on flap.

51 5k ultramarine (shades) on yellowish wove paper. Size 145x80 mm.

52 5k ultramarine (shades) on yellowish wove paper. Size 140x115 mm.

53 5k ultramarine (shades) on greyish wove paper. Size 140x115 mm.

54 5k ultramarine (shades) on bluish glazed paper. Size 140x118 mm.

1876.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1876. Printed on flap.

55 5k blue (shades) on greyish wove paper. Size 185x118.

56 5k blue (shades) on greyish wove paper. Size 138x110.

57 5k blue (shades) on white laid paper. Size 138x110 mm.

58 5k blue (shades) on white laid paper. Size 138x75 mm.

CHARKOFF. (Charkoff.)

July 1st, 1870.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x26½ mm. Black surcharge printed diagonally across the stamp.



1 5k red (shades), black surcharge

Same on bluish wove paper.

2 5k red, black surcharge

July 1876.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x28 mm.

1. Black surcharge printed horizontally on two stamps.



Perforated 11.

3 5k red, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. *Tête bêche.*

4 5k red, black surcharge

b. Unperforated horizontally.

5 5k red, black surcharge

II. Without surcharge.



6 5k red (shades).

1883.

Same as previous issue, but the black surcharge is printed diagonally across each stamp; color on bluish wove paper.



Perforated 11.

7 5k red, black surcharge

Same on yellowish wove paper.

8 5k dull red, black surcharge

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

(Continued from page 422.)

POSTAL CARDS.

1873-1876.—*Numerous Types of Forms.*—These forms are all composed of the ordinary typographical characters and vignettes; the first two and a part of those following were printed at the National Printing Office, but the con-

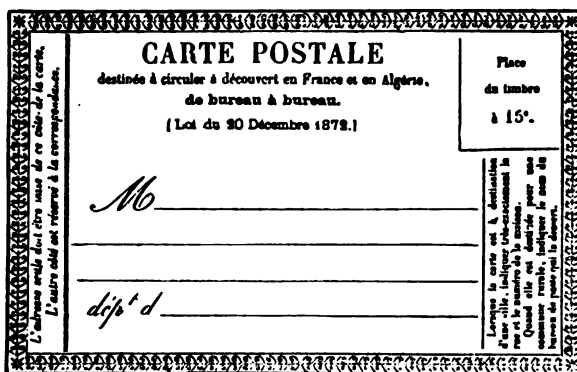
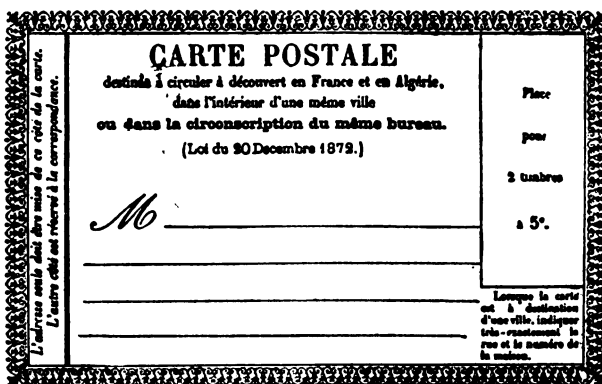
sumption having increased enormously, the Administration was obliged to have recourse to private industry, hence the astonishing diversity of types.

The cards from the National Printing Office can be recognized by a small typographical detail with which the public is not acquainted: all the lower case "i's" cast in that establishment, except the italics, have on the left side of the letter a small horizontal bar similar to the more apparent one which crosses the letter "t;" it goes without saying that when the types are worn out by use, which happens often with our cards, this slight index may disappear.

This method of recognizing their *fount* by a minute exceptional detail has long been employed by various large printing offices.

The first two forms (National Printing Office) appeared on the 15th of January, 1873; they are distinguished from those which followed by the inscription in the space reserved for stamps.

Dimensions about 120 x 78 millimetres.



(For 10c) 10c black on white.

(For 15c) 15c black on white

Varieties of Tints.—The card is sometimes yellowish white, sometimes slightly blue.

Complaint was made that the black inscription "Place du timbre à 15 c." could be seen through the yellow stamps when they were freshly pasted on the cards and made them to appear as though they had been cancelled. Moreover, the special 10c brown on rose had just been issued, and the note "Place

pour 2 timbres à 5 c." was no longer needed ; these inscriptions were therefore suppressed on all the cards which followed.

Thus it was that on the 4th of February two forms appeared exactly like the preceding ones, but with the space reserved for the stamp or stamps entirely blank.

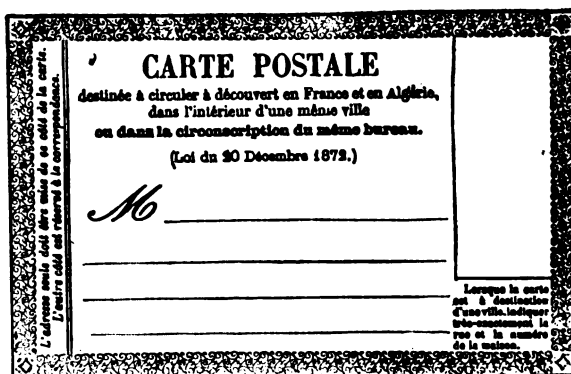
(For 10c) 10c black on white.

(For 15c) 15c black on white.

Varieties.—White card slightly blue, or yellowish white.

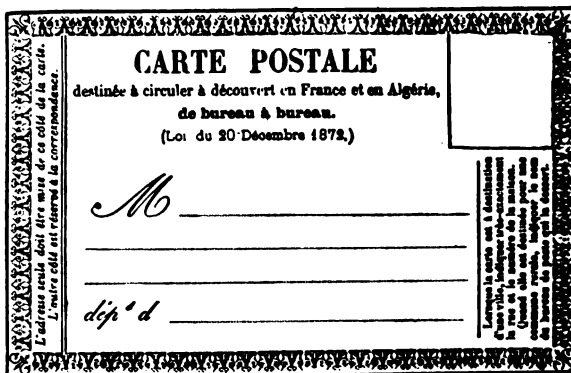
About the same date appeared the first two cards ordered of private printing offices by the Administration.

The first is distinguished by a border formed of a vignette of thin arabesques, having at each of the four corners a diamond with thick lines. This card has always been rare.



(For 10c) 10c black on white.

The second has for its border a vignette with a design of thick and thin lines with points ; the angles are called by collectors "*fleur de lis*," though they have but a very vague resemblance to this emblem. This card is not very common.

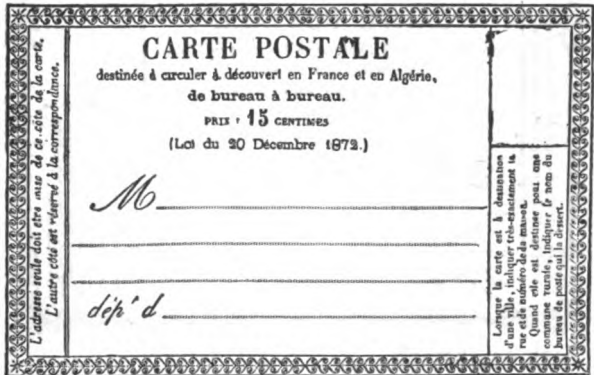
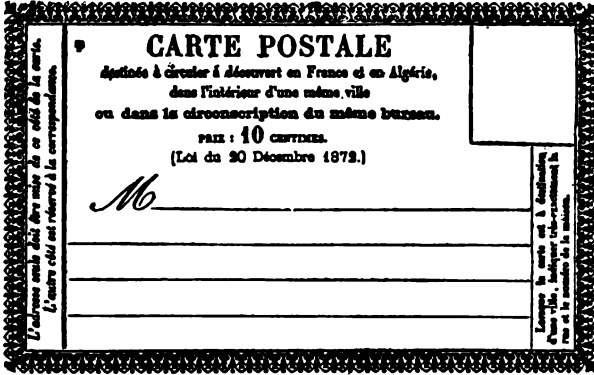


(For 15c) 15c black on white.

It was soon remarked that since the spaces no longer contained the designation of the stamps, the cards had nothing to indicate their respective value ; in order to remedy this inconvenience, the value was inscribed in plain figures in the sub-title.

On the 19th February, 1873, two cards with this alteration and prepared in the National Printing Office were put in circulation. As will be seen by the proximity of the dates, the various issues succeeded one another rapidly. To make a greater difference between the two values, they were printed on cards of chamois color or white.

The border vignettes are those which had been used previously.



10 centimes black on chamois.

15 centimes black on white.

Varieties of Tint.—The 15c card is sometimes yellowish white, bluish white or rosy white.

Typographical Varieties.—The cards which were printed in 1875 have the following particular marks indicating the dates when they were printed :

On the 10c black on chamois, mixed in with the upper border against the corner vignettes and on a level with the ornaments, we find on the left a small letter and on the right a small figure ; there are two kinds :

D	5
F	5

On the 10c black on chamois and 15c on white, there can be found more easily at the lower left corner and under the abbreviation *dépt.* :

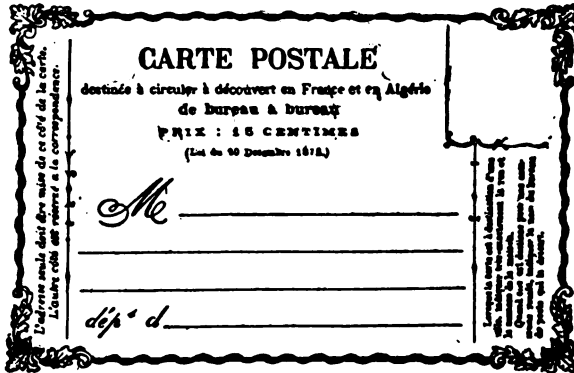
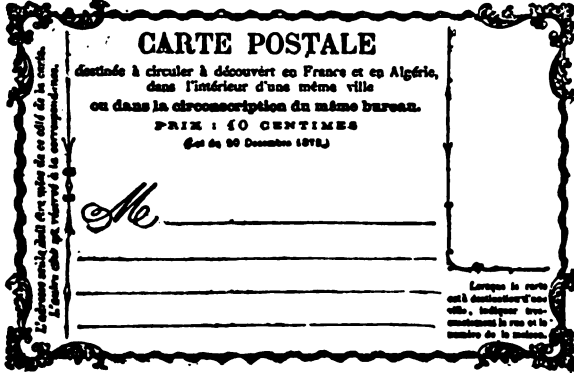
7. — 75.

On the same 10c and 15c, at the same place :

10. — 75.

Recourse was again had to private industry for the following cards, to the number of four, the border of which is formed with a cord entwined around a straight stem and having suitable ornaments at the corners; these ornaments differ more or less on the four cards.

May (?) 1873. Directions under the spaces reserved for the stamps.

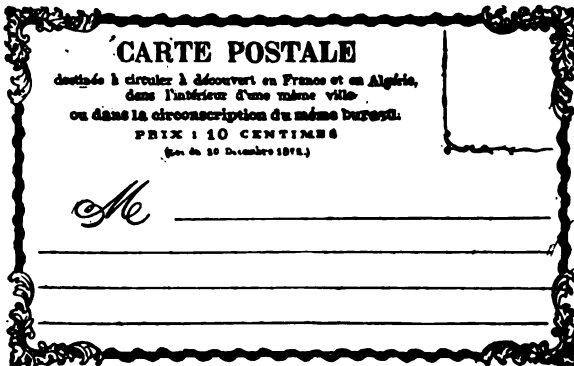


10 centimes black on chamois.

15 centimes black on white.

Varieties.—The 15c card is sometimes yellowish white, sometimes bluish white.

February, 1874.—The directions under the spaces for the stamps are suppressed, and the lines for writing the address are lengthened by so much.





10c black on chamois.

15c black on white.

Varieties.—The white card is sometimes yellowish and sometimes slightly bluish.

On the 1st January, 1876, France entered the General Postal Union; on this occasion the postal card was modified so that the same form might serve for all the rates. This was as economical as it was unpractical. The original form of the 15c with its right and left hand inscriptions was taken up again, and the four lines under the words "Carte Postale" were thus modified:

"Prix pour la France et l'Algérie: 10 centimes pour la même ville ou la circonscription du même bureau; 15 centimes de bureau à bureau.

"Prix pour les Pays Etrangers avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes postales est autorisé: 15 ou 20 centimes suivant la destination."

20 centimes was the rate for cards for the United States of America, 15 centimes for the other nations of the Union at that time.

This form was at first printed on two sorts of card, and the issue was made on the 1st January, 1875.



10, 15, 15 or 20 centimes, black on white.

10, 15, 15 or 20 centimes, black on chamois.

Varieties of Tints.—The white card is met with in yellowish white, bluish white and rosy white.

The chamois card in tints which are slightly lighter or darker.

Typographical Varieties.—The card on chamois has in the lower right-hand corner the only date at which they were struck off :

Decembre 1875.

The white card which was in use until 1878 is to be found with a great variety of dates placed at the same lower right-hand corner ; here is a statement of them :

	Novembre	1875	2242	Septembre	1876	2718	Décembre	1877
	Janvier	1876	2713	Novembre	1876	299	Février	1878
	Mars	1876	2960	Décembre	1876	750	Avril	1878
	Avril	1876	354	Février	1877	1221	Mai	1878
961	Mai	1876	739	Avril	1877	1474	Juin	1878
981	Mai	1876	1240	Juin	1877	850	Août	1878
1433	Juillet	1876	1585	Juillet	1877			
1443	Juillet	1876	1816	Septembre	1877			

The search for these small dates is a feast for collectors of minute varieties who complicate the game still further by adding the quite frequent typographical errors in these figures and dates, the defects in the printing, letters or figures that have not come out, or that have come out only partially, so that 1876 appears 1870, etc.

Error.—A card, 2714.—Décembre 1876, containing by mistake in the first line of the sub-title : “5 centimes pour la même ville,” instead of “10 centimes pour la même ville,” was not put into use ; it is, however, to be met with in collections.

Cards with Advertisements.—We have kept a card bearing on its reverse advertisements covering one-third of its surface. These cards were sold at No. 7 Place de la Bourse, and had this peculiarity, that, being sold below their face value, in order to prevent the postage stamps from being taken off, they had been marked with a dry cutting monogram of the letters C A, so that if anyone had tried to get them off they would have come off in about ten little pieces. If we remember rightly, the Post Office forbade this cutting, considering it at that time as a cancellation.

Private Cards.—Paragraph 4 of the Instructions that we have already quoted says that the manufacture of postal cards belongs exclusively to the Administration ; but this position was abandoned and private cards authorized, provided they were of the same size as the official cards and bore on the front the same inscriptions.

We know a dozen varieties of these private cards, and there are certainly many more ; nearly all are gotten up in lithography by merchants and manufacturers who printed on the reverse side their addresses, advertisements or forms. These cards, naturally, are of but little interest, but they have caused great joy to novice collectors who flattered themselves that they had discovered some rarities that had not been catalogued.

ARTHUR MAURY.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON SOME DIE VARIETIES OF U. S. ENVELOPES.

It seems to be the general impression of collectors who have not seen the newly discovered variety of the 2c brown on manila (Plimpton issue), described as die B₃, that it is a modification, or variety, of the die commonly known as die B₂. This, however, is not the case. The only difference

between it and the regular die B lies in the fact that in B₃ the centre of the O of the word "Two" is netted, while in die B the centre is plain. The tail of the left hand figure 2 does *not* touch the oval as in B₂, and all specimens of the last named die that I have seen have the plain centre in the O of "Two."

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, of this city, has lately called my attention to two other varieties, one of which, a variety of the 4c green of the issue of 1883-86, I have known of for some time but have not thoroughly investigated until recently. For convenience I will call them die A and die B.

In die A the pointed end of the colored label containing the words "Four Cents" stops sharply at the lower edge of the third loop under the left hand figure 4. The figures on both sides are narrow, measuring a scant $2\frac{3}{4}$ millimetres across the widest portion.

In die B the point of the colored label containing the words "Four Cents" cuts into, and fully half way through, the third loop under the left hand figure 4, and the figures themselves are noticeably wider, measuring fully 3 millimetres across.

These differences are by no means microscopic, but are plainly visible to the naked eye. I have specimens of die A on all six papers, i. e. white, amber, oriental buff, blue, manila, and amber manila, and of die B on white, amber, manila, and amber manila. It is possible that die B also exists on blue and oriental buff, but I have yet to meet with it on those papers.

The other variety spoken of by Mr. Wolsieffer is the 2c, brown, die B₂, issue of 1874, on *fawn* paper. Mr. W. claims to have a specimen of this variety and says, that there is another in the collection of Mr. Stein, of Muscatine, Iowa, which last assertion is corroborated by Mr. Stein.

As I have seen neither of these specimens, I cannot vouch for them, but give the information for what it may be worth.

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

BANK STAMPS.

BY L. H. BENTON.

Though not generally known, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are throughout this big country of ours considerably over one hundred banks—national, state, private and savings—which use private stamps to facilitate their work.

They are used in this manner :

The deposits involved are small, and to obviate the necessity of keeping small accounts, these special stamps are used. The small boy comes in with the munificent sum of five cents, or even a single cent, and with an air of self-importance expresses a desire to open an account with the bank. He is given a card or book with his name inscribed thereon and recorded on the bank's ledger. The stamp is stuck in the book, and when Johnny gets more to put in, he invests in a stamp and sticks it into his little book. When the card is full, or one page if it be a book, it is called in and the total amount is entered into a regular bank-book—also the bank's books—and the account draws interest. Most of the nickel savings banks have books made up of pages with spaces for just twenty stamps, each page when full thereby aggregating one dollar. These pages have stubs where the necessary memoranda are made when a filled sheet is detached.

The redeemed stamps are cancelled and periodically destroyed. There

are two kinds of cancellations used by the various banks : with holes punched through the stamps and with the word "CANCELLED" stamped across the face of the sheet, defacing each stamp. I know of but one bank using penmark cancellation.

A feature of these accounts is that a part of one cannot be withdrawn. If a part is to be taken out, the whole must be withdrawn and a new account opened with the part which is to be left in the bank.

Most of the banks are savings institutions, though a few national and state banks are employing the stamp system to good advantage.

Those that seem to be the most successful are the Charitable Association banks here in the East. Perhaps the following extract from a letter from Vice-president W. D. Irvine, of the Home Savings Bank, of Sioux City, Iowa, explains it :

"I attribute its partial failure with us to the fact that the children of this country are not yet sufficiently educated in the matter of saving. Down in your country it might answer, but in the West a nickel is not considered of sufficient consequence to save it. Many a child saved up until they got a dollar's worth of stamps and then promptly presented the leaf for redemption so they would have a dollar to spend instead of making it a starter for a bank account."

Several banks in the West have discontinued business, either wholly or just the stamp savings department.

The present "hard times" have much to do with the suspensions of many of the banks.

Nearly every stamp savings bank has stations in various parts of the city in which it is located, and some have sub-stations in other cities, some nearby, while others are at a distance. Many of these stations or agencies are in drugstores and the like.

While some say it brings trade, others find it different. The following extract from a letter from Treasurer G. L. Faulhaber, of the Missouri Trust Co., of Sedalia, Mo., is to the point :

"The various merchants who handled our stamps say that the children who used to buy candy and chewing-gum have got so they spend their nickels for stamps, and the druggists complain that young men who used to buy cigars are now buying stamps, and as there was no money in it for them they most all quit, and of course the profit is not sufficient to pay them a commission for selling, so that most of the stamps that are now sold are sold right from our office."

A few quotations from a pamphlet entitled *Banks*, by F. J. Nolker, of Detroit, Mich., may be of interest :

"The system is certain of being grafted upon the banking system of the United States and will do untold good. * * * Young men around the manufactories have actually been known to smoke five-cent cigars instead of ten-cent cigars for the purpose of saving nickels with which to purchase stamps. * * * It teaches men that 'What maintains one vice would bring up two children,' as Poor Richard says. * * * The nickel savings stamps system is fast spreading over the United States, and it promises to play an important part in the economy of American people."

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, of March 18, 1891—over three years ago—says :

"The nickel stamp system is spreading and will in time be a feature of every city in the Union, since it is a good financial scheme and appeals to the poorest wage-earner as a convenient medium of saving."

In the *American Bank Reporter* mention is made of 209 schools having adopted this scheme up to January 1, 1891, and having collected \$145,334.73. \$58,719.90 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of \$86,614.83.

A mill in the west successfully operates a stamp savings system in connection with its office work, most of the employes being depositors.

Few people realize the popularity of these institutions and the territory covered by them.

While the Provident Savings Bank, of Baltimore, is probably the oldest bank of the kind in the country, having started early in 1887, the stamp savings scheme has been in vogue across the water for many years, the earliest reference to it I can find placing Great Britain as a promoter of the system as early as 1861. The system is in use in Germany, (Berlin, Frankfort, etc.), Holland, Italy, Japan, etc., where it is in the government's hands, as it is in Great Britain, and as it should be in the United States of America.

Ex.-P. M. G. Wanamaker has recommended government postal savings banks to our Congress, but apparently without effect.

In some of the Continental countries the government issues special stamps for the purpose, while in others regular postage stamps are said to be used, which I am inclined to doubt. One of the special stamps of Alsace-Lorraine was illustrated in the May, 1892, number (Vol. III, No. 2) of the



Metropolitan Philatelist. They are issued from the central office in Berlin and are of four values: 14, 20, 24 and 30 pfennige. Each State to which they are sent has its name in the label, as per sub joined illustration.

This saving is compulsory in some countries, and is officially collected from the depositors' wages.

This system will probably spread until every bank and charitable association in the land sustains a stamp savings department.

Several engraving companies in this country make a business of furnishing outfits for these banks. Prominent among these is the Uncle Ben Publishing Co., of New York City, which furnishes an outfit, including bank-book and 250,000 stamps, for something like \$175, whereas a Detroit supply house wants \$400 for the same thing.

A collection of these stamps presents a fine appearance, and no United States collection is complete without them. For the most part the designs are well executed, and the majority of those I have are practically in one or the other of two sizes.

My collection of them is as yet embryotic, there being less than forty banks represented. For the information of the reader I will chronicle these stamps and give illustrations of most of them.

The ASSOCIATED CHARITIES PENNY SAVINGS BANK, of Newtonville, Mass., was established in 1891, and uses stamps of six different values, which appear in fourteen varieties. They were made by the Denison M'fg. Co., of Boston, and measure 28 by 37 millimetres, and are perforated 12. These are the largest bank stamps I have yet seen, exceeding those of Boston, Lynn, or Philadelphia. They are:



- 1c yellow-green (first issue)
 1c " (" variety)
 1c black-green (second issue)
 1c " (" variety)
 3c brown
 3c " (with "hyphen")
 5c red
 5c " ("hyphen")
 10c dark purple
 10c " ("hyphen")
 25c lilac
 25c " ("hyphen")
 50c black
 50c " ("hyphen")

The "variety" of the one cent value is in the position of the letters in the word "cent." All the values except the one-centers are found also with a mark resembling a hyphen (if the imagination can be stretched a little) after the PENNY in the circle. The stamps are printed in sheets of ten—two horizontal rows of five. In some values the "hyphen" appears on the second stamp of each row; in others on the fourth.

The BANK OF NATIONAL CITY, National City, Cal., has but one stamp, a 5c. blue, printed by the Uncle Ben Publishing Co., of New York City. It is 20x26 mm., and is perforated 14.



The BUFFALO CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, of Buffalo, N. Y., issues stamps of six denominations. The stamps measure 28½x21 mm., and are perforated 12. They were made by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. Each value has a different head depicted thereon, each being that of some Buffalo "man of note."



- 1c, carmine, head of Benj. Fitch, "Philanthropist."
- 5c, blue, head of Joseph Ellicott, "The Romulus of Buffalo."
- 10c, purple, James Wilkeson, "Urbem Condedit," (He built a city.)
- 25c, orange, Millard Fillmore, "Representative and President."
- 50c, deep red, Grover Cleveland, "Mayor, Governor, President."
- \$1, green, Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, "The father of the greenback."

The three lower values were chronicled and illustrated in Vol. I, No. 6 (Nov. '92) of the *Philatelic Argosy*.

The CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, of Detroit, Mich., uses but one value, a 5c. blue, which was first used in June of 1890. It measures $20\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm., and is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. Edwin F. Mack was the promoter of this system in Detroit, and, in fact, in the West.



The COMMERCIAL BANK OF EAU CLAIRE, Eau Claire, Wis., issues one value 5c. blue. It is $31\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm., is perforated 14, and was made by the Uncle Ben Pub. Co. The stamp savings department of this bank has been discontinued.



The COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, of Philadelphia, which I understand issued stamps, failed some time since.

The DAVENPORT SAVINGS BANK, of Davenport, Iowa, has discontinued its stamp system, and specimens are unobtainable.

The DIME SAVINGS FUND, of Harrisburg, Pa., which was established in December, 1890, uses stamps of four values :



- 5c, red
- 10c, green
- 25c, blue
- \$1.00, orange

They were made by A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore, and measure 29×21 mm.; perforated 12.

The FARMERS' LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, of Edgefield, S. C., issues three values of this design. They were made by the Uncle Ben Pub. Co., and are perforated 14. They each measure $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm., that is, the engraving.



5c, green
 10c, dark blue
 25c, red

There are two banks which each use one stamp of this same design, size, etc., but with names changed. It is a five cent green.

The banks are :

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, West Superior, Wis.

HOME TRUST CO., Derby, Ct.

The UNION SAVINGS BANK, of Washington, D. C., uses two five-centers of this design, one blue and the other red.

The MEMPHIS SAVINGS BANK, of Memphis, Tenn., uses a five-cent dark blue of this design.

There are ten other banks, each of which uses one stamp of this design (names changed), a five-center ; all printed in blue. They are :

BANK OF HAYS CITY, Hays City, Kan.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANT'S BANK, New Berne, N. C.

IONIA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Ionia, Mich.

LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, Charlotte, N. C.

MORRIS COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Morristown, N. J.

NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN, Middletown, Pa.

SAVANNAH SAVINGS BANK, Savannah, Ga.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN, New Britain, Ct.

STUART STATE BANK, Stuart, Neb.

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Newfane, Vt.

The HOME SAVINGS BANK, of Sioux City, Iowa, issued one stamp of same value, design, (name changed) and color as the *Commercial Bank of Eau Claire*, and the stamp system has here been discontinued as well. (See extract from Mr. Irvine's letter in first part of this article.)

The MISSOURI TRUST CO., of Sedalia, Mo., issues also a stamp of this design, color, etc. They were first issued May 16, 1891. The bank was established in 1887.

The NEWBURGH PENNY PROVIDENT FUND, of Newburgh, N. Y., issues several values, but all I know anything definite of is the 5c green, a specimen of which I have. The other values I understand vary in color and somewhat in design. The design is similar to that used by the *Penny Provident Fund*, of New York City. The stamp measures 29x21 mm., and is perforated 14. The bank is doing but little business at present, and has only a few stamps on hand, and the used ones are kept as vouchers.

The NEW MEXICO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., of Albuquerque, N. M., issues several values. The Co. is in the hands of a receiver, and I have been able to get the 10c blue only. It is a product of the Uncle Ben Publishing Co., measures 31½ x 22 mm., and is perforated 14. There is a "variety," consisting of a blue dot under the R of "owner" on label. As in the case of the Newburgh stamps, these are difficult to obtain.



The PENNY PROVIDENT FUND of the Associated Charities, of New Haven, Ct., issues four values, perforated 11 and measuring 29x21 mm. These are the poorest specimens of art I have. They are :



- 1c, blue
- 3c, dull orange
- 5c, red
- 10c, brown

The PENNY PROVIDENT FUND, of New York City, issues eight values of various minor sizes and shades. They are perforated 12. The fund was established in April, 1889. The catalogue of its emissions is as follows :



- 1c, orange, 29x20½
- 2c, lilac, 29x20½
- 3c, blue, 29x20½
- 3c, blue, 29½x20½
- 5c, green, 29x20½
- 5c, green, 29½x20½
- 10c, brown, 29½x20½
- 25c, pink, 29x20½
- 50c, bright purple, 29½x21
- 50c, bright purple, 29½x20½
- 100c, bronze-green, 29x20½

Up to February 1st, 1894, over \$135,000 had been received. At that time there were 231 stations, 30,991 depositors, the aggregate deposits being \$17,542.87. Among its nearly 200 stations in the city, the U. S. Bank, on Third Avenue, led with 3,278 depositors holding \$1,675. This was followed by the station at St. Augustine's Chapel, on East Houston St., with 2,030 depositors and \$476.81; but the West Side Savings Bank agency on Sixth Avenue, with only 900 depositors had \$770.77, being second in amount. The Antioch Baptist Church, on West 35th St., footed the long list with ten depositors and seventy-nine cents.

This hustling bank has out-of-town sub-stations, or agencies, in the following cities and towns: Albany, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Cold Spring, Flushing, Ithaca, Lockport, Manhattanville, Merrick, Nyack, Oyster Bay, Palisades, Portchester, Riverdale, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, N. Y. State; Florence, Hoboken, Jersey City, Millburn, Newark, Orange and West Orange, Patterson, Trenton, and Weehawken, N. J.; Allegheny, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, Pa.; Henderson and Louisville, Ky.; Bridgeport, Farmington, Greenwich, Hartford, Norwich, and Waterbury, Conn.; Chicago and Lake Forest, Ill.; Hampton and Roanoke, Va.; Portland, Me.; Wilmington, Del.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Waccamaw, S. C.; Pickaway, W. Va.; New Orleans, La.; Colorado Springs, Col.; and Savannah, Ga.

This shows the widespread, beneficent influence one institution, if managed well, can have.

The PEOPLE'S HOME SAVINGS BANK, of San Francisco, Cal., issues one stamp, a 5c green, which measures 20x25½ mm. and is perforated 12. They were made by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The bank was organized in May, 1888. Like various other banks, it loans small brass safes to patrons.



5c, green

The PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK, of Baltimore, Md., which started in 1886 and began to use stamps in April, 1887, and which was probably the first bank to do so, uses three values. Each measures 29x21 mm., and is perforated 12. They were made by A. Hoen & Co., of that city. The denominations and colors are:



5c, bright purple

10c, green

25c, carmine

The SAVINGS BANK OF ROCK HILL, Rock Hill, S. C., uses a 5-cent stamp of the same design, size and color as does the *Commercial Bank of Eau Claire*, *Home Savings Bank* and *Missouri Trust Co.* Notice, that this design has the same centre as the National City bank stamp.

The STAMP SAVINGS SOCIETY, of Boston, Mass., uses seven values. They are printed in beautiful colors by the American Bank Note Co., at Philadelphia. The colors are "fast" and cannot run—they came from Philadelphia! The stamps measure 26x35 mm., and are perforated 12. They were designed in Boston by a professional designer, though printed elsewhere. The Society was organized in October, 1890. The stamps are:



- 1c, red
- 2c, dark green
- 3c, deep blue
- 5c, pale violet
- 10c, sienna brown
- 25c, clear green
- 50c, orange

The S.S.S. has agencies in Andover, Beverly, Fitchburg, Lawrence, New Bedford, Taunton and Worcester, this State, and in Providence, R. I., and New Britain, Ct.

The STAMP SAVINGS SOCIETY, of Lynn, Mass., (Associated Charities) issues 5 values. The A. C. was organized in 1885 and stamps issued in 1892. They are perforated 12, and measure $25\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and were engraved by the American Bank Note Co., of Boston (Milk St.) The values are :



- 1c, vermilion
- 3c, blue
- 5c, orange
- 10c, green
- 25c, lavender

The THEODORE STARR SAVINGS BANK, of Philadelphia, issues six values in seven varieties.



December, 1891—1c, red—perforated 12.
 Summer, 1894—1c, red—rouletted.
 December, 1891—3c, green—perforated.
 “ “ 5c, blue “
 “ “ 10c, yellow “
 June, 1892—25c, brown—rouletted.
 “ “ 50c, pink “

They were made by the American Bank Note Co., of Philadelphia, and measure $25 \times 34 \frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The bank was established on February 8th, 1879, and was continued many years as “The Penny Saving Fund,” for the purpose of encouraging small savings in amounts less than one dollar. It was supported by Theodore Starr until his death (in June, 1884), when his work was taken up and carried on by some of his friends, by whom the institution was finally incorporated December 12th, 1889, and named in his honor, *Theodore Starr Savings Bank*.

The THRIFT ASSOCIATION, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., issues four of the handsomest stamps in point of engraving and colors, that were ever issued. Each measures $28 \times 22 \frac{1}{2}$ mm. They are perforated 14. The values and colors are :



5c, vermilion
 10c, green
 25c, deep brown
 50c, orange

The UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, of Salt Lake City, Utah, uses one value, a five-cent green. It measures 20×26 mm., and was engraved by the Western Bank Note Co., of Chicago. The stamp is rouletted.



5c, green

The issues catalogued in this article by no means complete the list, there being scores I have not mentioned. Almost every state and territory in the Union has at least one such bank that issues stamps.

As I before stated, no collection of “United States stamps of all kinds” is complete without them. The larger part of these listed here are easily obtainable. Those difficult to procure are those of the *New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co.*, of Albuquerque, N. M., and the *Newburgh (N. Y.) Penny Provident Fund*; also the *perforated* one cent denomination of the *Theo. Starr Savings Bank*, of Philadelphia. As many of the banks are “going under” these hard times, especially in the West, and more are likely to ere the

present administration goes out of office, it behooves the prudent collector to gather his treasures now while it is comparatively easy to do so.

If any of my readers can add to the list of stamps and stamp-issuing banks here given, I should be pleased to hear from them—and perhaps to be able some time to give a complete catalogue of these interesting stamps.

In conclusion I will state that my object in placing this article before the philatelic public is, to bring to general notice a class of stamps which will, if deserved attention is accorded them, prove more popular than the telegraph stamps now collected by many. And let me add that these bank stamps have a practical use in our financial business world, which is more than can be said of some of the telegraph stamps now offered to the collector—all unused. Most of the bank stamps can be had at very reasonable figures for used specimens, or unused ones, too, for that matter.

I have none for sale, and this article does not represent “axe-grinding”!
Taunton, Mass., October 5, 1894.

CONCERNING OUR NEW ENVELOPES.

BY N. W. CHANDLER.

(*Philatelic Journal of America.*)

The following memorandum has been issued to postmasters in reference to stamped envelopes to be furnished under the new contract for the ensuing four years from Oct 1st next.

This memorandum is printed on the back of envelope bills from the Hartford Agency and is without date or signature.

“Beginning about the 1st of October, 1894, the designation of stamped envelopes will be changed to numbers instead of letters and some other changes will be noted, as follows :

Nos.	Formerly.	Sizes.	Quality.	Formerly designated.
1	L	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1st only	..... Small No'e No. 1
2	A	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1—2—3	..... Full Letter “ 3
3	C	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1—2—3	..... Commercial No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	P	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1st only	
5	D	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1—2—3	.....Extra Letter No. 5
6	E	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	Manila	..... “ “ 6
7	G	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1—2	..... Official “ 7
8	H	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st only	.....Large Official
9	I	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1st “	..... Extra Official No. 8
10	M	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1st “	.....Small Baronial “ 10
11	N	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1st “	.....Large Baronial “ 11
12	K	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manila	..... Wrappers “ 12
13	F	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1—2	..... Legal “ 9
14	Q	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1st only	

The B is discontinued and the 4 (P) and 14 (Q) are to be adopted at that date.

As there will be a reduction in price on the date mentioned, postmasters are advised not to overstock their offices.

Special request cards are not printed on the No. 6, (E) or No. 12 (K)."

Nos. 4 and 14 are new sizes for the general issue, they being the P and Q sizes of the Columbian envelope schedule.

The postal authorities are entitled to considerable credit for doing away with the extremely awkward system of designating sizes and qualities by letters—in the case of the B and E sizes, the schedules erroneously designated manilla as a first quality in place of third—and it is to be desired that system may never be revived. While the return to numbers will render it much easier for the average person to remember the sizes, the replacing of some of the old by new numbers will cause confusion among the collectors in describing by sizes.

The old No. 3	is now	No. 4
"	4½	" 3.
"	8	" 9.
"	9	" 13.
"	4 replaced by the new No. 4.	

It will be seen that the old Extra Official 8, takes the number 9 formerly held by the legal size, and the legal takes a new number 13, and that No. 8 is given to the second official size, formerly known as I; the old No. 4 drops out and is replaced by the new No. 4, formerly known as P, and the Q is the new No. 14.

While the numerical order would not have been as regular on the printed schedule had the old sizes kept their old numbers and the new been given new numbers, it would have been much simpler to those who have to handle the envelopes and remember the classes to which they belong.

No irrtimination has yet been given as to the denominations or colors of papers; perhaps it is too much to hope that the Department will give us a one-cent No. 7, or cut off those denominations that have but limited sales in off colors, like the blue and amber manilla in their numerous sizes.

In as much as the contract for the coming series has not been awarded to the Plimpton Morgan Co., it is probable we will not have errors of watermarks to hunt up, but on the other hand the opening for rejected dies and changes of dies is bright, if the conditions attendant on the transfer of the contract from the Reay to the Plimpton Co. twenty years ago should be repeated.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIWELL.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1894.

Our auction season has opened with "record" prices. At Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper's first sale this week a damaged English V. R. fetched £8.12.6. In Spain, Madrid 1c unused brought £4.8.0, and the 3c used ran up to the record price of £11. A damaged copy of the 2r, 1851, was sold for £17, and the 2r, 1853, got the record price of £5.5.0. Another record was the double Geneva (not on original) £25, and three Vauds went for £18, £17, £18; also record prices. A Tuscany 6c crazie, used, sold for £7; a 4d Ceylon, imperf., for £12; and a Hong Kong 96c, yellow brown, for £6.10.0. The price for all fine copies of good stamps ruled extremely high. And no wonder, for the complaint of most dealers is, "we can't get the stuff." In not a few cases the rarity and high price of some stamps is to be attributed to the plating that now goes on amongst specialists, and also

to the desire to make up good pages of fine shades. I know of collections with whole pages of shades of rare stamps. Therefore, plating and shading and the collection of sheets taken into account with the abnormal increase that is every year taking place in the ranks of advanced collectors, afford an explanation of the steady rise in the values of rare issues. That increase will probably go on so long as stamp collecting keeps its hold as an attractive, popular, and, shall I add, profitable hobby.

Within the last two or three years our English stamps have become most popular. We have now some two or three dealers who almost confine their attention to English issues. Of these Mr. Walter Morley has just published an illustrated Guide for Reconstructed Sheets of the Postage Stamps of Great Britain. This Guide gives the key to each value and plate number, from 1d to 1s, making the plating of these Stamps interesting to every collector. Mr. Morley has also put on the market a "Handy Pocket Album," systematically arranged for the collection of varieties for reconstructing a sheet of English stamps. Each album consists of 20 pages, and each page is designed to hold 12 stamps, that is, one row of a sheet, so that each album will take one entire sheet of 240 stamps, a very ingenious device for getting over the inconvenience occasioned by the large size of the English sheet of pennies.

I have just heard from a correspondent at Kimberley that the 1d, Cape of Good Hope, of the new design, has already been withdrawn. What is the meaning of this action? Has the design met with disapproval? The new design of the Transvaal is also to be replaced owing to a defect in the drawing of the arms—the wagon having shafts instead of a pole.

We are to have a new stamp journal, a fortnightly. The first No. is to be published in a few days.

That our Colonial office is alive to the desirability of check-mating the manufactures of unnecessary varieties in our Colonial stamps, and will even deal promptly and effectually with speculators, is attested by the following notice, issued by the Colonial office: "Notice to Stamp Collectors! St. Helena! As it appears that large purchases of postage stamps have been made in St. Helena in consequence of an announcement that a new issue had been ordered, the Secretary of State for the Colonies thinks it right to give notice that there will be no change in any of the stamps at present, and that a fresh supply of stamps of the existing issues is being sent out for sale at the Post Office in the Colony." That's what may be termed neat and effective from the stamp collector's point of view. but rough, very rough, on the party who tried "a corner" in St. Helena's. The Colonial office has been one too many for him. When he unloads, St. Helena's will be cheap.

The date for commencing the meetings of the London Philatelic Society has not yet been fixed, and the "monthly journal" of the Society for September does not refer to such a small matter as the forthcoming winter meetings. Yet a beginning is generally made early in October.

Acting Vice Consul Griffith writes from Old Calabar to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London, that "no stamps of this (Niger Coast) Protectorate have been genuinely used through the post unless obliterated

with the *square* outgoing postmark. You will probably find many with a little *circular* postmark put neatly in the middle of the stamp, whole uncut sheets being so obliterated to oblige dealers." I am afraid Master Vice Consul Griffith must be frying a fish of his own in this business, for I have envelopes plastered over with stamps of the Protectorate, defaced with the *circular* stamp, and bearing the "Liverpool" postmark, which cannot very well be put on by even the most obliging postmasters in Old Calabar, or elsewhere in that surcharging region. And further, I have reason to believe these envelopes came through, if not from, another British Vice Consul. Consul Griffith says he himself is a collector. Does he owe a grudge to another British Vice Consul? Anyway, my envelopes have the official stamp of a British Vice Consulate, the circular defacing stamp and subsequent English postmarks, evidencing the genuineness of the transaction. Therefore, this attempted boycott of the *circular* defacing postmark won't wash.

Mr. Castle has sold his grand collection of Australian stamps. Stanley Gibbons are the purchasers and the price paid was £10,000. For some days rumors have been afloat that a big collector was selling out. Whether there is a greater surprise in store I cannot say. The gossips will have enough to talk about for the next few weeks in the sale of the Castle collection of Australians. Indeed, they are already asking what is the meaning of it. I opine that the meaning of it is not that Mr Castle is clearing out of collecting, but that his sale has been dictated by two considerations, first, that he shares the opinion of many others that, at least for many years, Australians have got as far as they are likely to go in the direction of top prices; and secondly, he has gone back to his "old love"—Europeans.

LONDON, October 1894.

Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper's auction, to which I referred in my last letter, has proved a record-breaking event in the case of many rare stamps. The principal lots sold as follows:—Great Britain, the V.R. damaged, £8 12s. 6d.; Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4-4sch, rouletted, £5 5s; Oldenburg, second issue, ½sgr., £5 7s. 6d.; Saxony, 3 pfennings, red, £4 14s; Spain (Madrid), 3 cuartos, used, £11; Spain, 1851, 2 reales, creased, £17; Spain, 1853, 2 reales, £5 5s.; Switzerland, the double Geneva, £25; Switzerland, Vaud, 4c., £18, £17, and £18; Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rappen, £13 10s. and £16; Tuscany, 60 crazie, £7; Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperforate, £12; Hong Kong, 96c, yellow-brown, used, £6 10s.; Cape of Good Hope, 1d., red, wood block, £4 10s.; Mauritius, 1d. red, post paid, £9; Mauritius, 2d. blue, post paid, £7; Mauritius, envelope stamp, 1s, cut square, £6 10s.; Transvaal, 3d., with double surcharge, £15; Transvaal, 1s., green, red surcharge, a tête-bêche pair, £20; Canada, 6d. green, unused, £6; Canada, 12d. black, damaged, £30; New Brunswick, 1s. violet, £9, £10 and £11; Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine, £6; Newfoundland, 1s. carmine, creased, £10; Nova Scotia, 1s. violet, £8 1s.; United States, set of Executive, £4 17s. 6d.; United States, set of Justice, £6 12s. 6d.; United States, State, 5 dollars, £15; British Guiana, 1856, 4c. crimson, damaged, £8; British Guiana, 1862, 2c. provisional, £6 6s.; Antioqua, first issue, 2½c. blue, £13; Antioqua, first issue, 5c. green, £14; New South Wales, 6d. laureated, unused, £12 10s.; Queensland, first issue, 1d., a pair, £5 15s.; Queensland, first issue, 2d. blue, £7.

The U. S. Departments were a fine lot and English buyers absorbed most if not all of them. I am told that American bids did not stand a chance. The following is a complete list of the prices made by the various lots:

Agriculture, complete, unused, excepting 2, 3, 6 and 15c. and seven duplicates, 16 stamps,	£2	10s.	od.
Agriculture, set complete, unused, with gum, 9 stamps,	3	3	0
Executive, set complete, used and fine, 5 stamps,	4	17	6
“ set complete, unused except 3c, fine, 5 stamps,	4	15	0
Justice, set complete, used except 1c, fine, 10 stamps,	6	12	6
“ set complete, unused except 3c and 6c, and duplicate 1c, fine, 11 stamps,	6	15	0
Navy, set complete, used except 90c, fine, 11 stamps,	3	0	0
“ set complete, used, fine, 11 stamps,	3	10	0
State, set complete, unused, except 2, 3, 6, 7 and 15c, fine, 11 stamps,	3	5	0
State, set complete, unused, except 6c, and duplicate 7c and 24c (both damaged), 13 stamps,	3	12	6
State, 2 dollars, used, one perf. gone,	1	10	0
“ another unused with gum,	2	0	0
“ 5 dollars, unused, fine,	15	0	0
“ 10 dollars, unused, fine,	6	10	0
“ 20 dollars, unused, fine,	6	6	0
Treasury, Interior, War and Post Office, sets, complete and duplicate, used and unused, fine, 44 stamps,	1	16	0
Treasury, set complete, 15c torn, 11 stamps,	11		0
War, set complete, unused with gum, Treasury 24c and 90c, 1869, 15c and 2 others, 15 stamps,	1	0	0
Envelope Stamps cut square, a very fine lot from 1853 to 1876, all used and including many very scarce, 55 stamps,	4	2	6
Envelope Stamps cut square, another lot, 25 stamps,	1	18	0
Locals, Boyds City Express, 2c green, used on entire,	5		0
“ Hussey's S. M. Post, 5c black on vermilion, used on entire and another stamp,	1	0	0
Locals, Swart's City Despatch, vermilion, used on entire,	8		0
Confederate States, Ten Cents blue, unused and another used,	1	2	0
“ “ including Ten Cents, 9 stamps,	16		0
“ “ complete but one and including New Orleans, 5c, used,	1	4	0

Some of the Transvaals fetched good prices considering how little they are yet understood. The principal lots were as follows :

V. R. TRANSVAAL, 3d. with double surcharge, red and black, used,	£10	os.	od.
Another and better specimen, used,	15	0	0
V. R. TRANSVAAL, 1s red surcharge, pair, tête bêche, unused,	20	0	0
Portion of sheet of 1s red surcharge, 25 stamps,	32	0	0
1s green, block of 4, unused, including tête bêche,	9	10	0
V. R. Transvaal, 3d. violet on buff, complete pane (half sheet) 40 stamps,	9	0	0
Same surcharge, 6d. blue on blue, one tête bêche, complete pane (half sheet), 40 stamps	26	0	0

The firm of Theodor Buhl & Co. is about to be converted into a limited company. The capital is to be £20,000, in 20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 6,000 are to be offered for subscription, payable 2s 6 per share on application, 1s per share on allotment and 7s 6 on January 1st,

1895, thus calling up the shares in full. There is also to be a debenture capital of £5,000 divided into fifty debenture bonds of £100 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. of which £4,000 will be allotted to Capt. Munro Ross and £1,000 to Mr. Andrew Ross. The directors are to be Theodor Buhl as Managing Director; Edward J. A. Buhl, Secretary; Andrew Ross, Assistant Secretary; and two other directors to be elected by the shareholders.

The consideration for the sale of the business, to be passed to the vendors, is £17,000, the whole of which, with the exception of £2,000, will be accepted in shares and 10 debenture bonds.

The accountant's report states that the average of the sales for the past three and a half years is £14,760. Taking 20 per cent. of that sum as a fair estimate the net annual profits are put at £2,950. To this sum has to be added an average sum of £440 per annum heretofore paid out of profits (presumably for completion of purchase of business of Pemberton, Wilson & Co. acquired some years since). Therefore the prospective net profits are put at £3,500, which it is stated would admit of a dividend of 11 per cent. to the shareholders as follows :

Expenses of management,	.	.	.	£1,000
Debenture bonds, £5,000 @ 6 per cent.	.	.	.	300
Ordinary shares, £20,000 @ 11 per cent.	.	.	.	2,200
				£3,500

The stock-in-trade on the 1st of August, 1894, stood in the books of the company at a selling value, i. e., the value that the company should derive from it, of £22,392. This a stamp valuer reduces to £15,289.

I am told that the shares which are being offered to customers of the old firm are being well taken up.

It is not all fun and frolic going to law in our English courts, even when you win. So Mr. Hilckes has found in his stamp case which you reported at some length in the A. P. of J. some few months since. I refer to the case of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. v. Lousia H. Hime. Some £94 worth of stamps had been abstracted from the firms approval books and replaced by worthless specimens. Plaintiffs were awarded £94 and costs. Of the £94 it seems Hilckes, after paying his solicitors, has got £4 left.

Mr. Hilckes, who has also converted himself into a company, has just started a fortnightly stamp journal, entitled "The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly," the first number of which appeared on the 6th inst. And it is only justice to say that the new journal is capitably got up, excellently printed, and smartly edited. The editors—for it boasts of a brace of them—are Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. Percy C. Bishop. Mr. Bishop, it will be remembered, once edited the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. He is a smart journalist and is engaged on the London daily press.

When Mr. Bishop was editor of the *P. J. of G. B.* he kept the ball rolling on the question of another big International Postage Stamp Exhibition in London, and I note that a correspondent has opened up on the old question in the new journal. But if Mr. Bishop means to crusade on the business, I am very much afraid his reward will be a very poor one. The London Philatelic Society got up the last, and, from the outside point of view, it was a grand success, but the guarantors would have a somewhat different story to tell, for, despite the patronage of royalty and almost everything else in its

favor, it left a heavy deficit. Besides there is on the part of specialists a natural and growing indisposition to expose their gems to the light for days together. I feel certain the London Philatelic Society will do nothing outside of their own shows, and an exhibition got up without its help would not count for much. Personally, I should like Mr. Bishop to succeed in whipping up the enthusiasm for another big exhibition. It would be welcome enough to most of us—as spectators. But frequent conversations with our best collectors convince me that the great collections will be on view only to friends and at private gatherings.

Friend Brown, being an artist as well as a stamp dealer, and therefore a man of taste, means to do the gorgeous in the matter of producing his hand-book to Straits Settlements. It is to be printed on heavy plate paper in *édition de luxe* fashion. Only 500 copies are to be printed and each copy is to be numbered, so for fear some one might attempt a "corner" I have forthwith booked myself for a copy. The work is to be ready by Dec. 1st. The price is 7s 6d. before publication and 10s 6d. afterwards. The whole business must be "a labor of love," for there is certainly precious little room for profit.

VENEZUELA.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

Translated from Caracas Filatelico.

Surcharge—Resolucion de 1° de Octubre de 1892.

In this issue we have to treat of the counterfeits of the stamps surcharged "*Resolucion de 1° Octubre de 1892.*"

Most foreign-collectors are ignorant of the reason why these stamps are so rare.

On the triumph of the revolution of 1892, the President of the State of Bolivar decreed that the stamps of 1892 were to be surcharged, while the Government of Venezuela took the necessary steps to prevent the circulation of the great quantity of stamps of 1882 which had been stolen by the last presidents and army chiefs of the last "continuist" government, as well as by those who pulled down and pillaged the office of *La Opinion Nacional*, where there was a large stock of stamps.

As soon as the government of Venezuela had notice of the surcharging done in Guiana, they ordered the use of these surcharged stamps to be suspended, they having been in use only fourteen or fifteen days in a city whose market has not a very large mercantile movement, and it is for this reason that these stamps are so rare.

In view of this, speculators, as usual, seized the opportunity to counterfeit these stamps. There were three counterfeiters, one in Barcelona, Venezuela, one in La Guaira, and a third in Caracas. Although we know the names of these three ingenious persons, it is not our province to make them known, but we *will* explain the differences which exist between the true and the false stamps.

We will first give the types of surcharge, the false one being that of Caracas.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

In the counterfeit stamps the circle has a diameter of 23mm, while in the authentic ones it has only 22 mm.

In the counterfeits the letters of Resolucion, etc., etc., are $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm high and are open and thin; in the good ones the letters are 2 mm, closed up and jumbled together.

In the surcharges of 1 bolivar on 25 centimos orange, 1 bolivar on 50 centimos blue, 1 bolivar on 25 centimos brown and 1 bolivar on 50 centimos

green, it will be observed that in the counterfeit it says only BOLIVAR while

in the genuine the one is repeated, thus: UN BOLIVAR. Moreover, the number 1 of the counterfeits is thick, while in the genuine it is thin with the hair-line at the top very small, but in the imitations this latter is much larger.

Also, in the genuine stamps, the word "Resolucion" is followed by a comma, which does not exist in the counterfeits. In the good stamps, between the word Resolucion and the date "1892," there is a dash which does not appear in the imitations.

In the genuine stamps, after the number "1" there is a period, thus "1." which is not to be found in the counterfeits.

Again, in the genuine stamps, between the words, "Resolucion" and "de" at the top near the circle, there is a space of 2 mm, while at the bottom there are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm; in the counterfeits near the circle there are $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm, and below 2 mm.

Genuine: Between "de" and the number "1" there is a space of 2 mm at the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm at the bottom.

Counterfeits: Between "de" and the number "1" there is both at the top and at the bottom a space of 2 mm.

Furthermore, in the genuine stamps, the words, "de" and "octubre" are so close together that they form one word, "DE OCTUBRE;" in the imitations there is between these two words a space of 2 mm, thus: "DE OCTUBRE."

We have noted these differences between the genuine stamps and the imitations *here in Venezuela*; for which reason we cannot be sure whether the stamps surcharged *Resolucion de 1º octubre de 1892* that are offered by various foreign houses at exceedingly low prices are genuine or not, as these business gentlemen, with some very rare exceptions, take great care not to send to collectors here, on any account whatever, the Venezuelan stamps which they offer for sale.

VENEZUELA.

STAMPS OF 1858-9. LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED.

(Translated from *Venezuela Postal*.)

For some time past we have had the firm conviction that the Venezuelan stamps of the first issue, that is to say, those decreed on the 28th June, 1858,

were circulating *lithographed* and *engraved*. The difference which exists between the two kinds is observable, even without the help of the lens, but we were desirous of keeping silence on the point until we had obtained official documents to support our assertions and to prove the mistake committed by the authors of catalogues and albums who note only the series of 1859 or the engraved.

We have at last obtained the Decree that instituted these stamps, and from the portion of it that we publish our readers will see that the collection of Venezuelan stamps is to be begun thus :

1858, *lithographed*, ½, 1 and 2rs.

1859, *engraved*, ½, 1 and 2rs.

with the other issues afterwards.

Here is the portion of the Decree in question :

" Art. 3. In order that private persons may prepay their correspondence in their own houses, rectangular stamps will be printed ½ inch wide and ¾ inch long on suitable paper and with all possible precautions against their being counterfeited, bearing in their center the arms of the Republic, in the upper part the inscription, 'Correo de Venezuela' and in the lower the value that they represent. In addition to this, the side which has not been printed on shall be gummed.

" § 1. There shall be three kinds of stamps, viz., of the value of half a real, one real and two reals, and in printing each of these a different color shall be used.

" § 2. The stamps shall be sold in the offices or agencies of the Post-office for the value which they represent.

" § 3. For the first six months of the next fiscal year, and whilst proper engraved steel plates and other tools necessary for the printing of these stamps are being prepared, the Treasury Department shall supply the Administration of the Postoffice with the necessary stamps, which will be lithographed with all possible precautions against their being counterfeited.

" Given at Caracas, June 28th, 1858,

J. CASTRO.

" For H. E., the Secretary of State for the Treasury Department,

" MIGUEL HERRERA."

RINGGOLD, GA.



Sometime ago Mr. Deats expressed the opinion to us that the stamp of Ringgold was merely a hand stamp, and not entitled to be recognized as a postage stamp. We have not had a specimen of this stamp in our hands for many years, and while we were unable to disprove his assertion, we nevertheless took the position that we did not desire to throw out a stamp which had been recognized for so many years.

However, a few days ago, we received, from the office of one of the prominent papers published in the South, two specimens of this stamp, which

proved to us conclusively that Mr. Deats was correct and that the stamp will hereafter have to be omitted from all catalogues of postage stamps. One specimen was impressed on an envelope, and if alone, would have substantiated the theory of its being a postage stamp, as the postmark plainly obliterated the hand stamp. The other specimen, however, was impressed on a torn half of a letter head, and it is not at all likely that a postmaster in the South or anywhere else should have sold halves of letter heads with stamps impressed upon them. The specimen in question would prove conclusively, to our mind at least, that the stamp usually known as the Ringgold postage stamp was applied when or after the letter was put into the post office, and as this is the exact contrary of the idea of a postage stamp, we do not hesitate in pronouncing all Ringolds to be postmarks, instead of postage stamps. One world less to conquer!

OBITUARY.

It is with extreme regret that we must inform our readers of the death of the well known and highly esteemed philatelist Mr. Rudolph Wuesthoff, of New York. Mr. Wuesthoff had been in poor health for some months, and Friday, October 5th, he suddenly expired of heart disease. He held a secure place in the affections of all who had met him and on many occasions his collection formed the chief point of interest at meetings of the National Philatelic Society. He was a true lover of stamps and his collection is a model of beauty and neatness of arrangement. Unused stamps were given the preference in every instance and some of the pages of his album present a truly beautiful appearance.

His genial presence will be sorely missed at gatherings of metropolitan philatelists and we have lost from our midst a devoted follower of our hobby.

NOTES.

Mr. John H. Drummond, of Santo Domingo, writes us the following :

"About the middle of February or March we will have a new issue of stamps. I send you an extract from a daily paper here giving full particulars.

"Extract from *Boletín de Comercio* : 'We read in the last number of the *Boletín de Correos y Telegráficos*, dated September 20th, 1894, that it has been decided by the Ministry of the Department to issue new postage stamps of the following types and in the quantities given :

150,000	1c green,	of the value of	\$1,500
150,000	2c red	" "	3,000
150,000	5c blue	" "	7,500
50,000	10c orange	" "	5,000

500,000 stamps.

Total, \$17,000

"These stamps are similar to those of the preceding issue, differing only in having the figure representing the value in the four corners. The National Bank will issue the stamps, by agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General.'

"I inquired of the postmaster here if only the aforesaid stamps were to be changed, and he said he thinks all the values will be changed, 20c, 50c, \$1 and \$2, and an entirely new issue sent out."

The following document has been sent in by Mr. Milciades Lara, of Garzon :

To the Director of the National Post Office in this city.

I, Milciades Lara, a resident of this municipality and of full age, respectfully request that a certificate may be placed at the foot of the present memorial if your Administration issued in March last two series of provisional stamps, one series of \$1 each stamp and the other of \$0.01, the lettering of which is respectively as follows : " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894. No hay estampillas—Pagó \$1.00," and " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894. No hay estampillas—Pagó \$0.01."

If it is true that I bought the small quantity of these stamps remaining when they were withdrawn from use a few days afterwards.

Garzon, August 24th, 1894.

(Signed) MILCIADES LARA.

Republic of Colombia, Department of Tolima.
Sub-Administration of National Postoffice.

Garzon, August 25th.

I certify : That in March last this Administration issued two series of provisional stamps, viz., of 1 centavo and 1 peso, the lettering of which is respectively thus : " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894. No hai estampillas. Pagó \$0.01 " and " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894—No hai estampillas—Pagó un peso." These stamps were issued because the stock of postage stamps issued by the National Government was exhausted ; but they were withdrawn from use as soon as a shipment of stamps of the current issue arrived in this city. It is true that the small stock of these stamps remaining was bought by Mr. Milciades Lara, of this city.

The Director,

(Signed) ALFONSO ALMANZA.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the Return Registration Receipt stamp of Chili chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The 6p Natal, surcharged Zululand, which in our February number was chronicled as a postage stamp and then contradicted by us in June, turns out to be a postage stamp after all.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

These two cuts illustrate the two envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope chronicled last month.



According to the *Timbre Poste* the Russian 4k postal card with stamp with dotted background is a fraud, being the 4k Finland card from which the circles in the corners have been removed.

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The *Philatelic Monthly* states that an entire new set of adhesives is contemplated in Bahamas.

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The U. S. Postoffice Department announces that under an order of the Postmaster-General dated June 23d, 1894, the manufacture of letter sheets was discontinued on the 30th of that month, and that they will shortly be withdrawn from sale. They may still be obtained at all Presidential post-offices.

* * * * *

Mr. Harold Frederic, in the issue of September 29th of the "Million," gives "Norton" credit for first notice of the 40c France 1876, of the first type. This stamp is catalogued in the reprint of the 54th edition of our catalogue which appeared about six month ago. It is our No. 75a.

* * * * *

Mr. Schreuders has sent us the 1 gld Netherlands with portrait of little Queen Wilhelmina, which, although catalogued a year ago, was only issued on the 13th of this month.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the five-penny Turks Islands chronicled some time ago.



* * * * *

The following is an extract from a letter of our Ichang correspondent :
 "I might mention that the authorities at this port have decided on establishing a postoffice which will probably be in working order early in November. H. B. M's Consul has been good enough to allow me to accept the position of postmaster, and I should be happy to act as your agent and forward you a consignment of these stamps on the usual terms paid by you as commission.

Ichang stamps, complete set of eight comprising the following values : $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 and 5 Candarins, and 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 Mace ; $66\frac{1}{2}$ Tael cents = 94 dollar cents."

This is cheering news.

* * * * *

We have, we believe, at last solved the mystery of the truncated Star and "QUEENSLAND" watermark, with the aid of tracings received from a correspondent in this colony. The whole sheet contains twenty horizontal rows of stars, twelve in each row ; the stamps, however, occupied only nineteen of these rows, leaving a row of stars blank at top or bottom, hence no doubt the idea that there were twenty-one rows of stars. The word "QUEENSLAND," in single-lined capitals, occurs four times in the sheet : the upper portions of

the letters in the top word fall upon the fourth row of stars, the outline of the "Q" running through the fourth star from the left, and the "D" cutting and projecting beyond the last star of the row; the 5th row of stars is quite clear of the letters. The second word comes between the ninth and tenth rows of stars, letters touching some of the stars in each row to a small extent, but leaving four stars clear at the left of each row. The third word falls upon the fourteenth, and the fourth word upon the nineteenth row of stars, covering them more fully than the first word does the fourth row, and in each case cutting the fourth star, but leaving three clear on the left.—*Monthly Journal*.



We have received a letter from Mr. M. Giwelb, which unfortunately, through our absence from home, reached us too late for insertion last month, and as it has already appeared in more than one of our contemporaries we will only give the substance of it here. It relates to some very deceptive frauds which have been put on the market—we believe recently—in the form of stamps with inverted centres. The variety which attracted Mr. Giwelb's attention was the twelve cuartos of the 1865 issue of Spain, but other stamps printed in two colors can, of course, be similarly manipulated, and probably such has been done. The method employed appears to be as follows: Two specimens of the stamp are taken, the centre is cut out of one and thinned down by carefully scraping the back; the center of the other is then scraped away until the paper is sufficiently thin, the first centre is applied to it in an inverted position, and the two scraped surfaces well cemented together under pressure. The copies examined by Mr. Giwelb resisted soaking and boiling for some time, but he at last succeeded in peeling off the inverted heads and thus exposing what he was convinced were frauds.—*Monthly Journal*.



We are informed that the local authorities of the Seychelles Islands have been trying for some time past to establish regular postal communication between the islands, but have abandoned the attempt as impracticable. A gentleman in business at Mahé consequently proposes to take the matter up, as it seems to be quite legitimate for him to do, but we fear that in his efforts to make the business a financial success he will be apt to rely upon the assistance of philatelists.—*Monthly Journal*.



We have at last received specimens of the Registration Envelopes of Trinidad, which we chronicled from heresay more than twelve months ago, and on comparing them with the previous issue, we find that the description of the latter given in the London Society's West Indian book requires some correction. The issue of June, 1884, appears to have been inscribed under the flap "McCORQUODALE & Co. CONTRACTORS," in *blue*. In 1890 a line of perforations was run across the flap end of the envelope, and two instructions were printed upon it in *red*: "TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS, CUT AWAY PERFORATED PORTION OF ENVELOPE," on the flap above the stamp, and below,

"If any investigation is required to be — made about this letter the envelope must — accompany the complaint," the instructions being divided as shown. These exist upon both sizes, and our specimens are inscribed under the flap, "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. PATENT." The question arises, Do the McCorquodale envelopes exist with this modification, or the De La Rue edition without it? Last year the perforation was replaced by a *red* line, the instruction on the flap was altered to "TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS CUT ENVELOPE — ACROSS RED LINE," and the one below was divided thus, "If any investigation is

required to — be made about this letter the envelope — must accompany the complaint." The inscription under the flap remains that of De La Rue & Co. — *Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the provisional Nyassaland chronicled last month.



* * * * *

We have received reprints of three of the pneumatic envelopes and of two of the postal cards—1st and 3d issue of Austria. The envelopes are Nos. 752, 754 and 756 of our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors. The reprints can readily be distinguished from the originals by the following points :

No. 752. 20kr blue. On the original the vertical line under "*Seilerst*" on the reverse of the envelope is under the "l," while on the reprints it is under the "e."

No. 754. 20kr blue. On the original the name of the 16th station is abbreviated "*Loeweng.*," while on the reprints is in full, "*Loewengasse 32.*"

No. 756. 15kr gray. On the original the "p" of "*Pneumatischen*" of the third line is above the "m" of the same word of the fourth line, while on the reprints it is above the "a."

On the postal cards the differences are as follows :

2kr 1869. On the original the first dotted line measures 91 mm., and on the reprint it measures 92 mm.; if a line were to be drawn from the lower part of the "C" to the period of "*Correspondenz-Karte.*" it would measure 51 mm. on the original and 50 mm. on the reprint.

2kr 1872, without date on the reverse. The letters of "*Adresse*" do not slant as much on the reprint as on the original ; the distance between the "C" and period of "*Correspondenz-Karte.*" is 51 mm. on the original and 50 mm. on the reprint.

* * * * *

Mr. R. A. de Villard sends us the following notice :

It is reported that a new issue of postage stamps for the use of the post offices of China, to commemorate the 60th birthday of the Empress Dowager, has been decided upon. The new issue, replacing the three stamps now in use, will take place shortly, and the values of same will be as follows :

1 candarin	}	Colors probably :
2 "		
3 "		
4 "		
5 "		
6 "		
9 "		
12 "		
24 "		
		3 red
		2 yellow
		2 green
		2 brown

A different design has been executed for each stamp ; the six lower values will be of the usual size of postage stamps ; and the three higher values of about the same dimensions as the U. S. A. Columbian stamps."

What further absurdities are in store for us as a basis for commemorative issues. Why did not the Empress Dowager die a few years ago?



Le Timbre Poste states that, in order to prevent the Obock stamps of 10, 25 and 50 frs., which have been stolen or given away, from being used, these stamps are now surcharged with a series letter and number.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c of the new series have been issued. The colors are similar to those of the stamps of the preceding issue, and all have the triangular ornament in the upper corners. So far we have received two distinct shades of the new 2c, one is of a sickly rose color and the other of a carmine rose. Of the new issue unpaid letter stamp the 1c and 10c have been issued. The *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 24c of the 1872 issue on horizontally ribbed paper. Dr. Massamore has shown us an unchronicled Baltimore Local recently discovered by him.

Adhesive Stamps.

1872 issue.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

24c purple

1894 issue.

Perforated 12.

1c deep ultramarine

2c pale rose

2c carmine rose

3c purple

5c chocolate

10c dark green

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c deep claret

10c " "

Local stamps



Cook's Dispatch.

No value, green

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We do not think that the following Revenue stamp used postally has yet been chronicled, although it was used in 1886.

Revenue used for postage.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
4c red

BAVARIA.—*Der Philatelist* describes an error of the Delivery Tax Stamp of the 1862 issue, the inscription below reading "VON EMPFANGE" without the final "R."

Delivery tax stamp.



1862.
3kr black (variety)

BENIN.—According to *La Timbre Poste*, the 30c unpaid letter stamp exists with inverted surcharge, and the 20 on 30c with diagonal instead of horizontal surcharge. The same contemporary states that there are two types of surcharge of the first issue, the first one with accent over the E of BENIN, and the second without the accent. This latter is the same as on the unpaid letter stamps. Of the stamps with surcharge of the second type (no accent), Mr. Moens has seen the following:

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Horizontal surcharge.

5c green on greenish, black surcharge		
10c black on lavender	"	"
15c blue	"	"
20c brown on bistre	"	"
25c black on yellow	"	"
40c red on straw	"	"
75c carmine on rose	"	"
1fr bronze green	"	"

Diagonal surcharge.

5c green on greenish, blue surcharge

BOSNIA.—Mr. Witt has shown us a $\frac{1}{2}$ n which has just been issued and which is of the same type as the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ n black

BRAZIL.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the new issue will consist of twelve adhesives and that there will be three different types as follows :

1st type, represents a view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro printed in blue, with a frame of a different color for each value ; the 10, 20, 40, 50 and 80 reis will be of this type.

2d type, represents the head of the Republic printed in black, with a frame of a different color for each value ; the 100, 200, 300, 500, and 700 reis will be of the second type.

3d type, for the stamps of 1000 and 2000 reis represents the head of Mercury printed in violet with green frame on the 1000r and black frame on the 2000r stamp.

At the moment of going to press we receive from Mr. Nielson the 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200r ; the same correspondent sends us the 80r reply card which, although chronicled some time ago has only just been issued ; Mr. Neilson sends us also the 40 and 60r wrappers chronicled last month ; the color given for the 40r is blue while the one we have just received is yellow orange. A 300r envelope of same type as the current 100 and 200r envelopes has also been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
 10r red and light blue
 20r yellow orange and dark blue
 50r dark blue and light blue
 100r red and black
 200r orange and black

Envelope.

White wove paper.
Size 133x109 mm.
300r slate

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Our Cape correspondent sends us the current 1 penny postal card of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" in two lines over the stamp, and in one line on upper centre of card directly below "Cape of Good Hope" which last words have been obliterated by a double black line.

Postal card.
1p brown, white

BULGARIA.—We learn from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the 25 and 50 stotinki unpaid letter stamps of the re-engraved type have been issued.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
25s red violet (re-engraved)
50s light brown

CHILE.—Mr. Ossa Borne has sent us a new official postal card.
Official postal card.



No value, black green, pale blue green

CHINKIANG.—We have seen a horizontal pair of the 6c, imperforate between.

Adhesive stamp.

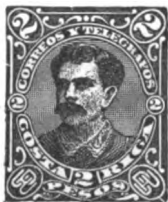


Imperforate vertically.

6c mauve

COSTA RICA.—In looking through our stock we find that there are two distinct shades of the 2 pesos of the 1889 issue, one is violet, which is the color usually given in the catalogues for this stamp, and the other is of a decided slate color.

Adhesive stamp.



1889 issue.

Perforated.

2p slate.

CUBA.—According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* new postal cards of 2 and 4c have been issued; the stamp is of same type as on the preceding issue but the cards have no frame.

Postal cards.

2c brown violet

4c red violet

FRENCH OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that there are 25 varieties of each of the provisional stamps issued in March, the principal varieties being as follows :



5c on 1c ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) ; the 10th stamp has a space between the *a* and the *n* of *Zansibar* ; there are five different types of the "5."

10c on 3c (1 anna); the 10th and 12th stamps have a space between the *a* and the *n* of *Zanzibar*: on the 9th stamp the "10" is in thicker figures than on the others.

25c on 4c ($2\frac{1}{2}$ annas); the 10th stamp has a space between the *a* and the *n* of *Zanzibar*; there are two types of the "2" and three types of the "5."

50c on 20c (5 annas): the 10th and 15th stamps have the *a* and *n* spaced; there are two types of the "o" and three of the "5."

1fr on 40c (10 annas); there are two types of the "F" and of the "r"; the 5th stamp has no period after "Fr"; there are three different periods—small, large and square.

L'Avenir des Timbres Poste states that the current 15c of France has been surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

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

$2\frac{1}{2}a$ on 15c blue, blue surcharge

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 4p vermilion with plate No. 16.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked, a large garter.

Perforated 14.

4p vermilion (plate No. 16)

GREECE.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 lepton of the Belgian print, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamp.



Belgian print.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1l brown

HONDURAS.—We are informed by Mr. N. F. Seebeck that the official stamps of the 1891 issue which have been chronicled by some of our foreign contemporaries were really issued at the time.

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.
Red surcharge.

- 1c yellow
- 2c "
- 5c "
- 10c "
- 20c "
- 25c "
- 30c "
- 40c "
- 50c "
- 75c "
- 1p "

HYDERABAD.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna red brown of the 1871 issue exists imperforate vertically ; we have also seen the same stamp printed in purple brown.
Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a purple brown
- Imperforate vertically.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a red brown

MAURITIUS.—The *Monthly Journal* announces that the 8c is now printed in red brown.
Adhesive stamp.



- Watermarked Crown and C. A.
- Perforated 14.
- 8c red brown

MACAO.—This colony has just issued a series of adhesives of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- 5r yellow
- 10r reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r green
- 50r light blue
- 75r carmine
- 80r yellow green
- 100r brown, *buff*
- 150r carmine, *rose*
- 200r dark blue, *blue*
- 300r dark blue, *buff*

MEXICO.—Mr. Chapman has sent us four new Mexican envelopes issued Oct. 13th; the stamp is of the current type. We have also received from the same correspondent a new 5c postal card of the same type as the ac and 3c cards chronicled in May. There are 6 varieties of this card.

Envelopes.



Size 152x85 mm.

White laid paper.

- 4c vermilion
- 10c vermilion
- White wove paper.
- 5c blue
- 10c vermilion

Postal card.



5c blue and rose, *buff*

MOROCCO.—A series of stamps has been issued for the mail service between Fez and Sefro.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

5c red
10c violet
25c emerald green
50c orange
1fr brown

MOZAMBIQUE.—Adhesive stamps of the new type have just been issued. So far only the four lower values have reached us.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

5r yellow
10r reddish violet
15r chocolate
20r lavender

MOZAMBIQUE CO.—We have received the permanent stamps issued by the Mozambique Co. All the values are of the same type, with the figures of the denomination of value printed in black, on all but the 500r and the 1000 reis, in which they are printed in vermillion. All the stamps in the supply received by us were perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, with the exception of the 20 and 25 reis, which were perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

2½r olive bistre
5r orange
10r reddish violet
15r chocolate
20r lavender
25r deep green
50r blue

75r carmine
 80r yellow green
 100r brown, *buff paper*
 150r yellow brown, *rose paper*
 200r dark blue, *blue paper*
 300r dark blue, *buff paper*
 500r black
 1000r lilac

NATAL.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1sh lilac and carmine revenue stamp of 1886 as having been used postally.

Revenue stamp used for postage.

Perforated.

1sh lilac and carmine

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. Witt has shown us some of the current stamps printed in new shades.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12½.

2c olive yellow
 2½c brown violet
 10c rose
 15c fawn
 20c emerald green

Unpaid Letter Stamp.



Perforated 12½.

5c ultramarine and black

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—This territory seems determined to fully maintain its reputation. We have received a letter franked by one of the new 2d stamps, together with the 2½d of the same issue surcharged "ONE-HALF PENNY," in two lines of small *sans serif* capitals, and the original value cancelled by two long bars below, and two short ones at each side. Only a comparatively small supply, 8,000, of the ½d, *green*, had been sent out, and these being entirely exhausted before a second supply arrived, 960 of the 2½d stamps were overprinted as described above, and were issued on August 10th.

Of the provisional " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on half 1d, *blue*, chronicled last month, our informant tells us that 120 only were issued, to supply a temporary want of that value at Opobo in May last. Our correspondent further informs us that the regular date and obliterating mark used here is one of square shape, with the name "OLD CALABAR" over a letter "A," and the date in two lines, within circles in the centre; but that for the accommodation of persons who desire to have their stamps obliterated in sheets, a small circular postmark is employed, so that *used* stamps may be readily distinguished from those that have only been *obliterated*. Comment seems unnecessary.—*Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p blue, black surcharge

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 20 reis of the 1876 issue (V barred) surcharged "6."

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

6r on 20r vermilion (1876)

QUEENSLAND.—According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the current 4p has the L and A of Queensland joined.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 12.

4p yellow (L and A joined)

ST. LUCIA.—We have seen the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p with a double surcharge on face and a single surcharge on the reverse of the stamp.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Watermark, Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p lilac, black surcharge, *variety*

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—We have received the following varieties of the provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, some of which have not yet been chronicled by us.



- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, green surcharge
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, black “
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, green “
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, double surcharge, one in black and one in green
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, black surcharge
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, green “
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, double surcharge in green



- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, green surcharge
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, black “
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, green “



5r on 20r rose, black surcharge, “5” inverted

SALVADOR.—The annual provisional 1c stamp has made its appearance. This time it is the 11c stamp which has been surcharged “1 centavo.” We have been able to find three varieties on the sheet.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.



Perforated.
1c on 11c vermilion, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. CCNTAVO.
- b. CE_N TAVO.
- c. Quod below E and N.

SAN MARINO.—The special adhesive stamps, registration envelope and postal card issued under pretense of commemorating the inauguration of the new Palace, but really for the purpose of bleeding stamp collectors, have reached us; as we illustrate them we shall not attempt to describe them, but we must mention that for poor taste and bad workmanship they will be hard to beat. The design on the envelope measures 145x200 mm. leaving no room for the address which has to be placed on the reverse of the envelope.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.
25c blue and dark brown
50c old rose and dark brown
1l green and dark brown
Postal Card.



10c blue, brown, green, yellow, olive and red, *white*

Registration Envelope.

Reduced Size.

Actual size : 145x200 mm.

White wove paper.

Size 160x215 mm.

5lire brown, blue, red, yellow, green and gold

SIAM.—The second supply of the provisional 1 att on 64 att has now been issued with the surcharge corrected to 1 att, instead of 1 atts.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermark a flower.

Perforated 14.

1 on 64a purple and orange, black surcharge

SOMALI COAST.—According to *The Monthly Journal* three more values of the large oblong type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



- 5c red and blue green
- 10c green and brown
- 50c carmine and blue

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. A. A. Osborne, of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, informs us that in 1882-84 the following revenue stamps were used postally.

Revenues used for postage.

Perforated 14.

- 1p violet rose
- 6p red
- 1sh blue
- 1sh 6p olive green
- 2sh brown violet
- 2sh 6p vermilion
- 5sh green
- 10sh gray
- 1£ brown red

SWAZIELAND.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ p with inverted and double surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ p red on grey, double surcharge
- $\frac{1}{2}$ p " " " inverted surcharge

URUGUAY.—The registered letter stamp chronicled in August as a treinta y tres (33) cent stamp is nothing but a registration label used in the city TREINTA Y TRES, on the Rio Olimai Grande, in the State of the same name.
(*Post Office.*)

VENEZUELA.—We have found a 5c Escuelas lithographed, perforated 14 instead of 11.

Adhesive stamp.



Lithographed.

Perforated 14.

5c green

ZAMBEZIA.—Specialists of the stamps of Portugal and its colonies will be happy, as the issuing of stamps by this colony will enable them to add another page to their albums. The stamps issued by the colony are of the current colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 5r yellow
- 10r reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r green
- 50r light blue
- 75r carmine
- 80r yellow green
- 100r brown, *buff*
- 150r carmine, *rose*
- 200r dark blue, *blue*
- 300r dark blue, *buff*

Newspaper stamp.

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

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r brown.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

The reference by Mr. Nankivell, in your London letter in the September number, to the prevailing lack of uniformity in the measuring of compound perforations has struck a responsive chord in my breast.

This matter has long been a source of great uncertainty and inconvenience to me and, I fear, of some profanity. Personally, I favor giving the vertical measurement first, then the horizontal; not because this is the so-called French or continental method, but, primarily, because in the majority of stamps the vertical is the longer side, very seldom measuring less than a full two centimetres. On the other hand the horizontal side of the stamp is, in the majority of cases, the shorter, and I hardly think it fair, to quote an old saying, "for the tail to wag the dog."

However, if the matter could only be definitely settled one way or the other it would be a boon to collectors, as the main point is to attain uniformity. Cannot the matter be agitated in such a way as to obtain the opinions of the leading societies, dealers and collectors of the world? If so it strikes me that it would not be a difficult matter to agree upon a certain method to be followed in all future publications.

Meanwhile I think it would be a good plan for all philatelic publishers to state in their publications what method they have followed in the work under consideration.

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ, Sept. 17, 1894.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

DEAR SIR:—I have read with considerable interest an article in the July number of your esteemed paper, on the stamp of Tierra del Fuego. I beg however to differ from your correspondent, Mr. L. H. Benton, in as much as I am convinced that the stamp in question is genuine, for the following reason:

1st. Although not issued by the Government, it does not follow that it should be called a "fake" because issued by a private individual for postal services.

2d. Mr. Popper, since deceased, was very highly esteemed and was a man of unimpeachable character, and therefore would not be likely to lend himself to such a speculation as issuing a stamp expressly for philatelists.

3d. Punta Arenas, a town of 1,800 inhabitants, although capital of the Territory of Tierra del Fuego, has no postal service. The inhabitants are mostly foreigners and are therefore apt to be somewhat more civilized and have more correspondence than the citizens your correspondent so facetiously describes.

The very fact that there is no Government postal service would prove that this stamp was issued because it was needed. Mr. Benton is evidently not aware that the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers go from Liverpool to Valparaiso, passing through the Straits of Magellan and calling at Punta Arenas. Trusting that my humble effort will help to prove that the Tierra del Fuego stamp is genuine, I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

P. O. Box 127.

JNO. W. SPANGLER.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th St., at 8 P. M.

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To the Members of the National Philatelic Society :

Believing that the wish of all is to have an Exchange Department, and knowing the benefit one derives from such a source, I send this greeting and ask the hearty support of all members of the National Philatelic Society.

We are now at a time when the philatelist turns with renewed interest to his pursuit, and seeks an opportunity to add to his treasures, and to dispose of surplus specimens to advantage.

I make a brief request, that members send word to me, *at once*, if they intend using the Exchange Department. *Only those sending word will be placed on circuit.* It is of decided advantage to do so. Blank sheets are furnished free.

Members will please put their duplicates in large or small lots, rarities or common varieties, out on circuit.

In regard to the method there is no doubt but that the cash system is the safest and most satisfactory to all.

Each member is credited with the stamps sent me, also the amount of cash he pays for stamps selected. Thus each member receives his credit, and is also charged for his selection. When returns are made each member will receive amount due, viz : A. B. sends ten dollars' worth of stamps, which are placed to his credit, and buys five dollars worth from other sheets, which, cash is also placed to his credit, receiving a total credit of fifteen dollars. Should part or all of the stamps on his sheet be taken, in case of the latter, the amount of stamps selected by him is deducted from his credit account and the difference sent him ; for example,

Credit, \$15.00, }
 Charges, 5.00, } \$10.00 less Superintendent's fee.

Mail immediately a postal, furnished to circuit members, contained in the books, and printed in blank form, to the Superintendent, each member in turn doing likewise. These postals are the guarantee of the owners, and permit tracing up any detained circuit books which, I trust, will be of very rare occurrence.

Follow the printed directions, and write carefully. Leave book personally, if possible, not failing to send the required postal to Exchange Superintendent.

In closing, would say, that returns will be made as often as permissible and with the feeling that members will give me their hearty co-operation pledge myself to their best interests.

Truly yours,

GEORGE W. D. CRITTENTON.

PERSIA.

1868-70.

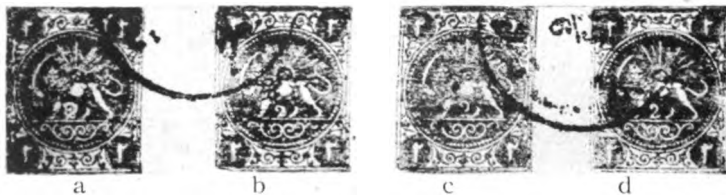


1 shahi. 2 shahi. 4 shahi. 8 Shahi.

1875.



1 shahi.



2 shahi.



4 shahi.



a



b



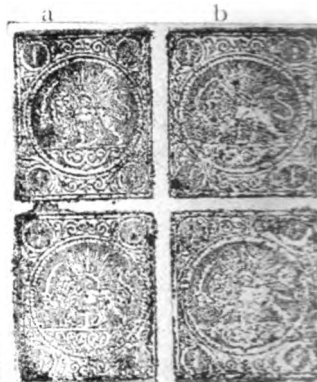
c



d

8 shahi

1878.



c 5 kran. b

REPRINTS.



1 shahi, 1 kran, 1 toman.



2 shahi.



4 shahi.



8 shahi.



5 kran.

OFFICIEL
 ۳ 3 ۳
 OFFICIEL
 ۱۲ 12 ۱۲

OFFICIEL
 ۶ 6 ۶
 OFFICIEL
 ۱۸ 18 ۱۸

OFFICIEL
 ۸ 8 ۸
 OFFICIEL
 ۱ 1 1

Types of the only genuine surcharges of the 1886-87 issues.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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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.)

PERSIA.

Currency : 20 SHAHI — 1 KRAN — 100 CENTIMES — 1 FRANC — 19 CENTS U. S. Currency.
ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1868.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size
18½ x 22 mm.

I. Printed in Paris, fine impression.



Perforated 12½.

1 2sh green

The 1sh lilac, 4sh ultramarine and 8sh red of the same type and impression are essays.

II. Printed in Persia, rough impression.

Imperforate.

2 1sh violet

3 2sh green

4 4sh blue

5 8sh vermilion red

6 8sh carmine red

Variety : Printed on both sides.

7 1sh violet

1875.

Same type as preceding issue but with Arabic figure of value under the lion; typographed on thick white wove paper, in horizontal strips of four stamps each, all differing from one another in the arabic figures of value. The stamps of the 1 kran value were printed from the same *clichés* as the 1 shahi stamps.



1° Imperforate.

8 1sh black

4 varieties

9 2sh blue

4 "

10 4sh vermilion red

4 "

11 8sh green

4 "

12 1kr yellow

4 "

Variety : *Tête bêche*.

13 8sh green

2° Pin perforated.		
14 1sh black	4 varieties	
15 2sh blue	4 "	
16 4sh vermilion red	4 "	
17 8sh green	4 "	
3° Rouletted.		
18 1sh black	4 varieties	
19 2sh blue	4 "	
20 4sh vermilion red	4 "	
21 8sh green	4 "	
4° Percé en scie.		
22 1sh black	4 varieties	
23 2sh blue	4 "	
24 4sh vermilion red	4 "	
25 8sh green	4 "	

Reprints.

1885.

*White wove paper.**Imperforate.*

26 1sh black
27 2sh blue
28 4sh orange
29 4sh vermilion red
30 8sh green
31 1kr yellow

The reprints of each different value are printed from one die instead of four; the following dies were used to reprint from; die "d" of the 1 shahi to reprint the stamps of 1 shahi and 1 kran; die "a" of the 2 shahi, die "d" of the 4 shahi and die "c" of the 8 shahi to reprint respectively the stamps 2, 4, and 8 shahi.

The reprints of the 1sh and 1kr stamps are readily told; the pearls of the circle are heavier, the borders of the circles containing the Persian numeral of value are wider and the figure "1" below the lion is a Roman instead of an Arabic "1."

The reprints of the 2 shahi have the outer line of the frame at the left and at the bottom broken and on some specimens entirely missing. The only distinguishing mark by which to tell the reprints of the 4 shahi stamps is the frame, the outer line of which is of the same thickness as the inner line, while on the originals the inner line is very thin and the outer line thick; the reprints are all of die "d," the principal feature of which is a break in ornament in the lower part of the circle below the figure "4."

In the reprints of the 8 shahi stamps the small scroll nearest to the circles with Persian numerals at the bottom of the stamp touches the frame below it; the inner and outer lines of the frame are of equal thickness, while in the originals the outer line is much heavier than the inner one.

The above rules also apply to the reprints of the same values of subsequent issues; all reprints are found cancelled to order.

1876.

Same type and impression as preceding

issue but printed in blocks of four in two rows of two stamps each, all differing from one another as in the preceding issue; the 1 and 4 kran stamps were printed from the same *clichés* as the 1 and 4 shahi stamps.

I. Thin white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

32 1sh black	4 varieties
33 2sh blue	4 "
34 4sh vermilion red	4 "
35 4sh carmine red	4 "
36 1kr carmine	4 "
37 4kr yellow	4 "
38 4kr yellow orange	4 "

2° Rouletted vertically or horizontally.

39 1sh black	4 varieties
40 2sh blue	4 "
41 4-h vermilion red	4 "
42 4sh carmine red	4 "
43 1kr carmine	4 "
44 4kr yellow	4 "
45 4kr yellow orange	4 "

Varieties:

a° Error of color.

46 1kr yellow	4 varieties
---------------	-------------

b. Printed on both sides.

47 1sh black	4 varieties
48 4sh vermilion red	4 "
49 1kr carmine	4 "
50 4kr yellow	4 "

II. Thin bluish white wove paper.

1° Imperforate.

51 1sh black	4 varieties
52 2sh blue	4 "
53 4sh vermilion red	4 "
54 4sh carmine red	4 "
55 1kr carmine	4 "
56 4kr yellow	4 "
57 4kr yellow orange	4 "

2° Rouletted vertically or horizontally.

58 1sh black	4 varieties
59 2sh blue	4 "
60 4sh vermilion red	4 "
61 4sh carmine red	4 "
62 1kr carmine	4 "
63 4kr yellow	4 "
64 4kr yellow orange	4 "

III. White laid paper.

Imperforate.

65 1kr carmine	4 varieties
66 4kr yellow	4 "
67 4kr yellow orange	4 "

Reprints.

1885.

*White wove paper.**Imperforate.*

68 1kr carmine
69 4kr yellow

The 1 and 4kr stamps, being printed respectively with one of the dies of the 1 and 4 shahi stamps of the 1875 issue, what we have said in regard to the reprints of the 1875 issue also

applies to the reprints of this and subsequent issues.

August, 1876.

Portrait of the Shah, typographed in black with colored background on white wove paper. Size, 19x24 mm.



I. Perforated 13.

- 70 1sh black and lilac
- 71 2sh black and green
- 72 5sh black and rose
- 73 10sh black and blue

II. Perforated 12.

- 74 2sh black and green
- 75 5sh black and rose
- 76 10sh black and blue

III. Perforated 10½.

- 77 1sh black and lilac
- 78 5sh black and rose
- 79 10sh black and green

IV. Perforated 12x10½.

- 80 1sh black and lilac
- 81 5sh black and rose
- 82 10sh black and green

End of 1876.

Provisional issue.

Same type as the 1875 issue, printed on grayish white wove paper in vertical strips of four stamps, all differing from one another.

Rouletted horizontally.

- 83 1sh black 4 varieties
- 84 2sh black 4 "
- Variety: *Tête bêche*.
- 85 2sh black 2 varieties

Reprints.

1885.

White wove paper.

Imperforate.

- 86 2sh black

End of 1877.

Provisional issue.

10 shahi stamps of the issue of August 1876, divided horizontally in two and each half surcharged with new value in black-green.

I. Surcharged "5 Shahi."



Perforated.

- 87 5sh on half of 10sh black and blue, black-green surcharge, upper half
- 88 5sh on half of 10sh black and blue, black-green surcharge, lower half

II. Surcharged "5 Shahi."



Perforated.

- 89 5sh on half of 10sh black and blue, black-green surcharge, upper half
- 90 5sh on half of 10sh black and blue, black-green surcharge, lower half

Mr. Friedrich Schuller, in his work on the stamps of Persia, claims that these stamps were never issued officially but are a speculative issue created by Mr. Stahl, then postmaster of Persia.

February, 1878.

Same type as the 4 shahi stamps of the 1875 issue printed in horizontal strips of three stamps each; only the dies "a," "b" and "c" of the 4 shahi of the 1875 issue were used to print the 4 kran stamps of this issue.

Imperforate.

- 91 4kr blue 3 varieties
- 92 4kr gray blue 3 "

Reprints.

1885.

White wove paper.

Imperforate.

- 93 4kr blue

1878.

This issue consists of three values: 1 and 5 kran, and 1 toman; the first and last are printed from the *clichés* of the 1 shahi of the 1875 issue which have been retouched for the occasion, the distinctive feature being the border of the corner circles which is much wider in the retouch; the 5 kran stamps are printed from the *clichés* of the 8kr of the 1875 issue on which the Persian figures of value have been changed to "5;" all three values are printed in blocks of four in two horizontal rows of two stamps each.

I. White wove paper.

- 94 1kr carmine 4 varieties
- 95 5kr violet 4 "
- 96 5kr gold 4 "

II. Colored wove paper.

- 97 1kr carmine, yellow paper 4 varieties
- 98 1tom bronze, blue paper 4 "

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

- 99 1kr carmine, yellow paper

Reprints.

1885.

I. White wove paper.

- 100 1kr carmine

- 101 1kr rose
 102 5kr deep violet
 103 5kr pale violet
 104 5kr gold
 105 1tom gold

Perforated 13½.

- 106 5kr violet
 107 5kr gold
 108 1tom gold

II. Colored wove paper.

- 109 1kr rose, yellow paper
 110 1tom bronze, blue paper
 111 1tom bronze, yellow paper

The reprints of the 1 kran and 1 toman are printed from die "c" of the 1 kran, and those of the 5 kran from die "d" of the 5 kran.

January, 1879.

Same as 5 kran of preceding issue.

White wove paper.

- 112 5kr red bronze 4 varieties
 113 5kr violet bronze 4 "

Reprints.

- 113a 5kr red bronze.

February, 1879.

Same type, paper etc., as the issue of August 1876, with colored border around each stamp.



- I. Perforated 12.
 114 1kr brown and black
 115 5kr blue and black
 II. Perforated 13.
 116 1kr brown and black
 117 5kr blue and black

Varieties:

- 1° Imperforate.
 118 5kr blue and black
 2° Groundwork inverted.
 119 5kr blue and black

Reprints.

1885.

- 120 1kr brown and black
 121 5kr blue and black

These reprints, which are virtually counterfeits, were printed from the die of the 5 shahi envelope.

End of 1879.

Provisional issue.

5 shahi stamps cut from the envelopes and used as adhesives.

- 122 5kr rose and black

January 1st, 1880.

Same type, impression etc., as preceding issue.

I. Perforated 12.

- 123 1sh red and black
 124 2sh yellow and black
 125 5sh green and black
 126 10sh violet and black

II. Perforated 13.

- 127 1sh red and black
 128 2sh yellow and black
 129 5sh green and black
 130 10sh violet and black

Varieties:

1° Imperforate.

- 131 1sh red and black
 132 10sh violet and black

2° Imperforate vertically.

- 133 1sh red and black
 134 2sh yellow and black

Reprints.

1885.

Perforated 12 and 12½x13.

- 135 2sh yellow and black
 136 2sh blue and black
 137 5sh green and black
 138 5sh red and black
 139 10sh violet and black

These reprints are also printed from the envelope die and are just as worthless as those of the preceding issue.

June, 1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper; colored border around each stamp; the figures of value are on a solid ground. The value is expressed in centimes and francs. Size, 22½x26½ mm.



I. Perforated 12.

- 140 5c purple
 141 10c carmine
 142 25c green

II. Perforated 13.

- 143 5c purple
 144 10c carmine
 145 25c green

January, 1882.

Engraved on white wove paper, colored border around each stamp; the figures of value are on a lined ground. Sizes: 5, 10 and 25c, 22x26 mm; 50c, 1 and 5fr, 21½x27½ mm; 10fr, 29x35½ mm.



I. Perforated 12.

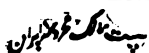
- 146 5c purple
- 147 10c carmine
- 148 25c green
- 149 50c buff and black, orange border
- 150 1fr lilac blue and black, blue border
- 151 5fr red and black, red border
- 152 10fr buff and black "

II. Perforated 13.

- 153 5c purple
- 154 10c carmine
- 155 25c green
- 156 50c buff and black, orange border
- 157 1fr lilac blue and black, blue border
- 158 5fr red and black, red border
- 159 10fr buff and black "

End of 1882.

Similar to the 5 and 10c stamps of preceding issue but the value expressed in shahi and the figures of value are on a white ground. Sizes: 5sh, 21¼x26½ mm; 10sh, 22x27½ mm. There are two varieties of the 5 shahi stamps on the same sheet, on the first one the Persian inscription in the right bandrol ends or rather begins with three dots while the second variety has only two dots.



Type I.



Type II.

I. Perforated 12.

- 160 5sh green, type I
- 161 5sh green, type II
- 162 10sh buff and black, orange border

II. Perforated 13.

- 163 5sh green, type I
- 164 5sh green, type II
- 165 10sh buff and black, orange border

III. Perforated 12x13.

- 166 5sh green, type I
- 167 5sh green, type II

1884.

Same type and impression as the 50 centimes of the issue of January 1882.

I. Perforated 12.

- 168 50c gray

II. Perforated 13.

- 169 50c gray

III. Perforated 12½x12 or vice versa

- 170 50c gray

IV. Perforated 12x13.

- 171 50c gray

March, 1885.

Typographed on white wove paper; there are two different types for the stamps of this issue, one for the 1, 2 and 5 shahi stamps and another for the 10 shahi, 1 and 5 kran stamps. Sizes: first type, 17x22 mm; second type, 17x20½ mm.



I. Perforated 12.

- 172 1sh green
- 173 2sh red
- 174 5sh slate
- 175 5sh blue
- 176 10sh bistre
- 177 1kr gray
- 178 5kr violet

II. Perforated 12½.

- 179 1sh green
- 180 2sh red
- 181 5sh slate
- 182 5sh blue
- 183 10sh bistre
- 184 1kr gray
- 185 5kr violet

III. Perforated 13.

- 186 1sh green
- 187 2sh red
- 188 5sh slate
- 189 5sh blue
- 190 10sh bistre
- 191 1kr gray
- 192 5kr violet

- IV. Perforated 13½.
 193 1kr gray
 V. Perforated 12x11½.
 194 1sh green
 VI. Perforated 12x12½.
 195 1sh green
 196 2-h red
 197 1kr gray
 VII. Perforated 12x13,
 198 1sh green
 199 2sh red
 200 1kr gray
 VIII. Perforated 13x13½.
 201 5sh slate
1885.
 Provisional issue.
 5, 10 shahi and 5 francs stamps of the 1882 issue and 50 centimes stamps of the 1884 issue surcharged horizontally in black OFFICIEL and new value.
- I. Perforated 12.
 202 6sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
 203 6sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge
 204 12sh on 50c gray, black surcharge
 205 18sh on 20sh buff, black and orange, black surcharge
 206 1tom on 5fr red and black, black surcharge
- II. Perforated 13.
 207 6sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
 208 6sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge
 209 12sh on 50c gray, black surcharge
 210 18sh on 10sh buff, black and orange, black surcharge
 211 1tom on 5fr red and black, black surcharge
- III. Perforated 12x13.
 212 6sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
 213 6sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge
 214 12sh on 50c gray, black surcharge
- IV. Perforated 12½x12.
 215 12sh on 50c gray, black surcharge
- V. Perforated 13x12½.
 216 6sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
 217 6sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge
- Varieties:*
 1° Error of surcharge.
 218 18sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
 219 18sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge
- 2° Double surcharge.
 220 6sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
- 3° Surcharge inverted.
 221 6sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge

- 222 12-h on 50c gray, black surcharge
 223 1tom on 5fr red and black, black surcharge

End of 1887.

Provisional issue.

5 and 10 shahi stamps of the 1882 issue and 50 centimes stamps of the 1884 issue surcharged horizontally in black OFFICIEL and new value.

I. Perforated 12.

- 224 3sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
 225 3sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge
 226 6sh on 10sh buff, black and orange, black surcharge
 227 8sh on 50c gray, black surcharge
- II. Perforated 13.
 228 6sh on 10sh buff, black and orange, black surcharge
 229 8sh on 50c gray, black surcharge
- III. Perforated 12x12½.
 230 8sh on 50c gray, black surcharge

Varieties:

- 1° Surcharge inverted.
 231 3sh on 5sh green, type I, black surcharge
- 2° Double surcharge.
 232 3sh on 5sh green, type II, black surcharge

End of 1889.

Typographed on white wove paper, there are two types for the stamps of this issue, one for the 1, 2, 5, and 7 shahi stamps and the other for the 10 shahi, 1, 2 and 5 kran stamps. Size, 16x20½ mm.



- I. Perforated 11.
 233 1sh rose
 234 2-h blue
 235 5sh lilac
 236 7sh brown
- II. Perforated 13½.
 237 5sh lilac
 238 10sh black
 239 1kr rose
 240 2kr rose
 241 5kr green
- III. Perforated 11x13½.
 242 7sh brown.

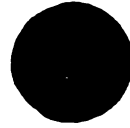
November, 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper, the stamps of the shahi values are of one type and those of the kran values of another. Sizes, shahi stamps, 16½x20½ mm; kran values, 19½x23½ mm.



ENVELOPES.

TRESS.



H

1877.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner in black with colored ground work on white wove paper.



TressH.

Size, 155x85 mm
401 5sh red and black

1886.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on white wove paper.

I. Perforated 10½.

- 243 1sh black
- 244 2sh brown
- 245 5sh blue
- 246 7sh gray
- 247 10sh rose
- 248 14sh orange
- 249 1kr green
- 250 2kr orange
- 251 5kr yellow

II. Perforated 11½.

- 252 1sh black
- 253 2sh brown
- 254 5sh blue
- 255 7sh gray
- 256 10sh rose
- 257 14sh orange
- 258 1kr green
- 259 2kr orange
- 260 5kr yellow

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



As the printing of these stamps was never ordered by the Persian Postoffice authorities, they can at the best be considered as essays only.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper; the Persian arms embossed in centre in white on colored ground. Size, 20¼x24¾ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 301 1sh red, green centre
- 302 2sh green, red "
- 303 5sh blue, orange "
- 304 10sh violet, blue "

These stamps were never issued for use.



I. Size, 145x111 mm.

- 402 6sh carmine
- 403 12sh violet

II. Size, 150x119 mm.

- 404 6sh carmine
- 405 12sh violet

These envelopes are virtually essays as they were never intended for use.

1887.

Same as preceding issue, but the stamp surcharged with Persian characters in black.

شاهی

وزارت پست

6 shahi

12 shahi

White wove paper.

I. Size, 145x111 mm.

- 406 6sh carmine, black surcharge
- 407 12sh violet " "

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 408 6sh carmine, black surcharge

II. Size, 150x119 mm.

- 409 6sh carmine, black surcharge
- 410 12sh violet " "

WRAPPERS.

1886.

Stamp typographed to the right on manila paper.



Size, 320x56 mm.

501 1sh carmine

This was never intended for issue.

1887.

Same as preceding issue but the stamp surcharged with Persian characters.



Size, 320x56 mm.

502 1sh carmine, black surcharge.

COUNTERFEITS.

There are numerous forgeries of the stamps of the lion type, some of which are rather dangerous, however comparison of any doubtful specimen with the accompanying illustrations of the genuine, will readily show their true nature. The counterfeits of the head series are not very dangerous as they are lithographed instead of typographed. Vertical or horizontal halves of the 10 shahi, 50 centimes and 1 franc stamps of the 1882 issue surcharged with Persian characters in red or black are all frauds; the 50 centimes and 1 franc stamps of the same issue surcharged with a large "5" surrounded by rays are also frauds. Of the surcharges of the 1886-87 issues there is only one type for each value, all others being forgeries.

PERU.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS = 1 PESO = 10 DINEROS = 5 PESETAS = \$0.50 U. S.

Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

December 1st, 1857.

Engraved in *taille-douce* on bluish wove paper. Size, 25¼x21 mm.



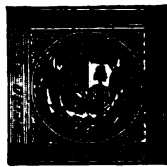
1 1r blue

2 2r carmine

These stamps were borrowed by the Peruvian postoffice authorities from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, pending the printing of the stamps of the first issue, and were in use for three months in Lima, Callao and Chorillos.

March 1st, 1858.

Lithographed on white wove paper; the stamps of medio (½) peso red were printed from the same plate as the una (1) peseta, a certain number of *cliches* of the medio peso having been inserted in the plate of the 1 peseta; how many, however, is not known, but at least two, as an unsevered pair has been seen by us. Sizes: un (1) dinero, 21½x21 mm; una (1) peseta, 21x21 mm; medio (½) peso, 21¼x20¼ mm.



- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 3 | 1d light blue |
| 4 | 1d dark blue |
| 5 | 1p rose |
| 6 | 1p carmine |
| 7 | ½p rose |
| 8 | ½p yellow |
| 9 | ½p orange |

January, 1859.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 1 dinero, 22½x22 mm; 1 peseta, 22½x21½ mm.



- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 10 | 1d blue |
| 11 | 1d milky blue |
| 12 | 1d sky blue |
| 13 | 1p vermilion |
| 14 | 1p carmine |
| 15 | 1p rose |

1860.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 1 dinero, 21x21 mm; 1 peseta, 21¼x20¼ mm.



- 16 1d light blue
- 17 1d blue
- 18 1d indigo
- 19 1d dark blue
- 20 1p vermilion
- 21 1p red
- 22 1p rose

Varieties :

- a. Bluish paper.
 - 23 1p rose
 - b. 10 lines in left frame instead of 9.
 - 24 1p rose
 - 25 1p red
 - c. Same as "b" with cornucopia on white ground.
 - 26 1p rose
 - d. Zigzag lines are broken instead of continuous.
 - 27 1d blue
 - e. Broken zigzag lines and cornucopia on white ground.
 - 28 1d blue
 - f. The flags are white.
 - 29 1p red
 - g. Cornucopia on white ground.
 - 30 1d blue
 - 31 1p red
 - h. The background of the shield is white.
 - 32 1d blue
 - 33 1p red
 - i. The llama is on partly white ground.
 - 34 1d blue
 - 35 1p red
- November 18th, 1862.

Typographed on white wove paper varying in thickness; the coat of arms is embossed without color in the centre of the stamp. Size 21x21 mm.



- 36 1d red
- 37 1d rose
- 38 1d vermilion

Variety : The arms printed sideways.

39 1d red
January 15th, 1863.

Same paper, impression, etc., as preceding issue. Size, 21x21 mm.

- 40 1p brown

1866-67.
Engraved on white wove paper, a different type for each value. Sizes: 5c, 20½x25½ mm; 10c, 20x25¼ mm; 20c, 19½x25 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 41 5c green (June 5th, 1866)
- 42 5c pale green
- 43 10c vermilion (July 1867)
- 44 20c brown

July, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper; the coat of arms is embossed in the centre on a colored ground. Size, 21x21 mm.



- 45 1d green
- 46 1d yellow green
- 47 1d pale green
- 48 1d dark green

Varieties :

- a. Arms inverted.
- 49 1d green
- b. *Dinero* instead of *Dinero*.
- 50 1d green
- c. *Dintro*.
- 51 1d green

April, 1871.

Embossed without color on colored ground, white wove paper. Size, 20½x21 mm.



- 52 5c vermilion
- 53 5c carmine

Varieties :

- a. *allao* instead of *Callao*.
- 54 5c carmine
- 55 5c vermilion
- b. *Call* instead of *Callao*.
- 56 5c carmine
- 57 5c vermilion

February, 1873.

Same type, impression etc., as the issue of January 15th, 1863.

- 58 1p yellow
- 59 1p orange

March 1st, 1873.

Embossed without color on colored ground. Size, 18x19½ mm.



Rouletted horizontally.

- 60 2c slate
- 61 2c ultramarine

II. Rouletted horizontally on colored lines.

- 62 2c slate
- 63 2c ultramarine

Variety : Imperforate.

- 64 2c ultramarine
- 1874-79.

Engraved on white wove paper, embossed on the back with small grill (10x12½ mm, 15 horizontal rows of 13 squares each). Sizes: 1c, 19½x24 mm; 2c, 19x24½ mm; 5c, 19½x24¾ mm; 10c, 19½x25¼ mm; 20c, 19½x25 mm; 50c and 1s, 21½x29½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 65 1c orange (January, 1879)
 - 66 2c violet (1874)
 - 67 2c mauve (January, 1879)
 - 68 5c blue (September, 1877)
 - 69 5c ultramarine (1879)
 - 70 10c green (November 15, 1876)
 - 71 20c carmine (1878)
 - 72 50c green (1874)
 - 73 1s rose (1874)
- January 6th, 1880.

Same as preceding issue surcharged



Perforated 12.

- 74 1c green, red surcharge
- 75 2c carmine, blue "
- 76 2c carmine, black "
- 77 5c ultramarine, red "
- 78 50c green, red "
- 79 1s rose, blue "

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 80 1c green, red surcharge
- 81 2c carmine, blue "
- 82 2c carmine, black "
- 83 5c ultramarine, red "
- 84 50c green, red "
- 85 1s rose, blue "
- b. Double surcharge.
- 86 1c green, red surcharge
- 87 2c carmine, blue "
- 88 2c carmine, black "
- 89 5c ultramarine, red "
- 90 50c green, red "
- 91 1s rose, blue "

- c. Double surcharge inverted.
- 92 5c ultramarine, red surcharge
- d. Without surcharge.
- 93 1c green
- 94 2c carmine

Same type as the issues of 1874-79, surcharged



Perforated 12.

- 95 1c green, red surcharge
- 96 2c carmine, blue "
- 97 5c blue, red "
- 98 5c ultramarine, red "
- 99 50c green, red "
- 100 1s rose, blue "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 101 1c green, red surcharge
- 102 2c carmine, blue "
- 103 5c blue, red "
- 104 5c ultramarine, red "
- b. Double surcharge.
- 105 1c green, red surcharge
- 106 2c carmine, blue "
- 107 5c blue, red "
- c. Unsevered pair, of which one is surcharged.
- 108 1c green

Re-issue.

1884.

Perforated 12.

- 109 1c green, red surcharge
- 110 2c carmine, blue "
- 111 5c blue, red "
- 112 5c ultramarine, red "
- 113 50c green, red "
- 114 1s rose, blue "

These re-issues can be readily distinguished from the originals by the word "PLATA" the letters of which are 3mm high, or 1/2mm higher in the re-issue than in the originals.

Occupation of Peru by the Chilians.

December 1st, 1881.

Stamps of the issues of 1874-79, sur-

charged with the Chilian Arms



Perforated 12.

- 115 1c orange, blue surcharge
- 116 2c mauve, black "
- 117 2c carmine, black "
- 118 5c blue, red "
- 119 5c ultramarine, red "

- 120 10c green, red surcharge
- 121 20c carmine, blue "
- 122 20c carmine, black "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 123 1c orange, blue surcharge
- 124 2c mauve, black "
- 125 2c carmine, black "
- 126 5c blue, red "
- 127 5c ultramarine, red "
- 128 10c green, red "
- 129 20c carmine, black "
- b. Double surcharge.
- 130 10c green, red surcharge

1882-83.

Stamps of CHILI of the issues of 1877-83, used in PERU.



- 131 1c gray
- 132 1c green
- 133 2c orange
- 134 2c carmine
- 135 5c lake
- 136 5c blue
- 137 10c blue
- 138 20c green
- 139 50c violet

These stamps were used in the cities of Lima, Callao, Paita, Iquique, Pisagua, Pisco, Ica, Mollendo, Eten, Salaverry, etc.; the first five named cities used date cancellations, while the others used various postmarks indicating only the name of the province or city.

January, 1882.

Same type, impression, etc., as issues of 1874-79, surcharged with Chilian arms in

black, red or blue and embossed on back



in black; with grill

as 1874 issue.

Perforated 12.

- 140 1c green, red and black surcharge
- 141 5c blue, " " "
- 142 50c rose, blue and black "

- 143 50c rose, black and black surcharge
- 144 1s blue, red and black "
- Varieties:*
- a. Arms inverted.
- 145 1c green, red and black surcharge
- 146 5c blue, red and black "
- 147 50c rose, blue and black "
- 148 50c rose, black and black "
- 149 1s blue, red and black "
- b. Arms surcharged twice.
- 150 1c green, red and black surcharge
- 151 5s blue, red and black "
- 152 1s blue, red and black "
- c. Horseshoe inverted.
- 153 1s blue, red and black surcharge
- d. Horseshoe and arms inverted.
- 154 1s blue, red and black surcharge
- e. Arms omitted.
- 155 50c rose, blue surcharge
- 156 1s blue, red "

Peruvian Administration.

October 23d, 1883.

A. Same type impression, etc., as issues of



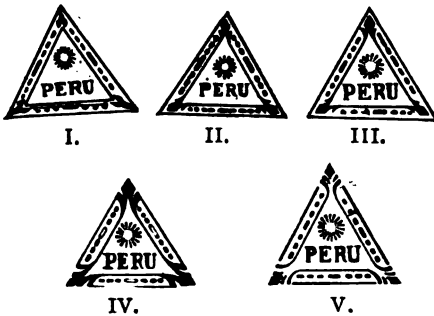
1874-79 surcharged in black

and embossed on back with grill as the 1874 issue.

Perforated 12

- 157 1c green, black surcharge
- 158 2c vermilion, black surcharge
- 159 5c blue, black surcharge.

B. Stamps of the issues of 1874-81 surcharged with a triangle; there are five different types of this triangle.



Triangle No. I has the interior frame composed of a double line; "Peru" measures $1\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Triangle No. II has the interior lines of the frame terminating in arabesques and the Sun has a small circle in centre; "Peru" measures $1\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Triangle No. III also has the interior lines

of the frame terminating in arabesques; "Peru" measures $2 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Triangle No. IV has the inner and outer lines of the frame joined in arabesques; the outside of the frame measures 17 mm; "Peru" measures $1\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ mm.

Triangle No. V also has the inner and outer lines of the frame joining in arabesques, but the outside of the frame measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I. Surcharged horseshoe in black and triangle in black, red or blue.

Perforated 12.

- 160 1c green and black, triangle I in black
- 161 1c green " " I in blue
- 162 1c green " " II in black
- 163 1c green " " II in blue
- 164 1c green " " III in black
- 165 2c vermilion " " I in black
- 166 2c vermilion " " II in black
- 167 2c vermilion " " III in black
- 168 2c vermilion " " IV in black
- 169 5c blue " " I in black
- 170 5c blue " " I in blue
- 171 5c blue " " I in red
- 172 5c blue " " II in black

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge of triangle.
- 173 1c green and black, triangle II in black
- 174 2c vermilion and black, triangle IV in black
- b. Triangle inverted.
- 175 1c green and black, triangle I in black
- c. Triangle sideways.
- 176 5c blue and black, triangle I in black

II. Surcharged triangle.



and

Perforated 12.

- 177 1c green and red, triangle I in black
- 178 1c green " " I in blue
- 179 1c green " " II in black
- 180 1c green " " IV in black
- 181 2c carmine " " I in black
- 182 2c carmine " " II in black
- 183 2c carmine " " IV in black
- 184 5c ultramarine and red, triangle I in black
- 185 5c ultramarine and red, triangle I in blue
- 186 5c ultramarine and red, triangle II in black
- 187 5c ultramarine and red, triangle II in blue
- 188 5c ultramarine and red, triangle III in black
- 189 5c ultramarine and red, triangle IV in black

- 190 50c green and red, triangle I in black
- 191 50c green " " II in black
- 192 50c green " " III in black
- 193 1s rose and blue " " I in black
- 194 1s rose " " II in black
- 195 1s rose " " IV in black

Varieties:

- a. Oval surcharge inverted.
- 196 1c green and red, triangle IV in black
- b. Oval surcharged twice.
- 197 2c carmine and blue, triangle I in black



III. Surcharged triangle.

and

Perforated 12

- 198 1c green and red, triangle IV in black
- 199 2c carmine and black, triangle III in black
- 200 5c blue and red, triangle III in black
- 201 50c green " " I in black
- 202 50c green " " II in black
- 203 1s rose and blue " " I in black

Variety: Triangle inverted.

- 204 1c green and red, triangle IV in black
- IV. December 13th, 1883.
- Surcharged with triangle only.
- Perforated 12.

- 205 1c orange, triangle I in black
- 206 1c orange " " II in black
- 207 1c orange " " III in black
- 208 1c orange " " IV in black
- 209 1c green " " III in black
- 210 2c violet " " III in black
- 211 5c ultramarine " " I in black
- 212 5c ultramarine " " II in black
- 213 5c ultramarine " " IV in black
- 214 5c ultramarine " " V in black
- 215 5c blue " " I in black
- 216 5c blue " " IV in black
- 217 5c blue " " V in black
- 218 10c green " " I in black
- 219 10c green " " I in blue
- 220 10c green " " II in black
- 221 10c green " " IV in black
- 222 10c green " " V in black
- 223 20c carmine " " III in black
- 224 50c green " " I in black
- 225 50c green " " II in black
- 226 50c green " " II in blue
- 227 50c green " " III in black
- 228 50c green " " IV in black
- 229 1s rose " " I in black
- 230 1s rose " " II in black
- 231 1s rose " " III in black
- 232 1s rose " " IV in black

Variety: double surcharge

- 233 1c orange, triangle IV in black



V. Surcharged

in red and triangle in black.

- Perforated 12.
- 234 1c green and red, triangle III in black
- 235 2c violet " " III in black
- VI. Surcharged with horseshoe, triangle and Lima Correos in circle.
- Perforated 12.

- 236 1c green, red and black, triangle III in black

January 16th, 1884.

Same type, impression, etc., as 10c stamps of the 1874 issue, embossed on the back.

Perforated 12.

- 237 10c slate

April 28th, 1884.

Stamps of the issues of 1874-81, surcharged



in black.

I. Surcharged Sun and 'Correos Lima' only.

- Perforated 12.
- 238 1c orange, black surcharge
- 239 1c green " "
- 240 2c violet " "
- 241 2c carmine " "
- 242 5c blue " "

II. Surcharged,



and

Sun and "Correos Lima."

- Perforated 12.
- 243 1c orange, blue and black surcharge
- 244 1c green " "



III. Surcharged

and Sun and "Correos Lima."

- Perforated 12.
- 245 1c orange, red and black surcharge
- 246 1c green " "
- 247 2c violet " "

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

(Continued.)

CHARKOFF—Continued.

March 1st, 1886.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x27 mm.

Perforated 11½.

9 5k red

1887.

Same stamp, but with diagonal black surcharge.



10 5k red, black surcharge

1892.

Color on bluish white wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x27½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

11 5k gold and red

Same stamp with diagonal black surcharge.



12 5k gold and red, black surcharge

POSTAGE DUE.

(?) 1871.

Color on yellowish wove paper, same as 1870 postage stamps, black surcharge.

51 5k dull blue, black surcharge

1876.

Same, without surcharge.

52 5k bright blue

July 1876.

Same as postage stamps of same date, no surcharge.

Perforated 11.

53 5k ultramarine blue

Same with black surcharge.

54 5k ultramarine blue, black surcharge

1883.

Color on bluish wove paper. Similar to previous issues. Size 22x27½ mm. There are varieties where the periods after the top corner values or after all four are missing.



Perforated 11.

55 5k ultramarine blue

Same with black surcharge.

56 5k ultramarine blue, black surcharge

1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21½x28 mm.



Perforated 11½.
57 5k ultramarine blue
October 22d, 1888.
Color on white surfaced paper, lithographed. Size 21½x27½ mm.



Perforated 11½.
58 5k gold, ultramarine frame
Variety: Unperforated.
59 5k gold, ultramarine frame
1889.
Color on white glazed paper, same as previous issue but colors reversed.
Perforated 11½.
60 5k ultramarine, gold frame
1890.
Color on white glazed paper, lithographed
Size 22½x30 mm.



Perforated 11½.
61 5k gold and dark, ultramarine blue
August 8th, 1890.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x25 mm.



Perforated 11½.
62 5k ultramarine blue
1893.
Color on white wove paper, same as 1892 postage stamp. Size 21½x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.
63 5k silver and ultramarine blue
1893.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x28 mm.



Perforated 11½.
64 5k gold and ultramarine blue
1894.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21½x27½ mm.



Perforated 11½.
65 5k ultramarine

CHERSON. (Cherson.)

1870.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 16x21½ mm.

1 10k yellow

1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22½x27½ mm.

Perforated 14.

2 10k black and red

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

3 10k black and red

b. Center inverted.

Perforated 14.

4 10k black and red

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed;
the frame around the central picture is a circle
formed of two lines. Size 17½x21 mm.

Perforated 12½.

5 10k black and red

1874.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous
issue; the circle around the central
picture is a single line. Size 17½x21 mm.

Perforated 12½.

6 10k black and red

Variety: Center inverted.

7 10k black and red

January 1879.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous
issues; the circle around the central
picture is a single thick line, the lines of the
ground work are closer. Size 18x21½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

8 10k black and red

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

9 10k black and red

b. Center inverted.

10 10k black and red

c. Center inverted, unperforated.

11 10k black and red

1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x30½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

12 10k blue, brown and gold

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

13 10k blue, brown and gold

b. No crown under the word MAPKA

14 10k blue, brown and gold

January 1, 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x27mm.

Perforated 11½.

15 10k Prussian blue (shades) and gold

DANKOFF. (Riazan.)

1873.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x31 mm.



1 3k black and green
End 1879.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 25½x34 mm.



2 3k black and green
Variety: The K of KON is slanting.
3 3k black and green
End 1882.
Color on white wove paper, similar to previous issue. Size 26x35 mm. The central oval is rounder, the horse on the shield is more correctly drawn.



4 3k black and green
August 1883.
Color on thin white wove paper, litho-

graphed. Size 16x22½ mm.



Perforated 13; also 12½x13.
5 3k black and green
Same on thick white wove paper.
6 3k black and green

DEMIANSK. (Novgorod.)

1868.
Black on surface colored wove paper. Size, 12x16½ mm.



1 3k black on blue
Variety: tête bêche.
2 3k black on blue
1868.
Same stamp on surface colored wove paper, slightly glazed.
Rouletted.
3 3k black on greyish blue
1868. (?)
Same stamp on yellowish wove paper.
4 3k black
Same on wove paper colored through
Rouletted.
5 3k black on greyish blue
Suppressed in 1878.

DMITRIEFF. (Koursk.)

January 1872.
Black on yellowish wove paper. Diameter 29 mm.



1 3k black
Suppressed in 1875.

DMITROFF. (Moscow.)

June 1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size, 25½x32 mm.1 3k blue and red (shades)
POSTAGE DUE.

June 1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x28 mm.51 3k green and dark brown.
Suppressed in 1878.

DNEPROVSK. (Tauris.)

January 1872.

Black on white wove paper. Type set.
Size 26x21½ mm.1 5k black
End 1872.
Black on white wove paper, type set.
Size 25½x21 mm.2 5k black
Same on white laid ba'onné paper

3 5k black

1874.

Black on white laid ba'onné paper. Type set.
Size, 25½x20½ mm.

4 5k black

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20x26 mm.5 5k ultramarine, yellow-buff and black
1881.

Same stamp without outer line. Size 18x24 mm.

Perforated 11.

6 5k blue, orange-buff and black

October 18th, 1884.

Same as last, colors changed.

Perforated 11.

7 5k blue, pink and black

1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed;
solid ground. Size, 20x27 mm.

Perforated 11½.

8 5k salmon and red, blue center

9 5k drab and red, blue center

1890.

Similar stamp, lithographed, on white wove paper; lined ground. Size, 20x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.
10 5k red, green center

DOÑETZ. (Don.)

1879.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 18x24 mm.



1 ½k brown
2 5k dull blue
Suppressed January 1st, 1880.

DOUCHOVCHICHINA. (Smolensk.)

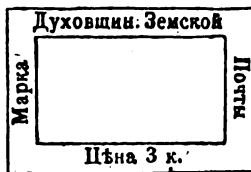
January 1st, 1873.

Black on colored wove paper, type set.
Size 33x21½ mm. Eight types, printed in two vertical rows. The right hand row of four stamps has the first word of the top inscription abbreviated, the last four letters missing.



1 3k black on dark blue
End 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, type set.
Four types, printed in two horizontal rows.
Size 32½x21½ mm



2 3k black and blue
End 1879.

Black on colored wove paper, type set.
Size 32½x22 mm. Four types, printed in two horizontal rows.



3 3k black on medium blue
4 3k black on pale blue
Variety: tête bêche.
5 3k black on pale blue
March 1881.

Same as last, printed on wove paper of different shade.

6 3k black on pale grey blue
End 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 33x22 mm.



7 3k black on pale blue
Variety: Printed sideways.
8 3k black on pale blue

POSTAGE DUE.

January 1st, 1873.

Same as postage stamps of same date, black on colored wove paper. Eight types.

51 6k black on rose

End 1878.

Similar to postage stamps of same date, black on colored wove paper. Six types,

52 6k black on rose

March 1881.

Same as postage stamps of same date, black on colored wove paper. Four types.

53 6k black on rose

Variety: tête bêche.

54 6k black on rose

End 1881.

Same as postage stamps of same date,
black on colored wove paper.

55 6k black on rose

Variety: Printed sideways.

56 6k black on rose

Suppressed January 1st, 1882.

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Diameter 23 mm.



EKATERINOSLAV. (Ekaterinoslav.)

1872.

Color on white wove paper, typographed.
Size 28x28 mm.



1 5k yellow green

2 5k blue green

Suppressed since 1876.

2 5k yellow green

1875.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed
Diameter 25½ mm.



3 10k red on pale mauve

Similar stamp. Diameter 24½ mm. Col-
or on white wove paper.

4 20k dark blue

ERRORS.

ELIZAVETGRAD. (Cherson.)

1871. (?)

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Diameter 29½ mm.



1 5k carmine on pale mauve

5 10k red on white

6 10k blue on white

1875.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed.
Diameter 23 mm. This is the 5k stamp of
1872 retouched, the figure of value at top was
erased leaving a white spot.



7 2k black

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

WRITTEN FOR *Vindin's Monthly*.

Continued from page 428.

CHAPTER XIII.

POST CARDS, WRAPPER, AND REGISTERED ENVELOPE.

I. POST CARDS.

An Act to provide for the issue of Post Cards and Postal Notes (44 Vic. No. 2), was passed in September, 1880.

This Act provided by :

"Sec. 2. The Postmaster General may, from time to time, issue single post cards, each bearing thereon a postage stamp of the value of one penny; and also double or reply post cards, each bearing thereon two postage stamps of the same value.

"Except as aforesaid, a post card issued under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a letter within the meaning of the principal Act. (*The Postal Act of 1871*.)

"Sec. 8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make regulations for the issue and transmission of post cards; . . . and every such regulation shall, after publication in the *Gazette*, have the force of law.

The *Gazette* of the 30th October, 1880, contained the following notification:

"His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the regulations here-to annexed providing for the issue of Post Cards under the provisions of *The Post Card and Postal Note Act of 1880*.

"C. HARDIE BUZACOTT.

4 Brisbane, 28th October, 1880.

POST CARD REGULATIONS.

"*The object of the Post Card.*

1. Post cards are designed to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission through the post of short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may, therefore, be used for orders for goods, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business, or social life, and the matter required to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print or in both.

"*Description.*

"2. Post cards will be of two kinds, namely :

(1.) The single post card, with a penny stamp thereon, and containing space:

"(a) On one side for the address only of the recipient.

"(b) On the other side for the communication and the signature of the sender.

"(2.) The double (or reply) post card, with two penny stamps thereon.

"*Treated as Letters.*

"3. The postmaster will treat the post card as a sealed letter, and not as a packet with the following exception, namely:

"In no case will an unclaimed post card be returned to the writer, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, thirty days after receipt, there to be destroyed.

"At the request of the person named in the address upon it, a post card may be re-addressed by the postmaster in the same manner as a letter, on payment of one penny additional postage.

"Postage Fee.

"4. The stamp impressed on a post-card will be the fee chargeable thereon for its transmission within the colony.

"Issued exclusively by Department.

"5. Post cards will be issued exclusively by the Department, and may be obtained at any post office at their face value. Cards which contain any written or printed matter of the nature of personal correspondence other than the address, if issued by private persons, cannot be passed through the post office at less than letter postage, as they will not be considered 'Post Cards' within the meaning of the law.

"Address only on one side.

"6. No written or printed matter will be allowed on the side of the post card used for the address, except the address itself, and nothing should be pasted, gummed, or attached to the card. When this rule is disregarded the post card will not be forwarded except at letter rate, with a second rate as fine.

"Stamping.

"7. A post card must be stamped by postmasters on the side intended for the address, and so as not to interfere therewith

"Single Cards not returnable.

"8. A request (written thereon) to return a post card, which does not bear space and stamp for reply, will be disregarded.

Requisition was made for a supply of both single and double post cards on the 23d of October, 1880, and, although they were supplied and issued to the public on the 28th of that month, they were not entered in the accountant's receipt and issue book until September, 1882.

The cards were designed and lithographed by the Government engraver. The design is as follows: Three quarter face of Queen, being a transfer from the steel plate of the first issue of postage stamps, with double outer oval line enclosing name of colony above and value below, separated by arabesques as in the postage stamps, but the lettering larger and freshly drawn. The details of the arabesques are more closely copied on the left than on the right side. In making the transfer, the fine background of crossed lines in the central oval disappeared, and the ground became solid. A dash-shaped period is placed after the value. This stamp is placed in the right upper corner of the card. At the top of the card in the centre there is a fancy oblong label with *moiré* groundwork, bearing two lines of inscription, first, "POST CARD" in plain Roman capitals; second, "QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA" in colored block letters. Below the label, and between two straight lines, of which the upper one is shorter and thicker than the lower, is "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE." In the left upper corner are the Royal arms, crown, supporters and motto. Lower down to the left is the word "To" in script type, followed by four dotted lines for the address. The design of the card is completed by a fancy ornamental border composed of intertwined cords

The design of both single and reply cards is the same, the latter being simply two conjoint impressions of the single card, one above the other, both on the same side, and neither folded nor perforated. The card used for the first issue was thick yellowish buff, slightly surfaced. Both single and reply

Cards were lithographed in a bright carmine-rose color, the sizes of the cards being (as cut) $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$ inches respectively.

From time to time supplies of card were obtained from various sources, and the quality and color differed considerably. The second printing was on white card, and the color of the impressions varied from carmine-rose to pale pink. About 1884 the color changed to lake on white and pale buff card, and later printings were in dull pink on thinner, surfaced, light buff and white card.

The reply card did not meet with much success. The first requisition was for 3,200 single and 900 double cards, and apparently no further supplies of double cards were required. Consequently the later varieties of card and shades of impression would apply to single cards only.

In 1887, a new design for the one penny card was submitted, consisting of a transfer of the profile from Bradbury & Wilkinson's 2d. postage die, with outer double lined oval frame enclosing the inscriptions "POSTAGE" above and value below in colored block letters, separated by arabesques similar in shape to those of the first postage stamps. Ornamental filligree work is added as a fringe to the outer oval. This stamp is impressed in the right upper corner of the card, and the Royal Arms, etc., appear in the left upper corner. In the center of the card at the top is an ornamental design consisting of three scrolls inscribed "POST CARD," "QUEENSLAND," "AUSTRALIA." Beneath this design are the words, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" with an ornamental line beneath the inscription. Lower down to the left is the word "TO" in script type, followed by four dotted lines for the address. No border.

This design, printed in rose, was submitted to the Postmaster-General, and approved by him on the 30th January, 1887. No issue, however, took place till 1888. In December of that year new values of two pence and three pence were required for the long sea and Brindisi routes, and these were prepared. The designs are the same as that of the one penny, except that the arabesques separating the inscriptions on the stamp of that value are omitted, and the new values bear inscriptions beneath the denoting stamp of "VIA DIRECT ROUTE" in the two pence and "VIA BRINDISI OR NAPLES" in the three pence.

These two latter values were submitted, for approval on the 13th December, 1888, and issued on the 20th of that month together with the one penny of the same design.

The colors as issued were :

One penny, rose, on buff card. Size, 4 5-8x3 inches.

Two pence, blue, " " "

Three pence, lilac, " " "

Large numbers of the one penny card were printed and issued, but the higher values were not much in demand. 49,440 of the two pence, and 49,569 of the three pence were printed between the 8th December, 1888, and 15th June, 1889. In October, 1891, when the colony entered the Postal Union, and the rates were consequently changed, 38,039 of the two pence, and 40,671 of the three pence were destroyed. 3,000 of each value were retained as specimens, and a balance of 440 and 240 respectively remained on hand. The numbers actually surviving therefore were 11,001 of the two pence, and 8,898 of the three pence, inclusive of the 3,000 of each value retained and cancelled as specimens.

On the 14th October, 1891, 200 penny reply cards were issued, but met

with little demand from the public, and it was intended to withdraw them from issue, but orders for supplies arriving from outside the colony in May, 1892, a further supply of 9,600 were printed, and they are still on sale. The first card is printed on the lower half of the face, and the second, which has the word "Reply" beneath the directions, is printed inverted on the upper half of the back, and a line of perforations separates the two, which are sold in an unfolded state. Size $5\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 11-12 inches. In the later printings of the single one penny card the dotted lines for address have nearly disappeared, the card is of a lighter buff, and is cut to a longer shape, 4 11-12 x 3 inches.

The latest addition to the cards was a penny half penny value, single and reply, for Postal Union service. The stamp differs from the other cards in the design; which consists of a small profile of the Queen, to left, on ground of solid color, in circle surrounded by pearly border. "QUEENSLAND" in colored block letters, on white ground, in arched label above, "Post Card" in small letters slanting backwards on label below; "3 HALF-PENCE" in arched labels at each side, and the figures $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in white, on cartouches at each side of lower label. The remainder of the design is the same as the preceding issue, but the Postal Union inscriptions are added. "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE" in two lines above the central design on both cards and the additional inscription:—"The annexed card is intended for the answer:—*La carte ci-jointe est destinée a la reponse*" on the first half of the reply card. There is no border. The reply card is arranged in the same manner as the rose 1d. x 1d. reply card, and both single and reply cards are lithographed in brown on pale buff card, Sizes $5\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $5\frac{1}{8}$ x 7 inches respectively. The first issue of both took place on the 4th November, 1891.

II. WRAPPER.

On the 25th November, 1891, a stamped wrapper was issued. The stamp is the same as the half-penny adhesive, printed at the Government Lithographic Office from an electrotype of that value, in green on manilla paper, surfaced on one side. The size of the wrapper is 11 x 6 inches. Above the stamp is the following inscription:—"This wrapper may only be used for newspapers, or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter." This inscription is printed from a stereotype in the color of the stamp. The wrappers are issued gummed or ungummed as desired.

The Post Office for May last contains an article on the entires of Queensland, from which I extract the following list of wrappers which contains some varieties (probably recently issued) not seen by me.

Dec. 5. Emerald green, 305x129mm. Cut corners. Instructions 37 mm., from gummed end.

Emerald green, 297x115mm. Square corners.

1892, Jan. Dark green, 305x129mm. Square corners. Instructions near end. Not gummed.

Yellow green, 305x129mm. Square corners. Instructions near end. Not gummed.

Emerald green, 305x129mm. Square corners. Instructions near end. Not gummed.

Emerald green, 305x129mm. Square corners. Instructions near end. Gummed. Last two Newsbands still current.

III. REGISTERED ENVELOPE.

In December, 1878, tenders for the supply of linen-lined envelopes for registered letters were called for; several local firms sent in samples and estimates, but none were deemed suitable. A supply of 5,000 was ordered from England and received on the 2d October, 1879.

The manufacturers were McCorquodale & Co., of London. The envelopes were made of stout white wove linen lined paper, the face and back were each divided into four equal compartments, by lines which cross at right angles, and are continued from the face to the back of the envelope. On the face, in the upper part is an inscription in two lines, "This letter must be given to an officer of the Post Office to be registered and a receipt obtained for it," in thin block capitals. The vertical crossing line falls between the words "officer of" and "receipt obtained," in the two lines of inscription. In the left upper compartment, below the lines of direction, is the word "Registered" in thick block capitals, enclosed in an oblong single lined frame. In the right upper compartment occur the words, "The stamp to pay the postage must be placed here," in thin capitals in five lines, enclosed in a single lined rectangular frame. The whole inscription is printed in vermilion, rounded flap, yellowish gum. The name of the contractors is printed on the envelope beneath the flap. There is no stamp on the flap, and the size of the envelope is 6 x 3 4-5 inches.

This envelope was sold to the public at the price of one half penny, and in posting it was necessary to affix the registration fee in postage stamps as well as the ordinary letter rate; thus the *motif* of a special envelope for registered letters appears to have escaped the Postmaster General by whom it was issued. Generally such envelopes are impressed with a stamp denoting the registration fee, and sold at face value in order to encourage registration. This particular envelope, having nothing to recommend it, not even the consideration of cheapness, was little used and soon ceased to be issued, being withdrawn in 1883.

On the 21st October, 1881, a suggestion was made that it would be a convenience to the public to prepare stamped envelopes of 4d. and 6d. endorsed "per direct mail via Torres Straits," and "via Torres Straits and Brindisi," respectively. Tenders were called for, and specimens of stamped envelopes were obtained from the other colonies. Correspondence took place with the Government engraver, and contractors, but the question was finally shelved in March, 1882, without any action having been taken.

SYNOPSIS.

I. POST CARDS.

ISSUE OF 1880 TO 1888.

Lithographed in the colony on various qualities of card. With ornamental border.

October 28th, 1880, 1d. carmine-rose, on yellowish buff. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

October 28th, 1880, 1d. x 1d. carmine-rose on yellowish buff. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$

1882 (?), 1d. carmine-rose on white $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

1d. pink on white, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

1884, 1d. lake on white, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

1d. lake on pale buff, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

1886, 1d. dull pink on pale buff, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

1d. dull pink on white, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 7-12$ inches.

ISSUE OF 1888.

Lithographed in the colony. Without border.

Dec. 20th, 1888, 1d. rose on yellowish buff, 4 5-8 x 3 inches.

Dec. 20th, 1888, 2d. blue on yellowish buff, 4 5-8 x 3 inches.

Dec. 20th, 1888, 3d. lilac on yellowish buff, 4 5-8 x 3 inches.

ISSUE OF 1891.

Lithographed in the colony. Without border.

Oct. 14th, 1891, 1d., rose on pale buff, 4 11-12 x 3 inches.

Oct. 14th, 1891, 1d. x 1d. rose on pale buff, 5 1/4 by 6 11-12 inches.

Nov. 4th, 1891, 1 1/2d. brown on pale buff, 5 1/8 x 3 1/2 inches.

Nov. 4th, 1891, 1 1/2d. x 1 1/2d., brown on pale buff, 5 1/8 x 7 inches.

II WRAPPER.

Typographed in the colony, on manilla paper, size 11 x 6 inches.

Nov. 25th, 1891, 1/2d. green, with gummed end.

Nov. 25th, 1891, 1/2d. green, without gum.

III. REGISTERED ENVELOPE.

October, 1879, no value (1/2d.) red, size 6 x 3 4-5 inches.

CHAPTER XIV.

POSTAL NOTES AND STAMPED TELEGRAM FORMS.

It has been necessary to group these two apparently widely differing subjects under one head, owing to the curious manner in which they have been connected by the Queensland regulations.

44 Vic. No. 2. "An Act to provide for the issue of Post Cards and Postal Notes, and to extend the 'The Postage Act of 1871,'" 21st Sept., 1880, provided:

"Sec. 3. The Postmaster-General may, from time to time, issue postal orders for remittance purposes. Such notes shall be of four classes (that is to say):—

- (1) Of the value of one shilling, each bearing thereon a one half-penny fee stamp.
- (2) Of the value of two shillings and sixpence, each bearing thereon a one penny fee stamp.
- (3) Of the value of five shillings, each bearing thereon a twopenny fee stamp; and
- (4) Of the value of ten shillings, each bearing thereon a three-penny fee stamp.

The regulations under this act were published on the 28th October, 1880.

Those referring to the Postal Notes give the colors in which they will be printed, viz. :—

One shilling, green (actual color, pale green).

Half-crown, red (actual color, rose-madder).

Five shillings, blue (actual color, prussian blue).

Ten shillings, lilac (actual color, purple).

Following the description of the shilling note these words appear in the regulation :—"This note will be backed by a telegraph form, which, when filled up with a message of ten words, will be received at any Telegraph Office, and transmitted to any station within the colony as a paid telegram."

The notes were designed and lithographed by the Government engraver. The design of the fee stamp, which is placed in the right upper corner of the note, consists of the three-quarter face of the Queen, transferred from the steel plate of the first postage stamp; the name "Queensland" is removed from the oval band and replaced by the words "Fee Stamp." The value in words occupies the lower half of the oval, and arabesques separate the inscriptions as in the original design. The spandrels, however are removed, the shape of the fee stamp being oval.

The one shilling note, as provided in the regulations, is backed by a telegram form and the following directions printed in black:—"This POSTAL NOTE will frank, *both by wire and post*, an inland telegram of TEN WORDS. If more words are to be sent, a further additional charge of *one penny* for each additional word *must be prepaid* to ensure transmission of the message. If this note is used for a telegram to be sent beyond the colony, the additional charge required by the regulations must be paid."

In 1891 the design of the postal notes was changed, and several new denominations were added.

In this issue the fiscal stamp is placed in the left upper corner, and the design consists of the profile of her Majesty, taken from Bradbury & Wilkinson's twopenny postage die, surmounted by the word "Poundage." The value in words is placed below the profile, arabesques separate the inscriptions, and the whole design is enclosed in a double-lined oval frame.

The denominations with their poundage stamps are the following :

NOTES.	POUNDAGE.
1s., 1s. 6d.....	½d.
2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d....	1d.
5s., 7s. 6d.....	2d.
10s., 10s. 6d., 15s., 20s.....	3d.

All are printed in dark blue, on white wove paper watermarked "Queensland (Crown) Postal Note." There is no telegram form on the back of the one shilling of this issue.

In furtherance of the system inaugurated by the placing of a telegram form at the back of a postal note, it was decided to issue regular stamped forms for telegrams only.

On the 28th April, 1892, the Under-Secretary to the Post and Telegraph Department sent a requisition to the Government Printer for 10,000 telegraph forms, to be printed with a stamp of one shilling in the corner, and bound up in books of twenty (20), interleaved with blank paper.

On the 1st May, 1882, the Government Engraver forwarded a sketch for the stamp, consisting of an impression of the profile taken from Bradbury & Wilkinson's 2d. postage die, surrounded with an oval band inscribed "Q.L. Telegraph" above, and "one shilling" below. The spandrels were filled in with trefoil ornaments on a background of horizontal lines. Shape, upright rectangular. This design was approved, subject to the excision of the initials "Q.L.," and a lithographic transfer was prepared. The stamp was printed in brown, in the right upper corner of an ordinary telegram form, and the following inscription was placed in the left upper corner: "This form will frank, *both by wire and post*, an inland telegram of ten words. If more words are to be sent, an a further charge of one penny for each additional word *must be prepaid* to ensure transmission of the message. If this form is used for a telegram to be sent beyond the colony, the additional charge required by the regulations must be paid."

"Any extra charge can be prepaid in Postage Stamps."

The form and notice were printed in black.

The forms were bound up in books containing 20 each, and the charge made was £1 os. 6d. per book. No *Gazette* notice or regulation regarding their issue was published. A supply was sent to each of the Post and Telegraph Offices throughout the colony, in July, 1882, but the public did not take advantage of them to any extent. Doubtless this was chiefly owing to the extra charge of 6d. made for the forms, which could be obtained in blank for the asking.

Little was heard of the stamped forms for some time, an occasional one only being used in the ordinary course. Sometimes the stamps cut from the forms were sent in as remittances, thus causing some confusion of accounts, in consequence of the extra 6d. charged for the forms themselves. Complaints were then made by some postmasters that the vermin (white ants) were eating the forms, and relief was asked for.

On the matter being referred to the Accountant of Stamps, he stated (8th July, 1890): "In July, 1882, the Department received 500 books of stamped message forms (each book contains 20 forms), which were sent to the principal stations for sale at £1 os. 6d. each. Up to the 1st instant, 75 books have been sold. As the vermin are destroying them at some of the stations, I would suggest that books be returned where none sold for two years."

The Superintendent of Telegraphs thought that as the books had never taken with the public they had better be destroyed.

The Postmaster-General ordered all books to be returned and kept. 414 were returned by the 13th August, 1890, and were stored as directed by the P.M.G.

Used copies of the stamp are cancelled E.T.O. in black or else with an ordinary post-office stamp.

SYNOPSIS.

POSTAL NOTES AND STAMPED TELEGRAM FORMS.

28th October, 1880.	
Postal Notes.	Fee Stamps.
1s., pale green.....	¾d.
2s. 6d., rose-madder.....	1d.
5s., prussian blue.....	2d.
10s., purple.....	3d.
1891.	
1s., 1s. 6d., blue.....	¾d.
2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., blue...	1d.
5s., 7s. 6d., blue.....	2d.
10s., 10s. 6d., 15s., 20s., blue.....	3d.

TELEGRAM FORM.

- 28th October, 1880.
 1s., black, printed on back of 1s. Postal Note, pale green.
 July, 1882.
 1s. brown stamp, form in black.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 480.)

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

1874.

Up to this time exchanges of correspondence between the various countries had followed no fixed rules, great differences existing.

We copy from an Almanac of the year 1875 a brief list of rates on ordinary letters from France to the principal foreign countries :

- 25 centimes to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg,
- 30 centimes to Belgium and Switzerland,
- 40 centimes to Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and Portugal,
- 50 centimes to Russia and the United States of America,
- 60 centimes to Austria, Sweden and Greece,
- 70 centimes to Norway,
- 80 centimes to Egypt,
- 1 fr. to countries beyond the sea, the British colonies, etc.

When the letter was fully prepaid, that is, from its point of origin to its destination, it was marked with a red hand stamp with the letters P. D. (paid to destination.)



When the rate of prepayment was for only a part of the distance and the consignee had also to pay a rate, which happened pretty often, the letter was marked with the red stamp P. P. (paid to a given point).

Finally when the postage was paid to the French frontier only, this was shown by the red stamp P. F. (paid to frontier).

The treaties relating to the exchange of correspondence were called *Postal Conventions*, and France was at that time connected by such treaties with sixteen nations ; as to the other countries, either the letters sent from France could not be prepaid to their destination, or else they had to be conveyed by foreign vessels, etc.

The rates for postage of letters, registration, for newspapers, printed matter and samples, the progression of the weights, the conditions of obligatory or optional prepayment, to the port of departure and arrival, varying again, according as the transportation was by French, English or other steamers, were exceedingly confusing and necessitated the use of an indicator, which the public and even the postal clerks could not always understand.

On the proposition of the United States, an international commission met in Paris in 1863, in order to study out the means for remedying this tiresome

state of affairs ; the object was to arrive, if possible, at a uniform rate which, while benefitting the public to a great extent, should relieve the various post-offices from the task of keeping a most complicated set of accounts.*

The scheme was not yet ripe, and the discussions did not lead to any practical result. The idea was not adopted until eleven years later.

On the 15th September, 1874, a fresh congress met at Berne, in which were the representatives of twenty nations of Europe, the United States of America and Egypt, and on the 9th of October following was founded the General Postal Union, which was later to be extended considerably and render immense service.

According to the articles of this first treaty, the contracting countries form, as it were, but one postal territory.

The tax on simple letters was 25 centimes (5 cents) for 10 grammes ; letters not prepaid were taxed double.

The tariff on postal cards was half that on letters.

That on printed matter, commercial papers and samples was 7 centimes per 50 grammes.

However, in order to adapt these taxes to the various monetary systems of all the countries, a certain latitude had to be allowed : 20 to 32 centimes for the letters, 5 to 11 centimes for the printed matter. It was also agreed that correspondence like that of the United States, which would have to travel more than 3000 nautical miles, might be subjected to an additional charge of about one half the Union rates.

The registration fee remained that of the country in which the object was posted.

Prepayment was made by means of stamps.

Finally, and this simplifies admirably the relations between the administrations of the different countries, each administration keeps the amount received for prepayments and on the other hand distributes, without any further remuneration, the letters which come from abroad ; it was supposed that each country received from another country as many letters as it sent to that country. The contracting nations were then, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The territory

*The accounting was done formerly, for objects not prepaid, by debiting each country sending with an agreed price per kilogramme of letters or printed matter, which the offices showed by means of hand stamps similar to the following, which were applied by Great Britain to letters or printed matter going to France and coming from the different countries over the water.



In spite of what has been said, these stamps were not rates to be recovered from the public, and still less were they taxes applied to Gibraltar.

thus constituted represented a superficies of about 37 millions of square kilometres with a population of three hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants. † France gave in her adhesion to the treaty of Berne, but the crushing sacrifices which she had just imposed on herself in order to pay the expenses of the war and the liberation of the territory did not allow her to give up immediately her postal rates, which had been increased, as we have seen, in 1871. It was not till the 3d of June, 1875, that M. Léon Say presented to the National Assembly a bill approving the treaty of Berne and modifying the internal postal arrangements ; here are a few passages from the explanation of the reasons :

“There exists, we believe, a strict obligation to bring our internal postal tariffs into harmony with our international tariffs, in order to avoid well founded criticism, caused by the high rates of the former as compared with the latter, and the anomalies which are the result. In other words, taking into consideration the progressive rate on letters by 15 grammes, a letter of 14 grammes sent from Paris to Versailles should not cost 40 centimes, when that same letter addressed to St. Petersburg would not cost more than 30 centimes.

“Now that is what would happen if, after having joined the General Postal Union, we were to keep our internal progression of weights. Art. 3 of the annexed bill would therefore have for its object the reform of this progression in such a way as to avoid the anomaly pointed out, and at the same time to reduce as little as possible the resources of the Treasury.”

Then follow tables in which the weight of simple letters is increased from 10 to 15 grammes and the rate maintained as before at 15c for letters circulating in the district of the same office, including Paris, and 25c for letters circulating throughout France and Algiers. The rate on letters weighing more than 15 grammes was slightly increased.

This law was voted without discussion on the 3d of August, 1875 ; thus France became definitely a part of the General Postal Union from the 1st January, 1876. The rates then fixed for the prepayment of letters, cards and printed matter to countries of the Union were as high as the treaty permitted :

	For all the Countries of the Union.	Except for the United States of America.
Ordinary letters, per 15 grammes	30 centimes	40 centimes
Postal cards	15 centimes	20 centimes
Newspapers, printed matter, commercial papers, specimens, per 50 grammes	5 centimes	8 centimes

In 1875 France had asked for her colonies to be admitted to the Postal Union, at the same time that Great Britain was asking for the admission of her Indian Empire ; a special conference which met at Berne on the 17th of January, 1876, agreed to this, but not without some difficulty.

These admissions were soon followed by that of most of the British, Danish, Spanish, Dutch and Portugese colonies, then Canada, the Argentine

† A commemorative plate to perpetuate the remembrance of the General Postal Union has just been placed on the building of the former Federal Diet at Berne, where the conferences took place.

In 1878, the Congress of Paris gave rise to considerable reforms in the matter of international exchanges ; these reforms, certainly among the most useful that history has to record, permitted this union of states to be called the Universal Postal Union. After twenty years of existence it includes almost all the civilized countries of the earth ; in fact, there lacks only China, Arabia, a few countries in Africa and a few islands without importance.

Republic, Brazil, Japan, Mexico, Montenegro, Peru, Persia and San Salvador.

ARTHUR MAURY.

Mr. A. LeB. points out to us a French unpaid letter of which we have no knowledge: It is a 15c, the 1 of which is surcharged with a figure 2 in thick ink so as to form 25; this stamp was found on a letter bearing the date stamp of Le Mans, 30th Sept., 1871.

Do any of our readers have any knowledge of other copies, or could they supply us with information on this subject?

To be continued.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Of course it was a big stake to hold £10,000 worth of Australians as a single collection. But it is a thousand pities such a grand lot should be broken up and scattered in all directions. We shall have the French wit coming down upon our society as it did some ten years ago, and once more pointing at us as a society "largely composed of collectors without collections." But the reply would be different to-day to what it was then, when Mr. Philbrick and a few others had just sold out. To-day the finest collections in the world are to be found in the society. Of course, from a purely philatelic point of view, every breaking up of a large collection is an event to be greatly regretted.

Mr. Castle commenced his splendid collection of Australians twenty-two years ago—in 1872. During all those years Australians have been his specialty. He has gathered in his gems in all directions, swallowing collections wholesale. Amongst the most notable collections of Australians that he has annexed may be mentioned those of Mr. J. C. Carrick of Manchester, Mr. David Hill of Melbourne, Mr. Basset Hull of Tasmania, and Lieut. Beddow of Tasmania. He went in for everything, used and unused. No half measures. He did not consider a collection complete unless every stamp was represented, used and unused. And for "fine condition" there is probably no keener eye than that of M. P. Castle. Grand margins and light postmarks were his *sine qua non*. A stamp that did not come fully up to this standard was rejected, or admitted as a makeshift, and then only if better than any average specimen. Therefore his collection was simply superb—in what he termed "mint condition."

A brief resumé of a few of the leading features of the collection will be of interest to the readers of the A. J. of P. :—

New South Wales.—Nearly 700 Sydney views, comprising about fifty unused specimens, with complete plates of all varieties.

Tasmania.—Several complete plates and a magnificent selection of unused specimens of the first issue.

A unique collection of all the known varieties of the very rare and interesting series of rouletted stamps.

This country is absolutely complete.

Victoria—First Issue.—A superb assemblage of these interesting stamps, including many hundred specimens, a large proportion being unused and in blocks.

A matchless lot of the "Emblems" and other issues.

Western Australia.—A grand lot of the early issues; practically complete in the rouletted and other issues.

South Australia.—This country is specially noticeable for a remarkably strong and nearly complete set of the rare Departmentals, inclusive of about 200 unused specimens.

Queensland.—A superb lot, practically complete in all varieties of watermark and perforation.

New Zealand.—Very strong in the rare rouletted varieties, and including many absolutely unique specimens.

English and Europeans, European and English. Saving the changes to-day in philatelic circles on this side of the water, these two divisions are growing more and more in favor here every day, and seem likely to be in the ascendant for a long while to come. All the signs, astronomical and otherwise, point to their continued popularity. The London Philatelic Society have started cataloguing Europeans, and probably will be some years on the work. Then, as to English, we have the promise of a superb and most exhaustive work by Mr. Hastings Wright and Mr. Creeke. Several dealers are making a specialty of English, and "discoveries" are the order of the day.

In Europeans Mr. Castle has been quietly accumulating for years. He was buying *unused* Continentals when the Continental collectors would look at nothing but used specimens. Now they see the error of their ways, and are paying enormous prices for unused specimens. Where prices will stop for unused Europeans no one knows. Some even think that we are only at the beginning of the rise of prices for the once despised unused Europeans. The foresight of the keen English collector must give many a jealous pang to the internal economy of many an eminent German collector.

Our societies have all started the season well.

The London Philatelic Society had its first meeting on Friday, 19th October. Its room was crowded. Amongst those present were Lord Kingston, who presided, Major Evans, Messrs. Castle, Bacon, Garth, Tilleard, Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, Hastings, Wright, Creeke, Pearce, Maycock, &c. New members came up for election—the United States, Canada, New Zealand, India and Russia.

The London Philatelic Exchange commences with a balance in hand of some £25, and it has wisely reduced its subscription from one guinea to ten shillings, and has also made the curious arrangement that "visitors may be admitted on payment of 2s. 6d., on the condition that such visitor be a well-known dealer, that he be introduced by a member, and that he could only be admitted once during any particular season." Of course the *quid pro quo* for the half crown is the liberty to participate in the sale and barter of stamps, that, I understand, constitutes the main business of the Exchange.

The City of London Philatelic Club is also in a healthy condition. It has in fact carried on its meetings right through even the summer months, when most of us take a period of rest from matters philatelic.

In the provinces things are also looking up; a new and attractive feature being lectures on some phase of collecting, illustrated with lantern slides.

At the first meeting of the London Philatelic Society Lord Kingston read a very interesting paper on renovating old postage stamps, which will appear in due course in the London *Philatelist*. If I were at liberty to summarize the paper I should hesitate to do so, for Lord Kingston's remedy needs all the clearness of detail that he gave it to make it safe; but I may

say that the component parts of the renovation bath are quicksilver and nitric acid. He exhibited stamps that he had renovated by his process. Up to this time, however, it seems to me that the renovating agents employed are such strong acids that they almost destroy the surface of a stamp. The face of the smoothest paper is roughened to almost coarse brown paper texture. The ordinary renovator is now common property.

Lord Kingston, I am glad to say, was looking much better than most of us expected to see him, after his serious illness; but he has evidently had a terrible shaking. He is off to Algiers to recruit. After the business of the evening was over, he laid the volumes of his grand collection of English on the table for the inspection of the members present. The albums were some five or six in number; in size they were immense quartos, superbly full bound in morocco and gilt. The leaves were not movable. With such a complete collection his lordship could well afford to do without movable leaves. The rarest stamps were represented by blocks and pairs and numberless shades. Of the 1s. green, October, there was, wanting two stamps, a complete sheet. A philatelist iconoclast present confessed to having cut that sheet. What time the meeting broke up I cannot say, as when I left, at a late hour, at least half a dozen heads were grouped admiringly over each volume, and I am certain if all were to be satisfied it would have to be an all-night sitting. After all, even in a complete collection, the movable leaves retain the advantage. For instance, if Lord Kingston could have arranged his collection in our glass exhibition frames, all might have had a still greater philatelic feast.

In No. 2 of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, published by Messrs. Hilcker & Co., there is the first instalment of the confessions of a stamp forger. They are most enjoyably frank, and come, evidently, from a well-known party who has paid the penalty of his enterprise, if I may read between the lines. He says he is about to retire and lead an honest life on the money which he has gained by his ingenuity. If he is the party I suspect him to be he may well retire, for he has lately sold his collection to a London dealer for close on £2,000. He tells his fellow forgers to look out for themselves, as "a reformed swindler cannot be expected to be very tender to those who are still working an almost played-out game." It is some comfort to know on such authority that the game of forging stamps is almost played out. Of his victims he says: "One of them I especially remember. There was nothing he didn't know. You *couldn't* deceive him if you tried. Well, he laid the foundation of my fortune. I can't exactly say what he was worth to me, but I shall be putting it extremely low if I say £50. If he is among my readers, I should advise him to have his collection examined by a competent judge. There are many things in it that would cause him considerable surprise. I think," he goes on to confess, "I made more money out of the bargain hunters than I did of all the rest of my connection put together." The moral of which, of course, is: Deal only with first-class firms, even if you don't get bargains out of every approval book.

In previous letters I have remarked on the extraordinary prices paid for books relating to Philately at some of our auctions, but the most extraordinary prices of all were those which bound volumes of the London *Philatelist* fetched at Ventom, Bull & Cooper's last sale. Vols. 1 and 2 of the London *Philatelist* and a copy of the London Philatelic Society's work on India and Ceylon were put up for sale. Vol. 1 of the London *Philatelist*, after brisk

competition from all parts of the room, was knocked down for £6.6.0!! And vol. 2 ran up to £3.5.0! The comical part of the business lies in the explanation that any number up to 150 may be had from the publishers, the price for vol. 1 being £1.1.0 and vol. 2 £1. 6s. bound handsomely in half morocco, gilt top and rough edges, precisely similar to those auctioned for the prices mentioned. India and Ceylon fetched 26s. being a shilling more than it can be had from the publishers in any quantity.

There is of course some excuse for these prices. In the first place the imprint of the London Philatelic Society is worth a great deal now-a-days, and in the second place its works are rarely advertised: even in its official organ they are dismissed in the smallest type that can be read without a microscope, as though the society were ashamed of its own productions.

The auction of Mr. Castle's philatelic effects was a curious compound of success and failure. The first day was quite a success, the second day was "a frost," as to prices and attendance. Damaged copies (all most scrupulously noted in the catalogue) made buyers chary. Nevertheless on the first day the attendance was large and the prices often tall, but the damaged cargo was at a fearful discount on the second day.

Some of your neighbors are shipping some American collections for sale at our English auctions under the impression that they will get better prices. I have seen an early copy of one of the catalogues, and I may give them a hint, and that is, that no English auctioneer will be likely to cultivate the patience necessary to sell split up lots of low value stamps in the American fashion. The English auctioneer will not go the break neck pace required to rattle off a paying quantity of lots at a dollar a lot. He prefers to nod up the bids from a *start* of four or five dollars to ten or twenty dollars a lot, whiffing a good cigar between the bids. Therefore, I anticipate that the coming sale catalogued by the American in lots ranging from a quarter dollar to a dollar will afford us considerable amusement. When patience and profanity are exhausted the demand will probably be that the remaining lots be put up "per page."

Of course there are a few good stamps. In one auction of an American collection to be sold here I note the following: "Grove Hill, Ala., 5c black on white, used on original, a stamp uncatalogued and unknown heretofore, probably the only copy in existence."

Already our winter meetings are getting quite lively, so much so that at the recent meeting of a society of stampists one stampist most affectionately offered to carry a brother stampist down the stairs by the plentiful margin of his auditory canal and introduce him to the — street.

Amongst recent big discoveries the biggest price is being asked for a 9 kr Baden on the green paper of the 6 kr. A specimen was put up at Ventom, Bull & Cooper's last sale with a reserve of £100. The auctioneer announced the reserve when he put up the lot. After an ominous silence the stamp was withdrawn, but I know of one collector who was prepared to go to the length of £60 for it. The only other specimens known up to date was lately purchased by Dr. Lindenberg for £100. Hence the reserve of £100. But it is quite an open question yet whether the discovery is absolute. The specimen on sale was on show at one of our London philatelic meetings, and no one, it is true, could discover a flaw; but it was on the original envelope, and

so many clever things have been done in this way of reversing Spanish and United States centres, that no specialist would dream of venturing a positive opinion until he had the stamp off the original for a closer inspection. I have known a cut out and reversed centre puzzle a good judge even after he had got it off "the original."

Gilbert Harrison is dead! The news came as a shock this week. He had only been ill a few weeks. The last time I saw him he looked the very picture of robust health, in the prime of life. But I understood that the cause of his death was, nevertheless, an old wound—cancer in the back, resulting from an injury received years ago whilst playing foot ball. The philatelic world sustains a great loss in his death for he was a splendid specialist. The London Philatelic Society in particular will have great cause to regret his loss for there is no one to fill up the gap. He was writing a fine monograph on the stamps of Afghanistan and Cashmere for the society to publish. I am told he has probably left enough materials to complete Afghanistan, but as to Cashmere, it is hard to see who is to take up the work he has left undone. He was also preparing a series of articles on the Envelopes of the United States for the London *Philatelist*. How far that work has advanced I cannot say. Stanley Gibbon's Handbook on the stamps of the Portuguese Indies was mainly his work though done in conjunction with Lieut. Napier. As a collector he latterly confined his attention to Afghanistan, Cashmere, Portuguese Indies and United States envelopes. His collection of United States envelopes would probably rival even the best on your own side, for he spared neither time, labor nor expense in building up and completing it. A few months since he put his Afghans into the hands of Stanley Gibbons for sale, the price quoted being about £6,000. The surprise which is expressed at his death is even greater than in Tapling's case, for everybody knew of Tapling's serious illness, and of his peculiar weakness of the chest, but Gilbert Harrison looked more like a blustering young farmer than an ailing man, and no one seemed to have heard even that he was seriously ill. He was working on his hobby to the last. Only a short time before his death he sent to London from his home in Yorkshire for some books he wanted for reference, but a message followed from his sister requesting the books to be kept back, as he was too ill to look at them. Soon after this came the sad news of his death. Of course it is early days yet to surmise even what will become of his grand collections, but I expect they will fall to the lot of Stanley Gibbons for sale, as Mr. C. J. Phillips, the head of the firm, is an old friend.

Philately has suffered severely by the early death of some of its most promising writers. Pemberton, the most brilliant of all, was cut off when he had just completed his 36th year. Tapling was about the same age when he died, and Gilbert Harrison cannot be much older. Truly, those whom the gods love, frequently die young. Still, we have to counterbalance those immeasurable disappointments the prolonged life and work of such philatelic patriarchs as Westoby who is nearly 80 years of age, Legrand, 74; Philbrick whose silver locks proclaim him to be over the allotted span; M. Moens over 60; Dr. Viner over 80, and M. P. Castle, whose age I do not just now quite recall.

Mr. Denton, of Taunton, Massachusetts, contributes an article to the November issue of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* on the arrangement of special collections, which cannot fail to raise a smile on the faces of

English specialists. He suggests certain lines of grouping and inserts his idea of the number of stamps to be provided for. Great Britain and her colonies have, we are informed, "a total issue of 6,600 varieties." Very much "over." The English colonial specialist who can confine himself to 6,600 varieties and yet pretend to be a specialist exists only in the calm atmosphere of New England. Here, alas, for our pockets and our time specialism does not travel on such simple lines. He also evidently thinks all surcharged stamps should be boycotted. One would have thought that the fallacy of such an absurdity had long since given way to the common sense recognition of the difference between what is a genuine necessity, and a probable imposition. In most cases now-a-days information is obtainable to enable a collector to separate the necessary surcharge from the rank impostor made for the deliberate purpose of swindling collectors.

Friend Brown, of Salisbury, seems to make a name for himself as a Philatelic writer of specialist renown. He has constituted himself an undoubted authority on Straits Settlements (native States) stamps, his work on those much surcharged labels is promised for the first of next month. And now he announces that he intends to specialize the much perforated stamps of Holland and the Dutch colonies. When he has finished he will be competent to give us a work on the vagaries of the perforators. He has shown considerable taste in his choice of fresh fields, for the pretty series of Dutch stamps will always be good favorites. It is no secret that a rise is expected in Dutch early issues, for certain cute ones have been doing a quiet corner in early issues unused till now you may whistle almost in vain for a decent selection of unused early Dutch. I confess to a slight weakness in the direction of Dutch myself, and were I not handicapped with such a practically unworked country as Transvaal I should dip into Holland and colonies.

It is becoming the fashion for philatelists of considerable means and with plenty of time on their hands to go scampering off to other lands on a tour of research. A well known specialist having got it into his head that there must be good hunting ground to pay the specialist in Spain has started on tour, and I should not be surprised if he came back with his portmanteau well filled with desirable stuff, and a fair proportion of rare good things. He is one of the most fortunate men in the London society so far as luck goes in coming across unexpected.

In my last letter I gave you a few tall prices fetched by Transvaals at a recent auction. I now learn that the dealers, to whom most of the big rarities fell, have since sold their lots at double what they gave for them. Theodore Buhl & Co., who bought the 1s. red surcharge tête bêche pair for £20 have sold it for £45. So that my prophecy of long prices for Transvaals looks promising for fulfilment even sooner than I expected.

Mr. Arnold Morley, our Postmaster General, has been speaking on postal reform, and much of what he said will bear repeating here as being of interest to philatelists. He said: The question of American mails was a very thorny one, because Bristol, Cork, and other Chambers, would not come to an agreement, but he would be glad to carry out to the best of his power the spirit of any resolutions passed by Chambers of Commerce. The question of Imperial penny postage had occupied a great deal of his time, and there was one vital point. It was not only the loss of 100,000l. a year, but that the homeward

letter would pay postage to the colonies, while the British Post Office had to handle and deliver it. He was often told by candid critics that the reason why the Post Office could not carry out important reforms was because of the perverse obstinacy of the permanent officers, but having now had two years of fairly hard work in the Department, he did not hesitate to say that there was not an atom of foundation for the suggestion. He had detected evidence of no desire but to maintain the efficiency of the Post Office to the highest possible point, and adapt it to the varied needs of the civilization under which they lived. If the Department adopted a hundredth part of the suggestions that poured in from all sides for reforms and alterations, they would prove that they were not worthy of the public confidence, and would cease to be entitled to claim that the Post Office supplied a service far superior to that of any country in the world. After referring to the new mail service between London, Bristol, and South Wales, he said that in those matters they were at the mercy of the railway companies. Reforms were delayed and postponed for years from the difficulty of getting co-operation on reasonable terms from those great corporations on which Parliament conferred monopolies and privileges of great value. When Parliament gave railway companies those monopolies they should have imposed conditions at least that her Majesty's mails should be carried at a reasonable rate, if not for nothing. It was a startling fact that they now paid more for the carriage of mails per letter in these days of railways and steamboats than they did in the old coaching days in the early part of the century. They estimated that the carriage of mails now came to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for every postal packet carried, and Sir Rowland Hill estimated that the cost in his time was only a very small fraction of a farthing. In 1854 Lord Canning, Postmaster General, reported that ten years previously the Post Office received from the coach contractors about 200*l.* a year for the privilege of carrying the mails twice a day between Lancaster and Carlisle, whereas then the same service performed by the railways cost the Post Office 12,000*l.* a year. That showed the difficulties which they had to meet and the heavy charges they had to pay for the existing services and for new services which they required at the hands of the railway companies.

Mr. Castle, according to Mr. C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons), gave up collecting Australians, and sold out, not for the filthy lucre, but because, like his great prototype Alexander the Great, he found there were no fresh conquests to be made. He was complete, and there was consequently no further collecting to be done in that direction.

Are we then to infer that, even in the case of the most professedly keen philatelist, a complete collection is not, as one would innocently imagine, a joy for ever to the happy possessor; but a simple surfeit that ends in a sale. It is a curious confession to make. We know the keenest delight is in the hunt, but surely there should be some durable pleasure in possession. I can fortunately recommend one country in which such surfeiting finality is not likely to be reached in a hurry. I refer of course to Transvaal. No country presents half so many unsolved problems, or offers more genuine interest and scope for the shrewd specialist.

The Ideal Album and Catalogue trouble promises to reach the acute stage. Vigorous kicks are beginning to be administered, and altogether I am seriously meditating the purchase of a good reliable shillalah. Here's a

Mr. Matthew Knight dilating on the subject of a local catalogue in Stanley Gibbon's monthly journal, and here's what the spalpeen says about us inoffensive specialists. Says he, "When any collector shall have become a specialist, and the powers of his intellect are frittered away upon puerile and infinitesimal varieties we shall deservedly be dubbed an association of cranks. The advanced philatelist will be the death of philately, if he cannot be tethered and restrained." Think of it now! Bedad, if I could get within a day's reach of master Knight, it's myself, sure, that would want tethering! Frittering away our intellects! Sure an' some people ain't got any brains to fritter away!

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

THE SURCHARGED STAMPS OF THE 1893 ISSUE OF VENEZUELA.

We publish a letter that we have received treating of the stamps surcharged with the arms of Venezuela, of which we spoke in our last number.

NEW YORK, September 7, 1894.

MR. TOMAS DE ARREDONDO Y B.,
Caracas, Venezuela.

DEAR SIR :—I have just received a copy of your paper which seems to show that you hold the opinion that the surcharged Venezuelan stamps at present on sale by me and other dealers in the United States are counterfeit. We are very much surprised that you should fall into such an error, as, in view of your position, you must know that the Venezuelan Government sold all that it had at a very low price; consequently they *can* be sold at their present low price, and could even be sold much cheaper if it were necessary. Certainly, nobody would buy a clean stamp of twenty bolivares and surcharge it just for the pleasure of selling it at about fifty cents, which is the price at which they can be bought in quantities.

I enclose a price list of these stamps, and should be much pleased to receive your order for any quantity that you may desire, accompanied by the amount. If you desire to send me a small order first, in order to make sure they are genuine, I shall be pleased to fill your small order, awaiting larger ones later on. Meanwhile, I remain,

Very truly yours,

G. B. CALMAN.

To this we reply to Mr. Calman that *we have not seen any decree* of the Venezuelan Government *authorizing the sale of these stamps at such low prices*, for which reason we believe that these stamps must still be deposited in the National Treasury of Public Instruction; *and we continue to believe* that these surcharges *have been done abroad*, for which purpose use has been made of the large quantity of stamps of the issue of 1882 that was stolen by different chiefs of the last government of Venezuela as well as of those stolen from the stock that existed in the editorial office of *La Opinion Nacional*, which was sacked.

Mr. Calman is doubtless ignorant of the fact that there was a wholesale plunder of the stamps *without surcharge* of 1882, and these stamps are not in the country, which causes us to believe that the stamps that were taken abroad have been used for the manufacture of these coat-of-arms surcharges.

Mr. Calman must understand that we do not mean to say that he is the one who has counterfeited these surcharges, for he may have been deceived in buying them, or it may be that those he has are genuine, this we will not deny

either, but we *will* say that we have our doubts about these stamps, whether offered by him or by other foreign dealers, since we have not seen, nor has any other Venezuelan philatelist seen any decree of the Government authorizing the sale of these stamps at low prices.

If Mr. Calman has any knowledge of this decree and the number of the *Gaceta Oficial* in which it was published, we would thank him to let us know.
—*Caracas Filatellco.*

Our esteemed contemporary is certainly mistaken as to the status of the stamps in question. We have compared enlarged photographs of the REMAINDER lot with those of some purchased, at the time of issue, in Caracas, at their face value, and they are absolutely alike in every particular. The fact that the Government of Venezuela did not issue a decree in regard to the sale of remainders does not prove that they did not sell them *en bloc*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19, 1894.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Dear Sir :—In your October issue, received two or three days ago, on page 481, Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, refers to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer's claim that he has a U. S. 1874 envelope, 2c brown, die B₂ on *fawn* paper. Only a few hours before reading that article I discovered three copies of that die on *fawn* paper among my *duplicate* entires. I at once transferred one to my collection, and failing to find it catalogued, made a mental note to report it to you. If Die B₂ on white is worth \$8, and on amber \$10, I should think, on *fawn*, \$15 would be none to high a quotation. What do you think?

Yours truly,

H. F. KING.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

Gentlemen :—The October number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY just received. I see that on Pages 480 and 481 that Mr. Geo. L. Toppan claims to have discovered a new variety of the die B, 2c brown on manilla paper. If the gentleman had taken the trouble to look over the files of my U. S. Postage Stamp Catalogues, he would have found the die B₁ and B₂ given correctly on page 48, sixth edition, Jan. 1st, 1887, Nos. 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097.

That the stamp was known to me also in 1886, he will find by referring to my 5th edition of U. S. Postage Stamp Catalogue, issued April 1st, 1886, page 31, Nos. 753 and 753a. There are but two distinct types of the die B variety, although sub varieties could be produced by improper printing.

"Credit to whom credit is due."

Respectfully,

E. B. STERLING.

NOTES.

Le Timbre Poste states that in December or January the New Caledonia stamps will be surcharged "*Protectorat des Iles Wallis et Futuna*" for use in those Islands..

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The 50c gray, of the Congo Free State, although catalogued a year ago, was only issued on November 9th last.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The 10pf single and reply, and the 3pf reply postal cards of Bavaria, dated "94," are issued watermarked with vertical wavy lines.

The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser states that a sheet of the current 2½ penny stamps of Great Britain, printed on the gummed side and with watermark inverted, was issued during the first week of November at Southampton.



Through the kindness of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. D. Benjamin, we are enabled to illustrate the proposed new issue of Hankow stamps which is being printed in London.



We illustrate below the Zambesia stamps chronicled last month. Also the South African Republic Revenue Stamp used postally, chronicled in same number.



The London Philatelist has seen the ½ and 3p, 4, 36, 48 and 96c stamps of Ceylon, and the 2, 18 and 30c stamps of Hongkong, all watermarked Crown and C. C., imperforate and in unused condition.



From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* we learn that a new issue of adhesive stamps is in preparation for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.



Through the kindness of Mr. R. de Villard we are enabled to illustrate the new stamps of China which were to have been issued on November 17th, the birthday of the Queen dowager. The values and colors are as follows : 1c red, 2c light green, 3c pale yellow, 4c rose, 5c brown, 6c yellow, 9c green, 12c orange, and 24c carmine.





According to the *Austria Philatelist* the postal cards of Zululand, the issue of which was announced last year, have only just appeared. As we did not illustrate them at the time, we shall do so now.

Zululand.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 POST CARD - ~~GRAND BRITAIN & IRELAND~~
 (GRAND ZULULAND)
 (THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE)



POST CARD
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE
ZULULAND
 THE ANSWERED CARD
 IS INTENDED FOR
 THE ANSWER



We illustrate below the British Bechuanaland Postal Card chronicled last month :

POST CARD
~~CAPE OF GOOD HOPE~~
BRITISH BECHUANALAND
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



We read in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* that Amoy, another one of the Chinese treaty ports, is to issue a series of adhesive stamps, up to five dollars.

We illustrate here the Wuhu stamps referred to in our September number :



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

There has been a second issue of the provisional zatts on 64 atts of Siam similar to the preceding, except that there are no varieties of surcharge, as only one type, the fourth variety (small "2"), of the preceding issue was used.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *London Philatelist*, the Indian Post Office authorities are considering the issue of 2, 3 and 5 rupees adhesive stamps, and also of a newspaper wrapper.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Der Philatelist has seen the 2 bajocchi of Romagna, cut diagonally in two and used as a 1 bajocchi. The specimen in question was on the original envelope.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 50c adhesive stamp has just been issued. It is of the same type as the 30c of the preceding issue, but printed in orange.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

50c orange

CONFEDERATE STATES.—**Baton Rouge.**—Mr. Thomas Ridpath has shown us an hitherto unknown variety, being a 10c blue on white paper somewhat similar to the other values; it is upon an entire envelope and cancelled "Dec. 18." We shall illustrate it next month.

Adhesive stamp.

10c blue

ANGOLA.—According to *The Monthly Journal*, the 2½r newspaper stamp was surcharged 25r in blue sometime last August.

Adhesive stamp.

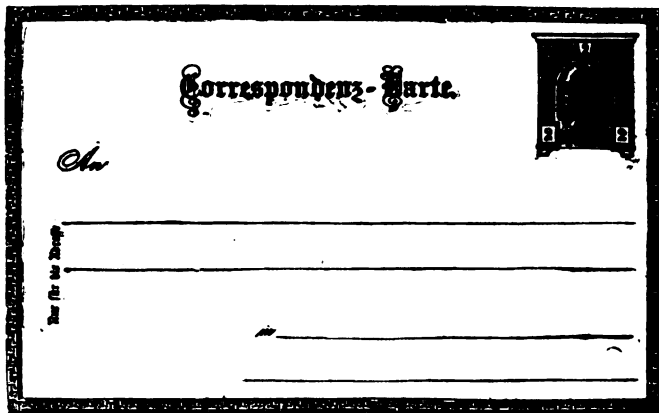
Provisional issue.

Perforated.

25r on 2½r brown, blue surcharge

AUSTRIA.—We learn from the *Postwertzeichenkunde* that the current 2kr postal card exists with a 5kr stamp.

Postal card.



5kr brown, buff (error)

BENIN.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the following uncatalogued surcharges, all of which, our contemporary states, were issued at least 18 months ago; *la Gazette Timbrologique* chronicles the 20 and 30c unpaid letter stamps surcharged diagonally upwards.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

Surcharged "BENIN" diagonally from left to right downwards.

1° Black surcharge.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1c black on blue | 25c black on rose |
| 2c brown on buff | 30c brown on bistre |
| 4c claret on lavender | 35c black on orange |
| 5c green on greenish | 40c red on straw |
| 15c blue | 75c carmine on rose |
| 20c red on green | 1fr bronze green on straw |
| 2° Red surcharge. | |
| 4c claret on lavender | |
| 5c green on greenish | |
| 10c black on lavender | |
| 25c black on rose | |
| 35c black on orange | |
| 75c carmine on rose | |

Paid letter stamp.



Surcharged " BENIN " horizontally in red.

5c black	20c black
10c "	30c "

Surcharged diagonally in black.

20c black
30c "

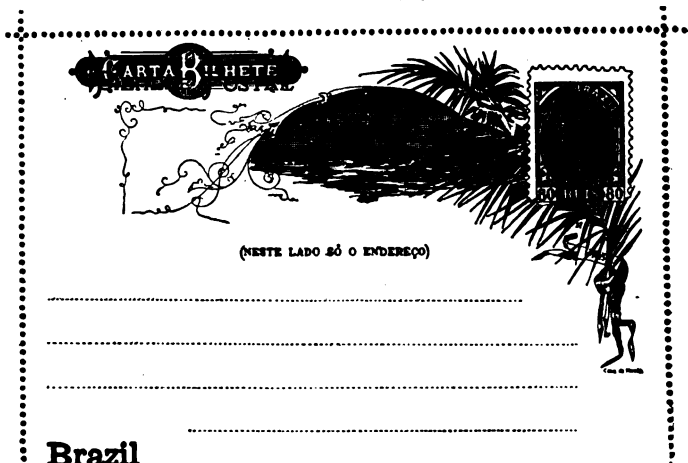
BRAZIL.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* a 100r letter card of the same type as the 80r but with stamp of new has been issued; Mr. Nielsen sends us the new 300r adhesive of same type as the 300r chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 11 1/2.
300r green and black.

Letter card.



Brazil

100r red, blue and black, gray

BOLIVIA.—*L'Intermediaire de la Timbrologie* has seen an imperforate pair of 5c blue, lithographed, 1893.

Adhesive stamp.



Lithographed.
Unperforated.
5c blue

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—We have received a provisional 1½p card, in the shape of the current 1p card of Great Britain, surcharged at top “British Bechuanaland” and the stamp surcharged THREE HALF PENCE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
POST OFFICE GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
BRITISH BECHUANALAND
(GRANDE BRITAÑA E IRLANDA)
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



Postal card.
1½p on 1p vermilion, buff

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—The 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 reis adhesive stamps of the new type have just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½ and 11½x12.

5r orange
11or reddish violet
5r chocolate

20r lavender
25r green
50r blue

CHILI.—We have received a new official postal card, as per illustration
Official postal card.

★ TARJETA DE SERVICIO ★

Administracion Principal de Correos

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Señor _____

No value, blue, gray marblized

CEYLON.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the current 25c adhesive stamp with "25" printed in yellow.
Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 25c brown and yellow

CONGO FREE STATE.—At the time of going to press we have received from Mr. Witt the new issue of stamps for the Congo, printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons; they are of the style of the Borneo stamps, but of the size of our Columbian issue and of more striking designs than the Borneo; they certainly are beauties.
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 15.
 5c pale blue, centre black (view of Matadi)
 10c red brown " (Stanley Falls)
 25c yellow orange " (Falls of Inkissi)
 50c green " (Railroad bridge on the Mopoxo)
 1fr lilac " (Elephant hunt)
 5fr carmine " (Native chiefs)

CHINKIANG.—A 1c postal card has been issued by the post office of this treaty port.

Postal card.



1c brown, white

ECUADOR.—*Le Timbre Poste* has seen the 10c Telegraph stamp of 1892 and the 50c of 1894 issue used postally.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.



Perforated.
10c blue, red surcharge
40c brown

FINLAND.—We have seen the 20p of the 1875-82 issue perforated $11 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamp.

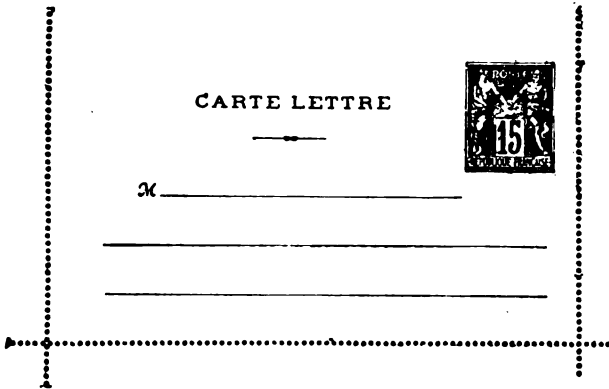


Perforated $11 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
20p ultramarine

FRANCE.—A 15c reply card of the same type as the current single letter card has just been issued. The original card is exactly the same as the single letter card of the same value, but the reply card consists of a

smaller one of similar design attached to the original so as, when folded, to be inside the original.

Letter card.



15c x 15c blue, gray

GRENADA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the stamp on the registration envelope is now printed in gray.

Registration envelope.



Size 152 x 97 mm.

2p gray.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The 12c stamp has just been issued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 12.

12c deep blue.

HONGKONG.—We learn from *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the 10 dollar revenue stamp has been surcharged 5 dollars (in two lines) in Gothic characters for postal use.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5d on 10d rose, black surcharge

TRAVANCORE.—The *London Philatelist* states that the stamp on the 2ch envelope is now lithographed instead of embossed. *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* chronicles as having just been issued, a ½ch adhesive of same type as remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Watermarked a shell.

½ch dull mauve

Envelope.

White laid paper.

2ch rose (lithographed)

ITALY.—We are the fortunate possessors of an unknown Italian rarity in the shape of a pair, tête bêche, of the 5c black of the first issue, in unused condition.

Adhesive stamp.

5c black, tête bêche

LIBERIA.—The current stamps come now surcharged ○ S
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 1c vermilion, black surcharge
- 2c light blue, red surcharge
- 4c green and black, red surcharge
- 8c brown and black, red surcharge
- 12c rose, black surcharge
- 16c lilac, " "
- 24c olive green, red surcharge.
- 32c gray blue " "

MALTA.—We have found in our stock a ½p buff, unwatermarked, on vertically laid paper.
Adhesive stamp.



Unwatermarked.
Vertically laid paper.
Perforated.
½p buff

MEXICO.—We have seen a sheet of the current official stamps on which the last vertical row was imperforate horizontally, and did not have any watermark.

Official stamps.



Horizontally laid paper.
Unwatermarked.
Perforated 6 at the left, imperforate at top, bottom and right side.
blue

MONTENEGRO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles, on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the 2ⁿ reply card of 1888, with error “*ció jointe*” printed in black instead of red. At the time of going to press we received the so long heralded unpaid letter stamps.

Postal card.



2x2n black, buff (error).

Unpaid letter stamp.

Perforated 11½.

- 1n red
- 2n yellow green
- 3n orange
- 5n olive brown
- 10n violet
- 20n ultramarine
- 30n blue green
- 50n gray green

MOZAMBIQUE.—We have received the complement of the series of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 25r green
- 50r light blue
- 75r rose
- 80r light green
- 100r brown on buff
- 150r carmine on rose
- 200r dark blue on light blue
- 300r dark blue on buff

MACAO.—We have just received from Messrs R. de Graca and Carvalho the stamps of the 1888 issue and the Postal Cards of the 1885-92 issue surcharged "PROVISORIO" and value in centavos.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 1c on 5r black, red surcharge
- 3c on 20r carmine, green surcharge
- 4c on 25r lilac black surcharge
- 6c on 40r brown, black surcharge
- 8c on 50r blue, red surcharge

13c on 80r gray, black surcharge
 31c on 200r lilac, black surcharge
 47c on 300r orange, green surcharge

Newspaper stamp.



Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c on $2\frac{1}{2}$ r brown, black surcharge

Postal cards.

2c on 10r blue, buff, red surcharge

3c on 20r rose, " green surcharge

5c on 30r green, " red surcharge

5x5c on 30x30r lilac and red, *white*, black surcharge

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current postal cards 0 5c single and reply, printed in dark ultramarine, also the 1c adhesive printed in emerald green and the 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c unpaid letter stamps printed in ultramarine.

Adhesive stamps.



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

1c emerald green

Unpaid letter stamps.



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

10c ultramarine

$12\frac{1}{2}$ c "

Postal cards.

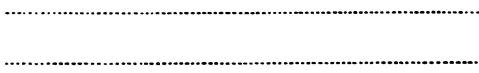


BRIEFKAART

(CARTE POSTALE)

ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)

Zijde voor het adres bestemd. (Côté retour & l'adresse.)



5c deep ultramarine, blue
5x5c " " "

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The ½ cent stamp is now issued in black.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
½c black

NIGER COAST.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles five provisional half penny stamps, one on the 2p stamp of the first issue and four on the 2½p stamps of the same issue.

Adhesive stamps.



I



II



III

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown.

½p on 2p green and carmine, violet surcharge,	Type I
½p on 2½p lilac on blue, carmine	" " II
½p on 2½p lilac on blue, brick red	" " II
½p on 2½p lilac on blue, blue	" " II
½p on 2½p lilac on blue, green	" " III

OBOOK.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 75 centimes of the 1892 issue with double surcharge.
Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
Perforated 14x13½.
75c black on orange, black surcharge, double surcharge

PANAMA.—A provisional 10c stamp has just been created by surcharging the 50c stamp of the 1888 issue in red; we have been informed that it has already been found with surcharge inverted.
Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
Perforated.
10c on 50c brown, red surcharge
10c on 50c " " (inverted)

PERU.—Mr. W. A. Smith has shown us the following Peruvian stamps surcharged in black with bust of Gen. Morales Bermudes, we have seen a horizontal pair of the 2c vermilion with an additional head in the centre of the two stamps.

Adhesive stamps.



1. Without surcharge.
1c orange
1c green
2c mauve
2c carmine
5c blue
10c green
50c green

2. Surcharged Horseshoe and Peru.
 2c vermilion and black
 5c blue and black
 50c rose and black
 1s blue and black

QUEENSLAND.—The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* mentions the current 3p adhesive as existing imperforate.
Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Q and Crown.
 Imperforate.
 3p brown

REUNION.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 75 centimes of the 1892 issue with double surcharge.
Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.
 Perforated 14 x 13½.
 75c black on orange, black surcharge, double surcharge

ROUMANIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 5 bani reply card of the same type as the single card chronicled in September.
Postal cards.



CARTA POSTALA



D _____

5x5b blue, white, F8

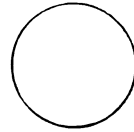
SAN MARINO.—The 10c postal cards, single and reply, are now issued printed in green.

Postal cards.



CARTOLINA POSTALE

DIECI CENTESIMI



NB. Su questo lato non deve
scriversi che il solo indirizzo

10c green, *pale blue*

10 x 10c green, *pale blue F2*

SOMALI COAST.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* states that the 15, 25, 30, 75c, 1, 2 and 5 franc stamps of the inland post, have been issued; the 5fr is triangular in shape like the Obock stamp of the same value, but instead of a camel the central design represents a steamship; the other values are similar to the 1 centime stamp.

Adhesive stamps.



15c green and violet

25c blue and rose

30c rose and gray green

75c orange and violet

1fr black and blue

2fr rose and gray

5fr blue and rose

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 3c postal cards are now issued printed in red.

Postal cards.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



3c red, *buff*

TAHITI.—We read in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the 75c and 1 fr of the now obsolete issue of the French colonies exist surcharged diagonally from right to left "TAHITI" in black.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

75c carmine on *rose*

1fr bronze green on *straw*

TIENTSIN.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of adhesive stamps, regular and unpaid letter; these last are of the same type as the first but surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in two lines.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

¾c green

1c brown

2c violet

5c yellow

10c blue

15c pink

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

¾c green

1c brown

2c violet

5c yellow

10c blue

15c pink.

TIMOR.—The series of adhesives of the new type has just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5r yellow

10r reddish violet

15r chocolate

20r lavender

25r green

50r light blue

75r rose

80r light green

100r brown on *buff*

150r carmine on *rose*

200r dark blue on *light blue*

300r dark blue on *buff*

TRINIDAD.—From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that the 2½, 6p, 1 and 5sh stamps also exist surcharged "O. S."
Official stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p blue, black surcharge
6p olive " "
1sh brown " "



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 12½.

5sh dull lake, black surcharge

TRINIDAD (Principality of.)—The principality of Trinidad situated on an island of that name, a few hundred miles east of Rio de Janeiro (30° west—20° south) has just issued a set of stamps of a design similar to the 18c Borneo stamp, with the central design in black.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½.

5c green and black
10c light brown and black
25c blue and black
50c yellow and black
75c lilac and black
1fr orange and black
5fr gray and black

URUGUAY.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 25c adhesive stamp of the 1887 issue, surcharged OFICIAL in black. The specimen in question had the surcharge inverted.

Official stamps.



Rouletted.

25c²vermilion, black surcharge (surcharge inverted)

VICTORIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the unpaid letter stamps are now printed in red with green centre; *le Timbre Poste* states that the 1, 2 and 3p envelopes exist with additional stamp embossed without color. We have received from Mr. W. Bretschneider the current ½p wrapper printed in orange, which was issued on the 25th of September.

— *Unpaid letter stamps.*



Perforated.

Watermarked V and Crown.

½p red and green

- 1p " "
- 2p " "
- 4p " "
- 5p " "

6p red and green

- 10p " "
- 1sh " "
- 2sh " "
- 5sh " "

Envelopes.



1p orange x 1p white, white laid paper

2p lake x 2p white " "

3p carmine x 3p white " "

Wrapper.



Size : 110x277 mm.

½p orange white wove paper

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th St., at 8 P. M.

OFFICES.

President, G. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 8th St.,
Hoboken, N. J.Secretary, CHAS. W. GREVNING, 112 7th St.
New York.

COMMITTEE.

Entertainment. { H. GREMMEL,
R. R. BOGERT,
WM. F. GREGORY,Finance. { CHAS. GREGORY,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
RALPH P. SPOONER.

JOSEPH RECHERT,

Membership.

H. COLLIN,

C. L. MOREAU,

G. W. D. CRITTENTON,

House.
F. W. HUNTER

GEO EBERHARDT.

The 27th meeting of corporation and 276th since organization was held on Tuesday, November 13th, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th Street. Meeting was called to order by the secretary at 8:45 p. m., and Mr. J. N. T. Levick was elected chairman *pro tem*. The reading of minutes of previous meeting was postponed. It was moved by Mr. Rich that a committee be appointed by the society with full power to select a permanent room for the use of the society. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Rich, M. C. Berlepsch and Geo. W. Crittenden.

It having been called to the society's notice that Mr. R. Wuesthoff, an old and esteemed member of the society, died on October 6th, it was regularly moved and carried that the secretary send to the widow of our deceased member a letter of condolence, expressing the society's sympathy in the death of her husband.

Philatelic discussion on various topics was indulged in by the members present until a late hour, and various members exhibited stamps, the best being from Mr. Levick, who showed an interesting array of shades of the new 2c. carmine, also specimens of electric cancellation in the shape of waving flags.

Meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

CHAS. L. GREVNING, *Secretary*.

Minutes of a meeting of the National Philatelic Society, held November 27th, 1894, at Rooms, No. 44 West 14th Street, New York City.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m., Mr. Bogert in the chair. Present, Messrs. J. S. Rich, Betz, Berlepsch, Meyenberg, W. T. Gregory, Levick, Bogert, George R. Tuttle and Crittenden.

Owing to the absence of the secretary, the minutes were not read.

The report of the committee on permanent rooms showed that an active search had been made by them, and that their selection was Room 26, Bible House; the reasons given were that its location would please the majority of members, it being easy of access—having eight car lines passing within two short blocks, convenient for members residing in Hoboken, and in a building of well-known standing.

Mr. Meyenberg as treasurer stated that the society was well able to support such a room for the term of one year, and that as a permanent room would be of decided advantage to the society, he moved that the committee be empowered to conclude arrangements for said room. Seconded by Mr. Levick and unanimously carried.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited a large quantity of stamps, together with the variety imprint on 2c. present issue.

Mr. Betz proposed Mr. Z. C. Oppenheimer, No. 30 West 132d Street, N.

Y. City. Proposed by Mr. Bogert, Mr. J. B. Chittenden, 8 N. W. College Princeton, N. J.; and by Mr. Crittenton, Mr. W. L. Richard, No. 26 Broadway, New York. All as active members.

Messrs. Rich, Meyenberg and Crittenton were appointed as a committee on nominations.

Both important and pleasant conversation were indulged in, and the members were emphatic about putting their "shoulders to the wheel" and bringing about a series of happy and profitable meetings, which talk lasted until 10:35, when the motion to adjourn was made.

GEORGE W. CRITTENTON, *Secretary pro tem.*

Perhaps a few words in regard to the unpublished minutes of the National Philatelic Society will not be amiss for those who were unable to be present at the meetings.

Since about the 1st of February, 1894, there have been, with but two or three exceptions, and the three hot summer months, regular meetings held. Some members are not aware that such meetings have taken place. I would here say that the lack of publication was unavoidable. The number present at these meetings varied from six (the quorum) to fourteen, and there were some earnest discussions as to the best means of building up a bright philatelic society; resulting from which plans were laid out as carefully as an architect or a good builder would, and, not unlike the latter, they have prepared the framework and a considerable amount of the necessary adjuncts. In other words, they have erected a thorough organization and have a permanent room, good officers and trustees, and an exchange department. But they still lack the embellishments, such as carpets, paintings, statuary would be, to heighten the effect of their framework (so called), and this latter want must be supplied by our intelligent members, who possess, in their gems of collections, knowledge from research and varied information, the effect we need for our brighter establishment of a good philatelic society.

It has been suggested that we hold, at least once a month, auction sales under the exchange superintendent's supervision, where all stamps intrusted to him will go for a low price or a high one, just as members see fit to bid, held without any reserve. It will be the endeavor to make this one of the prominent features, and I think that it will be a safe prophecy to make that the N. P. S. room will be to New York collectors what the Bourse is to Paris.

In concluding, I should like to say a word about the exchange department.

It has been a source of satisfaction to me to note the good whole-souled way that members have responded in this direction. I have received some encouraging correspondence, and wish to take this means of thanking the writers.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. D. CRITTENTON.

METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 1, 1894.

HENRY L. CALMAN, ESQ., Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,
18 East 23d St., New York.

Dear Sir :—Kindly state in the next number of your publication, that there has been organized in this city on November 13th last, a philatelic organization to be known as the "Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio," the officers and committees of which are as follows :

Executive Committee.—Edward W. Heusinger, President ; Albert

Steves, Vice-President ; E. G. Cervantes, Treasurer ; John G. Roth, Secretary ; Max E. Jesse, Assistant Secretary.

Literary Board.—Alfred E. Hayden, Chairman ; H. C. Glaze, Secretary ; Julius Jermy, Librarian.

Department of Purchasing, Sales and Exchange.—Charles Roemer, Superintendent ; Frederic Noyes, E. B. Sterling, Counterfeit Detectors.

Very respectfully yours,
JULIUS JERMY,
Acting Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., T. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 997, N. Q. City.

140th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held November 15th, 1894.

Present, President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Benary, Lienhart, Dr. Roehre, Oscar Dejonge, Carter and Lehman.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m.

Mr. Lehman proposed for membership Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, of Baltimore, Md.

The names of the following candidates for membership were balloted upon, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected : No. 108, Mr. Wm. F. Hasse ; No. 109, Mr. Chas. M. Ams ; both of New York.

A letter from the *Deutscher Verein für Briefmarkenkunde* in Prague, offering exchange, was received, which was turned over to the Exchange Manager.

Mr. Alfred L. Holman notifies the members of the change of his address to the Herald Building, Chicago.

"A Friend" sends some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, which were accepted with thanks to the kind but unknown donor.

The following letter from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. was read :

"November 3d, 1894.

Mr. R. S. LEHMAN, Rosebank, N. Y.

Dear Sir :—We have received your favor of October 30th, and note that the occurrence of the minutes of the meeting in September of the Staten Island Philatelic Society having been sent to us almost a week later than to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* was merely an accident, and is not likely to occur again. Under these circumstances, we are prepared to continue the publication of the minutes of your society. We certainly do not desire to rupture the pleasant relations which have existed between your society and ourselves for so many years past, but you must admit that we had some provocation for the letter which we wrote you last month.

Yours truly,
SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LTD."

It was moved by Mr. Carter and seconded by Mr. Benary that the Secretary be instructed to send the minutes of the meeting to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY as formerly. This was carried unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned on motion at 9:35 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

P. O. Rosebank, N. Y.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island, the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY OOLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PERU—Continued.

1886.

Same types as corresponding values of the issues of 1874 and 1879 but without embossing.

Perforated 12.

- 248 1c violet (June 1st)
- 249 2c green "
- 250 5c orange "
- 251 10c slate (October 28th)
- 252 20c dark blue (September 15th)
- 253 50c pale red (June 1st)
- 254 1s brown "

1889.

I. Same as 1c stamps of the issue of October 23d, 1883, but with the triangle surcharged in red.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 255 1c green and black, triangle IV in red

II. 10c stamps of the issue of 1874-79, surcharged in red



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 256 10c green, red surcharge

1894.

Stamps of the issues of 1874-79 and 1882-83, surcharged in black with portrait of General Morales Bermudez in oval.

I. Surcharged with portrait of General Morales Bermudez only.



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 257 1c orange, black surcharge
- 258 1c green " "
- 259 2c mauve " "
- 260 2c carmine " "
- 261 5c dark blue " "
- 262 5c ultramarine " "
- 263 50c green " "

II. With additional surcharge in black



Perforated 12.

- Embossed on the back.
- | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| 264 | 2c | vermilion, black surcharge |
| 265 | 5c | dark blue " " |
| 266 | 50c | rose " " |
| 267 | 1s | blue " " |

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

July, 1874.

Engraved on white wove paper; size:
19½x35mm.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------|
| 401 | 5c | vermilion |
| 402 | 10c | orange |
| 403 | 20c | blue |
| 404 | 50c | brown |

November, 1879.

Engraved on white wove paper; size:
19½x23¼mm.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 405 1c bistre

January 28th, 1881.

Stamps of preceding issues surcharged



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------|
| 406 | 1c | bistre, blue surcharge |
| 407 | 5c | vermilion " " |
| 408 | 10c | orange " " |
| 409 | 20c | blue, red surcharge |
| 410 | 50c | brown, blue surcharge |

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

- 411 5c vermilion, blue surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

- 412 5c vermilion, blue surcharge

Re-issue.

1884.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------|
| 413 | 1c | bistre, blue surcharge |
| 414 | 5c | vermilion " " |
| 415 | 10c | orange " " |
| 416 | 20c | blue, red surcharge |
| 417 | 50c | brown, blue " " |
| 418 | 50c | brown, red " " |

The re-issue can readily be distinguished from the original issue by the word PLATA, the letters of which are 3mm. high in the re-issue, against 2½mm. in the original; in the re-issue the crossbar of the "A's" of PLATA is almost at the centre of the letter, while in the original it is almost at the bottom.

October 20th, 1881.

Stamps of the
issues of
1874-76
surcharged



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| 419 | 1c | bistre, brick red surcharge |
| 420 | 5c | vermilion " " |
| 421 | 10c | orange " " |
| 422 | 20c | blue " " |
| 423 | 50c | brown " " |

Variety: Unsevered pair, of which one is unsurcharged.

- 424 10c orange, brick red surcharge

Re-issue.

1884.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 425 1c bistre, bright red surcharge
- 426 5c vermilion " "
- 427 10c orange " "
- 428 20c blue " "
- 429 50c brown " "

1883.

Stamps of the issue of 1881, "Union Postal Universal Lima Plata" in oval, surcharged with a triangle.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 430 1c bistre and blue, triangle I in black
- 431 1c bistre and blue " II " "
- 432 1c bistre and blue " III " "
- 433 1c bistre and blue " IV " "
- 434 1c bistre and blue " I in blue
- 435 5c vermilion and blue " I in black
- 436 5c vermilion and blue, triangle II in black
- 437 10c orange and blue, triangle I in black
- 438 10c orange and blue, triangle II in black
- 439 10c orange and blue, triangle IV in black
- 440 20c blue and red, triangle II in black
- 441 20c blue and red " IV " "
- 442 50c brown and blue " I " "
- 443 50c brown and blue " II " "

Varieties :

a. Without the oval surcharge.

- 444 1c bistre, triangle I in black
- b, Double surcharge of triangle.
- 445 1c bistre and blue, triangle I in black
- c. Oval surcharge inverted.
- 446 10c orange and blue, triangle IV in black

Re-issue.

1884.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 447 5c vermilion and blue, triangle III in black
- 448 10c orange and blue, triangle III in black
- 449 20c blue and red, triangle III in black
- 450 50c brown and blue " II " "

In the re-issue the letters of PLATA are 3mm. high and the crossbar of the "A"s is almost in the centre.

1884.

I. Stamps of the issues of 1874-79 surcharged "Lima Correos" in circle and a triangle.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 451 1c bistre and brick red, triangle II in black
- 452 1c bistre and brick red, triangle III in black
- 453 1c bistre and brick red, triangle IV in black
- 454 5c vermilion and red, triangle III in black

- 455 10c orange and red, triangle III in black
- 456 20c blue and red, triangle III in black
- 457 50c brown and red " II " "

II. Stamps of the issues of 1874-79 surcharged with triangle only.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 458 1c bistre triangle II in black
- 459 1c bistre " III " "
- 460 1c bistre " IV " "
- 461 5c vermilion " I " "
- 462 5c vermilion " II " "
- 463 5c vermilion " III " "
- 464 5c vermilion " IV " "
- 465 10c orange " II " "
- 466 10c orange " III " "
- 467 10c orange " IV " "
- 468 20c blue " II " "
- 469 20c blue " III " "
- 470 20c blue " IV " "
- 471 50c brown " II " "
- 472 50c brown " IV " "

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

- 473 1c bistre, triangle II in black
- 474 5c vermilion " IV " "
- 475 10c orange " III " "
- 476 10c orange " IV " "
- 477 20c blue " III " "
- 478 50c brown " IV " "

b. Surcharge inverted.

- 479 5c vermilion, triangle III in black

III. Stamps of the issues of 1874-79 sur-



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 480 1c bistre, black surcharge
- 481 5c vermilion " "
- 482 10c orange " "
- 483 20c blue " "
- 484 50c brown " "

IV. Stamps of the issues of 1874-79 surcharged a Sun and "Correos Lima" in black and "Correos Lima" in circle in red.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 485 1c bistre, red and black surcharge
- 486 5c vermilion " " "
- 487 10c orange " " "
- 488 20c blue " " "
- 489 50c brown " " "

V. Stamps of the 1874-79 issues surcharged "Union Postal Universal Lima Plata" in oval in blue and a Sun and "Correos Lima" in black.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

490	1c bistre, blue and black surcharge
491	5c vermilion " " "
492	10c orange " " "
493	20c blue " " "
494	50c brown " " "

The surcharge "Union Postal Universal," etc." is of the re-issue type, (letters of PLATA 3mm. high and crossbar of A's almost in the centre).

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1884.

10c stamps of the issue of January 16th, 1884, surcharged in violet "DE OFICIO" in two lines surrounded by an oval.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

601 10c slate, violet surcharge
This stamp was issued during the civil war, for the correspondence of General Caceres.

February 15th, 1890.

Stamps of the issue of 1886 surcharged horizontally in red



Perforated 12.

602	1c violet	red surcharge
603	2c green	" "
604	5c orange	" "
605	10c slate	" "
606	20c dark blue	" "
607	50c pale red	" "
608	1s brown	" "

Varieties:

a. Surcharged vertically.

609	1c violet, red surcharge
	b. Surcharged diagonally.
610	1c violet, red surcharge
611	2c green " "
612	5c orange " "
613	10c slate " "

c. Surcharge inverted.

614	2c green, red surcharge
-----	-------------------------

1894.

5c stamps of the 1883 (horseshoe), and 10c stamps of the 1874 issues surcharged in black, with portrait of General Morales Bermudes, and "Gobierno," as preceding issue, in red.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

615	5c ultramarine, black and red surcharge
616	10c green, black and red surcharge

ENVELOPES.

January 6th, 1875.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on various papers.



I. Orange laid paper.

Size 140x83mm.

701 2c dark blue

Variety: Double impression of stamp.

702 2x2c dark blue

II. White wove paper.

1° Size 133x71mm.

703 5c green

Variety: Additional stamp on back, without color.

704 5x5c green and no color

2° Size 138x78mm.

705 10c vermilion

3° Size 160x90mm.

706 20c purple

4° Size 225x100mm.

707 50c carmine

1878-79.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, on various papers.

I. White laid paper.

Size 160x90mm.

708 20c purple

II. Amber laid paper.

Size 138x78mm.

709 5c green (1878)

710 10c vermilion (1879)

Varieties:

a. Double impression of stamp.

711 5x5c green

b. Additional impression on back, part of stamp without color.

712 5x5c green

III. White wove paper.

Size, 140x83mm.

713 10c vermilion (1878)

IV. White laid linen-lined paper.

Size 225x180mm.

714 50c carmine

1882.

Chilian envelopes of the issue of 1879 used in Lima, Callao and Paita.



White quadrille paper.

Size: 138x80mm.

715 5c bright violet.

February 12th, 1882.

A. Envelopes of issues of 1875-79 sur-

charged in red at the left of the stamp.



- I. Orange laid paper..
Size: 140x83 mm.
- 716 2c dark blue, red surcharge
- II. Amber laid paper.
Size: 138x78 mm.
- 717 5c green, red surcharge
718 10c vermilion, red surcharge
- III. White laid paper.
- 1° Size: 140x83mm,
719 10c vermilion, red surcharge
2° Size: 160x90mm.
- 720 20c purple, red surcharge
- IV. White wove paper.
- 1° Size: 133x71 mm.
721 5c green, red surcharge
2° Size 225x100mm.
- 722 50c carmine, red surcharge
- V. White laid linen-lined paper.
Size 225x180mm.
- 723 50c carmine, red surcharge
- B. Same as "A." with additional surcharge in black: "LIMA PRINCIPAL—17 FB. 82," or "E 2 My. 82," in double circle of 27mm. diameter in the lower left corner of the envelope.
- I. Orange laid paper.
Size 140x83mm.
- 724 2c dark blue, red and black surcharge
- II. Amber laid paper.
Size 138x78mm.
- 725 5c green, red and black surcharge
726 10c vermilion, red and black surcharge
- III. White laid paper.
- 1° Size 140x83mm.
727 10c vermilion, red and black surcharge
Variety: Double circle measures 23mm. in diameter.
- 728 10c vermilion, red and black surcharge
2° Size 160x90mm.
- 729 20c purple, red and black surcharge
- IV. White wove paper.
- 1° Size 133x71mm.
730 5c green, red and black surcharge
2° Size 225x100mm.
- 731 50c carmine, red and black surcharge
- V. White laid linen-lined paper.
Size 225x180mm.
- 732 50c carmine, red and black surcharge
September 15th, 1886.
Envelopes of the issues of 1875-1879 sur-



charged in blue at the left of the stamp.

- I. Orange laid paper.
Size 140x83mm.
- 733 2c dark blue, blue surcharge
- II. Amber laid paper.
Size 138x78mm.
- 734 5c green, blue surcharge
735 10c vermilion, blue surcharge
- III. White laid paper.
- 1° Size 140x83mm.
736 10c vermilion, blue surcharge
2° Size 160x90mm.
- 737 10c purple, blue surcharge
- IV. White wove paper.
- 1° Size 133x71mm.
738 5c green, blue surcharge
2° Size: 225x100mm.
- 739 50c carmine, blue surcharge
- V. White laid linen-lined paper.
Size: 225x180 mm.
- 740 50c carmine, blue surcharge

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

Issued by various post-offices between January 17, 1881 and December 4, 1885.

Ancash.

April to May, 1884.

5c stamps of the regular issue of Peru of

1877 surcharged
in black

FRANCA

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

1 5c dark blue, black surcharge

This surcharge on the 10c stamp is only a cancellation.

June to September, 1884.

5c and 10c stamps of the issues of Peru, 1877 to 1884, surcharged in various ways.

I. Surcharged in black with a small seal consisting of an octagon with a square hole in the centre and eight holes around it.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

2 5c dark blue, black surcharge

3 10c green, black surcharge

4 10c slate

II. Same as I, with additional surcharge "FRANCA."

Perforated 12.

Embossed on back.

5 10c green, black surcharge

III. Surcharged in black with small round seal with round hole in the centre, and the surrounding circle divided into seven trapezoids.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

6 5c dark blue, black surcharge

7 10c green "

IV. Same as III., with the additional surcharge "FRANCA."

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

8 10c green, black surcharge

V. Surcharged with the word "ALERTA" written diagonally across the stamp in black ink.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

9 5c dark blue, black surcharge

August to October, 1884.

Revenue stamps of Peru, 1878-79, surcharged "Correo y Fiscal" and "FRANCA."



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

10 10c yellow, black surcharge

Variety: Without "FRANCA."

11 10c yellow, black surcharge

Arequipa.

January, 1881.

I. Typographed on white wove paper and surcharged in black "Provisorio, 1881-1882". Size 22x28½mm.



1 10c blue, black surcharge

2 10c deep blue, black surcharge

3 10c ultramarine, black surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

4 10c blue, black surcharge

II. Typographed in color on white wove paper and surcharged in black "Provisorio, 1881-1882"; printed in five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, all differing one from another in the position of figures of value in the upper corners and of "25 centavos" in the lower label. Size 20x30mm.



5 25c red, black surcharge 50 varieties.

Principal Varieties:

a. "Cevtavos" instead of Centavos.

6 25c red, black surcharge

b. "2" in upper left corner inverted.

7 25c red, black surcharge

c. Space between "n" and "t" of centavos.

8 25c red, black surcharge

d. Double surcharge.

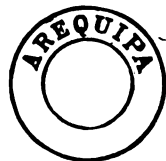
9 25c red, black surcharge

There are many more varieties, consisting of broken or missing letters or figures, but all these do not occur on the plate but are the result of defective printing.

February, 1881.

Stamps of issue of January, 1881, with

additional surcharge
in red



10 10c blue, black and red surcharge

11 10c dark blue, black and red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Red surcharge inverted.

12 10c blue, black and red surcharge

b. Stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c stamp.

13 5c blue, black and red surcharge (half of 10c)

c. Surcharge on reverse of stamp.

14 10c blue, black and red surcharge

This stamp does not exist surcharged "Arequipa" in circle in black.

1883.

I. 10c and 25c stamps of the issue of January 1881, with additional surcharge "1883" in black.

15 10c ultramarine, black surcharge

16 25c red, black surcharge 50 varieties

II. 25c stamp of the issue of January, 1881, surcharged "Habilitado 1883" in black.



17 25c red, black surcharge 50 varieties

III. Same as II., but without "1883."

18 25c red, black surcharge 50 varieties.

These last four stamps are not recognized by the Lima Society.

March 8, 1883.

Lithographed on white wove paper, size 19¼x24mm.



19 10c vermilion

20 10c brick red

Reprints:

21 10c vermilion

22 10c orange red

April, 1883.

1. Same as preceding issue, but sur-

charged in blue



23 10c vermilion, blue surcharge

24 10c brick red "

Varieties:

a. Cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5c.

25 5c vermilion, blue surcharge (half of 10c)

26 5c brick red, blue surcharge (half of 10c)

b. Surcharge inverted.

27 10c vermilion, blue surcharge

Reprints.

The reprints of the preceding issue exist with a counterfeit surcharge in black, in which the principal difference is as follows: the horizontal bars of the E of AREQUIPA are a trifle longer in the counterfeit surcharge than in the genuine.

II. Similar to the preceding, but without arabesques in the lower angles. Size: 19¼x24 mm.

28 10c vermilion, blue surcharge

29 10c brick red "

1883-84.

Revenue stamps of Peru used postally in Arequipa. Embossed on white wove paper.



30 10c blue

31 25c violet

32 1s brown

May, 1884.

Stamps of Peru, of the issues of 1874-1879 and 1884, surcharged "Arequipa" in double circle.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

33 1c orange, violet surcharge

34 1c orange, black surcharge

35 5c dark blue, violet surcharge

36 5c dark blue, black surcharge

37 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge

38 10c slate, black surcharge

39 20c carmine, black surcharge

40 20c carmine, violet surcharge

41 50c green, violet surcharge

42 50c green, black surcharge

43 1s rose, black surcharge

44 1s rose, violet surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

45 5c dark blue, violet and black surcharge

46 20c carmine, black surcharge

April 16th, 1885.

Lithographed on white wove paper and surcharged "Arequipa" in double circle. Sizes: 5c, 20½x26½mm.; 10c, 20½x27¼mm.



47 5c olive gray, black surcharge

48 10c slate, black surcharge

49 10c slate, blue "

Reprints.

Without surcharge.

50 5c olive

51 10c slate

These also exist with the counterfeit surcharge previously referred to.

Sept. 19th, 1885.

Lithographed on white wove paper and surcharged in black "Arequipa" in double circle. Sizes: 5c, 20x25½mm.; 10c, 20¼x26¼mm.



- 52 5c blue, black surcharge
- 53 10c olive brown, black surcharge
- 54 10c brown, black surcharge

Reprints.

Without surcharge.

- 55 5c blue
- 56 10c olive brown

These also exist with counterfeit surcharge.

1885.

I. Unpaid letter stamps of the issue of Peru of 1884 (surcharged triangle only), with additional surcharge in blue "FRANCA" (8½mm. in length), used as postage stamps.

Perforated 12,

Embossed on the back.

- 57 1c bistre and black, triangle II in black, blue surcharge
- 58 5c vermilion and black, triangle II in black, blue surcharge

II. Unpaid letter stamps of the issue of Peru of 1879 surcharged in black "Arequipa" in double circle.

Perforated 12.

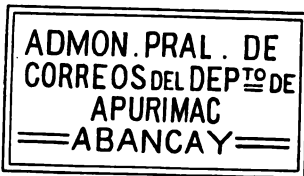
Embossed on the back.

- 59 1c bistre, black surcharge

Apurimac.

1885.

10c stamps of Arequipa of the issue of April 16th, 1885, surcharged in black



- 1 10c slate, black surcharge

Ayacucho.

February, 1881.

10c stamps of Arequipa of the issue of January, 1881, surcharged in black with large oval inscription "Correo de Ayacucho"

in three lines in white letters on solid ground.

I. Surcharged horizontally.

- 1 10c ultramarine, black surcharge
- 2 10c blue, black surcharge

II. Surcharged vertically.

- 3 10c ultramarine, black surcharge
- 4 10c blue, black surcharge

Variety: Surcharged on the reverse.

- 5 10c ultramarine, black surcharge
- 6 10c blue, black surcharge

1884.

5c stamps of Peru, issue of 1874, sur-

charged in black



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 7 5c blue, black surcharge

1885.

10c stamps of Arequipa, issue of April 16th, 1885, with same surcharge.

- 8 10c slate, black surcharge

Chachapogas.

1884.

5c stamps of Peru of the issue of 1879, surcharged in black with a star formed of five double framed lozenges.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 1 5c dark blue, black surcharge

Chala.

April-May, 1884.

5 and 10c stamps of Peru of the issues of 1877 and 1884 surcharged in black



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 1 5c dark blue, black surcharge
- 2 10c slate " "

Chiclayo.

April-May, 1884.

5c stamps of Peru, issue of 1879, surcharged in black.

I. Surcharged "FRANCA" in small capitals.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

1 5c dark blue, black surcharge

II. Surcharged
in black



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

2 5c dark blue, black surcharge

Cuzco.

February, 1881.

10c stamps of Arequipa of the issue of February, 1881, with various surcharges.

I. Surcharged in red with oval inscribed "18-DISTRITO" in white letters on colored ground, surrounded by sixteen square dots.

1 10c blue, black and red surcharge

II. Surcharged in red with oval inscribed "CUZCO" in colored letters on white ground, surrounded by colored points.

2 10c blue, black and red surcharge

III. Same as II, but with the additional surcharge "Arequipa" in double circle.

3 10c blue, black and red surcharge

IV. Surcharged
in red



4 10c blue, black, red and red surcharge
The Lima Society claims this surcharge on this stamp to be a counterfeit. We must, however, differ with them, as a specimen now in our hands is undoubtedly genuine, both stamp and surcharge.

March, 1883.

10c stamps of Arequipa of the issue of March, 1883 surcharged.

I. Surcharged in black with oval inscribed "18-DISTRITO" in white letters on colored ground, surrounded by sixteen square dots.

5 10c vermilion, black surcharge

II. Surcharged with an oval inscribed "CUZCO" in colored letters on white ground, surrounded by colored dots.

6 10c vermilion, black surcharge

III. Surcharged with oval inscribed "CUZCO" in colored letters on white ground without dots.

7 10c vermilion, black surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

8 10c vermilion, black surcharge

May, 1884.

I. 5c and 10c stamps of Peru, issue of 1877-84, surcharged.

1° Surcharged "Cuzco" in circle.

9 5c dark blue, black surcharge

2° Surcharged "Cuzco" in oval.

10 5c dark blue, black surcharge

11 10c slate, black surcharge

II. 1c and 10c unpaid letter stamps of Peru, issue of 1874-79, surcharged in black with large oval inscribed "FRANCA CUZCO" and the numeral 1 or 10 written in black ink.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

12 1c on 10c orange, black surcharge

13 10c on 1c bistre " "

14 10c on 10c orange " "

Variety: Without the value written in ink.

15 10c orange, black surcharge

III. 5c and 10c stamps of Arequipa of the issue of April 16th, 1885, with "Arequipa" in circle, surcharged.

1° Surcharged with oval inscribed "Cuzco" with dots.

16 5c olive gray, black surcharge

17 10c slate " "

2° Surcharged with oval inscribed "Cuzco" without points.

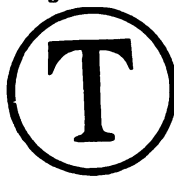
18 5c olive gray, black surcharge

19 10c slate " "

Huacho.

1884.

5c and 10c stamps of Peru, issues of 1874-79 and 1884, surcharged



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

1 5c dark blue, black surcharge

2 10c green, black surcharge

3 10c slate " "

4 10c slate, violet surcharge

Moquega.

Feb. 1881.

10c stamps of Arequipa, issue of Jan. 1, 1881, surcharged in violet "Moquega" in oval.

1 10c blue, black and violet surcharge

March, 1883.

10c stamps of Arequipa, issue of March, 1883, surcharged "Arequipa" in double circle in blue and "Moquega" in octagon in violet,

- 2 10c vermilion blue and violet surcharge

May 1884.

- I. Stamps of Peru, issues of 1874-79, surcharged



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 3 1c orange, violet surcharge
4 5c dark blue " "
5 5c dark blue, red surcharge

- II. Stamps of Peru, issue of Jan. 6th, 1880 ("Union Postal Universal Peru Plata" in oval), additionally surcharged "Moquegua" in octagon.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 6 1c green, red and violet surcharge
7 2c carmine, blue and " "
8 5c ultramarine, red and " "

- III. Stamps of Peru, of the issues of 1877-84, surcharged in violet "Moquegua" surrounded by a circle of dots.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 9 5c blue, violet surcharge
10 10c slate " "

April, 1885.

- 10c stamps of Arequipa, issue of April 16th, 1885, surcharged in violet "Moquegua" in octagon.

- 11 10c slate, violet surcharge

Paita.

April-May, 1884.

- I. Stamps of Peru, of the issues of 1874-77 and 1884, surcharged with oval inscribed "Paita" in letters 5½mm. high.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 1 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge
2 5c dark blue " "

- II. Stamps of Peru, of the issues of 1874-77 and 1884, surcharged



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 3 5c dark blue, black surcharge
4 5c " red "
5 5c ultramarine, black "
6 10c green, black surcharge
7 10c slate " "

Pasco.

April-May, 1884

- I. Stamps of Peru, of the issues of 1877-84, surcharged



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 1 5c dark blue, red surcharge
2 5c ultramarine " "
3 10c slate, black surcharge

- II. Stamps of Peru, issues of Oct. 23rd and Dec. 13th, 1883, surcharged as above.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 4 1c orange (triangle), black and violet surcharge
5 2c carmine ("Union Postal Universal Lima Plata" in red—triangle in black), violet surcharge

Pisco.

April-May, 1884.

- 5c stamps of Peru, of the issue of 1877, surcharged in black



Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 1 5c dark blue, black surcharge

Piura.

April-May, 1884.

- I. Stamps of Peru, of the issue of 1874-77, surcharged in black.

- 1° Surcharged **PIURA** in block capitals 7mm. high, the word measuring 13½mm. in length.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 1 5c dark blue, black surcharge
2 5c ultramarine " "
3 20c carmine " "
4 50c green " "

- 2° Stamps of Peru, of the issue of Jan. 6th, 1880 ("Union Postal Universal Peru Plata" in oval), surcharged as above.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 5 1c green, red and black surcharge
6 2c carmine, blue and "
7 5c ultramarine, red and "

- II. Surcharged **PIURA** in small capitals 4mm. high, the word measuring 10mm. in length.

a. Surcharged on stamps of Peru of the issue of 1874-77.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 8 5c dark blue, violet surcharge
- 9 5c ultramarine " "
- 10 20c carmine, blue " "
- 11 20c " black " "

b. Surcharged on stamps of Peru, of the issue of Jan. 6th, 1880 ("Union Postal Universal Peru Pla'a" in oval).

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 12 1c green, red and black surcharge
 - 13 5c ultramarine, red and " "
- c. Surcharged on stamps of Peru, issue of Jan. 6th, 1880 ("Union Postal Universal Lima Plata" in ova).

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 14 5c dark blue, red and black surcharge

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

(Continued.)

End 1876.

Black on white wove paper, previous stamp retouched; the white spot is now black.



- 8 2k black

End 1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Diameter 25 1/2 mm.

- 9 5k dull green

End 1876.

Color on white wove paper, stamp of 1875 with color changed.

- 10 10k brick red

1878.

Stamp of end 1876 printed on white laid paper.

- 11 5k dull green

Aug. 20th, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 23x29 mm.



- 12 2k black

- 13 5k brown

- 14 10k buff

- 15 20k mauve

Same on white batonné paper.

- 16 10k orange

1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 24x29 1/2 mm.



- 17 2k red brown

- 18 5k yellow green

- 19 10k pink

- 20 20k mauve

Same on yellowish wove paper.

- 21 2k red brown

June, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 24 1/2 x 30 mm.



22 2k red brown
September, 1884.
Color on white wove paper, same stamp.
Perforated 12½.

23 2k red brown
1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed
Size 23x30½ mm.



24 2k black

25 5k green

26 10k red

27 20k dark blue

Variety: Perforated 11½ (unofficially?)

28 2k black

June 15th, 1893.

Color on white wove paper; same stamps,
colors changed.

29 2k brown

30 5k yellow

ФАТЕЖЕ. (Koursk.)

ENVELOPES.

The stamp on all the envelopes of the different issues is the same, consisting in an oval 30x24 mm. hand stamped; there is no value indicated, the only difference being in the colors.



January 1st, 1871.

Stamp printed on flap.

1 (4k) blue on greyish wove paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

2 (6k) vermilion on greyish wove paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

3 (4k) blue on white wove paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

4 (4k) dark blue on greyish laid paper.
Size 138x80 mm. Inverted stamp.

5 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x110 mm.

6 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x110mm. Inverted stamp.

7 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x80 mm.

8 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

9 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm. Inverted
stamp.

10 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x80 mm.

11 (6k) vermilion on very thin laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

12 (4k) blue on pinkish laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

13 (4k) blue on pinkish laid paper. Size
140x110mm. Inverted stamp.

14 (6k) vermilion on pinkish laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

15 (4k) blue on bluish laid paper. Size
140x80 mm.

16 (6k) vermilion on bluish laid paper.
Size 140x80 mm.

b. Double stamp, printed in two colors.

17 (4k) blue and black on white laid
paper. Size 140x110 mm.

18 (6k) vermilion and black on whitelaid
paper. Size 140x110 mm.

c. The interior of the envelope is colored.
Interior colored pink.

19 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x110 mm.

20 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x110mm. Inverted stamp.

21 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x80 mm. Inverted stamp.

22 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

Interior colored green.

23 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x110 mm.

24 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

Interior colored yellow.

25 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x80 mm.

26 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

Interior colored blue.

27 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
140x110 mm.

28 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

Interior colored lilac.

29 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

Interior colored ochre.

30 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 140x110 mm.

July, 1878.

Stamp printed on flap.

31 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size
146x115mm. Inverted stamp.

32 (6k) magenta on white laid paper.
Size 146x115 mm. Inverted stamp.

Interior colored yellow.

33 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 146x115 mm.

Interior colored lilac.

34 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 146x115 mm.

1880.

Stamp printed on flap.

35 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size 143x83 mm.

36 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 143x83.

1881.

Stamp printed on flap.

37 (4k) blue on bluish laid paper. Size 142x115 mm.

38 (6k) vermilion on bluish laid paper.
Size 142x115 mm.

1883.

I. Stamp printed on face in left upper corner.

Interior colored blue.

39 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size 142x115 mm.

40 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 142x115 mm. Inverted stamp.

Interior colored green.

41 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size 142x115 mm.

42 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 142x115 mm. Inverted stamp.

Interior colored pink.

43 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 142x115 mm. Inverted stamp.

Interior colored ochre.

44 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 142x115 mm. Inverted stamp.

II. Stamp printed on face in right upper corner.

Interior colored yellow.

45 (4k) blue on white laid paper. Size 142x115 mm.

1893.

Stamp printed on face in left upper corner.

46 (4k) green on white laid paper. Size 142x114 mm.

47 (6k) magenta on white laid paper.
Size 142x114 mm.

Variety: Stamp inverted, printed on face in right lower corner.

48 (6k) magenta on white laid paper.
Size 142x114 mm. Inverted stamp.

End 1893.

Same as previous issue, colors changed; printed on face in right upper corner.

49 (4k) dark blue on white laid paper.
Size 143x114 mm.

50 (4k) dark blue on white laid paper.
Size 141x80 mm. Inverted stamp.

51 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 143x114 mm. Inverted stamp.

52 (6k) vermilion on white laid paper.
Size 141x80 mm. Inverted stamp.

GADIATSCHE. (Poltava.)

Jan. 1st, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20x23½ mm. The word MAPKA is at the top of the stamp; in all subsequent issues of this type it is at the bottom.



1 3k green, red center
March 1st, 1884.

Same but center inverted.

2 3k green, red center
End 1884.

Same as last, center inverted, but colors changed.

3 3k dull blue, black center

Jan. ? 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 29x35 mm.



4 3k red and green
Color on white wove paper. Size 25x33 mm.



5 6k red and dark blue

April 23d, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x26 mm.



6 3k yellow green

7 3k rose

1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22½x28 mm.



8 6k blue and rose

• June 9th, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x28 mm.



9 3k blue and rose

Feb. 22d, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28½ mm.



10 3k mauve

Variety: *Tête bêche.*

11 3k mauve

Dec. 3d, 1888.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x31 mm.



12 3k black

Color on grey wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x27 mm.



13 3k red and blue on grey

Color on grey wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x29 mm.



14 3k red and black on grey

July 17, 1889.

Color on bluish white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x27½ mm.



15 3k rose and blue
Same on rough yellowish wove paper.

16 3k rose and blue
Color on bluish white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21½x28 mm.



17 3k red and blue
Oct., 1889.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20½x26½ mm.



18 3k green and red
Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 19x24 mm.



19 3k red and green
Color on colored wove paper, lithographed. Size 19x23½ mm.



20 3k gold on grey
Variety: TON instead of TPN.

21 3k (TON) gold on grey
July, 1890.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 18½x25 mm.



22 3k red and blue
Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 22x26½ mm.



23 3k red and blue
Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 18½x24 mm.



24 3k dark bistre
April 1st, 1891.
Color on white wove paper lithographed. Size 20x26 mm.



25 3k red and pale mauve
Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x27 mm.



26 3k yellow and pale mauve
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



27 3k mauve
Variety: Tête bêche.
28 3k mauve
1892.

Color on white wove paper. Stamp of Jan. 1884 printed in different colors.

29 3k orange yellow
30 3k mauve
31 3k light green, rose center

This last stamp can be distinguished from the stamp of Jan., 1884 by the colors which are much lighter, besides being more coarsely printed. This stamp is printed in two horizontal rows of ten, while the 1884 stamp was printed in two vertical rows of ten.

1893.

Color on white wove paper. Same stamp printed in different colors.

32 3k blue
33 3k vermilion
May 2d, 1894.

Color on white wove paper, same stamp printed in different colors.

34 3k dark blue, red center
35 3k purple "
36 3k yellow "
37 3k light green "

GDOFF. (St. Petersburg.)

April 16th, 1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17×24 mm.



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

1 2k ultramarine

Varieties:

a. *Tête bêche.*

2 2k ultramarine

b. Imperforate.

3 2k ultramarine

1876.

Same printed on thin white wove paper.
Perforated 13.

4 2k ultramarine

5 2k blue

Jan. ? 1882.

Color on white wove paper, similar stamp.
Size $18 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



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

6 2k ultramarine

Variety: Tête bêche.

7 2k ultramarine

Jan. ? 1883.

Color on white wove paper, similar stamp.

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

8 2k blue

Variety: Tête bêche.

9 2k blue

Sept. ? 1883.

Color on thick bluish wove paper, similar stamp. Size 18×24 mm.



Perforated 13.

10 2k dark blue

April 9th, 1887.

Black on thin colored wove paper, lithographed. Size $17 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

11 2k black on rose

Variety: Tête bêche.

12 2k black on rose

1890.

Black on thin colored wove paper, same as last. Size 17×23 mm.

Ten types printed in two horizontal rows of five, showing trifling differences.

Perforated 12.

13 2k black on greyish blue 1893.

Black on colored wove paper, similar to last, the first two lines of central inscription are slanting. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Six types in one horizontal row, showing only trifling differences.



Perforated 11½.

14 2k black on greyish blue.

GLASOFF. (Viatka.)

1868. ?

Color on surfaced wove paper, lithographed. Size $34 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 3k olive green (shades) and black Same rouletted (unofficially ?)

2 3k olive green and black

Jan. 1st, 1888.

Color on surfaced wove paper, lithographed. Size $28 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



3 2k yellow green (shades) and black 1891.

Color on surfaced wove paper, lithographed. Size $28 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



4 2k green and black

5 3k green and black

This 2k can be distinguished from the previous one by the Roman numerals, II, which are thinner and closer.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which is, by its sprightly and newsy pages, justifying its existence, has been riding full tilt at some of our stamp auctioneers, who are said to have been doing a bit of business on their own account by selling their customers' stamps to themselves for trading purposes. The practice has been generally condemned in the correspondence which has arisen on the point. But the most interesting contribution to the discussion appears this week, and is well worth quoting in full. The correspondent, who is evidently a lawyer, writes :

"When I employ an auctioneer, and pay him by commission on the sales, he becomes my agent, and as such is bound to give his disinterested skill, diligence, and zeal for my exclusive benefit.

"Lord Wynford laid it down, when giving judgment in the House of Lords, in *Rothschild v. Brookman* (5 Bleigh, N. S. 195):—"I take it to be a general principle of law and equity, that a man cannot be a seller for one and a buyer of that property for himself. If any man who is to be trusted places, himself in a position in which he has an opportunity of taking advantage of his employer, by placing himself in such a situation, whether acting fairly or not, he must suffer the consequences of his situation."

“Lord Langdale in giving judgment in a similar case, *Gillett v. Peppercorn* (5 Brav., 78) said :—‘ If a person employed as an agent, on account of his skill and knowledge, is to have in the very same transaction an interest directly opposite to that of his employer, then the relation between the parties becomes of such a nature as must inevitably lead to continued disappointment, if not to the continued practice of fraud.’ ”

Following on this discussion I receive the first catalogue of a new affair styling itself “The London Philatelic Co.,” in which I find the following announcement : “The auctioneers desire to state that under no circumstances do they purchase, or cause to be purchased for themselves, any lots at their own sales.” Who “The London Philatelic Co.” is I cannot say, but the announcement shows which way the wind blows.

Mr. S. C. Skipton, who sometime since was taken into partnership by Mr. Wm. Brown, is reported to be seriously ill. He has been ill, but in Brown’s *P. J. of G. B.*, just to hand, the “New Issues” are once more done by him, so I imagine the report must refer to his past illness, at least it is to be hoped it does, for he is a good worker.

Friend Brown’s *P. J. of G. B.*, by the way, this month appears in a white cover, printed in a pleasant grey shade, much more effective than the old staring pink. The journal boasts that it has more than doubled its circulation—since when, it does not say. Nevertheless, I tender my congratulations, for the *P. J. of G. B.* is a sterling sort, though the supply of “butter” allowed to its Interviewer is abnormally liberal.

According to the *Stamp Collectors’ Fortnightly*, some enthusiastic collector on your side of the pond has made an offer to Stanley, Gibbons & Co., to purchase Mr. Castle’s collection of Australians as it stands, at a price which will allow a very fair profit over the £10,000 which they paid for it. I hope the deal will come off, for it is a thousand pities that such a splendid collection should be broken up, and the result of twenty-five years of Philatelic learning and industry scattered to the winds. The dread of all English philatelists in the case of rare stamps is that they will be buried in the philatelic cemetery at Paris. “Anywhere ! Anywhere, but there !” is the cry. Yet the prices that are to be obtained for burial in the said cemetery defy the competition of ordinary collectors. The cemetery competition has, however, considerably modified during the past year or so. Francs are not so plentiful as they were—for philatelic purposes.

Disappointment with the printing of the new U. S. stamps is, on this side, universal. The pale, dull, lifeless coloring, is in marked contrast to the sharp, living colors of the American Bank Note Co’s. work.

Mr. Vernon Roberts has announced his intention to give up collecting and he has handed his philatelic treasures over to Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Co., for sale by auction. They will be sold in January. They comprise a very fine lot of Great Britain unused, Cape wood blocks and errors and superb Sydneys. Whilst he was at it, nothing could stand in the way of Mr. Vernon Roberts. At the auctions he frequently outbid all the specialists and dealers. Money was little or no object to him and the consideration of a £5 or £10 note never checked his biddings when he wanted a stamp. But

directly he took unto himself an unchronicled variety in the shape of a wife his interest began to wane, till at last comes the not unexpected announcement that he has given up collecting. How frequently the gushing enthusiast gets played out quickly. We had a somewhat similar case a few years since. A dashing young officer in the Scots Fusiliers took "a header" into stamp collecting, bought lavishly, had magnificently bound albums made from his own gorgeous designs, with special locks. In his case stamp collecting was a "craze," not a "hobby." The enthusiasm evaporated, and the last time he was heard of he was perforating elephants and tigers.

West Indians are still in the ascendant: The dealer who purchased the remainders of the Leeward Islands from the Government, has just advanced his prices for the shilling values of Antigua, Nevis, Dominica and St. Kitts, by 100 per cent. Two things make for the rise: The completion of issue and the London Philatelic Society's work, which has generated a lot of specializing of these very manageable countries.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* has been offering prizes for the best essay on specialism in any country, but is obliged to admit that it has received only three essays. Philatelic writers are few and far between, and many specialists do not care to make their knowledge common property until they have scooped in all they require for their own collections. And after all who can blame them? Human nature is human nature. A specialist discovers that a certain variety should exist, and he commences a search for it. If he tells the world what he is looking for he will stand small chance of getting it at anything like a reasonable figure, whereas, if he keeps his mouth shut, he will probably pick up for a few cents what would cost him dollars, if he made everybody as wise as himself.

Gummed hinges that will hold well and yet skin off easily are much in favor, and there is no slight amount of competition in the matter of supply. It is satisfactory to know that such an article can now be had. It avoids the necessity of soaking a stamp to clean off a hinge. Collectors are getting much more fastidious in the mounting of their stamps, and rightly so. There is no need to plaster the hinge all over the back of a stamp. My own practice is to wet only a small strip of about an eighth of an inch, and always to avoid covering the watermark. I also so hinge my stamps that they will turn over the same way as the leaf of an ordinary book.

Another stamp auctioneer has come on the scene—a Mr. Wm. Ridout, who describes himself as "Auctioneer by appointment to the Royal Courts of Justice, Chancery Division." He has hit upon a novel idea—a good one if he can carry it out. He says:

"In order that the time of specialists and dealers alike may not be wasted, and yet that the delay in making up separate sales suited for each class may be avoided, the plan has been adopted which has proved successful in the other branches of auction, viz: to assign a definite position in each catalogue to the lots suited to specialists, and to announce beforehand the exact time at which such lots will be taken.

"By this plan dealers, general collectors, and bargain hunters suffer no inconvenience, as they usually sit right through the sale, while specialists need not stay more than a few minutes."

I have not heard yet whether Theodore Buhl & Co. have received sufficient support to enable them to carry out their idea of forming themselves into a Limited Company, but I believe they expect to go to allotment in a few days.

I am very glad to note the letter from Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, supporting the suggestion that I threw out in a previous letter for some general agreement among Philatelic Societies and Philatelists in the measurement of compound perforations. As Mr. Toppan observed, it should not be a difficult matter to agree upon a certain method to be followed in all future publications. We are all at sixes and sevens at present, and are drifting into a terrible state of confusion. The difficulty to be overcome in any general arrangement will be to decide which of the three methods shall be the universal one. Each party will naturally prefer its existing method to any change. In the case of a Society with many publications it will be a serious matter to get it to change and say, "We abandon the measurement that we have hitherto followed in our published works." It will mean the introduction of more or less confusion in that Society's works. Still, for the benefit to be derived from a recognized and uniform measurement, it is to be hoped that the question will be discussed and decided in a broad spirit. I have already informally brought up the matter at one of the meetings of our London Philatelic Society, and I am bound to acknowledge that our members at once recognized the importance of the question and expressed a wish to have it thoroughly discussed at a subsequent meeting. I have spoken of three methods of giving compound measurements: They are, first, the English, horizontal then vertical; second, the French, vertical then horizontal; and third, a method that I am given to understand, has lately been adopted in your part of the world, of making use of the cardinal points, the top being N, the bottom S, the left side W and the right side E. Personally I don't think it matters much which is adopted finally, so long as we all agree to follow the same method.

The little difference between our Post Office authorities and the Railways as to their charges for the carriage of parcels, and to which I referred in a previous letter, continues. The Post Office, as an alternative, has decided to revert to night mail coaches for the carriage of parcels. These leave London every night at 10 p. m. The complaint against the Railway Companies is that their charges amount to 55 per cent of the gross receipts of the parcels carried.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has just returned from a tour in Australia, undertaken in order to ascertain the truth as to the state of feeling there upon the question of establishing Imperial Penny Postage from England to all parts of the Empire. He states that he has consulted all the Postmasters General and is able to report that, without an exception, he found them most favorably disposed to the scheme. He trusts that the message, of which he is the bearer, for Mr. Arnold Morley, our Postmaster General, "will lead our Government to take the initiatory steps for which our Colonial fellow subjects have for some years been anxiously looking." Mr. Henniker Heaton tells us that the Postmaster General has expressed himself in sympathy with the proposed Imperial Penny Post. Lord Roseberry and Sir William Harcourt he also claims as strong sympathizers with the idea, and it now rests, according to Mr. Heaton, with the British Government, and more especially with the British Post Office, to take the last decisive steps for converting such sympathy

into action. Unfortunately the greatest obstacle has to be got over in the shape of the British Post Office Official. The stubbornness and obstinacy to change which the British Post Office Official manifests towards any Post Office reform is simply incredible. He is a peculiar variety of the human race. Sir Rowland found him to be so and he is still the same, unchanged and unchangable. He presumes to be the master, instead of the servant. The Postmaster General is not yet born who can put him in this proper place—unless, indeed, Mr. Heaton some day proves himself equal to the occasion in some ministry yet to be.

In the current number of *Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, M. de Reuterskiold calls attention to an unnoticed variety in the surcharge of "Halve Penny" on the 3d violet Transvaal, in the shape of an inverted "N" in "Penny". It may be as well to complete the record of this variety by stating that the inverted letter is the second "N" of "Penny" on the third stamp from the right, in the third row of the sheet.

My Kimberley correspondent, who informed me that the new design Penny Cape of Good Hope stamp had been withdrawn, now informs me, under date of the 11th of last month, that "they have just started issuing them again." What is the explanation of the little hitch? Possibly the design has disappointed them and it is to be used as a makeshift until they can fix on something better.

I am told that Stanley Gibbons will bend to the inevitable in the new edition of their Catalogue, which is to be issued next month. The said "inevitable," being the placing of the illustrations of the stamps in their proper place in the text, as is done in your own excellent Catalogue, instead of keeping them hidden away in an appendix at the end of the book. Why on earth such a cumbrous style has been followed so long by such a go-head firm passes comprehension.

Moens, it is true, sticks to the old style of appendix for illustrations, but then Moens is a law unto himself in all matters philatelic. Common sense and convenience are in favor of textual illustrations. Plates of sheets, of course, are properly placed by themselves.

Now that the cat is out of the bag as to the secret ways and means for removing oxidization from stamps, the knowing ones are telling all they know. Some of them have kept it very dark for a great many years but, now that it is all public property, they are nervously anxious lest their previous silence should be accepted as evidence of their ignorance. Consequently, anybody who knows anything about the matter is now wonderfully communicative. To begin with, Hilckes said "he'd got it, but was going to keep it to himself." Then Bacon got it "to be used for the Tapling Collection only, and under penalty of death not to divulge the awful and dread secret." Then it leaked out that there were sombre meetings, at dead of night, of certain well known philatelists, at Brighton. Then it was sold by the bottle at Salisbury "not to be taken internally." Then my Lord Kingston said "he'd got a way of his own in the business," and straight away he took the members of the London Philatelic Society into his confidence, and his communings and witch-bowl experiments are published in the *London Philatelist*. Then Mr. Willett comes forward as THE discoverer, and opens his heart, and his plan. It is very simple: you juggle with a few cabalistic chemical

signs, make a few secret passes, use peroxide of hydrogen, and there you are—pristine beauty! But the sequel has yet to come. I hear of an experienced Philatelist, who is also an experienced chemist, who is going to demonstrate the fact that they are all wrong. More I cannot say at present than that we may conclude we shall get at the right thing bye and bye. Meanwhile, collectors would do wisely to let their oxidized stamps alone till we have more light on the subject.

A stamp cheat has been caught and given his deserts to the extent of one year and seven months hard labor. His name was given, in the dock in one of our London courts, as Charles Matthews, alias Charles Stamford Walter. He was well dressed and appeared to be about middle age. He was charged with obtaining postage stamps by false pretenses and with the intent to defraud. His method of procedure was to advertise for collections on approval and then sell them, and put the money into his own pocket. Those who sent him stamps could never get hold of him, as he fitted from place to place, and changed his name as frequently, passing as Lee, Matthews, Duncan, Forham, Stuart, &c. In this manner, in one year alone, he cleared £300. At last, by a little stratagem of the police, he fell into the clutches of the law, and is now doing a daily routine of oakum picking. An unusually blank idiot, commenting in the *London Globe* newspaper on the case, writes:—"Every philatelist throughout the land will feel a thrill of pity for the unfortunate enthusiast who was compelled by circumstances to plead guilty at the London Petty Sessions, and was sentenced by a misatelist judge to eighteen months hard labor. Viewed in the cold light of the criminal law he seems to have deserved it, for he has been making about £300 a year by inducing dealers in stamps to entrust him with their wares, and forgetting to send any money in return. Looked at, however, through the gentle haze of philately, his conduct, though technically responsible, is yet easily pardonable, and is even calculated to attract the attention of the thoughtful mind. Stamps were his passion, as they have been of many a great man, but he found art expensive and money short, so that he could not gratify his longings for the beauties of Ecuador and Trinidad by the ordinary processes of sale and barter." Such is the style of writing that some idiots palm off on editors as "interesting notes." It is unfortunate that the columns of any respectable daily newspaper should be made ridiculous by such ineffable nonsense.

When the first stamp of the new design for the Transvaal made its appearance some months since, a report was industriously circulated that a defect had been discovered in the design, the wagon in the shield having, it was said, two shafts instead of a pole, and that as a consequence the design would be redrawn. There has been no confirmation of this report, and I have just received the twopence of the same design with the double shaft wagon. I cannot say much for the new design. It is not an improvement on the series that it displaces. The eagle, always a weak feature in Transvaals, has lost his cockatoo top-knot and his quiescent attitude and is screaming, open-mouthed, in a great state of perturbation over the Swazieland Convention. The engraving is very indifferent; indeed the whole design is blurred and poverty stricken from an art point of view.

That philatelic gourmand, C. J. Phillips, Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons Limited, has swallowed up two more big collections, to wit, Mr.

Philbrick's splendid collection of English and Mr. William Brown's collection of the Native States of the Malay peninsula. Mr. Philbrick, I believe, retains as a last tie to his old hobby his fine collection of English fiscals. Friend Brown is a dealer-collector, and having practically completed his collection of the Native States of the Malay peninsula and written his Handbook thereon, he has sold out. But I should have thought that he would have waited for the rise which might reasonably have been expected to follow the publication of his Handbook. Brown tells me that he now intends to go in for specialising the issues of Holland with the view of doing another Handbook. Brown guesses that the amount paid for Mr. Philbrick's English would be about £2000—and Brown ought to know.

Philatelic literature is still largely in demand and fetches good prices when offered for sale at auction. Vols. 1, 2, and 3, of the *American Journal of Philately*, and Vol. 1, of the *Stamp Mercury*, were included in one of Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Coopers recent auctions. I attended with the view of securing the lot for my library, and set down £2 for it. But the lot quickly ran beyond that figure. I dropped out at £3.3.0 and Phillips got them for £3.5.0.

Three of the London Society's works were sold at the same auction. Oceania, the record price of which was £1.6.0, ran up to £2.18.0 for an unbound copy. "West Indies" fetched £4, which is somewhat lower than it has sold for, and was considered a bargain. "India and Ceylon" was sold for £1.6.0, which is about the price charged for it, as it still on sale. Your own *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* sold for £1.15.0, with all the risk of the bundle of numbers being soiled or incomplete. The price, of course, included completion.

Herr Von Ferrary was at the sale to which I have been referring, but he only bought a few lots, and left early. From what I hear of his purchases, he cannot have spent less than £1,000 in stamps in the few days that he has been in London. He makes it a rule to pay at least one visit to London every year, and during that visit he calls personally on every dealer of any standing and inspects his stock, buying liberally and paying "on the nail" for everything he takes. He says London is the best of all places for getting rare stamps, and that no place on the continent can bear comparison with it.

I am not sure whether I have mentioned the fact that the 6kr. Baden, in the color of the 6kr, has been sold at the reserve price of £100 at which it was bought in at Messrs. Bull's recent auction. A great deal of doubt has been expressed about the stamp, but the inclination of experts in Europe is to accept the stranger as a genuine error, though they all make the reservation that they would like to see it off the envelope. Still, the history of the label, so far as it is known, is all in its favor.

The *Stamp News Annual* will be published in a week or two. It promises to be an interesting budget. Mr. Anheisser will write on Mexicans, Mr. Westoby on English, Mr. Castle on the shrinkage of rarities, Dr. Viner will contribute his usual dole of interesting reminiscences, &c.

Mr. George J. Hynes, Postmaster General of Bengal, is home on a year's leave. He is an enthusiastic philatelist, and is one of the most regular at-

tendents at the weekly meetings of our London Philatelic Society, of which he has been a member for some years. He has a magnificent collection of Indian issues, full of complete sheets, which we have had the pleasure of examining at our meetings. He values his Indians at from £5,000 to £6,000. Practically, no market value can be placed on many of his gems, inasmuch as there are simply unique; his sheet of *Manna red*, for instance, being the only known sheet outside the official collection.

A member of the London Philatelic Society has taken out a patent for a new arrangement for movable leaves for albums, which will admit of the removal of any one sheet without disturbing the others.

The management of our Post Office is being criticized sharply in all directions. Its conservative tendency, and its unyielding policy in the matter of public convenience, naturally lay it open to attack, till the public is beginning to recognize the necessity of doing something. At present our permanent officials act as if they were the masters, and not the servants, of the public; and there is a growing feeling that this sort of absurdity cannot be allowed to continue. Any reform that is proposed is invariably considered from the point of view of whether it will be perfectly convenient to our masters, the permanent officials. The consequence is that the most unsatisfactory management prevails, as will invariably be the case where men, who have had no business training, rule the roost. The latest criticism comes not from Mr. Henniker Heaton, but from *The Times* newspaper, and has reference to the conveyance of newspapers. The officials are everlastingly grumbling that there is a loss on the carriage of newspapers, but *The Times* points out that business firms, which undertake the carriage of newspapers in competition with the Post Office, make a handsome profit out of it. *The Times* would have the Post Office undertake the distribution of newspapers and magazines on the same business basis as a regular newsagent. By so conducting its business it would save an enormous amount of time now wasted in the sorting of separately addressed packages, and would gather into its coffers the usual trade discounts allowed on the sale of newspapers, and in this way a loss would be converted into a huge profit, to the advantage of everybody.

Some people seem to have jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Gilbert Harrison's book on Afghans would never be completed, now that his sad death has intervened. I am glad to say that it will be completed, and that too, from materials left by Mr. Harrison, which have been kindly handed over to our Society by the family. These materials could not be in better hands, for they will be edited by Mr. E. D. Bacon, with the probable help of Mr. Evans, who is an old authority on Afghans.

Talking about works in hand by the Philatelic Society of London, your readers will be glad to hear that a commencement will shortly be made, in all likelihood, in the direction of the publication of future works in regular quarterly parts. It does not follow that because nothing has been published that therefore nothing is being done. On the contrary, much is being done; but the practice of waiting until everything was complete has naturally delayed publication of such a formidable undertaking as the African book. Quarterly parts, I venture to think, will be immensely more popular even than the full volumes.

Philatelic libraries are much in fashion with us. The deeper study of all that can be gleaned concerning a stamp has always had its peculiar fascination for us, hence the reason why we have so many excellent authorities and compilers in the ranks of our London Society. The best philatelic library is probably possessed by Mr. E. D. Bacon. I am getting together a pretty fair show myself but when I walk into my friend Bacon's study, and look over his shelves, it makes my lips water. If I were disposed towards anything in the kleptomaniac direction I could very profitably exercise that gift in frequent visits to that treasure house of philatelic lore that lies almost within stone's throw from my own shanty. He is the only Philatelist that I know on this side of the water who possess a complete set of the long range volumes of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. Beautiful bindings and mint condition are the order of the day in the Baconian library.

We are being literally swamped with Stamp Auctions. They are now arranged, one or other of them, for every day in the week, so far, with a merciful consideration, Sundays are excepted. How long they will remain so I would not hazard a guess.

Is there any industrious one anxious for fame; then let him undertake the task of popularising the humbugging issues of the Native States of India. At a recent auction there were a couple pages of the catalogue devoted to the choicest samples in singles, in sheets, and on originals. When they were put up there was an ominous silence, broken only by the muffled ticking of watches. "No bid?" said the Auctioneer. "Must pass them if you don't want them," said he, somewhat sadly and regretfully. "Hear, hear," in two or three places. "Very well," said the Auctioneer, "we will pass on to lot so and so." And they were passed. I have never known such a thing happen with the stamps of any other country or state. Even Seebecks sell as "waste." Serves them right, I say. I wish all stamps made for collectors, and the lower class of dealers, could always be passed for lack of buyers. We should not then be flooded with such cursed abominations and swindles as we are now pestered with every month.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly is keeping lively and very readable. I quite enjoy its consummate impudence and its real live philately. You could not go to sleep over it, if you tried. That cannot be said of all our philatelic journals. Indeed, if after a hard day's writing I feel strained and wakeful, I give up the attempt to sleep, light the gas at my bedside, take up the stateliest of our journals, and in five minutes I am off into the most refreshing slumber. I can thoroughly recommend a dose to any troubled philatelist. Five to ten minutes is generally enough for the most obstinate case.

But I was talking about the *S. C. K.*, and its refreshing impudence. In its last number it protests against Mr. Castle's strictures on its bellicosity. Bless you, the editors want to pose as being more than usually saturated with the milk of human kindness. But in the self-same number they "wink the other eye," and go for the Philatelic Protection Association, as if their future existence depended upon their success in demolishing what they term a "preposterous Association." The indictment is a serious one, and cannot be passed over in silence. Here it is:—

1. The P. P. A. does nothing in the interests of philately, and (if the bull be permissible) does that badly and takes a long time in doing it.

2. The P. P. A., although it has adequate revenue of its own, solicits and accepts donations from collecting and dealing philatelists, without troubling to account for the expenditure of the money so received.

3. The P. P. A., neglects to act promptly on information received with regard to forgeries, and is lacking even in courtesy to persons giving such information.

4. Members of the P. P. A., and its off-shoot, the London Philatelic Exchange, are not all persons of respectability or even of honesty, as that word is understood in the philatelic world.

This list we might prolong almost indefinitely, but sufficient has been said to show that the Philatelic Protection Association is a useless if not mischievous association. Not only is this true of the P. P. A., as a whole, but in more than one case its individual members are not above suspicion.

In a previous letter I referred chaffingly to the little mystery which surrounded the personality of the editor of Brown's *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. Brown, in reply, says the Editor is a hail-fellow-well-met of St. Thomas Square, Salisbury, by name, William Brown. But he further confesses that the Review of Reviews portion of his journal has been done by a lady journalist, who, alas, just now is seriously ill. This lady editor desired to remain *incog*. She also wished, for the present, to defer the pleasure of meeting any of the editors or proprietors of other Stamp papers, or of any of those interested in the publications it was her duty to review, that her judgment might not suffer from personal bias. Really, this is quite romantic. She seems to fear also that the fact of her being a lady journalist would prejudice the judgment which would be passed upon her work, because of her sex. Surely not that we should belittle it on that account. It is to be hoped philatelists, though keen on a bargain, are above that sort of paltry conduct. Personally, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the best working journalists I have ever had as a colleague was a lady, Miss Hulda Friederichs. Her keen human sympathies; her journalistic enthusiasm; her high ideals; her culture, embracing the literature of many countries; her almost inexhaustible powers of work; and, above all, her adaptability to the unyielding demands of daily journalism, were simply beyond praise. Brown has no need to fear for the work done in his Review portion: if anything it has been a little too conscientious. Were I editor of that portion I don't mind confessing that I should have picked out the plums from my contemporaries, and connected them with a slight thread of running comment. Instead of that, the Review editor has religiously taken each of the leading journals, and given an able, painstaking, birds-eye view of everything.

Brown's Handbook on the Stamps of the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, which was promised for the 1st of this month, is not out yet. He explains that "the labor of the final preparation has been considerable, and the issue of the volume is in consequence, somewhat delayed. Subscribers may expect to have it in their hands by Christmas."

THE ILLUSTRATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Since we have been in the business, it happens regularly when a new chief is installed in the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department, that he discovers that we are carrying on a terribly wicked trade, and that the black

illustrations used by stamp album publishers in albums and catalogues are a dangerous means of defrauding the revenues of foreign governments. For fifteen years past, each chief has been completely knocked out on this question; nevertheless his successor adopts the same tactics, and goes just far enough into the matter to give a lot of trouble to stamp dealers.

A new chief was installed some time last year, and the old, old question has re-appeared with the only difference that this time the efforts of the Department have been a little more earnest than on previous occasions. The first trouble occurred in Washington about the middle of December, when agents of the Secret Service went to Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs, Mr. E. E. Fisher, and one or two other parties in Washington, and demanded the delivery of their albums, catalogues, etc., and even went so far as to demand their packets of stamps because the outside contained an impression of a foreign postage stamp. Unfortunately, these dealers were not well posted as to their rights under the law, and they delivered their goods when the demand was made.

We ourselves, and the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., whose publications had thus been seized, immediately instructed our agents not to deliver except against a search warrant, but unfortunately our advice came too late. The Washington tactics were repeated in New York and St. Louis, but by that time our legal advisers had informed us of our rights and we refused to deliver anything to the officers of the government. The matter was then submitted to Mr. Reeves, the Solicitor General of the Treasury, who rendered a decision which will probably go down in the annals of the Treasury Department as one of the most remarkable on file there.

The claim of the Secret Service division was that postage stamps were obligations of foreign governments, and the Solicitor General distinctly states, in his opinion, that there is nothing in the statutes of the United States by which postage stamps can be construed as being obligations of foreign governments. Nevertheless, he states that it must have been the intention of Congress that foreign postage stamps should be so considered, and that there ought to be a law covering the question. He therefore advises the seizure of all plates from which illustrations of foreign postage stamps can be printed, although in the same opinion he states that they can not be seized under any law of the United States.

Acting upon the decision of Mr. Reeves, the Secret Service agents in New York and St. Louis demanded the cuts used by the Mekeel Co., and ourselves, and the demand was, of course, met by a refusal in each instance. We are just informed that the United States prosecuting attorney for St. Louis has written an opinion that he could not apply for a search warrant, as there was no law of our country under which they could seize plates of stamps, unless evidence was forthcoming that they had been used for counterfeiting purposes. This decision has now been forwarded to the Attorney General at Washington, and we have no doubt that he will agree with the opinion of the District Attorney.

It must seem extraordinary to our readers, as well as to the public in general, that the government should attempt to interfere with so legitimate a business, as the illustrating of stamps for scientific purposes, particularly in view of the fact that such illustration is permitted in every civilized country in the world. We, of course, are aware that we can not illustrate the stamps of our own country, and even that has been the subject of criticism; but the law is distinct and clear on this point, and no publisher of stamp albums would attempt to act contrary to it. England imposes the same restriction

as to its own stamps, and a similar question is being agitated in various other European countries; but in not a single instance is the question raised of prohibiting the illustration of the stamps of foreign governments.

We could publish a number of extracts from newspapers giving the history of the present trouble, and illustrating incidentally the density and ignorance of the majority of newspaper reporters. It seems that the average reporter's conception of his duty is to be as sensational as he possibly can, without regard to facts, and some of the papers have published statements which lead to the belief that the publishers of stamp albums and dealers in general are simply engaged in the business of counterfeiting the stamps of foreign governments, and those of our government as well, as a regular means of conducting their business.

As the matter stands at present, the use of our illustrations can not be interfered with, and we shall keep our readers informed of any new developments that may arise.

THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

(Written for *The Australian Philatelist*.)

Continued from page 550.

CHAPTER XV.

I.—*Essays.*

Of the first series of "Stamp Duty" labels there exist three values, the designs of which were completed, and proofs printed from the stones, and a fourth value which was authorized and an engraving partly prepared. The completed stamps were of the values of eight pence, three shillings, and seven shillings.

All three values were of similar design to the issued stamps of the series, differing only in the ornamentation filling in the spandrels, and in the shape of the label containing the value. The colors of the proofs were:

Eight pence, dark purple.

Three shillings, pale rose.

Seven shillings, deep blue.

No sheets of the first appear to have been printed for issue, but 500 sheets of the three shillings were printed, and destroyed by order on the 30th October, 1867, before any had been issued to the Treasury. 59,880 stamps of the seven shillings were printed, and these also were all destroyed on the 30th October, 1867, and on the 5th November, 1867, a further lot of 74,850 of this value were destroyed, together with some of the 5s., 6s., 10s., and 20s. values.

The reason for this wholesale destruction of stamps only just printed for use was simply that every requisition up to date had been satisfied, and it was thought inadvisable to keep a large stock of such valuable securities on hand! A few proof copies of these stamps, printed on thick white paper and unperforated, still exist.

The uncompleted design was intended for a four shilling value. A proof printed in black from the copperplate was in the possession of a Brisbane collector. It consists only of the inscribed labels with crown at junction,

and the value in words at foot. The portrait and spandrels are not filled in.

For the second series of stamp duty labels there was a neatly designed essay, engraved on copper plate by Mr. Knight. The general design somewhat resembles that finally adopted, but the stamp is narrower, and contains the monogram "Q. S. D." (Queensland Stamp Duty), on a groundwork of diagonal lines in place of the Queen's portrait. The white block at each corner bears a St. Andrew's cross, and the spandrels were filled in with a fine groundwork of crossed horizontal and vertical lines. A variety of this essay exists without any design in the centre. Copies in both red and blue are known.

The next essay to be noticed is one of a much more interesting nature.

As I mentioned in Chapter IX., Mr. Knight had prepared a stamp of the value of a halfpenny, to supersede the provisional stamp, but the rates being changed before it was quite ready no issue was made of the new design.

The design as submitted for approval, and adopted on the 26th February, 1880, consisted of a line engraved profile of the Queen to left on ground of vertical lines in oval frame, surrounded by a broad oval band of engine-turned lines. This portion of the design was engraved on copper, by William Bell, of Sydney. Mr. Knight completed the design by placing an arched label above and below the central vignette, the upper containing the inscription "Half Penny," and the lower "Queensland," in white block letters on a colored ground. The spandrels were filled in with a background of solid color, and a double lined frame enclosed the whole design. The shape was an irregular octagon. From this engraved copperplate, Mr. Knight took lithographic transfers, which were arranged in a sheet of 120, and printed in black, purple, blue, orange, vermilion, and scarlet, on plain and Crown Q. paper, and submitted for approval. The scarlet color was adopted, and believing that the design would be more effective if the profile were more clearly brought out, Mr. Knight removed the lined background from the oval, and left it white, the result being a much better looking stamp. Several sheets of the improved design were printed in scarlet on the Crown Q. paper, the impressions being arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10. These were not perforated, or gummed, and on the abandonment of the value were stamped "Specimen," and placed with the stock of specimen stamps. A requisition had been sent in on the 27th February for 2,000 sheets of the new half-penny stamps, being the estimated quantity required for the half-year ending 30th June, 1880, but upon receipt of the cablegram notifying the readjustment of rates which rendered the new value unnecessary, memo. was sent to the Government engraver cancelling the requisition.

II.—*Proofs.*

Color proofs of many of the adopted issues are found. Some of these have been referred to in the chapters dealing with such issues.

They may be briefly tabulated as follows :

Issue, 1868-74. Truncated Star Series.

3d., greyish-brown, thin unwatermarked paper.	
1s., pale plum-color,	} thick " "
1s., purple,	

Issue, 1879-81. Postage and Revenue Series.

1d., reddish-brown,	} thick white card paper.
1d., blue,	
2d., "	
4d., orange-yellow,	
6d., chrome-green,	
1d., stamp duty, pale grey, deep violet,	

Issue of 1881. Lithographed Series.

10s., pale brown, }
 10s., warm " } Crown Q. paper.

Issue of 1882-92. Steel Engraved Series.

2s., greenish-black, emerald green,
 Prussian blue, vermilion, orange,
 blue, carmine-rose, and brown. }
 2s. 6d., dark green. } Medium white wove paper.

Issues of 1882-92. Typographed Series.

1d., Indian red,
 1d., rose,
 ½d., green,
 2½d., rose-madder,
 3d., brown, } plain white wove paper.

Revenue Series, 1866.

1d., deep blue,
 1d., pale "
 6d., violet,
 1s., bluish green,
 10s., emerald green,
 20s., rose, } thick, or card paper.

(I have not seen the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., or 6s., as proofs.)

Revenue Series, 1871.

1d., lilac,
 6d., purple-brown,
 6d., reddish-brown,
 1s., green,
 2s., blue,
 2s. 6d., vermilion,
 5s., fawn,
 10s., brown,
 20s., rose, } medium white wove paper.

All proofs are unperforated.

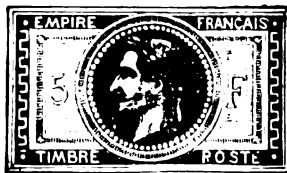
I have considered it advisable to give a list of these proofs, as they are frequently met with in private collections.

[I have now completed my papers on the Stamps of Queensland, but should any further matter of interest in connection with these stamps come into my possession, it will be placed before the readers of THE AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST without delay.—A. F. B. H.]

FRANCE, THE 5FR. EMPIRE, 1869.

(From the *Quest'onneur Timbrophilique*.)

Value printed as a Surcharge.



TWO TYPES.

The stamp of 5 francs with the laureated head of Napoleon III., was put in circulation on the 1st of November, 1869 and withdrawn the 1st of June,

1877, after a stamp of the same value belonging to the "allegorical group" had been substituted for it.

When this stamp was designed, it was thought that it might be necessary to issue higher values, which might, perhaps, says Maury, go up to 20 francs. To provide for this contingency, it was decided to engrave it without any indication of value, and to add this latter *by means of a second impression as a surcharge*, which was done. This point is absolutely indisputable, and when a certain number of these stamps are examined together, it is easily seen that the position of the figure 5 and of the letter F differs on all. Figure and letter are both placed at irregular distances from the ornamental circle surrounding the head. The demonstration of the fact of the printing being done in two impressions makes the discovery of a specimen, *without the value*, having passed through the post, very probable. We have not seen this much disputed stamp, but its existence appears to us to be admissible.

Long since, thanks, we believe, to one of our two old journals, the *Timbrophile* and the *Gazette des Timbres*, the existence of two varieties of color for the 5 and F was known; these varieties at the present time are indicated as follows:—

1. *Value in the color of the stamp.*
2. *Value printed in blue.*

But what no one has pointed out up to the present time is the *successive* issue of two absolutely distinct TYPES for this same value as a surcharge. The *Questionneur Timbrophilique* is now going to repair this omission of its venerated ancestors.

We now give the peculiarities of each of the two types:

THE FIRST TYPE.

Is generally of a dark lilac shade. The figure of value, clearly printed, is of a continuous *double stroke*; it is visibly *larger* and less round than the 5 of the second type. It is almost as high as twelve of the small dotted divisions of the interior rectangle; the bowl is less open and the top stroke forms a horizontal concave.

THE SECOND TYPE.

Shade, pale lilac. The figure 5, slightly blurred, is composed *almost entirely of thick strokes* and is slightly *more open*. The top is shorter and turns upward more abruptly, without forming a horizontal concave, as in the first type. The height of the figure is hardly more than eleven of the dotted spaces of the background (there are eight of these spaces in 3 mm.) As in the first type, it is placed at a height which varies with each impression, leaving below the 5: $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, or 12 dotted divisions.

The form of the letter F is also very different; the base is insignificant and the hook of the top stroke is visibly smaller.

The date when this type was printed and put into circulation is unknown to us. Among the specimens that we have met with on letters, the oldest goes back to Jan. 14, 1873 (from Tunis); this date is certainly not definitive.

Value printed in blue and in lilac.

The color called blue has been somewhat improperly so called in reference to the impression of the 5fr., of 1869. The fact is that this shade is that of the stamp, which became darker on printing the value, giving it the appearance of a blue gray.

The stamp with the value printed *in blue* belongs to the second type, of which it constitutes a variety so much the more noticeable as very often both letter and figure are *composed entirely of thick strokes*.

E. M. M.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 554.)

1875.

At this period the reorganization of the administration, the army, and the finances was being carried out slowly but surely, in spite of the difficulties caused by the strife of political parties.

Legitimists, Orleanists, and Imperialists, too feeble in the Assembly to get into power singly, were able by uniting to keep the Republic in check. Mr. Thiers had been president since 1871; they succeeded in overthrowing him on the 24th May, 1873, and in his place they put Marshal MacMahon, whose monarchial sympathies were not at all doubtful. The same year the powers of the Marshal were prorogued for seven years. Under his direction the National Assembly, on the 25th February, voted the constitution of 1875, by which the Republic was recognized as the legal government of France. The hostile parties suspended their hopes for the time being, finding it impossible to cause them to triumph.

Legitimist Stamp.—At this time appeared a fancy stamp with the head of the Count de Chambord, having in the corners shields with *fleur de lis*; this vignette, of rather poor execution, was engraved and printed in *taille-*



douce and was distributed as a means of propaganda; it is sometimes met with in collections in different colors—black, blue, rose, or lilac.

THE COMPETITION OF 1875.

Everything that was republican was regarded askance by the majority of the men in power in the singular French Republic of that time; the postage stamp with its type of 1848 excited the raillery of the reactionary newspapers, it was called the *Mary Ann* stamp and that was considered witty; people were advised to stick it on letters upside down, &c.; it was discovered that the figures were too small, that the vignette was badly printed, that it was easy to counterfeit; in short, the stamp of 1848 was condemned and a public competition was opened in order to find a successor for it, the design of which *was not to have any political character*.

Here is the programme of the competition, which we borrow from the *Journal Officiel* of August 9, 1875:

MINISTRY OF FINANCES.

Opening of a Public Competition for the creation of a new type of Postage Stamp.

A competition is opened at the Ministry of Finances for the creation of a new type of postage stamp.

All French artists are admitted to take part in this competition.

The new type of postage stamp, into the composition of which the words "Poste" and "République Française" must enter, will include either one or more figures or one or more emblematic heads.

These figures or heads may represent the personification of France, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Law, Justice, Arts, etc., etc., but must not have any political character.

As there is to be but one model for all the stamps in use, one or more places must be reserved in the design to receive the indication of value of each kind of stamp, expressed by one or two figures.

This indication is to stand out very distinctly on a white ground.

The figures, if they are repeated several times, should be 4 or 5 mm. high. If the indication of the price of the stamp appears but once, the figure must be 6 or 7 mm. high.

Competitors must furnish within two weeks from the date of the insertion of the present notice in the *Journal Officiel* (August 9, 1875):

1. A sketch eight times the size of the present postage stamp, or 176mm high by 144mm wide;

2. A photograph of said sketch, of the dimensions of the present stamp, or 22mm high by 18mm wide.

No style of execution is indicated for the sketch.

The sketch and the photograph must be deposited within the period above mentioned, that is to say, the 23d of August at the latest, at the office of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finances, Palais-Royal, door D, northern corridor No 40, cabinet of Mr. Choppin, head of Department, any day from 12 to 2, except Sundays and holidays.

The articles deposited are to be accompanied by a note indicating the name and address of the authors of the proposals, if they should desire it to be kept secret, a sealed envelope containing their name and address and bearing on the outside an inscription which is to be reproduced on the proposal. The envelopes belonging to the selected designs alone will be opened.

The competition will be decided by a Commission composed of Messrs. Passy, member of the National Assembly, Assistant Secretary of State for the Department of Finances, President; Henriquel-Dupont, member of the Institute; Meissonier, member of the Institute; Baudry, member of the Institute; Ballu, member of the Institute; Le Libon, Postmaster General; Ruau, Director of the Administration of Coins and Medals; Chazal, Controller of the Bank of France; Choppin, Chief of Department at the Ministry of Finances, Secretary.

The artist whose proposal shall have been chosen by the committee to become the type of the French postage stamp shall receive a prize of 1,500 francs.

Two prizes, one of 500 francs, the other of 300 francs, shall be allowed to the authors of the two sketches which shall be classed second and third.

The three prize sketches shall belong to the Administration.

The other proposals will be returned to their authors on demand.

Artists who may desire information as to the terms of the competition may apply at the printing office of the Bank of France, Rue de la Vrillière, 1, any day from 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the time allowed to the competitors, the number of proposals sent reached 440. After examining them, the Com-

*It is not known who had the idea of substituting the word POSTE for the word POSTES (plural), this programme not having been prepared by a committee.

mission proposed to the Minister to choose for the new model the design of which we give here a reproduction before it was touched up, and which was signed by Mr. Jules Auguste Sage, the subject representing, according to the author's note, "Commerce and Peace uniting and reigning over the world."



"This design," says the report to the Minister, "appears to the majority of the Commission to fulfil to a greater degree than any of the other proposals the artistic conditions required by the programme submitted to the competitors; it also appears to fulfil the administrative requirements specified in that programme.

"It is composed of two emblematic figures without any political character, it contains the words 'POSTE' and 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,' and lastly, the figure indicating the value of the stamp is of the required size.

"However, the subject which the Commission proposes to you to accept, seems itself to be susceptible in some of its particulars of a few alterations of detail. It is the desire of the Commission that the artist should be invited to make these changes, and Messrs. Meissonnier and Baudry have kindly offered to guide him with their counsel in this matter. I think that the Administration can not do better than confide in the great ability of these two members of the Institute, that the proposal may receive under their direction the changes of which it may be susceptible. The Minister knows, on the other hand, that for all the technical questions of execution we can count on the assistance of the specialists of the Bank of France.

"I therefore propose to the Minister to sanction the choice of the Commission, etc. . . .

"The Commission afterwards advised granting the two rewards of 500 and 300 francs to Messrs. Chaplain and Picault, for the two proposals that I place before the Minister. . . .

"Finally, the desire has been expressed by the Commission that three mentions should be granted to the authors of the sketches deposited under the titles : "*Qui sait, No. 330*," "*La mâne est donnee aux vainqueurs, No. 214*," "*Administration des pieds seles, No. 114*." . . .

"A final question had to be decided by the Commission as to whether the competition should be the object of a public exhibition.

"This question was decided in the negative, the Commission considering the exhibition, if decided on, should include all the proposals sent, and that it would not be without inconvenience, even to the dignity of the Administration, to hand over to the public malignity and to the discussion of the press, the too numerous elucubrations in this competition which are distinguished only by the excentricity of the ideas which they had inspired or by the manifest inexperience of their authors, etc., etc."

This document is signed by Mr. Passy, President of the Commission and approved on the 14th of September, 1875, by the Minister of Finances, Mr. Leon Say.

Regarding the passage which denied an exhibition of the proposals we would say that although this arrangement was not very democratic it was a very wise one, as was shown by the competition of 1894.

The choice of Mr. Sage's design has been criticised ; but really we ought not to ask more from a postage stamp than it can give, and the allegory so dear to professional artists is already sufficiently complicated : *Commerce and Peace joining hands and reigning over the world by means of the Post*.

Politics having been excluded, this idea was good and not badly rendered.

We are told that at the first glance Mr. Meissonier had singled out this sketch ; he had it accepted without discussion by the members of the Commission, that is to say, he would not suffer any opinions different from his own ; by this trait Meissonier is easily recognized.

Mr. Sage is a modest artist, an historical painter, a pupil of Mr. Picot, and has exhibited various times since 1870.

The second proposal selected was that of Mr. Chaplain, the celebrated medal engraver, and member of the Institute. His design represents a large woman seated, holding a horn of plenty and a sceptre of justice. We suppose that the drawing was attractive in itself, but engraved on a reduced scale it is nothing at all, and will not add to the glory of its author ; at first, it had the words "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE" abbreviated, as may be imagined from the ungraceful curve of this inscription. The stamp was used later for the telegraph and telephone service.



The third proposal having remained unknown, we have sought out its author, Mr. Picault, who, in spite of his willingness to oblige us, was able to give us only a small photograph, effaced by time, but in which a graceful de-

sign was to be found. This proposal was sculptured, it personified *Thought* under the form of a genius, with the forefinger of his right hand to his forehead, and holding a torch in his left hand; two sphinxes are at his feet, as well as a padlocked box, signifying the secrecy of letters.



Mr. Picault is a sculptor, rewarded at the Salon, and the author of several works of merit.

Of the other proposals of this competition, very few are known to collectors who, right or wrong, have long ceased to interest themselves in *essays*, however official they may be. Here is one representing Mercury fastening on his



wings; he is disrespectfully seated on a despatch bag on which is written the word "POSTE".

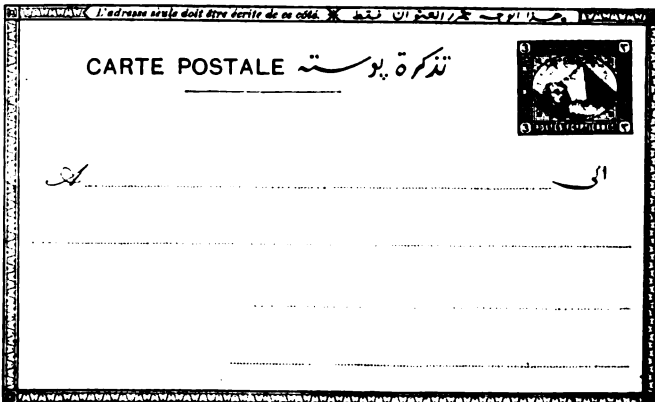
Lastly, we ourselves competed with a drawing bearing No. 270, showing a woman's head, full face; but we pointed out clearly that we had no artistic pretensions, and that our object was only to give an outline of a stamp, and call attention to a technical memorandum attached to the proposal, which memorandum we have since had opportunity to develop.

ARTHUR MAURY.

(To be continued.)

NOTES.

We give an illustration of the 3m Egyptian Postal card chronicled some time ago.



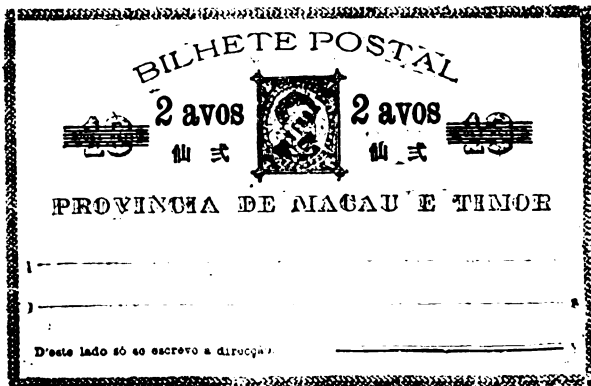
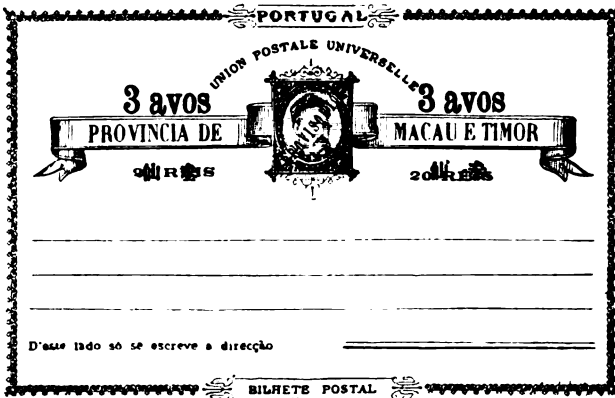
The Monthly Journal states that the 9 penny, of the long rectangular fiscal stamps of Western Australia, does not exist.

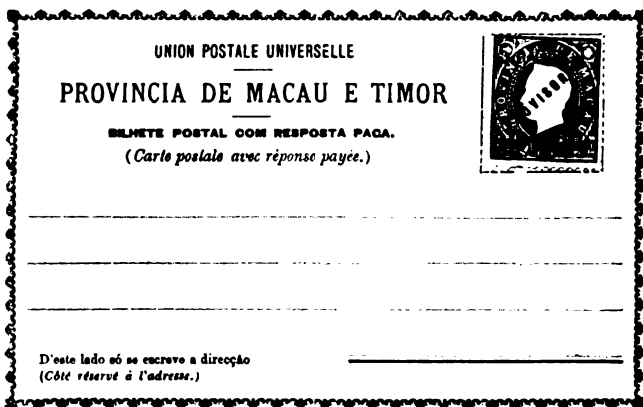


Le Timbre Poste states that a 30c adhesive and 8 and 15c envelopes, the design of which represents a view of the Seychelles Islands, have been forwarded last month from England ; this is probably the Jubilee issue, announced some time ago.



We illustrate below the provisional stamps and postal cards of Macao chronicled last month.





The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that besides the error "HALVE PRNNY" another error exists on the 3 penny violet of the South African Republic in which the second "N" of "PENNY" is inverted.



We have seen a block of four of the 2 centavos brown of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, imperforate horizontally in the centre.



We have received a letter from the Postmaster of Jamaica, informing us that no issue of new stamps has been contemplated.



We illustrate the Unpaid Letter stamps of Montenegro chronicled last month.



Mr. C. Schiller has shown us the current 1c wrapper of the United States with the "C" of "Postage" without crossbar.



Mr. Davis has shown us the 1½p Great Britain of the 1890 issue with an error in the lettering in the angles, the upper angles having the letters O. P. and the lower ones P. C. *The Philatelic Record* chronicles a similar error in the 2½p claret, plate 2, the upper corners being lettered L. H. and the lower F. L. The same paper states that eight stamps of the current 2½p have been found in the Southampton P. O., printed on the gummed side and with watermark inverted.



We have been informed that the colors of the new Congo stamps are to be changed, as they are not in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Congress of Berne. It is stated that only 22,000 sets have been printed, and that the stock of the lower values has already been exhausted.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain has seen two vertical rows of the 20 reis violet of Nyassaland imperforate in the centre.



The following letter has been received by Mr. Tilleard :

28th November, 1894.

Dear Sir :—As we believe there are some rumors about on the subject, we think it well to state at once, for the information of the Philatelic world, that we have recently shipped to His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak, a new set of Postage and Revenue stamps, comprising the values of 2, 4, 6, and 8 cents, as per specimens herewith.

We may mention that we are writing this entirely on our own responsibility, and without the authority of His Highness the Rajah ; but we have no doubt that, under the circumstances, it is best that correct information should be obtainable at the headquarters of Philately.

We are, dear sir,

Your obedient servants,

PERKINS, BACON & Co., Ltd.,

JAMES D. HEATH, Managing Director.

All values contain portrait of Rajah Brooke, in an oval in centre, but the surrounding design is different for each value ; the inscriptions are, however, the same on all, "SARAWAK," "POSTAGE & REVENUE," with value in numerals and words, printed in color on white, perf. 12.

Adhesives. 2c brown
 4c black
 6c violet
 8c deep green

The London Philatelist.



The Stamp News has been informed that a new one penny adhesive will be issued before long in South Australia. The design under consideration bears a representation of the General Post Office at Adelaide.



We are informed on good authority that the New South Wales government intend to dispense with special O. S. stamps after the new year, and will use the ordinary current stamps without surcharge.—*Stamp News.*



L'Echo de la Timbrologie chronicles the 1 centime Tahiti of 1893 surcharged "TAIHTI."

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 1, 2, and 5 dollar values of the current series have just been issued ; this makes the set complete with, the exception of the 8 cent value. We have seen the new 1 and 2c envelopes, and the 1c wrapper, the stamps are exactly the same as the preceding issue, as are also the shapes, but the watermark differs materially, consisting of the letters "U. S." in double lined capitals 20mm. wide by 27mm. in height, with the letters "P O D" in small single lined capitals sideways inside the "U" and the figures "9" and "4" sideways inside the top and bottom curves of the "s".

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

1d black (Perry)

2d deep blue (James Madison)

5d dark green (John Marshall)

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size 160 x 89 mm. (New No. 5)

1c blue

2c green

Amber laid paper.

Size 160x89 mm.

2c green

Wrapper.

Manila paper.

Size 140 x 239mm.

1c blue

AZORES.—We have seen the 80 reis of the 1868 issue, with the surcharge of the type of the 1875 issue (broad "o" and open "s"); the specimen in question is an undoubtedly genuine original.

Adhesive stamp.

1868 issue.

Perforated 12½.

80r orange, black surcharge (variety)

BRAZIL.—According to *Die Post* the 500, 700, 1000 and 2000 reis adhesives of the new type have been issued, so far however we have not seen them.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

500r blue and black

700r red and black

1000r green and violet

2000r yellow brown and black

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Provisional stamps of 5 and 7½ annas were issued last month, and almost immediately followed by the issue of permanent stamps of the same values.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
 Perforated 14.
 5a on 8a blue, black surcharge
 7½a on 1r rose, black surcharge



Regular issue.
 Perforated 14.
 5a black, blue
 7½a black

BRITISH GUIANA.—*The Philatelic Record*, on the authority of the *Australian Philatelist*, chronicles three envelopes issued in this colony. The stamp on the three values is of the same design, but with a different frame for each value; we hope to illustrate them next month.

Envelopes.

- White laid paper.
 Size 140x75 mm.
- 1c green
 Size 145x90 mm.
- 2c carmine
 White wove linen-lined paper.
 Size 135x105 mm.
- 5c ultramarine

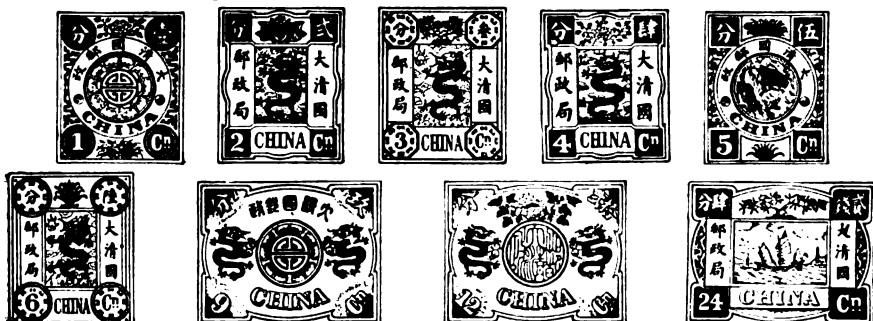
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*The Monthly Journal*, chronicles a provisional ½p postal card consisting of the current penny card surcharged across the stamp "ONE HALF PENNY" in *sans-serif* capitals, with two curved bars cancelling the original value.

Postal card.

- Provisional issue.
- ½p brown, black surcharge, *white*

CHINA.—The new stamps heralded last month have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

Watermarked a Shell.

- 1c red
- 2c light green
- 3c pale yellow
- 4c rose
- 5c yellow
- 6c brown
- 9c green
- 12c orange
- 24c carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the current 2c postal card with the inscription "Lit. de Demetrio Paredes, Bogota" in the lower margin, similar to the reply card of corresponding value of the 1893 issue.

Postal card.

- 2c black, orange

PANAMA.—Three more provisionals have been created by surcharging the current 2, 20, and 50c stamps, respectively "HABILITADO, 1894," "1 centavo", "5 centavos", and "10 centavos"; of each value there are two different types of the numerals of value of the surcharge. At the time of going to press we received a new supply of the 1 and 5 centavos without any errors in spelling in the latter, but with a third type of the numeral, and only one error, an inverted "A" instead of "V," in the 1 centavo. This error does not exist in the first printing. The 20c is now issued in the same type as the lower values.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

1 CENTAVO.

- I. Figure **1** with straight top.
 - 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
 - Varieties:*
 - a. Period after "Habilitado."
 - b. Small dash after "Habilitado."
 - c. Period after "Centavo."
 - d. Comma after "Centavo."
 - e. The small dash after "Habilitado" is above the line. (Second printing)
- II. Figure **1** with slanting top.
 - 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
 - Varieties:*
 - a. Small dash after "Habilitado."
 - b. Period after "Centavo."
 - c. "CCNTAVO."

- d. The small dash after "Habilitado" is above the line.
 - e. Period after "Habilitado." (Second printing).
 - f. Comma after "Centavo."
 - g. "CENTVVO." (Second printing.)
- 5 CENTAVOS.

I. Figure **5** with straight top.

5c on 20c black, *mauve*, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Period after "Habilitado."
- b. Small dash after "Habilitado."
- c. The small dash is above the line.
- d. Period after "Centavos."
- e. Comma after "Centavos."

II. Thick figure **5** with curved top.

5c on 20c black, *mauve*, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Period after "Habilitado."
- b. Small dash after "Habilitado."
- c. The small dash is above the line.
- d. Period after "Centavos."
- e. Comma after "Centavos."
- f. Space between "D" and "O" of "Habilitado."
- g. "HABILITAD."
- h. "CCNTAVOS."

III. Thin figure "5" with curved top.

5c on 20c black, *mauve*, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Period after "Habilitado."
- b. Small dash after "Habilitado."
- c. Period after "Centavos."

10 CENTAVOS

I. Figure **10** with straight top.

10c on 50c brown, *bluish*, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Period after "Habilitado."
- b. No period after "Habilitado."
- c. Small dash " "
- d. Small dash above the line.
- e. "1894" omitted.
- f. Period after "Centavos."
- g. Comma " "

II. Figure **10** with slanting top.

10c on 50c brown, *bluish*, black surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Period after "Habilitado."
- b. No period after "Habilitado."
- c. Small dash " "
- d. "HABILITAD)" (broken "o.")
- e. Period after "Centavos."

- f. "CENTAVO."
 g. "Habilitado," surcharged twice (top and bottom).
 h. "Habilitado" omitted.
 Regular issue.



Perforated.
 20c mauve

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen the current 1 and 5c revenue stamps used postally in Moca in September, 1894; we also have seen the following two unchronicled errors of the 1883 issue.

Adhesive stamps.



1883 issue.
 Rouletted.
 Without network.
 25c on 1c green (type a)
 10c on 1c green (type b)
Revenues used for postage.



Imperforate.
 1c red
 5c green

FRANCE.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* in 1871 the 15c unpaid letter stamp both typographed and lithographed had the figure "1" surcharged with a "2," either typographed or with pen and ink.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.



Typographed.

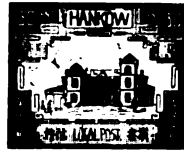
25c on 15c black, black surcharge with type
 25c on 15c " " " " pen
 Lithographed.
 25c on 15c black, black surcharge with type
 25c on 15c " " " " pen

HANKOW.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 2 and 5c stamps of the new type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 15.
 2c yellow orange



30c mauve

INDIA.—According to *Le Questionneur Timbrophilique* there are two types of the 1866, 4 annas green (octagon type). The first type has the mouth small and the line joining the lips descends obliquely. In the recut the lips are larger and the line is longer and divided into two by the mouth; the forehead also bears horizontal lines and the crown is different.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
 Watermarked Elephants Head.
 4a green, recut die

Faridkot.—We read in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* that the current 1 rupee carmine and green of India has been surcharged **FARIDKOT STATE**.

Adhesive stamp.

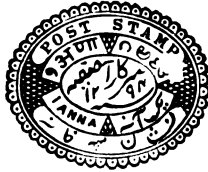


Perforated.
 Watermarked a Star.
 1r carmine and green, black surcharge

Hyderabad.—*The Monthly Journal* has seen the current ½ anna envelope with stamp inverted in upper right corner.

Envelope.

White laid paper.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow, stamp inverted

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a permanent 20 centesimi unpaid letter stamp of the same type as the other values, to replace the provisional letter stamp of this value; this last one according to the same contemporary, exists with surcharge inverted.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked a Crown.

20c buff and carmine

20c on 1c buff and carmine, black surcharge (surcharge inverted)

LUXEMBURG.—According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung*, the current 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimes is now perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamp.Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c green

NETHERLANDS.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the Letter Sheet is now issued with the stamp bearing the portrait of the little Queen Wilhelmina; Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c unpaid letter stamp, printed in ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Perforated.
2½c ultramarine.

Letter sheet,
5c blue, white

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Antonio D. Vannini has sent us the following unchronicled official envelopes, wrappers, and stamped labels; the same correspondent also informs us that the 1 and 2p Life Insurance Department Stamps are now perforated 10.

Life Insurance Department.



Perforated 10.
1p blue
2p red brown

Official Envelopes.



White laid paper.
"On Public Service only," 61½mm. in length.
Size 137x80mm.
no value, black
"On Public Service Only," 58mm. in length.
Size 136x79mm.
value, black

Treasury Department Envelopes.



White wove paper.
Size 225x100mm.
no value, black



NEW ZEALAND

White laid paper.
Size 221x95 mm.
Oval seal in red on flap.
no value, black

Audit Department Envelopes.

White laid paper.

"On Public Service Only," 92 mm. in length.

Size 220x92 mm.

no value, black

"On Public Service Only," 100 mm. in length.

Size 220x92 mm.

Oval seal in red on flap.

no value, black

Official Wrappers.

Buff wove paper.

Size 195x181 mm.

no value, black

Without stamp.

Coat of arms, with "On Public Service Only" above in curve and "NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE" below in straight line.

Blue wove paper.

Size 110x350 mm.

no value, black

Coat of Arms, below "On Public Service Only" in straight line, and again below "New Zealand Gazette" in a scroll.

Blue wove paper.

Size ?

no value, black

Coat of Arms, above "On Public Service Only," in curve, below in two lines. "Cover to be used by the Government Printer only—New-Zealand Parliamentary Debates."

Buff wove paper.

Size 153x290 mm.

no value, black

White wove paper.

Size 153x290 mm.

no value, black

Blue wove paper.

Size 153x290 mm.

no value, black

Official stamped address Labels.



Size 127x83mm.
 Yellowish wove paper.
 no value, black (Wellington, N. Z.....18..))
 no value, black (Wellington, N. Z.....189.))
 — White wove paper.
 no value, black (Wellington, N. Z.....188.)

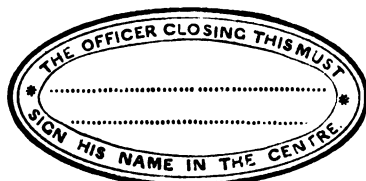


Size 170x73mm.
 Blue wove paper.
 no value, black



Size 170x82mm.
 White wove paper.
 no value, black
Officially sealed.

NEW ZEALAND.



OFFICIALLY SEALED.

Perforated 12½.
 White wove paper.
 no value, black
 Blue wove paper
 no value, black

PERSIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces the issue of adhesives of a new type. *The Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of a wrapper with stamp of same type as the corresponding value of the new issue adhesives, also four postal cards which we hope to illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamps.



Reduced Size.

Perforated 13.
 1s violet
 2s green
 5s ultramarine
 8s brown



Reduced Size.

Perforated 11.
 10s orange
 1k red and yellow
 2k yellow and blue
 5k ultramarine and silver.

Wrapper.

1s lilac, buff

Postal cards.

2s green, cream
 2x2s green, cream and green
 4s rose, cream
 4x4s rose, rose and cream

PERU.—We have received the 5c blue (surcharged with a horseshoe) and the 10c green (unsurcharged), both surcharged in black with the bust of Gen. Morales Bermudes, and in red



Official stamps.

Perforated 12.
 5c blue, black and red surcharge
 10c green " " "

ST. HELENA.—Mr. W. T. Gregory has shown us one of the new half-penny stamps, which were to be exactly like the preceding issue in order to block the game of the speculators who bought up the entire stock of them; it seems to us that if the printers had really tried to make the reissue different they could not have succeeded better; as it is the surcharge on the new half-penny measures 14mm., and the letters are close together, **HALFPENNY** while on the preceding the surcharge measures 17mm., the letters being spaced; the color of the reissue also is of a darker shade.

Adhesive stamp.

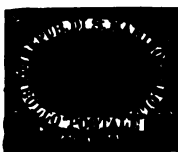


Perforated 14.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.

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

SAN MARINO.—The 2 centimes has again changed color, being now issued in red instead of blue.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
Watermarked a Crown.

2c red

SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us the 1c envelope of the 1893 issue on buff wove paper.

Envelope.



Buff wove paper.
Size 145x95 mm.

1c black

SERVIA.—A series of adhesive stamps of a new design has just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

White wove paper with fragments of silk threads.

5p yellow green
 10p red
 15p violet
 20p orange

25p blue
 50p brown
 1d blue green

SOMALI COAST.—According to the *Philatelic Record* stamps of 25 and 50 francs have been issued; they are similar in design to the other current values but lozenge shaped.

Adhesive stamps.

25fr rose and blue

50fr blue and rose

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The 1 and 2 penny adhesives of the new type have been received by us.

Adhesive stamps.

1p red

2p olive

SELANGOR.—Major McCallum has sent us a 3 cent stamp, consisting of the 5c printed in rose, and surcharged in black with new value.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

3c on 5c rose, black surcharge

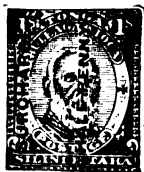
SUNGAI UJONG.—The same correspondent who sends us the new Selangor, has also sent us new 1, 2, and 3c stamps of this protected State, all these of the regulation tiger type, but the 1 and 3c consisting of the 5c stamp printed respectively in green and rose, and surcharged with new value in black.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 14.
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 1c on 3c green, black surcharge
 2c yellow
 3c on 5c rose, black surcharge

TONGA.—New $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny provisionals have been made by surcharging respectively the current 4 penny and 1 shilling adhesives.
Adhesive stamps.



- Provisional issue.
 Perforated $12\frac{1}{4}$.
 Watermarked N, Z. and Star.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p red brown, black surcharge
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh brown “ “

VICTORIA.—From *The Monthly Journal* we learn that the current 1 penny envelope is printed in orange instead of orange brown.
Envelope.



- White laid paper.
 1p orange

OUR NEW/ POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

The 55th edition of our catalogue, which has been so anxiously looked for by collectors and dealers, not only all over the United States but all over the world, is now completed, and will have been mailed to all our customers by the time that this journal reaches them.

The catalogue is now published in pocket size only, and we think that collectors will welcome this new departure. The pocket edition of last year was a photographic reproduction of the large size, and, in consequence, the type and the illustrations were not quite as clear as they might have been. The new edition has been entirely re-set in new type, and the objections to the last edition have all been overcome. The illustrations of the stamps themselves are reduced in size, but surcharges are illustrated in their natural size, making comparison of minor varieties very easy. Postal cards are now illustrated in full, on a reduced scale, and it will be easier to identify them now than formerly when only partial illustrations were given.

The prices have been determined after careful consideration, based upon our own experience and upon that of the best known authorities in other parts of the world. In many instances the increase over previous quotations may strike our readers as somewhat remarkable, but in many cases this increase is not due so much to an enhancement of the value as to the fact that previous quotations were far too low. Almost every stamp has affixed to it the actual present market value, but collectors should bear in mind that no catalogue can be published in which the prices will be invariable for a year, or six months, or even three months, as the stamp market responds more rapidly to-day than ever before to every fluctuation in demand and supply.

The late appearance of the catalogue is due in a great measure to the long absence of our Mr. Calman in Europe this summer, but the delay has certainly been of benefit in other ways, in so far as it enabled us to make our quotations a more accurate reflection of the stamp market in all parts of the world than an earlier publication would have permitted.

Collectors should always bear in mind that catalogue prices will not always serve as a guide to the value of any particular specimen that they may have, as the condition of a stamp regulates the price to a great extent. There are some stamps of which specimens in varying conditions will range anywhere from \$5 to \$200, and particularly noteworthy cases of such fluctuations may be observed in the early Mauritius stamps, the Sydney views and various other English colonies. Unused stamps are also in many instances worth far more with the gum than without it, and a large margin on an unperforated stamp may frequently double or treble the price which an ordinary specimen would realize.

The work is completed, and we think that the judgment of collectors will be uniformly favorable. The catalogue can be obtained from us or from any prominent dealer in the United States for 50 cents over the counter, or 58 cents post free.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14th, 1894.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, New York City:

DEAR SIR :—I noticed the letters of H. F. King and E. B. Sterling in your November issue regarding the 2c Die B₂ on fawn paper. I also noticed Mr. Toppan's reference to it in a previous number.

The copies referred to were brown in color, but the one that I mentioned is 2c Die B₂ *vermilion* on fawn. The die resting in Mr. Stein's collection is also vermilion.

It is possible that this is not new to Mr. Sterling. I simply mentioned it to Mr. Toppan, not as a discovery or great find, but as an interesting variety. Mr. Toppan, however, understood me it was the brown, when I referred to the vermilion.

Very truly yours,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15th, 1894.

Messrs. COLLIN & CALMAN, New York :

GENTLEMEN :—In looking over a lot of one hundred 5d green, N. S. Wales, wmk. large crown and N. S. W., I found two perforations you do not mention in your "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors." They are 11x10, 11½x10. Also the shades of this stamp range from emerald to dark sea green. I found that the most common perforation was 10x11, then 11x10 was the next (about twelve of them), then seven of the 10 and only one 11½x10.

Very truly yours, JACOB A. ULMAN.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 14, 1894.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

DEAR SIR :—It was with considerable amusement that I read a certain paragraph in Mr. Nankivell's always-interesting "English Letter" in your November number, received a few days since. I refer to the comment on my article in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

In regard to the minor varieties, I would like to say that here in "the calm atmosphere of New England" variations discernible only by the Lick telescope are not counted, and that such are considered, as S. Allan Taylor would put it, as "erroneous matter."

But it is in regard to the remark concerning surcharges that I wish to take up your valuable space for the benefit of Mr. Nankivell and other surcharge fiends. Says Mr. Nankivell: "One would have thought that the fallacy of such an absurdity"—referring to the righteous boycotting of surcharges—"had long since given way to the common-sense recognition of the difference between what is a genuine necessity, and a probable imposition," etc., etc.

A just discrimination *might* be accomplished were the annual output of surcharges reduced about 99 per cent., but even then who could authoritatively pass on the genuineness of the "genuine necessities," when almost any printer in the land can produce an imitation which will defy the "expertest of experts?" There isn't a bloomin' philatelist in all bloody England capable of passing a satisfactory opinion on one.

Thanking you for space utilized for such an aged subject—the surcharge question, not Mr. Nankivell !—I remain,

Yours very truly,

LEWIS H. BENTON.

WUHU, CHINA, Nov. 10th, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., New York.

Sirs :—It having been brought to my knoweldge that certain erroneous articles have of late appeared in public print about this office, and its stamps (and thinking you may see them), I beg herewith to enclose true copy of a letter received from the Municipal Council, Shanghai, re the starting of same. Also copy of a letter received from H. B. M. Consul at this port, authorizing me to open and distribute the British mails which arrive here.

This office, in addition to receiving local letters, a accpts and forwards to the respective agents at Shanghai, *foreign mail matter*, as well as *receiving and delivering same*, and as there are now five different missions represented at this port (all having branches in the interior), besides our other residents, all of whose mails pass through this office, you will readily understand the necessity of a postal department at this port.

I am Sirs, your obedient servant,

A. KNIGHT GREYSON,

Postmaster.

True Copy.
No. 94 | 511.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
23 Trianger Road,
SHANGHAI, July 23d, 1894.

Sir :—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing minutes of a meeting of Foreign residents of Wuhu, held on the 23d of June, at which it was decided that you should be appointed Local Postmaster there, and handing me a copy of the rules which you propose should be adopted for the office.

Your letter and the rules have been submitted to the Council, and in reply I am directed to inform you that they have decided to make the same arrangement with the Local Post office Wuhu, as they have with the Local Offices at Hankow, &c., and the Postmaster here has been instructed that the arrangement will come into force from and after the 1st August.

As requested, I now return you the rules for Wuhu Local Post enclosed in your letter under reply.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

Signed

W. F. THORBURN, *Secretary*.

A. KNIGHT GRAYSON, Esq.
Wuhu.

True copy.

H. B. M. CONSULATE,
WUHU, 9 Nov. 1894.

A. KNIGHT GREYSON, Esq.,
Local Postmaster.
Wuhu.

Dear Sir :—If agreeable to you I should be glad if you would open and distribute the contents of the mail bags and mail packets that come from the British Postoffice at Shanghai, addressed to H. B. M. Consul, Wuhu, and you are hereby authorized to do so as long as I remain in charge of the Consulate.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Signed

COLIN M. FORD.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

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

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, Rosebank, N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 907, N. Y. City.

141st meeting held December 20, 1894.

Members present, President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Clotz, Carter, Dr. Roehre, Oscar Dejonge, Lienhardt, Obert, and Lehman.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m., and the minutes of the previous meeting accepted as read.

On account of the absence of two of the members of the Executive Committee, no action could be taken this evening on the name of Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, proposed for membership.

Secretary Lehman proposed for membership Mr. George Carion of San Francisco, Cal., referred the Executive Committee.

Mr. H. A. Fowler, of Woodstock, Ont., and Emil J. Rall, of Mexico City, tender their resignations as members, which were accepted with regret.

Mr. Lohmeyer sends the Society No. 9 and 10 of the Monthly Bulletin, and Mr. Witt, a copy of the Dresden Society's souvenir album, which are accepted, thanking the kind donors for their attention.

A letter was read from Mr. E. Doebelin, of Allegheny City in which he states that his extensive collection of European stamps is now mounted in two S. I. P. S. albums, which, he declares, are the pinnacle of perfection; he states that he is happy, at having the prospect of never again being obliged to remount his collection, and thanks the Album Committee, for their brilliant idea in bringing the album before the Philatelic public.

The President, in closing the meeting wished all present and absent a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Next meeting January 17, 1895.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th St., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { C. MUECKE,
R. R. BOGERT,
H. GRENDEL.

Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH.

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 480 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208 West End Ave., New York.

The 29th meeting of corporation and 278th since organization, was held Tuesday, December 11th, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th Street. Which is, in all probability, the last one to be held at this place.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 with Mr. Berlepsch as president, *pro tem.*

Owing to the absence of the Secretary, the previous minutes were dispensed with.

Mr. Meyenberg tendered the resignation of Mr. W. F. Gregory as trustee. The resignation was accepted.

Messrs. Rich, Berlepsch and Crittenton, Committee on permanent room, reported that Room 26 of the Bible House, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, had been secured for the Society's use for the term of one year; together with instructions of a private nature. Mr. Bogert moved and Mr. Betz seconded "that the committee be discharged with thanks." Carried.

Mr. G. H. Watson sent word, "that he being under the care of a physician, would be unable to attend this, the closing meeting of the year," which news was received with regret by those present.

Mr. Meyenberg's report as Treasurer was as follows :

Received from H. L. Calman, Treasurer, March 28th, and deposited in Germania Bank, N. Y., \$112.09 ; received to Dec. 10th, \$188 67 ; total, \$300.76. Disbursements to Dec. 10th, warrants 30 to 39, \$133.37 ; balance, \$147.39, \$41.79 doubtful account in Madison Square Bank, suspended ; followed by a request "that a committee to audit accounts be appointed."

Mr. Rich moved and Mr. Levick seconded "that the report be accepted." Carried.

Mr. Crittenton's report as Exchange Superintendent, was as follows :

GENTLEMEN :—This being the last meeting of the year, allow me to submit my report as Exchange Superintendent of this Society.

On the second Tuesday of March, my election to this office took place. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. H. Gremmel, who being

unable to obtain very many sheets from members, and also unable to give the great amount of time and work which the position properly demanded, decided to withdraw.

Very little active work was done by me (with the exception of two trial circuits Nos. 1 and 2, necessarily small) until the latter part of October.

Returns were made in a little over one month for circuit No. 3. The total number of circuits up to date are seven, four still out.

Stamps amounting to the value of \$588.00 have been received. The amount of cash sent me has been \$52.30.

It should be the endeavor of all the members to make this feature a success, I strongly advise the marking of low prices on stamps sent me, and while I cannot refuse to circulate all sheets sent me, I circulate with great reluctance, such sheets as are marked at high figures.

Members placing stamps in the exchange, must take stamps out; for this is an exchange on a cash basis, not a sales department.

In closing should like to advise the use of thin paper for exchange sheets, also the adoption of portfolio covers for protection to stamps while in the mail.

Have been promised some very desirable specimens from members and hope to have them out soon.

I trust that each and every member will do his share of the work, not grudgingly, but cheerfully, and success will be ours.

If there are not the stamps you want in one circuit perhaps the next will more than repay you. Very truly yours, GEORGE W. D. CRITTENTON.

Motion made, seconded and carried, that Exchange Superintendent's report be accepted.

Nominated by Mr. Meyenberg and seconded by Mr. Rich, that Mr. Chas. Muecke be elected as chairman of the entertainment committee.

Unanimous.

Resignations from Messrs. Giwelb, Hunter, Palmer, Tapp, Brock and Rogers, were accepted with regret.

Members claiming to have resigned were taken up, and upon motion their resignations were accepted, from time of their last payment. Carried. This clears the Society of dead wood. A little live wood was thrown on in the shape of two active and two corresponding members. Mr. R. R. Bogert proposed Mr. F. E. P. Lynde, 325 West 87th Street, N. Y., Mr. G. W. Crittenton proposed Mr. Theodore Liddall, 227 West 14th Street, N. Y., as active member, Mr. Donald A. King, P. O. Department, Halifax, N. S., and Surgeon Major Dorman, A. M. S., 13 Victoria Road, Halifax, N. S., as corresponding members.

Mr. J. S. Rich kindly presented the Society with *The Stamp Collectors' Hand Book*, and *Minor Varieties*, by Mr. H. Gemmel. Accepted with thanks.

Mr. Rich is spoken of as the coming Librarian, which office and the office of Exchange Superintendent will be appointed by the incoming president.

Moved by Mr. Bogert and seconded by Mr. Levick, that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the room, until the meeting of January 8th. Messrs. Rich, Berlepsch, and Crittenton were appointed.

Another motion was made that the committee be given power to purchase furniture, etc., needed. Carried.

Informal discussion followed, after which the election of officers for 1895 took place, resulting unanimously as follows: *President*, J. N. T. Levick; *Secretary*, W. F. Gregory; *Treasurer*, Max Meyenberg; *Trustees*, Charles Muecke, H. Gemmel, J. S. Rich, Henry Collin, G. W. D. Crittenton.

A successful experiment followed in removing oxidation from postage stamps. Mr. J. S. Rich proved to be a prestidigitateur of no mean skill. He used the H_2O_2 . (peroxide of hydrogen) process, also the solution of nitrate of mercury, restoring red, blue and yellow oxidizations in a wonderful manner.

If all the meetings to come could be as cordial and successful as this one, I would deprive myself of a great deal rather than to miss any National Philatelic meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10.50 p.m.

G. W. D. CRITTENTON, *Secretary, pro tem.*

On January 8, 1895, at about 5:30 P.M., the members of the National Philatelic Society gathered at the Union Square Hotel to extend a reception to Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, of London. Mr. H. L. Calman presented Mr. Phillips to the assembled members, and after a half-hour of pleasant converse and a formal word of welcome by President Levick the guests were seated about a table embellished with fruits and flowers, and the delicacies of the season.

While the feasting progressed there was no lack of "stamp talk" and "other talk."

Mr. Phillips had with kind forethought brought with him one volume, Tasmania, of the famous Castle collection, all the others being in the hold of the steamer. As the book passed from hand to hand, a bewildering display of "Tasmanians" was presented—unused, used; sheets, blocks, strips, singles; no watermark, watermark; laid paper, wove paper; imperf., perf.; all priced according to rarity and condition. A sum total to make one gasp when it is realized that all this is but the production of one small country.

At length President Levick proposed a toast to the distinguished guest which was heartily joined by all.

Mr. Phillips, in responding, alluded to the incidents of ocean travel, some of which were quite startling, and to take his own version he met the usual fate of an explorer in strange parts, he was lost in a wilderness.

Each guest received as a souvenir of the occasion a handsome and unique menu card, appropriately inscribed. In the centre of the card was hinged a Columbian stamp, on the back of which was printed, in diamond type, the menu of the dinner.

This most enjoyable and successful affair was participated in by Messrs. Prest. Levick, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, R. R. Bogert, A. E. Tuttle, H. Collin, G. R. Tuttle, W. F. Gregory, J. N. Luff, E. T. Parker, Jos. Holmes, H. Gremmel, C. W. Grevning, M. C. Berlepsch, G. W. D. Crittenton, and Geo. Kauffmann, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Soon after 8 o'clock the company repaired to Room 26, Bible House, it being the time of the regular meeting. Messrs. J. S. Rich, Max Meyenberg, and H. Betz were in waiting to welcome the members to the new room, to be this night dedicated to Philately.

The good judgment of the committee in selecting the room and in furnishing it met the hearty approval of all present. A good sized room, in a good building, conveniently located, a handsome rug covering the centre of the room, a handsome oak table, abundance of comfortable chairs, book-case, hat racks, etc.

The 30th meeting of the Corporation, and 279th of the Society was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by President Levick.

All of the gentlemen previously mentioned were present.

Reading of the minutes of last meeting omitted on motion of G. B. Calman.

Committee on room reported the room as in evidence, and progress as to other matters entrusted to them.

Thanks of the Society for the energy displayed and results already accomplished were voted to the Committee.

Proposed by Max Meyenberg, Theo. Toppell, 71 Nassau Street, City, C. Wiedler, Hoboken, N. J.; Corresponding, Fernand Kennes, Brussels, Belgium; by H. Gremmel, Corresponding, Geo. Kaufman, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; by J. S. Rich, A. Krassa, 83 Nassau Street, City, J. Bauman, 160 West 87th Street, City; by H. Collin, J. N. Luff, 118 East 23d Street, City; by W. D. Crittenton, A. Lansing Baird, 11 West 65th Street, City.

The important event of the evening was at length reached, and the scarce suppressed impatience of the assembly soon to be gratified.

It had been long ago decided to hold monthly auction sales, and the occupancy of the new room was a fitting time to inaugurate them.

Many good stamps had been donated to the Society and were now to be sold for what they would bring and the proceeds applied toward cost of furnishing the new room.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Berlepsch act as auctioneer.

Carried.

Mr. Rich, by request, acting as clerk of the sale.

Following are the lots consisting of single stamps and prices realized :

Lot No.		
6	1870, 6c.	\$2.25
7	— 7c,	1.00
8	Another, fine,	2.05
9	— very fine,	2.25
14	\$1.00 Columbian, unused,	8.00
17	Executive 3c used,	4.00
19	War, 24c,	30
20	Entire envelope, 5c, Garfield on blue, size 4½, unused,	3.50
21	Postal card, 1875, 1c, oddity, unused,	1.00
22	— — watermark, unused,	2.00
28	Confederate, Mobile, 5c blue, on entire envelope,	5.50
29	— 2c rose, unused,	30
32	British Honduras, 1888, 10c on 4d, large surcharge,	10
33	— — 20c on 6d, large surcharge,	30
35	Ceylon, 3c on 16c unused,	55
38	Columbian Republic, Antioquia, 1869, 1 peso, unused,	1.05
39	— 1870, 50c brown, unused,	50
40	— Panama, 10c on 50c, used,	15
43	Fiji, 2c on 1d, unused,	50
44	— 6c on 3d, unused,	50
46	Griqualand, 4d, G. W.,	1.50
47	Great Britain, compound envelope, 4dx1½d,	40
48	Guatemala, 1872, 4 reals,	2.00
49	India envelope, 1871, ½a, □	5
50	Mauritius, 1861, green, fine,	4.50
52	Oldenburg, 1860, 1gr, blue, unused, fine,	5.00
53	Peru, Arequipa, 25c red and black,	35
54	Philippine, Habilitado, 1864, 25c,	30
55	— — 1863, 5c,	40
57	Jamaica, 2sh,	40
58	Confederate, 1862, 2c green, used,	2.00

The sixty lots sold realized \$86.34.

Some stamps made their highest record at this sale, while some others were sold for a small part of their real value.

After the auction lots had been delivered a few matters of routine were discussed.

A vote of thanks to The Davison Publishing Co. for a copy of Davison's Philatelic Directory and Address Book was passed. A subscription was ordered to the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*.

Meeting adjourned at 10.15. Next meeting occurs January 22d. The next auction sale February 11th.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

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