



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



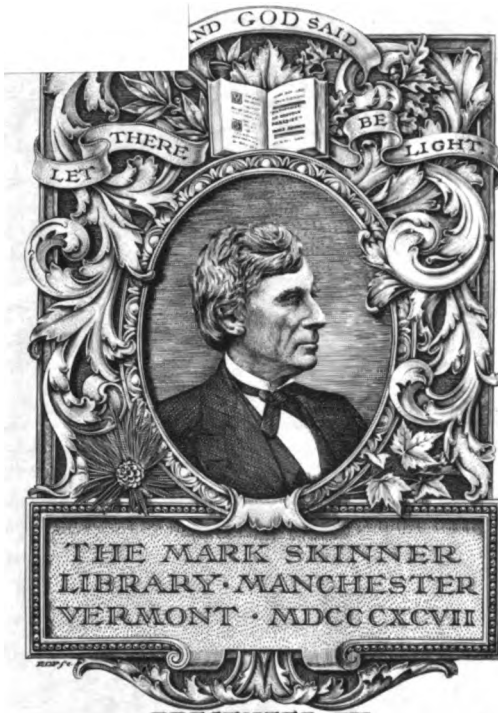
HE
6187
A4
V.8

THE SCOTT
STAMP AND
COIN CO. LTD.

SECOND SERIES
VOL. VIII.
1895







PRESENTED BY

Mr. Joseph S. Rich



THE AERICAN

JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

SECOND SERIES.

Vol. VIII.



PUBLISHED BY
THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'td.
18 EAST 23d STREET,
NEW YORK.

1895.

1208

1230

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., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c.] JAN. 31 1895. [Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PERU—Continued.

III. Stamps of Peru of the issues of 1874-79, surcharged in black



Perforated 12.
Embossed on the back.
15 5c dark blue, black surcharge
16 20c carmine

IV. Surcharged in black



1° Surcharged on the stamps of Peru of the 1874 issue.

Perforated 12.
Embossed on the back.
17 20c carmine, black surcharge

2° Surcharged on the stamps of Peru of the 1880 issue (Union Postal Universal Lima Plata).

Perforated 12.
Embossed on the back.
18 5c dark blue, red and black surcharge

Puno.

February, 1881.

A. Stamps of Arequipa, of the issue of



January, 1881, surcharged in violet

There are two types of this surcharge.
I. Type I. Diameter of outer circle is 19mm; the diameter of the inner circle is 12mm; the word "PUNO" is 8 1/4 mm wide; the letter "M" is 2 1/2 mm wide.

- 1 10c blue, black and violet surcharge
- 2 10c deep blue, black and violet surcharge
- 3 10c ultramarine, black and violet surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

4 10c blue, black and violet surcharge

II. Type II. The diameter of the outer circle is 23 mm; the diameter of the inner circle is 14 mm; "PUNO" is 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm wide; "M" is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide.

5 10c blue, black and violet surcharge

6 10c deep blue, black and violet surcharge

7 10c ultramarine, black and violet surcharge

8 25c red, black and violet surcharge (50 varieties)

Principal varieties:

a. "Centavos" instead of Centavos.

9 25c red, black and violet surcharge

b. "2" in upper left corner inverted.

10 25c red, black and violet surcharge
c. Space between "n" and "t" of Centavos.

11 25c red, black and violet surcharge

March, 1883.

Stamps of Arequipa, of the issue of March 8th, 1883, surcharged in blue as above, but with surcharge of a third type; the diameter of the outer circle is 20 mm; the diameter of the inner circle is 12 mm; "PUNO" is 10 mm wide; "M" is 3 mm wide.

12 10c vermilion, blue surcharge

13 10c brick red "

April, 1884.

A. Stamps of Peru, of the 1874 issue, surcharged as above, with surcharge type I.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

14 5c dark blue, violet surcharge

B. Stamps of Peru of the issues of 1874-79, surcharged in violet as above with surcharge type III, but the inner circle of the surcharge is inscribed "1 ABR."

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

15 1c orange, violet surcharge

16 5c dark blue "

17 5c ultramarine "

May, 1884.

I. Stamps of Peru, of the issues of 1874-79, surcharged as above with surcharge of type III, with the inner circle inscribed "17," instead of "1 ABR."

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

18 1c orange, violet surcharge

19 2c violet "

20 5c dark blue "

21 5c ultramarine "

II. Stamps of Peru, of the issue of October 23d, 1883 (triangle), surcharged in violet as above, surcharge type III.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

22 1c orange, triangle IV in black, violet surcharge

April, 1885.

Stamps of the type of the Arequipa stamps of the issue of April 16th, 1885, surcharged as above, surcharge type III.

23 5c olive gray, black surcharge

24 10c slate "

Yca.

April-May, 1884.

A. Surcharged



I. Surcharged on the stamps of Peru of the issues of 1877-84.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

1 1c orange, violet surcharge

2 2c violet " "

3 5c dark blue " "

4 5c dark blue, blue " "

5 5c dark blue, black " "

6 10c slate, violet " "

II. Surcharged in black on the stamps of Peru of the issue of January, 1882 (Horse shoe and Chilian arms).

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

7 1c green, red and black surcharge

III. Surcharged in black on the stamps of Peru of the issue of October 23d, 1883.

8 1c orange (triangle III), black surcharge

9 2c red (triangle III. and horseshoe), black surcharge

IV. Surcharged in black on the unpaid letter stamps of Peru of the issue of 1883 (triangle).

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

10 1c bistre (triangle II), black surcharge



B. Surcharged

I. Surcharged on the stamps of Peru of the issues of 1874-79.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

11 1c orange, violet surcharge

12 2c violet " "

13 5c dark blue, black " "

14 20c carmine " "

II. Surcharged on the stamps of Peru of the issue of 1883 (triangle).

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 15 1c orange (triangle III), black surcharge
- 16 2c red (horseshoe and triangle III), black surcharge

III. Surcharged in black on the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Peru of the issue of 1883 (triangle).

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 17 1c bistre (triangle II), black surcharge

C. Same surcharge as "B" with additional surcharge of a small circular seal $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm in diameter with a capital script "T" on colored ground. Surcharged on the stamps of Peru of the issues of 1874-79.

Perforated 12.

Embossed on the back.

- 18 5c dark blue, Yca Vapor in black, seal in vermilion
- 19 5c dark blue, Yca Vapor in black, seal in carmine
- 20 10c slate, Yca Vapor in black, seal in carmine

This surcharge was put on the stamps by the guerillas of Col. Armando Ziamudio, who seized the district of Yca and its postal department in favor of Gen. Caceres against the provisional President Miguel Iglesias.

PROVISIONAL ENVELOPES.

Issued by various Postoffices in 1882.

Arequipa.

Envelopes of Peru, of the issue of 1878, surcharged "Arequipa" in double circle.

Amber laid paper.

Size 138x78 mm.

- 101 5c green, violet surcharge

Cuzco.

Envelopes of Peru, of the issue of 1878, surcharged "18 Distrito".

White wove paper.

Size 140x33mm.

- 51 10c vermilion, black surcharge

Puno.

Envelopes of Peru, of the issues of 1875 and 1878, surcharged "Puno—I Abr—M" in double circle.

I. White wove paper.

1° Size 133x71mm.

- 51 5c green, violet surcharge

2° Size 138x78mm.

- 52 10c vermilion, violet surcharge

II. Amber laid paper.

Size 138x78mm.

- 53 5c green, violet surcharge
- 54 10c vermilion "

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the early issues of Peru, but the forgers have done dangerous work in imitating some of the surcharges and stamps of the provisional issues of 1880-85.

I. THE OVAL SURCHARGE INSCRIBED "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL PLATA PERU (LIMA)"; both these surcharges are alike, but of the latter there are two types, the second of which was used for the re-issue. As there are several counterfeits, we shall only describe some of the points pertaining to the genuine.

Original issue.

The top of the "T" of "Plata" is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide; the letters of "Plata" are $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm high; the dashes above and below "Plata" are 9mm long and end in points; the bottom stroke of the "L" of "Postal" is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide; the bottom stroke of the "L" of "Plata" is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide.

Reissue.

The top of the "T" of "Plata" is 3mm wide; the letters of "Plata" are 3 mm high; the dashes above and below "Plata" are 9 mm long and end in points; the bottom stroke of the "L" of "Postal" and "Plata" is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide.

II. CHILIAN ARMS.

On the genuine the star is $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm wide; the plumes have white spots; the lines in the shield are close together; the plume in the centre is nearer to the left one than to the right one; if a circle should be drawn, of 8 mm diameter, touching the upper terminal leaf of the right and left branch, it would pass within $\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the top of the left plume, touching the one at the centre and cutting through the one at the right.

III. AREQUIPA, 10C BLUE.

Genuine:

The "18" of 1881 is over the space between the "R" and "U" of "Peru"; the triangular ornaments in the left and right corners measure, respectively: Left corner, horizontal line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm; vertical line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm and diagonal line, 3mm; right triangle, horizontal line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm; vertical line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm; diagonal line, 3mm. The shield is 6mm wide at top and $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm high from the wreath to the point at the bottom.

Counterfeit—The "18" of 1881 is over "R" of "Peru"; the left triangle measures: horizontal line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm; vertical line, 3mm; diagonal line, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm; right triangle measures: horizontal line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm; vertical line, 3mm; diagonal line, 4mm; the shield is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide and $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm high.

IV. AREQUIPA, 25C RED.

Genuine—The “v” of “Centavos” resembles a “b”; the “n” of “Centavos” is straight; the shield is 6mm. high; the llama has a tail; the wreath at the top of the shield is open at the top; the “5” of “25” before “Centavos” is $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm high; the double lined frame above and below the stamp runs unbroken across the sheet.

Counterfeit—The “v” of “Centavos” is a plain “v” and the “n” leans to the right; the shield is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm high; the llama has no tail; the wreath is not open at the top; the “5” of “25” is 3mm high; the double lined frame above and below the stamp is broken between the stamps and is exactly the width of the stamp, 20mm.

V. AREQUIPA, 10C RED.

Genuine—The word “Correos” in lower label, measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm in width; the size of the stamp is $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Counterfeit—Correos measures 11mm; the size of the stamp is 20x25mm.

VI. SURCHARGED “AREQUIPA” IN DOUBLE CIRCLE.

The differences between the counterfeit and the genuine surcharge are: 1° The horizontal bars of the “E” of Arequipa are a trifle longer in the counterfeit than in the genuine. 2° In the genuine the “P” is defective, having the appearance of an “F,” while in the counterfeit the letter is well formed.

VII. SURCHARGED “CUZCO” IN AN OVAL.

On the genuine the word “Cuzco” measures $16 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm, and in the counterfeit $17 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm; the oval of the genuine surcharge measures $25\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ mm, while the counterfeit measures $26 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

VIII. SURCHARGED “PUNO” IN DOUBLE CIRCLE.

As we have already described the three types of the genuine surcharge, we shall only give now some of the points belonging to the counterfeit: the outer circle is 21mm in diameter; the diameter of the inner circle is $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm; the word “Puno” is $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide; the letter “M” is either $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm or $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

CURRENCY, 8 CUARTOS — 1 REAL — $12\frac{1}{2}$ C

U. S. CURRENCY. 1000 MILESIMAS —

100 CENTAVOS — 1 PESETA — 1 ES-

CUDO — \$0.19 U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Feb. 1, 1854.

Four values engraved on white or yellowish wove paper, one plate for each value. Each plate consists of 40 stamps in eight horizontal rows of five stamps each, all differing from one another in minor details. Size 18 to $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 mm.



I. White wove paper.

1	5c orange	40 varieties
2	5c pale orange	“
3	5c red orange	“
4	10c dark red	“
5	10c carmine red	“
6	10c pale red	“

II. Yellowish wove paper.

7	10c dark red	40 varieties
8	1r bright blue	“
9	1r slate blue	“
10	1r pale blue	“
11	1r greenish blue	“
12	2r green	“
13	2r yellow green	“
14	2r deep green	“
15	2r olive green	“

Principal variety: “CORROS,” instead of “CORREOS.”

16	1r bright blue
17	1r slate blue
18	1r pale blue
19	1r greenish blue

June, 1855.

I. Type similar to preceding issue, lithographed on thin white wove paper in blocks of four stamps—two rows of two stamps each—differing from one another in minor details. Size, 19 to $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



20	5c vermilion	4 varieties
21	5c pale vermilion	“
22	5c brownish vermilion	“

II. Same as I, but re-engraved and only one type. The principal difference between these stamps and those of I is the size, which is $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$, instead of 19 or $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.

23	5c vermilion
24	5c pale vermilion

1859.

Stamps of Cuba of the issue of 1855 used provisionally in the Philippine Islands, typographed on ribbed bluish paper, watermarked loops. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 25 1r blue green
- 26 1r bottle green
- 27 2r carmine red
- 28 2r orange red

These stamps can only be distinguished from those used in Cuba by the cancellation.

April, 1859.

Lithographed on various papers in groups of four stamps—two horizontal rows of two stamps—differing from one another in the numerals of value; each group of four is separated from the next one by a single lined frame. Size 18¼ x 19 x 23¼ mm.



I. Thick white wove paper.

- 29 5c red 4 varieties
- 30 5c dark red "
- 31 5c vermilion "
- 32 5c deep vermilion "
- 33 5c orange vermilion "
- 34 5c pale orange vermilion "
- 35 10c rose "
- 36 10c pale rose "

II. Thin white wove paper.

- 37 5c orange vermilion 4 varieties
- 38 5c pale vermilion "
- 39 10c rose "

III. Thin yellowish wove paper.

- 40 5c dark red 4 varieties

IV. Thick yellowish wove paper.

- 41 5c vermilion 4 varieties
- 42 10c rose "

V. Thin bluish wove paper.

- 43 5c vermilion 4 varieties

VI. Thick white ribbed paper.

- 44 5c vermilion 4 varieties
- 45 5c orange vermilion "

1860.

Same type as the preceding issue, but without the frame around the groups of four.

I. Thin white wove paper.

- 46 5c vermilion 4 varieties
- 47 5c deep vermilion "

II. Thick white wove paper.

- 48 5c vermilion 4 varieties
- 49 10c rose "

Variety: With frame around the group of four.

- 50 5c vermilion 4 varieties
- 51 5c deep vermilion "

These can be distinguished from those of the preceding issue by the absence of a small break which in the preceding issue is found in the 4th variety (lower right hand stamp) under the "N" of "INTERIOR".

1861.

Similar to the preceding issue, lithographed on thin bluish or yellowish wove paper—only one variety. Size 18¼ x 23½ mm.



I. Thin bluish paper.

- 52 5c vermilion
- 53 5c deep vermilion

II. Thin yellowish paper.

- 54 5c vermilion

August, 1862.

Lithographed on thick white or yellowish wove paper; Size 19¼ x 23½ mm.



I. Thick white wove paper.

- 55 5c red
- 56 5c pale red

Varieties:

a. Period after "FRANCO."

- 57 5c red
- 58 5c pale red

b. Colon after "CORREOS."

- 59 5c red
- 60 5c pale red

II. Thick yellowish wove paper.

- 61 5c red
- 62 5c pale red

Varieties:

a. Period after "FRANCO."

- 63 5c red
- 64 5c pale red

b. Colon after "CORREOS."

- 65 5c red
- 66 5c pale red

Moens catalogues, as a variety, these stamps with a colon after 5 cs. This is undoubtedly a mistake, as we have seen several hundreds of these stamps and all of them had a colon after the "cs," but we have yet to meet with one not having it.

January, 1863.

Similar to the preceding issue and lithographed on thick white wove paper. Size, 19x23¼ mm. This issue consists of two original plates for the 5c and 1r stamps, from which two additional plates were made for the 10c and 2r values respectively, by altering the figures of value of the original plates, thus making as many varieties of these two values (10c and 2r) as there were stamps on the plate.



- 67 5c vermilion
- 68 5c pale vermilion
- 69 5c carmine vermilion
- 70 10c carmine
- 71 10c pale carmine
- 72 1r violet
- 73 2r blue

February, 1863.

Lithographed on white wove paper; no period before or after "CORREOS"; extremity of bust rounded.



I. White wove paper.

- 74 1r gray green
- 75 1r dark gray green

II. Yellowish wove paper.

- 76 1r gray green

1863.

Stamps of the preceding issue re-engraved, with period before and after "CORREOS" and extremity of bust pointed.

- 77 1r emerald green
- 78 1r yellow green
- 79 1r green

1864.

Typographed on colored wove paper. Size 18¾x22mm.



- 80 3¼c black, buff paper
- 81 3¼c black, deep buff paper
- 82 6 2-8c green, pale rose paper
- 83 6 2 8c dark green, pale rose paper
- 84 12 4-8c blue, salmon paper
- 85 12 4-8c dark blue, salmon paper
- 86 25c red, pale rose paper
- 87 25c vermilion, pale rose paper

December, 1868.

Stamps of issue of 1864, surcharged in black

HABILITADO

FOR LA vertically, horizontally or
NACION. diagonally.

- 88 3 1-8c black, buff paper
- 89 6 2-8c green, pale rose paper
- 90 6 2-8c dark green, pale rose paper
- 91 12 4-8c blue, salmon paper
- 92 12 4-8c dark blue, salmon paper
- 93 25c red, pale rose paper
- 94 25c vermilion, pale rose paper

Variety: Surchage inverted.

- 95 3 1-8c black, buff paper
- 96 6 2-8c green, pale rose paper
- 97 6 2-8c dark green, pale rose paper
- 98 12 4-8c blue, salmon paper
- 99 12 4-8c dark blue, salmon paper
- 100 25c red, pale rose paper
- 101 25c vermilion, pale rose paper

Beginning of 1870.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18¾x21½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 102 5c blue
- 103 5c dark blue
- 104 10c green
- 105 10c dark green
- 106 20c brown
- 107 40c carmine
- 108 40c rose carmine

The 12c of this type is only an essay.

End of 1871.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1863, 2d and 3d types, surcharged in black "Habilitado por la Nacion", as in 1868.

- 109 1r gray green, 2nd type, black surcharge
 - 110 1r emerald green 3rd type, black surcharge
 - 111 1r yellow green, 3rd type, black surcharge
 - 112 1r green, 3rd type, blue surcharge
- Varieties:*
- a. Surcharge inverted.
 - 113 1r green, 3rd type, black surcharge
 - b. Double surcharge.
 - 114 1r emerald green, 3rd type, black surcharge

1872.

Stamps of the issue of 1859 and January, 1863, surcharged in black "Habilitado por la Nacion", as preceding.

- 115 1r green, black surcharge
- 116 2r carmine "
- 117 5c vermilion, "
- 118 1r violet "
- 119 2r blue "

Oct. 15th, 1872.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18x21 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 120 12c rose
- 121 16c dull blue
- 122 16c ultramarine
- 123 25c mauve
- 124 25c gray lilac
- 125 62c violet
- 126 62c mauve
- 127 1p 25c yellow brown
- 128 1p 25c brown
- 129 1p 25c red brown

Variety: Imperforate.

- 130 12c rose

1873.

Provisional issue.

5c stamps of the issue of August, 1862, surcharged in black "Habilitado por la Nacion," as above

- 131 5c red, black surcharge

1874.

Provisional issue.

I. Stamps of the issue of 1854, surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion."

- 132 1r violet blue, black surcharge, forty varieties

II. 10c stamps of the issue of 1859, surcharged as above.

- 133 10c rose, black surcharge, 4 varieties

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 134 10c rose, black surcharge

1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 135 12c de p. gray lilac
- 136 12c de p. lilac
- 137 25c de p. ultramarine
- 138 25c de p. deep ultramarine
- 139 62c de p. rose
- 140 62c de p. bright rose
- 141 1p 25c brown

August, 1875, to August, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 142 2c de p. rose, 1875
- 143 2c de p. deep rose, Aug., 1875
- 144 6c de p. orange, Aug., 1877
- 145 10c de p. blue "
- 146 10c de p. deep blue "
- 147 12c de p. lilac, Jan., 1876
- 148 20c de p. brown violet, end of 1876
- 149 25c de p. green, March, 1876

Variety: Imperforate.

- 150 2c de p. rose
- 151 10c de p. deep blue
- 152 12c de p. lilac
- 153 25c de p. green

August, 1877.

Provisional issue.

2c de p. stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black with new value.



Perforated 14.

- 154 12c de p. on 2c de p. rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.

- 155 12c de p. on 2c de p. rose, black surcharge
 b. Double surcharge.
 156 12c de p. on 2c de p. rose, black surcharge

End of 1877.

Same type, printing, &c., as the issue of 1875-87.

Perforated 14.

- 157 2c de p. blue

Variety: Imperforate.

- 158 5c de p. blue
 1878.

Similar to preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper. Size, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 159 0.0625m de p. gray lilac
 160 0.0625m de p. lilac
 161 25m de p. black
 162 50m de p. lilac
 163 100m de p. carmine
 164 125m de p. blue
 165 125m de p. pale blue
Variety: Imperforate.
 166 0.0625m de p. lilac
 167 25m de p. black
 168 50m de p. lilac
 169 100m de p. carmine

January, 1879.

Provisional issue.

25m de p. stamps of the preceding issue surcharged in black or blue with new value, in the same way as the issue of August, 1877.

Perforated 14.

- 170 12c de p. on 25m de p. black, black surcharge
 171 12c de p. on 25m de p. black, blue surcharge

1879.

Same type, &c. as the issue of 1878.

Perforated 14.

- 172 25m de p. green (Jan.)
 173 100m de p. "
 174 200m de p. rose (end 1879)
 175 200m de p. deep rose
 176 200m de p. violet rose
 177 250m de p. bistre (Sept.)
 178 250m de p. dark bistre (Sept.)

Sept., 1879.

Provisional issue.

25 and 100m de p. stamps of the preceding issue, surcharged with new values; there are two types of this surcharge, the difference

between the two types being the spacing of the letters of the surcharge.



Perforated 14.

Type I—letters close together.

- 179 2c on 25m de p. green, black surcharge
 180 8c on 100m de p. carmine, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. "Convenio," instead of "Convenio."
 181 8c on 100m de p. carmine, black surcharge
 b. "Coreros" instead of "Correos."
 182 8c on 100m de p. carmine, black surcharge
 c. "Corrzos," instead of "Correos."
 183 8c on 100m de p. carmine, black surcharge



Type II—letters spaced.

- 184 2c on 25m de p. green, black surcharge
 185 8c on 100m de p. carmine, black surcharge

Variety: "Convino," instead of "Convenio."

- 186 2c on 25m de p. green, black surcharge

Other varieties exist with parts of the surcharge missing. These, however, can easily be manufactured by soaking the stamps in hot water, which process may even remove the surcharge entirely.

Jan., 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 187 2c de p. carmine
 188 2c de p. pale carmine

- 189 2½c de p. dark brown
190 8c de p. red brown

Jan., 1881.
Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps of 1876, "Derecho Judicial," surcharged in various ways.



I. Surcharged "Habilitado para Correos."

- Perforated 14.
191 10c bistre, blue surcharge
192 1r green, red surcharge

II. Surcharged "Habilitado para Correos" and new value. There are four varieties of this surcharge, according to the relative position of the letters of the surcharge.



- Perforated 14.
193 2 4-8c on 10c bistre, black surcharge, 4 varieties
194 2 4-8c on 2r blue, black surcharge, 4 varieties
195 8c on 10c b'istre, black surcharge, 4 varieties

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
196 2 4-8c on 10c bistre, black surcharge
b. "H" and "B" of "Habilitado" larger, "Correos" smaller.
197 2 4-8c on 10c b'istre, black surcharge

April, 1881.

Provisional issue

I. Revenue stamps "Derecho Judicial" surcharged "Habilitado para Correos" and new value, as in preceding issue.



Perforated 14.

- 198 8c on 2r blue, black surcharge

II. Revenue stamps, "Derecho Judicial," surcharged "Habilitado Correos" and new value.

Perforated 14.

- 199 2c de p. on 10c bistre, black surcharge

June, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Postage stamps of the issue of January, 1880, surcharged "Habilitado Correos" and new value; there are four varieties of this surcharge, according to the relative position of the letters of the surcharge.



Perforated 14.

- 200 2c de p. on 2½c de p. brown, black surcharge

January, 1882.

Revenue stamps of 1880 "Derechos de Firma," surcharged "Habilitado Pa. U. Postal 2Cmos."



Perforated 14.

- 201 2c on 200m green, yellow surcharge

Varieties :

- a. Surcharge inverted.
202 2c on 200m green, yellow surcharge
b. Double surcharge.
203 2c on 200m green, yellow surcharge
c. A pair, one without surcharge.
204 2c on 200m green, yellow surcharge

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

GRIAZOVETZ. (Vologda.)

1873.

Color on bluish wove paper, hand stamped, diameter 21mm.



- 1 2k ultramarine
Same on yellowish wove paper.
2 2k ultramarine
3 2k blue

1878.

Same on thick yellowish wove paper.

- 4 2k dark b'ue
Same perforated 13, (unofficially?)
5 2k d. rk b'ue

January 1880.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed. Size 23x32 mm.



- 6 2k vermilion
Varieties:
a. Printed sideways.
7 2k vermilion
b. Perforated 12½ (unofficially?)
8 2k vermilion

July 1881.

Color on thin white wove paper, type set. Size 20x22½ mm. Six types, printed in two vertical rows of three, showing only trifling differences.



- 9 4k bright red
Variety: tête bêche.
10 4k bright red

1884.

Color on white wove paper, type set. Size 18½x20½ mm. Ten types, printed in two vertical rows of five, showing only trifling differences.



- 11 4k dark carmine
January 1st, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, type set. Size 20x21 mm. Twelve types, printed in two vertical rows of six, showing only trifling differences.



- 12 4k dark purple
Variety: tête bêche.
13 4k dark purple

January 1886.

Color on thick white wove paper, type set. Size 19½x20 mm. Six types, printed in one horizontal row, showing only trifling differences.



- 14 4k dark reddish mauve
Variety: tête bêche.
15 4k dark reddish mauve

End 1887.

Color on thin greyish wove paper, type set. Size 22x27 mm. Four types printed in two horizontal rows.



16 4k ultramarine

Variety: tête bêche.

17 4k ultramarine

End 1888.

Same, printed on thin batonne paper, four types.

18 4k ultramarine

Variety: tête bêche.

19 4k ultramarine

February 1889.

Color on yellowish wove paper, type set. Size 24½x18 mm. Four types, printed in two horizontal rows.



20 4k black

Variety: tête bêche.

21 4k black

Same on white wove paper, four types.

22 4k black

23 4k gray

24 4k red

25 4k blue

26 4k purple

27 4k brown

28 4k green

29 4k yellow

Varieties: tête bêche.

30 4k black

31 4k gray

32 4k red

33 4k blue

34 4k purple

35 4k brown

36 4k green

37 4k yellow

May 1st, 1891.

Color on white laid paper, lithographed. Size 20½x28 mm.



38 4k ultramarine

Variety: tête bêche

39 4k ultramarine

1892.

Same stamp printed on very thin white wove paper.

40 4k salmon

41 4k pink

42 4k dull olive

43 4k red brown

44 4k ultramarine

45 4k yellow

Varieties: tête bêche.

46 4k salmon

47 4k pink

48 4k dull olive

49 4k red brown

50 4k ultramarine

51 4k yellow

1892.

Stamp of 1889 printed on thin white wove paper, four types.

52 4k blue

Variety: tête bêche.

53 4k blue

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20x26½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

54 4k blue

55 4k carmine

56 4k dark red brown

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20x26½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

57 4k blue

58 4k carmine

59 4k dark red brown

Both these stamps are printed together on the sheet, two of one kind, then two of the other inverted, this repeated twice across the sheet.

Variety: *site bêche*. Formed by one stamp of each type.

- 60 4k blue both types
- 61 4k carmine
- 62 4k dark red brown

- 77 4k purple
- 78 4k red
- 79 4k blue
- 80 4k red brown

Type IV.

1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20x27mm.

There are six types printed together on the sheet.

Type I.



- 81 4k brown
- 82 4k green
- 83 4k purple
- 84 4k red
- 85 4k blue
- 86 4k red brown

Type V.

■ Perforated 11 1/2.

- 63 4k brown
- 64 4k green
- 65 4k purple
- 66 4k red
- 67 4k blue
- 68 4k red brown

Type II.



- 87 4k brown
- 88 4k green
- 89 4k purple
- 90 4k red
- 91 4k blue
- 92 4k red brown

- 69 4k brown
- 70 4k green
- 71 4k purple
- 72 4k red
- 73 4k blue
- 74 4k red brown

Type III.

Similar to one of the types of the previous issue but differing in details of the scroll work.



Variety: Shading to the right of postman; this is not found on all sheets.

- 93 4k blue

Type VI.

- 75 4k brown
- 76 4k green



- 94 4k brown
- 95 4k green
- 96 4k purple
- 97 4k red
- 98 4k blue
- 99 4k red brown

IASSY. (Bessarabia.)

January 1st, 1879.

Color on yellowish wove paper. Size 21 1/2 x 27 mm.



- 1 2k vermilion
 - 2 5k vermilion
 - 3 5k dull greenish blue
- Suppressed in 1879.

Reprints:
1883.

Color on white wove paper.

- 4 2k vermilion
 - 5 5k bright prussian blue
- Same, pin perforated.
- 6 2k vermilion
 - 7 5k prussian blue
- Same on thick white wove paper.
- 8 2k vermilion
 - 9 5k prussian blue

The reprints can easily be distinguished from the originals by the paper, which is smooth and very white for the reprints, while the originals are printed on rather rough and yellowish paper; this is especially the case with the 5k blue the paper of which is quite a dark dirty yellow. The 5 blue can also be told by the color of the ink.

IEGORIEVSK (Riazan.)

1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 40x25 mm.



- 1 3k blue (shades)
- 2 3k black

1872.

Black on white wove paper, engraved. Size 39x25 mm.



- 3 3k black

1873.

Black on white wove paper, engraved; no ornament under value. Size 40x25 1/2 mm.



- 4 3k black

1875.

Color on white wove paper; same type re-engraved, the letters are smaller. Size 39 1/2 x 25 mm.



- 5 3k dark blue

- 6 3k black

July, 1877.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed; the top star is suppressed, large letters. Size 42 1/2 x 26 1/2 mm.



- 7 3k dull blue
- 8 3k black

IELETZ (Orel.)

1873.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20x26½ mm.



1 3k dark blue

January, 1875.

Color on white wove paper, hand stamped
in aniline ink. Diameter 23½ mm.



2 5k purple

Variety: tête bêche..

3 5k purple

1875.

Same on thin white batonne paper.

4 5k purple

1876.

Same on thin bluish batonne paper.

5 5k purple

1876.

Same on thick yellowish wove paper.

6 5k dark purple

Same pin perforated.

7 5k dark purple

March? 1881.

Color on colored wove paper, lithograph-
ed. Size 17x30½ mm.



Pin perforated.

8 3k ultramarine on buff

9 3k ultramarine on pale blue

Same unperforated.

10 3k ultramarine on pale blue

1882.

Same on dull greenish blue

11 3k ultramarine on blue

Same pin perforated.

12 3k ultramarine on blue

Variety: tête bêche. Pin perforated.

13 3k ultramarine on blue

1882.

Same as 1875, hand stamped on colored
laid paper.

14 5k blue on dark azure

Same, pin perforated.

15 5k blue on dark azure

Same on quadrille paper.

16 5k blue on dark azure

Same on colored wove paper.

17 5k blue on lemon

Nov. 1st, 1885.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x33½ mm.



18 5k blue on lemon

Same rouletted.

19 5k blue on lemon

Same, perf. 12.

20 5k blue on lemon

May? 1888.

Same rouletted.

21 5k black on lemon.

1893.

Same as 1875, hand-stamped on colored
wove paper. Rouletted.

22 5k blue on yellow

23 5k purple on yellow

1893.

Same as 1885, on colored wove paper.
Rouletted.

24 5k black on yellow

25 5k blue on yellow

26 5k purple on yellow

June 1st, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 18x22½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

27 5k carmine

IRBIT. (Perm.)

May 15th, 1874.

Black on colored wove paper. Type set. Size 23x21 mm. Ten types, printed in two horizontal rows of five, showing only trifling differences.



1 2k black on rose

Varieties :

- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 2 2k black on rose
- b. The central figure "2" is omitted.
- 3 2k black on rose

Jan. 1st 1880.

Black on colored wove paper, type set. Size 22-23x32½-33½ mm. Ten types, printed in one horizontal row. Two principal types differing in the central ornament.



- 4 2k black on rose, type 1 (ornamented cross)
 5 2k black on rose, type 2 (latticed quarterfoil).
 6 4k black on green, type 1.
 7 4k black on green, type 2.
 8 8k black on yellow, type 1.
 9 8k black on yellow, type 2.

There are numerous varieties of these ten types, some of which do not exist on all the sheets, caused undoubtedly by the displacement of the type during the electrotyping.

Varieties:

- a. Numeral missing in right upper corner.
 10 2k black on rose, type 1.
 b. Numeral missing in left upper corner.
 11 4k black on green, type 1.
 12 4k black on green, type 2.
 c. Central inscription turned and star to the right.
 13 2k black on rose, type 1.
 d. Central inscription turned and star to the left.
 14 2k black on rose, type 2.
 e. Central inscription turned and last word missing.
 15 2k black on rose, type 2.
 f. *tête bêche*.
 16 2k black on rose, type 1
 17 2k black on rose, type 2
 18 2k black on rose, types 1 and 2
 19 4k black on green, type 1
 20 4k black on green, types 1 and 2
 21 8k black on yellow, type 1
 22 8k black on yellow, types 1 and 2

May 13th, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, type set. Size $14\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm. Ten types, printed in two horizontal rows, showing only slight differences; there is a black line between the third and fourth lines of the inscription.



- 23 2k black, red network
Variety: tête bêche.
 24 2k black, red network

February, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, type set. Size $14\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ mm. Same as previous issue, but the straight separation line is replaced by a thin wavy line. Ten types, printed in two horizontal rows.



- 25 2k black, red network
Variety: Network printed on back and face.
 26 2k black, red network
 1891.
 Color on thin, bluish glazed paper, type set. Size 15×24 mm. Outer frame of two lines. Ten types, showing only trifling differences, printed in two horizontal rows.



- 27 2k black, rose network
 End 1891.
 Color on thick bluish glazed paper, type set. Size 15×24 mm. Similar to previous issue, but the second word of the inscription is wider. Twenty types printed in two horizontal rows, showing only slight differences.



- 28 2k black, rose network
 1893.
 Colored on white wove paper. Lithographed. Size $18 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 29 2k lilac
 30 10k carmine

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

(Continued from page 622.)

1875-76.—*Proposed Stamps.*—Messrs. Cordier and Mouchon proposed a stamp which, in their opinion, was destined to work an improvement in the postal service and increased convenience for the public.

It consisted in simplifying the series of stamps by reducing it to three values:

4 centimes, 20 centimes, and 1 franc, which, by their division would form:

1. The stamp of 0 fr. 04, composed of four fractions of 1c each, which would also serve for divisional prepayments of 1, 2 and 3c.
2. The stamp of 0 fr. 20, composed of four fractions of 5c each, which would also serve for divisional prepayments of 5, 10 and 15c.
3. The stamp of 1 fr., composed of four fractions of 25c each, which would also serve for divisional prepayments of 25, 50 and 75c.



As is well known, this is the system that was adopted in 1856 in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, in 1857 in the Duchy of Brunswick, and was taken up by Spain in 1872; but here it is more original since instead of dividing one low value it produces a complete series.

The authors, in a circular addressed to the deputies, explain that the proofs which they annex, viz.:



- 4 centimes green
- 20 centimes blue
- 1 franc red

are enlarged one-fifth, and that it is only a sketch without any artistic pretensions and made only to explain the system.

To add to the article on the Postage Stamps of France, A. J. of P., page 370, Vol. V., 1892.

COLLECTION OF THE VARIOUS HAND STAMPS IN USE IN THE FRENCH POSTAL SERVICE TOWARD THE END OF THE EMPIRE.

(A)

Letter stamp of the rural boxes, of which the agent who visits these boxes should bring back an imprint.

(B)

Letter stamp of supplementary urban boxes (same use).

(C)

Letter stamp of the supplementary rural boxes (same use).

POSTAGE DUE STAMP.

30

There was also a 40.

P.P.

P. P., meaning postage paid, is applied in red ink to objects prepaid in money and destined for France and Algeria.

PF

Prepaid correspondence for the French Colonies and foreign countries, whether in cash or postage stamps, are stamped in red ink and in presence of

PD

the sender, with the mark P. D. when the postage is paid to destination, P. P. when the postage is paid to a defined point, and P. F. when the postage is paid to the French frontier.

CHARGÉ

5110	POIDS		CACHETS		
	GR.	C.	ADM.	COUL.	EMPR.

Registered letter stamps, affixed in the presence of the senders; the first is that generally used, it is struck on the back of the envelopes, its number is that of the postoffice.

CHARGÉ. N°					
11 OCT. 67	GR.	C.	ADM.	COUL.	EMPR.
PARIS → J *					

The second, in black ink, is used in the large offices on the superscription side of the letters, and for greater dispatch it includes the date stamp and the number of the letter.



Stamp destined to tax exempt paquets suspected of abuse or irregularity.



Mark placed on correspondence insufficiently prepaid.



Date stamp used by traveling mail clerks on letters taken from boxes in the railroad stations.

These traveling mail clerks occupy an ordinary compartment on the railway and hand over their sack or box to the postoffice at the end of the journey, and the correspondence is sent out from there.



Date stamp of the mail clerks in railway stations, who receive and dispatch mails and exchange and tranship mail bags.



B M, marked on correspondence taken from the movable boxes (Boites Mobiles) on the road.



(O R means Origine Rurale.) Stamp placed on correspondence received from hand to hand by the rural letter carriers. Postage stamps and unpaid letter stamps affixed to letters received and distributed by the rural letter carriers should bear this stamp at two of their angles as cancellation. (O L means Origine Locale.) Mark placed on correspondence received from hand to hand by local letter carriers, outside of the thickly populated portion of the community served by the postoffice.



Mark placed on undistributed correspondence returned to the office of origin; the number is that of the postoffice.



Red ink stamp placed, on entry into France, on the superscription side, of correspondence coming from the French Colonies and foreign countries by sea and forwarded by colonial postoffices.



Same stamp for correspondence brought from the Colonies or other countries over the sea, but not forwarded by colonial postoffices.



Red stamp placed on the superscription side of correspondence from foreign countries coming into France; this stamp shows the name of the forwarding office and that of the point of entry into France.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTIVE OF DESIGNS ON THE NEW CHINESE STAMPS.

1 Candarin:—Center, archaic form of the character “Shou” 壽 (longevity), surrounded by emblem of “Wu fu” 五福 (five happinesses), with peony 牡丹, a floral emblem of illustriousness, above.

2 Candarins:—Dragon center; hydrangea leaves and fruit of passiflora 綉球花 above; a favorite emblem on auspicious occasions.

3 Candarins:—Dragon center; “Pan tao” 蟠桃 or flat peach tree above; which tree is an emblem of longevity, as it is said to flower and bear for 3000 years; “Pa Kua” 八卦 or octagonal diagrams at corners.

4 Candarins:—Dragon center with peony 牡丹 at top.

5 Candarins:—Carp in center, this fish being styled “the messenger fish”; surmounted by the “Lin chih hwa” 靈芝花, a plant emblematic of long life; the “Wan nien ching” 萬年青 (Rhodra) or Chinese immortelle beneath.

6 Candarins:—Dragon center, with the “Wan nien ching” 萬年青 or Chinese immortelle above; “Pa kua” 八卦 or octagonal diagrams at the corners.

9 Candarins:—Center same as 1 Candarin, “Shou” 壽 character; rampant dragon on each side; in curve above 大清國郵政 (Chinese Postal Service).

12 Candarins:—Center 大清國郵政 (Chinese Postal Service) in a seal; rampant dragon on either side and peony 牡丹 above.

24 Candarins:—Center, a Canton junk; “Pan tao” 蟠桃 (peach tree) above.

The designs were made by Mr. R. A. de Villard, Inspector General of Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, Statistical Department, Shanghai, 1894.

ON COUNTERFEITS.

Le Philatelist publishes a really scientific article on counterfeit stamps of "The Azores and Madeira".

We deduce from this article that the philatelic markets have been flooded with an enormous quantity of counterfeit stamps of the Azores and Madeira, and numerous collectors may have been cheated into paying the price of genuine stamps for what are nothing but coarse imitations.

The ease with which the words "Açores" and "Madeira" can be imitated and the immunity of those who are caught in the act, have contributed, unfortunately, to increase the frauds.

However, it is not impossible to distinguish the counterfeits from the genuine.

Below, we furnish our readers with the means of distinguishing the false stamps from the genuine, which we have copied from the same journal. The false cancellation marks are oblong, with 11 very wide bars, and the letter D or the number 5 in the center; the D or the 5 is tall and thin.

The genuine cancellation mark has 13 bars (5 below, 3 in the middle and 5 above) and their width is not half that of the false.

Moreover, the 5 always appears inclined towards the axis of the postmark and deeper than the bars.

As to the stamps which have the word "Açores" in small letters, the best way to avoid being cheated is to buy only those stamps which have a clean cancellation, "showing clearly the figure indicating the day and place where they have been cancelled".

The numbers of the genuine bar cancellation marks of the Azores and Madeira are the following.

Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	45-51
Azores—Angra	-	-	-	-	-	42-48 (1)
"	Horta	-	-	-	-	43-49
"	Ponta Delgada	-	-	-	-	44-50

Ponta Delgada has also the circular mark with the local designation around and the date in the center.

We advise collectors to be on their guard against these stamps, and to be good enough to subject them to a critical examination before making a purchase.

(1). We must inform our readers that many stamps appear obliterated with the number 1, which is that of Lisbon. These stamps arrive uncanceled on correspondence in the mails in transit, and consequently are cancelled here.

NOTES.

According to *La Revue Philatélique Belge*, the 2 and 5 lire of San Marino will shortly be issued in other colors. The *Philatelist* states that the colors of the 20c and 1 lire have also been changed.



The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly chronicles a new English variety in the shape of plate 13 of the 6p in light buff.



The provisional 2½d Tonga chronicled last month is not surcharged on the 1sh brown of the 1892 issue, but on the 1sh green of the 1886 issue. In each sheet of the ½p on 4p is an error, consisting of the word "surchage" pelled with "c" instead of "g". This variety is repeated five times on the

sheet, being the 2d, 4th, 5th, 8th and 10th stamps of the last vertical row. There is also a variety of the 2½p without period.

* * * * *

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a ½p on 1sh violet Turks Island of the 1881 issue with double surcharge, but fails to describe the type of the surcharge.

* * * * *

The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser states that some new provisionals have been issued on the Niger Coast, consisting of the current 1p stamp cut in two and surcharged ½d in various types.

* * * * *

We have seen a horizontal pair of the 20c Nicaragua of 1892 imperforate in the center.

* * * * *

Mr. Frank Brown has shown us a horizontal pair of the U. S. 1c Express imperforate vertically.

* * * * *

According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, the postage due stamps of Netherlands which are now printed in ultramarine are of one type only—the 3d type, which has been re-engraved. Of the 5 and 12½c, however, a few proof sheets were printed, composed of the three types, 1, 2 and 3. These were sent to the post office in Amsterdam, and of course, were sold out in a few days. Of these, types 1 and 2 are bound to become great rarities. On the proof sheets is an extra variety consisting of a stamp of the third type with a period between the E and T of BETALEN. The proof sheets were printed in a lighter shade of ultramarine than the regular.

* * * * *

We shall forward some time this month, to the subscribers, the eighth part of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, accompanied by sixteen autotype plates of New South Wales (Sydneys, Laureated and Registration stamps) and eight autotype plates of the Nevis stamps, engraved and lithographed; the originals of the last belong to Mr. J. M. Andreini, who has kindly loaned them to us for the benefit of his fellow collectors.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that adhesives and wrappers of 3c, are shortly to be issued in Mauritius.

* * * * *

We read in the *Indian Philatelist* that the stamps of Wadhwan have been suppressed.

* * * * *

Through the kindness of Mr. J. M. Andreini, we are enabled to illustrate the officially sealed stamp of Hong Kong, chronicled some time ago.



We read in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* that a new series of adhesives will shortly be issued in Greece.

It seems that we have been rather hasty in chronicling the tête bêche variety of the 5c of the first issue of Italy, as it now turns out, according to Mr. Emilio Diena, to be a forgery. We purchased the pair in question a few months ago from an Italian collector in this city, and being more or less suspicious we sent it to an expert in Italian stamps in Europe, who after examination informed us of his desire to purchase the pair for his own collection. Of course we felt then justified in chronicling the discovery, but meanwhile our correspondent sent the stamps to Mr. Diena, who pronounced them dangerous counterfeits produced at Genoa, where also the 20 and 40c of the same issue, 1 scudo Roman States, Provisional Government of Parma and other stamps of the Italian States have recently been successfully imitated. In our next number, we shall for the benefit of our readers, give an enlarged illustration of both the genuine and counterfeit.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Der Philatelist states that new 2 penny stamps are shortly to appear in St. Helena.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. Henry A. Pocklington sends us the following cutting from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of December 22, 1894.

"O. S." STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notification that all official correspondence dispatched from public officers shall be allowed to pass through the post as duly prepaid provided the envelopes are endorsed "O.H.M.S." with the name of the department or branch from which they emanate in the left hand corner. Any official found guilty of improperly using any official envelope or cover for private correspondence will be dismissed the service. The use of "o.s." stamps will be discontinued in future.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 2kr (Böhm) card of the 1872 issue of Austria, without date on reverse, inscribed Korespondencni instead of Korespondencni, caused by the "n" being broken.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. H. S. Fleek has shown us the 4 atts on 24 atts purple and blue, of Siam, (4 atts measuring 10mm.) with the English inscription surcharged twice.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We illustrate below, the Netherlands letter sheet chronicled last month.



Jan

Le Timbre Poste has seen a letter mailed from Montevideo to Buneos Ayres, prepaid by a diagonal half of a 240c stamp of the 1859 issue, cancelled February 25, 1864.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. Morris calls our attention to the fact that the 2c card of the 1891 issue of Ceylon exists with and without period after "side".

The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 25 lepta of Greece perforated 11½ at bottom and sides and imperforate at top.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

The following is the translation of an official decree, as published in *Der Philatelist*.

Principality of Trinidad.

Postal Administration.

The public is hereby informed that on the first day of November, 1894, the following postage stamps will be issued:

5	centimes,	color	green and black
10	"	"	brown "
25	"	"	blue "
50	"	"	orange "
75	"	"	lilac "
1	franc,	"	vermilion "
5	"	"	gray "

These postage stamps have the form of a rectangle, with a view of the Island of Trinidad from the south side.

The indication of the value, in francs or centimes, will be found in both the upper corners.

The left side of the border bears the inscription "Timbre-poste", and the right side "et fiscal". At the bottom, in the form of an arc of a circle, will be found "Principauté de Trinidad".

For official correspondence these stamps will have the superscription "official".

In addition,

Envelopes at 5 and 15 centimes
on white and buff paper.

Postal cards at 5, 10 and 10x10 centimes
on buff card, with the stamp similar to the postage stamp, and

Letter cards at 15 centimes
on bluish and rose card.

Trinidad, Oct. 15, 1894.

[L. S.]

The Chancellor,
Cte. de la Boissière.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. A. Schlachter informs us that he has discovered a new variety of U. S. stamps in the shape of a re-engraved 12c of the 1870-72 issue, in which the usual round balls of the figure "2" are crescent-shaped instead of perfectly round. The first ones were engraved by the National Bank Note Co., while the re-engraved were printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. We shall give an enlarged illustration of the two types in the next number of this journal.

CHRONICLE.

BOLIVIA.—*L'Intermédiaire de la Timbrologie* chronicles the current 20c blue as perforated 13½, instead of 14½.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 13½.
20c slate blue

CANADA.—Mr. G. A. Lowe informs us that the 3c envelope exists on wove paper and was issued in 1891, probably in error.
Envelope.



Wove paper.
3c red

CHILE.—We have received an officially sealed stamp of a new type.
Officially sealed stamp.



Perforated 11½.
violet brown

COCHIN.—The ½p adhesive is now printed in orange instead of yellow.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 11½.
½p orange

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Le Courrier des Timbre-Poste* chronicles the current 5c imperforate. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the return registration receipt stamp on white paper, and perforated 12 instead of 13.
Adhesive stamp.



Imperforate.
5c black on *buff*
Return Registration Receipt stamp.



Perforated 12.
5c vermilion, *white* paper

CONGO.—Mr. Schuh has sent us the 5 and 10c printed in their new colors.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 15.
5c red brown and black
10c pale blue

ECUADOR.—We notice that we have omitted to chronicle the following provisionals of the 1892 issue:

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.



5c on 5s purple, black surcharge



5c on 1s blue, black surcharge

GUATEMALA.—A 1c provisional stamp has been issued, by surcharging the current 2c in the same manner as last year's provisionals. There is only one error, but repeated five times, on the sheet—1 CENTAV, instead of 1 CENTAVO.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1c on 2c light brown, black surcharge

HONDURAS.—We have received the adhesives, etc., for 1895.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c vermilion

2c deep blue

5c slate

10c rose

20c blue

30c mauve

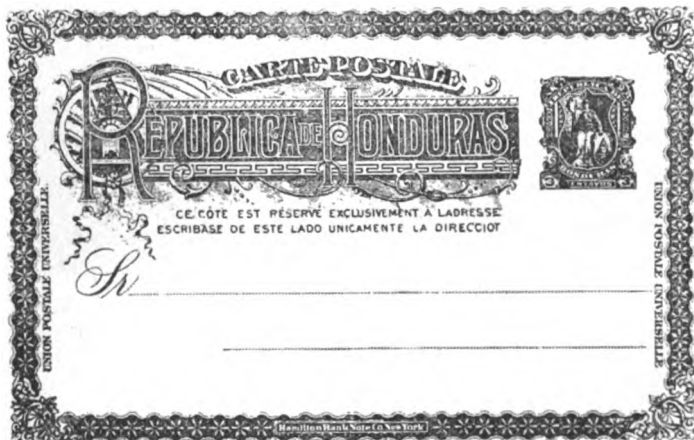
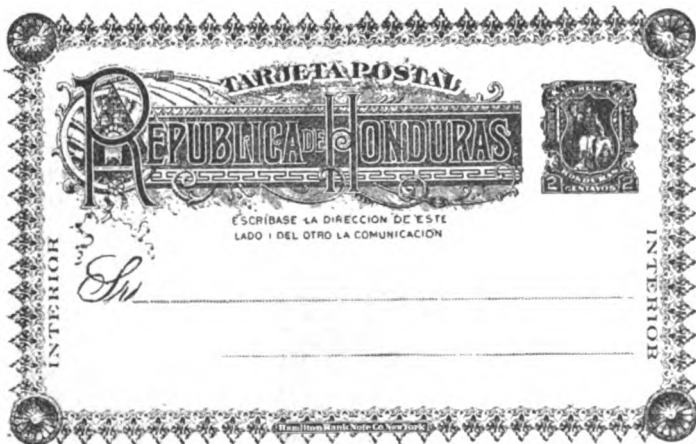
50c brown

1p green

Envelopes.



White wove paper.
 Size 159x91mm.
 5c slate
 10c red brown
Postal cards.



2c green, *brown*
 2x2c green, *brown*, F4
 3c green, *lilac*
 3x3c green, *lilac*, F4

JHIND.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna printed in blue on bluish laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.

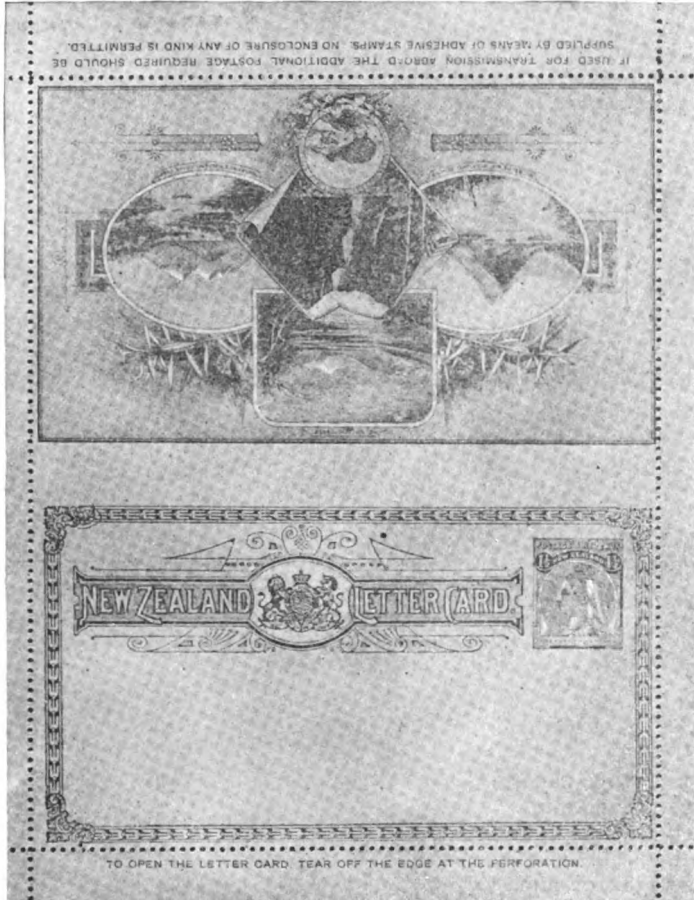


Imperforate.
Bluish laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a blue

NEW ZEALAND.--We have received a letter card of $1\frac{1}{2}$ p which has just been issued in this colony.

Letter card.



$1\frac{1}{2}$ p violet, *greenish*, perforated I.

NICARAGUA.--We have received from Mr. Seebeck a specimen set of the adhesives, envelopes, wrappers and postal cards for 1895.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

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

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.

- 1c green, blue surcharge
- 2c " " "
- 5c " " "
- 10c " " "
- 20c " " "
- 50c " " "
- 1p " " "
- 2p " " "
- 5p " " "
- 10p " " "

Envelopes.



White wove paper.

Size 158x90 mm.

- 5c deep blue
- 10c slate

Size 238x102 mm.

- 20c red
- 30c brown
- 50c mauve

Wrappers.

Blue wove paper.

Size 150x292 mm.

- 1c green
- Size 162x265 mm.

- 2c green
- Size 170x250 mm.

- 4c green

Postal cards.



Nota: Escríbase la dirección solamente en este lado y el mensaje en el otro

- 2c red, buff
- 2x2c red, buff, F4
- 3c deep blue, blue
- 3x3c deep blue, blue, F4

PERAK.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 1c postal cards of Perak are now issued without the coat of arms in the upper centre.

- Postal cards.*
- 1c green, buff
 - 1x1c green, “

SALVADOR.—*A l'instar de Nyassaland*, this Central American Republic comes out with a provisional and a regular issue at the same time, the reason for which is explained in Mr. Seebeck's letter printed elsewhere.

Adhesive stamps.



- Provisional issue.
Perforated 12.
- 1c brown, green surcharge
 - 2c dark green, blue surcharge
 - 3c brown, brown surcharge
 - 5c blue “ “
 - 10c orange, “ “
 - 12c claret, “ “
 - 15c vermilion, vermilion surcharge
 - 20c yellow, brown surcharge
 - 24c purple, “ “
 - 30c deep blue, blue surcharge
 - 50c red, brown surcharge
 - 1p black “ “

Regular issue.



Perforated 12.

1c slate brown
 2c dark green
 3c brown
 5c blue
 10c orange
 12c red

15c vermilion
 20c dark slate green
 24c mauve
 30c deep blue
 50c rose red
 rp black

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

Size 158x91 mm.

1c olive
 3c slate green
 5c deep blue
 12c lilac brown
 15c vermilion

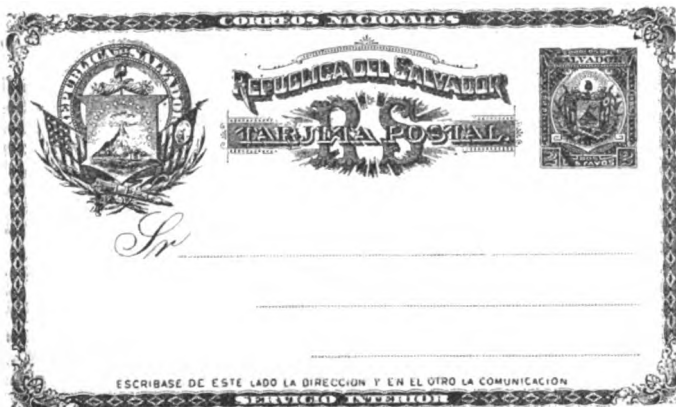
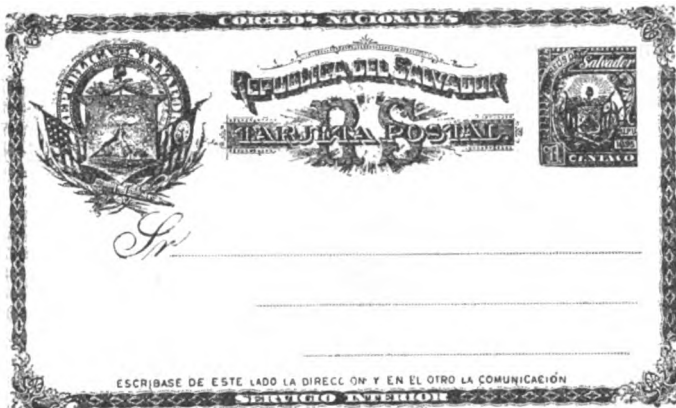
Wrappers.

Blue wove paper.

Size 170x255 mm.

2c green
 3c brown
 4c blue
 6c rose

Postal cards.



1c dark blue, *green*
 2c dark green, *rose*
 2x2c dark green, *rose*, F4
 3c brown, *blue*
 3x3c brown, *blue*, F4

SAN MARINO.—The 20c and 1 lira are now printed respectively in violet and blue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

Watermarked Crown.

20c violet

1l blue

SIRMOOR.—The *Indian Philatelist* states that this State has issued a new series of stamps on which the head of the Rajah is replaced by an elephant.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

3p orange

6p green

1a blue

2a carmine

VICTORIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 4p envelope with "Stamp Duty" as being now issued printed in bright violet.

Envelope.



Size 144x90 mm.

4p bright violet

ZULULAND.—From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* we learn that the current 4p Natal has been surcharged "Zululand" in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

4p brown, black surcharge

CHINGKIANG.—Mr. W. C. Calm sends us the new stamps, the design of which is the same for all the values; we shall illustrate them next month; the value is expressed in candarins.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

- 2c pink
- 4c ultramarine
- 8c orange
- 16c mauve
- 24c emerald green.

ICHANG.—Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us a series of stamps just issued by this Treaty Port and consisting of eight values of a different design each, which we shall illustrate next month; the values are expressed in candarins and mace.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11 and 11½x11.

- ½c orange brown
- 1c bistre
- 2c purple
- 3c violet
- 5c violet rose
- 1m green
- 15c blue
- 3m carmine

AUCTION SALES.

Owing to the delay in the publication of our catalogue, we were not able to start our auction season at as early a date as has been our practice. However, the quality of the sales which we shall offer will make up in great measure, we feel sure, for the lack of an earlier presentation. Up to the present time we have in our hands only two collections for sale at auction, as follows:—

THE A. GERALD HULL COLLECTION, TO BE SOLD MARCH, 8 AND 9.

This collection is well known to almost all American collectors and dealers, and presents a splendid line of stamps in all countries. Among the great rarities we may mention five St. Louis stamps, Peru medio peso yellow unused, Peru medio peso red, Switzerland, Vaud 4c., Lady McLeod on original letter, fine specimens of Sydney Views, early Mauritius and a vast number of the so-called scarce stamps. Among the regular U. S. issues we may mention a fine line of unused specimens of all the sets and such desirable stamps as the \$5 State Department, 90c Justice and a splendid line of envelopes. Besides that, it is worthy of mention that, even of the commoner stamps almost all are in fine condition, and, roughly speaking, there are not fifty common stamps in the whole collection which could be classed as inferior or poor.

THE GILBERT HARRISON COLLECTION OF ENTIRE U. S. ENVELOPES.

This collection, the finest in the world of its kind, has been placed in our hands for sale at auction by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, London, to whom the philatelic property of the late Mr. Harrison has been entrusted by his executors. The opportunity which will be presented at this sale will be one which can never be repeated, and collectors will here have a chance to bid, under public competition, on envelopes which are almost unobtainable and some of which are absolutely unique. Additional interest attaches to this collection as having been built up from the collection of the late Dr. Horner as a basis. Dr. Horner is well known as the recognized authority, until a few years ago, on entire U. S. envelopes, and he a number of years ago sold his collection to Mr. L. W. Durbin, of Philadelphia. Mr. Durbin sold the collection, as a whole, to Mr. E. L. Pemberton, the well known philatelist of London, who in turn disposed of it to another collector in England. From this last party the collection was purchased by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, who sold it to Mr. Harrison as a basis for the collection of U. S. envelopes which he began at that time. Since this, Mr. Harrison was known to all collectors as a most careful student of these envelopes and he never missed an opportunity to purchase any variety which he was lacking. The envelopes will be sold some time in April.

CEYLON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

We publish the following by request:

A meeting of the above Society was held on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 4:30 p. m., at All Saints' School. There was a fair number of members present with the Vice-President in the chair. Mr. A. Buultjens, in addressing the meeting, stated that the work of the Society was lamentably neglected, owing to the Secretary, Mr. Van Heer, having no time to attend to it. Mr. Buultjens also pointed out the absolute necessity for having, as Secretary of this institution, a gentleman who can devote much time and labor towards working it, and that if no serious steps were taken about it just now the Society would in a very short time more be a thing of the past. Therefore, though he much regretted it, he had no alternative but to propose that some other gentleman be elected Secretary, in place of Mr. Van Heer. Mr. Walter Pereira then rose to say, that he was very sorry not to have Mr. Van Heer's co-operation in the movement—he was a personal friend of the Secretary and was fully aware of his business abilities, but as the interests of the institution were at stake the members could do nothing better than elect another Secretary, and after some discussion Mr. G. Samarakoon was unanimously elected Secretary. Mr. Gooneratne then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Van Heer, and the new Secretary was asked to convey it to him in a letter. Mr. Ruston having proposed a Philatelic dinner, a Committee was appointed to arrange it. The following gentlemen were then elected members of the institution:—Mr. Clement Perera of Horton Place, Cinnamon Gardens; Mr. T. W. Goonewardane of the Audit Office; and Mr. W. A. de Silva of Kandapola. The meeting was then brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.—*Cor.*

THE NEW ISSUE FOR CHUNGKING.

We are glad to see that now at length Postal Communication is fairly established between Shanghai and Chungking, the last opened Treaty Port. So far the Customs Post has been willing to receive letters for Chungking,

but has always refused to bring any letters down from there, thus putting our Chungking friends at a sad disadvantage. The cost also of a letter by the Customs Post was somewhat high, 3 Haikwan Tael cents. The new Post Office, we observe, charges 2 ordinary Tael cents. And although we feel it will still take as long as formerly to get an answer from Chungking *i. e.* about the same time that it does to get an answer from London, and that the risks of loss in transit—very small as far as our experience goes—will still remain the same, yet the fact that by putting a stamp on a letter and sending it to a Post Office all further responsibility as to its carriage ceases, may be considered as bringing the last-opened and most distant Port in China into the great, comity of nations. Let us follow one of our letters for a moment, and consider its many vicissitudes. First by large and comfortable river steamer to Hankow, thence in the winter season, when the water is low, and the current of the down flowing Yangtze not over strong, by smaller steamer to Ichang, not uncommonly on Sunday Island or some other low lying sand bank for a day or two on the way. In summer time when a freshet makes the river current hard to stem, the letters proceed from Hankow at once by messenger, who partly runs, partly carries them in a boat through creeks and along cut-offs. In either case they are delivered at Ichang to a man like the hero of Dr. Kipling's "The Overland Mail," whose "soft sandalled feet, and brawny broad chest" then have to make their way for at least 12, more often 17, days across rivers in flood, over broken-down rope bridges, mountains, and down break-neck flights of steps, till he reaches the Poppy Regions, and for five days hurries forward, in the spring time breast high in flowers. The distance is divided out, so that each courier is said to run for three days, then rest for three. Each carries as big a load as he conveniently can, fastened on to a split bamboo, across his shoulders, and if he falls by way, it is the duty of the next messenger coming afterwards to take on his burden. But if this one is too heavily laden, he cannot, and so one after another will sometimes press on swift footed, till, as we knew in one case, the letters were three weeks late in Chungking, while the courier lay dying in one of the wretched wayside inns. Very different is the lot of the down coming missives our Chungking friends send to us. Packed up in oil-paper they are stowed beneath the net roof of a swift Wu-pan, that speeds down with the current and with the aid of lusty rowers, day and night if there be moonlight, or even sometimes by the aid of stars, thus doing the 500 miles distance, that has taken the upgoing courier 12 or 17 days, in rather less than 5. Then from Ichang the lot of the down coming letter is monotonous enough, for once on board a steamer at Ichang, it is sure to find communication at Hankow. Thus we look at the dates of our friends' letters—twelve days or a fortnight old—"Oh, Chungking is not so far off!" we say, and never realize the length of time and waste of muscle that it has taken to get our letters up to them.

It remains only to notice that the new Chungking stamps are very much like other stamps, only rather larger, with a white border round the outside of them, of which we ourselves fail to see the advantage, but which may contain some subtle charm for collectors, who are sure to fancy the Pagoda—just what one expects in China—and the three rather precipitous mountain tops. There are five different colors, making a series costing 80 cents, and a *Post-card*,* of a highly ornamented nature in its way. For ourselves we do not wish to write to Chungking on Postcards. But tastes differ, and other people may.

* Has not yet been issued.

THE STAMPS OF ICHANG.

Editor JOURNAL:

In a former article on the so-called Local Stamps of China, I referred to a possible future issue of Ichang, but, while endorsing some of the Local Posts and condemning others, I left the stamps of Ichang to the judgment of collectors, not being assured to my own satisfaction, regarding the position they should hold. I have always been reluctant to endorse any of the stamps of China not issued by a Municipal Council, or other regularly constituted government, and as I was at that time told that the stamps of Ichang were to be issued by the British Council as an individual, albeit for the good of the community, I hesitated to endorse them.

Since the stamps have been issued, however, I have received a letter from a friend in Ichang which places these stamps in a less doubtful light, and would seem to insure their legitimacy. Ichang is a treaty port, and while, at least at the time of my visit there, they had no "Municipal Council," it appears that they have a sort of governing body styled "The Ichang Public Improvement Committee," of which the British Consul is chairman, and it is this body which, by vote of the landholders, has established the Local Post. The following facts raise these stamps above the individual speculative issues, and permit a like recognition with those of the other treaty ports.

On the 23d of June a meeting of the foreign landholders was held at the Consulate for the purpose of considering what steps could be taken to improve the foreign settlement, and the above-named body was established for carrying these various reforms into effect. Their efforts were so successful they determined to extend their operations, and resolved to provide for a regular and secure channel for the despatch of mails, resulting in the establishment of the Ichang Local Post, carried on under the auspices of this committee of foreign landholders, duly elected. The revenues, if any above expenses, are not for any individual, or set of individuals, but devoted to the improvement of the port. The office has been duly recognized by the Local Posts of Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, and all the other treaty ports, and so the stamps have received the seal of legitimacy, and in my opinion will take their place with the other local stamps of China.

The set of stamps consists of eight values, as follows:

Color on white; perf. 11.

$\frac{1}{2}$ candarin, orange brown; central device apparently a Chinese cash.

1 candarin, bistre; device, four Chinese cash.

2 candarins, purple; device, the ancient Chinese characters for Ichang.

3 candarins, violet; device, the "Pa Kua", or diagram used in casting horoscopes.

5 candarins, violet rose; device, two Chinese characters, presumably Ichang.

1 mace (10 candarins), green; device, the Reeve's pheasant, peculiar to that part of China.

15 candarins, blue; device, the Otter, much used about Ichang for fishing.

3 mace (30 candarins), carmine; device, a chart of the settlement, showing lots owned by foreigners.

The stamps were printed in Japan, and, following the custom of some of the other ports, the total set equals in value a Mexican dollar. The issue is 50,000 of each value. Stamps are of various sizes, but all large.

W. C. EATON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 21st, 1895.

EDITOR THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

DEAR SIR:—I notice in the November number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, p. 562, a letter from Mr. E. B. Sterling, in which he takes me to task for claiming to have discovered the 2c, die B₃ envelope of the Plimpton Issue. I am sorry that so much time has elapsed before I have been able to refute this assumption, but the fact is that I have been in Boston since about December 1st, and only saw the JOURNAL yesterday.

I herewith enclose to you a letter to myself from Mr. Sterling (which he sent under cover to Mr. Wolsieffer with instructions to read and then forward to me) and also a copy of my reply to him. You will notice that his letter to me is of even date with that published by you, and that my reply is dated November 17th, 1894. Had Mr. Sterling possessed the first instincts of a gentleman he would have refrained from writing to you until he had allowed me sufficient time to have replied to the letter which he had already written to me.

The point which I wish to establish is; that I never claimed to have discovered the die, as anyone can see by referring to the article itself. Truly that would have been a most foolish move on my part, since, so far as I knew, it had been first described in the August number of *your own Journal* and credited to Mr. E. A. Holton. It was also mentioned in the September number of the *Post Office*, in their article on "Minor Varieties", p. 74.

While in Boston I showed the correspondence between Mr. Sterling and myself to Mr. Holton, who told me that he knew of the variety, and had copies of it in his own collection prior to 1880, and that he merely informed you of it, not as a new discovery, but so that it might be listed in the 55th edition of your catalogue.

I am exceedingly sorry that this controversy has arisen, but, as it has been no fault of mine, I feel compelled to make this explanation in self defense.

Had Mr. Sterling spent as much time in trying to understand plain English as he evidently has done in an effort at self glorification, there would have been no occasion for all this rodomontade.

You are at liberty to publish the enclosed correspondence, in full or any part of it, if you so desire, and, after it has served your purpose, I shall be obliged if you will return it to me.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. TOPPAN.

TRENTON, N. J., November 15th, 1894.

MR. GEO. L. TOPPAN,

DEAR SIR:—I see by reference to the October number of A. J. of P., pages 480, 481, that you claim to have discovered a new variety of the die B on manila paper.

If you had taken the trouble to have looked over the files of my Postage stamp catalogues you would have found the variety was known to me in 1886, and correctly described in my 6th edition U. S. Postage stamp catalogue, January 1st, 1887, page 48, numbers 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097. Also 5th edition U. S. Postage stamp catalogue, issued April 1st, 1886, page 31, numbers 753, 753a.

There are but two distinct types of the die B variety, although sub-varieties can be found with indistinct printing.

"Credit to whom credit is due." I spent much time in studying the issues of the 1874 to 1883 types of U. S. Envelopes, and my catalogues will bear me out by the full description given, and they have stood the test of time.

Respectfully,

Chicago Society No. "27."

E. B. STERLING.

EVANSTON, ILL., November 17th, 1894.

MR. E. B. STERLING,

P. O. Box 294.

Trenton, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 15th inst. was handed to me by Mr. Wolsieffer this afternoon. Replying to the same, I beg to suggest that, to quote your own words, if you had taken the trouble to read my notes carefully, which you evidently have not done, you would have plainly seen that I made no pretence of having discovered the so-called die B₃, 2c, 1874, on manila. The wording is: "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, * * *."

We will now go still further back. In the August number of the A. J. of P., on page 393, this die variety is described and the credit given to Mr. E. A. Holton. This was the first I ever knew of the die. Again, in the September number of the *Post Office*, page 74, the die is spoken of, and in closing, they say: "having never seen a specimen we cannot illustrate our meaning." In view of this latter statement and the fact that most of the collectors of my acquaintance thought it was a variety of the recognized variety B₂, I concluded to describe it more fully. So far as I can see the question of priority of discovery rests solely between Mr. Holton and yourself and concerns me in no way whatever.

Your catalogues may be all you claim for them (never having seen them I am not in a position to judge of their comparative worth). However, the fact remains that in all the sciences the law is, that to obtain credit for a new discovery it must be published in some recognized publication, and he who first does this obtains the credit, even though it may have been previously described in some local or obscure publication.

I am free to confess that, although I have been collecting stamps since 1875, I have never even *heard* of your catalogue of *Postage stamps*, though I have heard of your Revenue catalogue. Yet I possess (or thought that I did) all of the standard catalogues published either here or abroad.

You say that you have seen but two distinct types of the die B variety, yet you claim to have recognized die B₃ in 1886. There is certainly as much difference between dies B and B₂ as there is between B and B₃. The B₂ and B₃ are equally distinct. The difference between B and B₂ have been recognized by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and other cataloguers for several years, and if B₂ is worthy of cataloguing, B₃ surely is and *vice versa*. Altogether I would recommend that you might again look up these dies to advantage.

In short I regard your letter as entirely uncalled for and almost insulting in its tenor, being based, as it is, either on ignorance of what is transpiring in

the philatelic world, or upon an overweening sense of self importance which did not allow you to read an article thoroughly enough to understand it before jumping to a totally unwarranted conclusion. I wish to assure you once for all, that I have no wish to "steal any of your thunder," which seems to be the fear expressed in your quotation of, "credit to whom credit is due."

Yours truly

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

We have been led into a controversy which is really distasteful to us, as we have always made it our object to avoid personalities in our journal as far as it was possible. However, as we have inserted letters on one side, we shall have to insert them on the other; but, at the same time, we wish to inform our readers that as far as the present controversy is concerned, the last word will have been spoken in the present issue. THE PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, MASS., February 4, 1895.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, New York City.

DEAR SIR:—In the December 1894 issue, page 640, I notice Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer's reference to my letter in the November number regarding the 2c die B2 envelope. I cannot explain my error in reporting a find of the 2c Die B2, *brown* on fawn, for my envelopes are that die, *vermilion* on fawn, as noted by Mr. Wolsieffer. Neither 2c Die B2 is catalogued, but both certainly should be.

Yours truly,

HENRY F. KING.

SANTA ANA, Nov. 20th, 1894.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

DEAR SIR:—We have been much interested in the article in the October Journal on "Bank Stamps." Enclosed please find one of the stamps of the "Orange County Savings Loan and Trust Co.," of this city.

Respectfully,

So. CAL. STAMP CO., SANTA ANA, CAL.



5c orange (perforated)

January 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith inclosed I beg to hand you a specimen set of the 1895 issue of Salvador stamps with the Coat of Arms. The other set sent you previously, bearing the portrait of Ex-President Ezeta (surcharged with the Coat of Arms) will only be used provisionally, and then the new set (herewith inclosed) will go into use.

The reason for the necessity of this double set, is, that during the administration of President Ezeta, a set of stamps was ordered bearing his portrait. By order of the new Government, the set of stamps bearing the por-

trait of Ezeta (already engraved and a small quantity printed) were surcharged with the Coat of Arms.

As the quantity received by the Government was very small, they will no doubt last but a very short time and the new set will be put into use.

Very truly yours,

N. F. SEEBECK.

TAUNTON, 1-21-1895.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

DEAR SIR:—In December number just received on page 641, in last line of second paragraph of my communication, "erroneous" should be "*extraneous*" according to copy and S. A. T. This is a small matter perhaps, but it is *erroneous*, and does not convey the sense intended, if it does at all.

Yours sincerely,

L. H. BENTON.

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 Edgar R. Carter, Box 96, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 997, N. Y. City.

142d meeting held January 17th, 1895.

President August Dejonge called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m.

The following members were present: President Dejonge, Messrs Clotz, Albrecht, Hasse, Obert, Ams, Carter and Benary.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Benary kindly acted as such.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on the name of Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, he was balloted upon, and unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Above committee not having reported upon the application of Mr. Georges Carion, the matter was laid over for further consideration.

The following members having been duly notified; were dropped from the list for non-payment of dues, according to Article 8, Section 3, of the Constitution: E. K. Remington, Chas. E. Wade, Dr. Vedde, and A. d'Andrade.

The Exchange Manager, Mr. R. F. Albrecht made the following report for the year 1894:

Total sales, \$674.55.

Exchanges circulated: from No. 171 to 211; total 41.

Outstandings, none.

Mr. Albrecht tendered his resignation as Exchange Manager which was accepted with regrets. A vote of thanks was tendered him by the Society for his faithful service during the past six years.

A lot of counterfeits were received from "A Friend," for the Counterfeit Album.

Mr. Lohmeyer sends the "Monthly Bulletin" of the Postal Card Society. Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

Mr. E. R. Carter was nominated and unanimously elected Exchange Manager.

Mr. Clotz proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to our member, Mr. Frank A. Knoll, for his kindness in sending the members a handsome calendar and the program of the Symposia Musical Club with the advertisement of the S. I. P. S.; this was unanimously carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Next meeting February 21st.
ROBERT H. BENARY, Secretary pro. tem.

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.

<i>Entertainment</i> { C. MUECKE, R. R. BOGERT, H. GREMMEL.	<i>Finance</i> { R. P. SPOONER, M. C. BERLEPSCH, J. S. RICH.
<i>House</i> { GEO. EBERHARDT, GEO. R. TUTTLE, G. W. D. CRITTENTON.	<i>Membership</i> { JOSEPH RECHERT, C. L. MOREAU, H. COLLIN.
<i>Librarian</i> , J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.	<i>Exchange Manager</i> , G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 206 West End Ave., New York.

January 22, 1895.

The 31st meeting of the corporation, 280th of the society, was called to order at 8 o'clock P.M., by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Crittenton, Rich, Bogert, Betz, Berlepsch, W. F. Gregory, Holmes, Siddall, and G. J. Luhn, of Charleston, as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting were read and, after correction, adopted.

Committee on room reported. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the committee discharged with thanks. Carried. Report attached hereto.

The President complimented the committee on the successful results accomplished.

Moved by Mr. Rich, seconded by Mr. Berlepsch, that the Secretary send a letter of thanks to the gentlemen who contributed stamps to the room-furnishing fund. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Crittenton, and seconded by Mr. Rich, that the few menus remaining from the Phillips banquet be sold at auction, the proceeds to be applied toward paying the deficiency in their cost, and any surplus be turned over to the the Society.

Mr. Berlepsch acted as auctioneer, and six of the menus were sold. The first one offered was bought by Mr. Rich, who produced at once a frame enclosing a menu which he presented to the Society amid much applause.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Rich was given with much fervor. The sale of six menus realized \$6.10, which was sufficient to cover the deficiency and leave a balance for the Society. Three menus remained unsold, to be offered at a future meeting.

The Librarian reported the following gifts to the Society:

By Mr. Jos. S. Rich:

Tiffany's History of the Stamps of the United States;
"Our Catalogue" for 1894.

By Scott Stamp & Coin Co.:

54th edition Standard Catalogue, bound in cloth and interleaved;
54th edition Standard Catalogue, plain;

London Philatelist, 1894;
 American Journal of Philately, Vols. 1-6, bound;
 American Philatelist, 1894, Vol. 8.

By Mr. Crittenton:

Beamigs, January 11;
 Bicycling World, January 11;
 Law Journal, January 10.

By Mr. Gremmel:

Post Office, Vols. 2, 3, bound.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to these gentlemen.

Moved by Mr. Crittenton, and seconded by Mr. Rich, that Mr. Berlepsch be instructed to purchase twenty-five keys for the members. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bogert, seconded by Mr. Rich, that Mr. Berlepsch take charge of the Auction Department and be designated Auction Manager. Mr. Gregory proposed G. J. Luhn as corresponding member.

Adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

The following was omitted from the report of meeting of January 8th:

Moved by Mr. Crittenton, seconded by Mr. Rich, that Mr. Charles J. Phillips be elected an honorary member of the National Philatelic Society of New York. Carried.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ROOM.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—On November 13, 1894, you, as acting chairman, appointed a committee, with full power, to select a room for this Society. After a diligent search your committee reported in favor of Room 26, Bible House, and also reported the cost of renting this room. At the meeting held on November 27th a consultation with the Treasurer showed that the Society could support this room for one year, and in view of the many advantages to be gained for the Society by having the exclusive control of its meeting place, the committee was reappointed and given authority to conclude a lease, buy furniture, raise money, and fit the room for its reception by the Society.

Your committee have had the lease drawn up and signed by the Society's treasurer. They have purchased the necessary furniture, and by means of an auction sale, held at the new room on January 8th, of this year, have raised an amount sufficient to pay all the bills and leave a surplus in their hands of \$21.25, which they now take pleasure in handing over to the Treasurer.

Accompanying this your committee beg to hand you an itemized account of receipts and expenditures.

Through the efforts of your committee they have received valuable donations of stamps for the benefit of the room-furnishing fund, and they desire, at this time, to express their thanks to the various gentlemen who so kindly contributed.

With the hope that in its new quarters the Society may enter upon an era of growing success, your committee turns over to you, as President, its permanent room, and asks to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. S. RICH,
 M. C. BERLEPSCH,
 G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1895.

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., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c.] FEB. 28, 1895. [Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (Continued.)

II. Revenue stamps of 1878, "Derecho Judicial," surcharged in various ways.

1° Surcharged in black "Habilitado pa correos" and new value.



Perforated 14.

205 1r on 10c bistre, black surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

206 1rx1r on 10c bistre, black surcharge

2° Surcharged in red "Habilitado pa U. Postal" "8 CMOS", and over this "Habilitado pa Correos de dos reales" in carmine.

207 8cx2r on 2r blue, red and carmine surcharges

1882.

Same type as the issue of January 1880, typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

208 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine, (Feb., 1882)

209 5c de peso pale blue, (1882)

210 5c de peso slate blue, (1882)

211 6 2 8 c de peso green, (March 1882)

212 6 2-8 c de peso dark green, (March 1882)

213 10c de peso pale mauve, (1882)

214 10c de peso brownish mauve, (1882)

215 12 4-8c de peso bright rose, (Feb. 1882)

216 12 4-8c de peso pale rose, (Feb. 1882)

217 20c de peso bistre, (Mar. 1882)

218 25c de peso brown, (Mar. 1882)

219 25c de peso bistre, (Mar. 1882)

February 1883.

Provisional issue.

I. Postage stamps of the issue of 1880-82 surcharged "Habilitado pa Correos" and new value. There are three varieties of the Un real surcharge.



Perforated 14.

- 220 1r on 5c de peso pale blue, blue green surcharge
 221 1r on 5c de peso pale blue, yellow green surcharge
 222 1r on 8c de peso brown, blue green surcharge
 223 20c on 8c de peso brown, black surcharge

Varieties.

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 224 1r on 5c de peso pale blue, blue green surcharge
 225 1r on 5c de peso pale blue, yellow green surcharge
 226 1r on 8c de peso brown, blue green surcharge
 227 20c on 8c de peso brown, black surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

- 228 1r1r on 5c de peso pale blue, yellow green surcharge
 229 20cx20c on 8c de peso brown, black surcharge

II. Telegraph stamps of the issue of 1882 surcharged "Habilitado pa Correos" and new value.



Perforated 14.

- 230 20c on 250m ultramarine, black surcharge
 231 2r on 250m ultramarine, carmine surcharge

The first was never brought into use.

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 232 2rx2r on 250m ultramarine, carmine surcharge

III. Revenue stamps of 1878 "Derecho Judicial", surcharged "Habilitado pa Correos" and new value. Same type of surcharge as the 1882 issue.

Perforated 14.

- 233 1r on 10c bistre, green surcharge

June, 1883.

Provisional issue.

A. Surcharged "Habilitado pa Correos"

and new value, as in preceding issue. There are five varieties each of the 1 and 2r surcharges.

I. Surcharged on the postage stamps of the issue of 1880-82.

Perforated 14.

- 234 1r on 2c de peso carmine, red surcharge
 235 1r on 5c de peso pale blue, red surcharge
 236 2r on 2 4-8c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 237 1r on 2c de peso carmine, red surcharge
 238 1r on 5c de peso pale blue, red surcharge
 239 2r on 2 4-8c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

- 240 1r1r on 2c de peso carmine, red surcharge
 241 2rx2r on 2 4-8c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge

c. Pair, one of which is without surcharge.

- 242 1r on 2c de peso carmine, red surcharge

d. Double surcharge, one of which is "Dos Reales".

- 243 1rx2r on 2c de peso carmine, red and black surcharges

II. Surcharged on Telegraph stamps of the issue of 1882.

Perforated 14.

- 244 2r on 250m ultramarine, black surcharge

III. Surcharged on the provisional postage stamps of February 1883.

Perforated 14.

- 245 1r on 20c blue (Telegrafos), black and carmine surcharges

Variety: Carmine surcharge inverted.

- 246 1r on 20c blue, black and carmine surcharges

IV. Surcharged on Revenue stamps of 1874-82, "Derecho Judicial."

Perforated 14.

- 247 16c on 2r blue, yellow surcharge
 248 16c on 2r dark blue, yellow surcharge
 249 1r on 12 4-8c de peso blue, carmine surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 250 1r on 12 4-8c de peso blue, carmine surcharge

V. Surcharged on the Revenue stamps of 1872-80, "Derechos de Firma."



Perforated 14.

- 251 1r on 200m green, red surcharge
 - 252 1r on 1p green, red surcharge
 - 253 1r on 10p bistre, red surcharge
- Variety:* Surcharge inverted.
- 254 1r on 200m green, red surcharge
- The 1r on 200m is probably an essay.

B. Surcharged "Habilitado pa U. Postal" and new value on postage stamps of the 1882 issue.



Perforated 14.

- 255 8c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge
- Varieties:*
- a. Double surcharge.
 - 256 8cx8c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge
 - b. Surcharge inverted.
 - 257 8c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge
 - c. Pair, one without surcharge.
 - 258 8c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge
 - d. With additional surcharge "Habilitado pa Correos, Un real" in carmine.
 - 259 8cx1r on 2c de peso carmine, green and carmine surcharges

October, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Surcharged "Habilitado pa Correos" and new value, as the issue of February, 1883. There are two varieties of the surcharge of 10 cuartos and three varieties of the 1 real surcharge.

I. Surcharged on the postage stamps of the 1880 issue.

Perforated 14.

- 260 10c on 2c de peso carmine, black surcharge
- 261 10c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge
- 262 16c on 2 4-8 c de peso blue, carmine surcharge
- 263 1r on 2c de peso carmine, black surcharge
- 264 1r on 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine, blue surcharge

The first and last two are probably essays.

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 265 10c on 2c de peso carmine, black surcharge
- 266 10c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge.

b. Surcharge sideways.

- 267 10c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge
- c. Double surcharge, one inverted.
- 268 10c on 2c de peso carmine, green surcharge

II. Surcharged on provisional stamps of the issue of June, 1883.

Perforated 14.

- 269 1r on 2r blue (Telegrafos), black surcharge
- This is probably an essay.

III. Surcharged on Revenue stamps of the issue of 1880, "Derecho Judicial."

Perforated 14.

- 270 1r on 12 4-8c de peso blue, black surcharge
 - 271 1r on 10peso bistre, black surcharge
- The last one is probably an essay.
- Varieties:*
- a. Double surcharge.
 - 272 1rx1r on 12 4-8c de peso blue, black surcharge
 - b. Surcharge inverted.
 - 273 1r on 12 4-8c de peso blue, black surcharge

End of 1883.

Same type as issue of Feb. 1882, but re-engraved. Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 274 2 4-8c de peso ultramarine
 - 275 2 4-8c de peso deep ultramarine
- The difference between the stamps of the issue of February 1882 and the re-engraved ones is as follows: In the issue of 1882 the oval frame surrounding the head of Alphonso is of equal thickness and touches the horizontal line below "Filipinas"; in the re-engraved, the oval surrounding the head is thin, except in the upper right-hand portion, and does not touch the horizontal line under "Filipinas."

March, 1885.

Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps of 1882, "Derecho Judicial," surcharged "Habilitado Correos" and new value.



Perforated 14.
276 6 2-8 c on 12 4 8 c de peso blue, red surcharge

January 1st, 1887.

Provisional issue.

Postage stamps of the issue of the end of 1883 surcharged "Habilitado U. Postal" and new value.



Perforated 14.

- 277 1c on 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine, carmine surcharge
278 10c on 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge
279 10c on 2 4-8 c de peso deep ultramarine, black surcharge

1887-88.

Same type as stamps of the issue of end of 1883, but re-engraved for the second time.



Perforated 14.

- 280 50m yellow bistre (1887)
281 1c de peso gray green (1888)
282 6c de peso yellow brown (1888)

The only difference between the first and second re engraving is that in the latter the opening in the hair above the temple is larger and more rounded.

1888.

Provisional issue.

A. Postage stamps of the issue of the end of 1883 surcharged "Union Gral. Postal Habilitado" and new value. There are two varieties of the surcharge.



Perforated 14.

- 283 8c on 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine, carmine surcharge, (January)

B. Surcharged "Habilitado para Comunicaciones" and new value.

I. Surcharged on the postage and newspaper stamps of the issues of 1882-86.



Perforated 14.

- 284 2 4-8 c on 1/8 c de peso yellow green, carmine surcharge (October)
285 2 4-8 c on 50m yellow bistre, carmine surcharge
286 2 4-8 c on 1c de peso gray green, carmine surcharge
287 2 4-8 c on 5c de peso pale blue, carmine surcharge
288 2 4-8 c on 10c de peso yellow green, carmine surcharge (October)

II. Surcharged on Telegraph stamps of the issue of 1888.



Perforated 14.

- 289 2 4-8 c on 1c de peso bistre, carmine surcharge

III. Surcharged on Revenue stamps of the issues of 1883 and 1888, "Derechos de Firma."



Perforated 14.

- 290 2 4-8c on 200m de peso green, carmine surcharge
291 2 4-8c on 20c de peso brown, carmine surcharge

January 27th, 1889.

Provisional issue.

Provisional Revenue stamps, consisting of postage stamps of the issues of 1880, 1882, 1883 and 1886, Telegraph stamps of 1888 and Revenue stamps of 1873 and 1882 ("Derecho

Judicial"), surcharged "Habilitado recargo de Consumos" and new value, all of which were by an official decree dated March 30th, 1889, made available for postage. There are five varieties of this surcharge.

I. Surcharged on postage and newspaper stamps.



Perforated 14.

- 292 2 4-8c on 1-8c de peso yellow green, black surcharge
 - 293 2 4-8c on 50m yellow bistre, black surcharge
 - 294 2 4-8c on 1c de peso gray green, black surcharge
 - 295 2 4-8c on 2c de peso carmine, black surcharge
 - 296 2 4-8c on 2 4-8c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge
 - 297 2 4-8c on 5c de peso pale blue, black surcharge
 - 298 2 4-8c on 12 4-8c de peso rose, black surcharge
- Variety: Double surcharge.
- 299 2 4-8cx2 4-8c on 1c de peso gray green, black surcharge
 - 300 2 4-8cx2 4-8c on 2 4-8c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge

II. Surcharged on Telegraph stamps.

Perforated 14.

- 301 2 4-8 c on 1c de peso bistre, black surcharge
- 302 2 4-8 c on 2c de peso carmine, black surcharge
- 303 2 4-8 c on 2 4-8 c de peso brown, black surcharge
- 304 2 4-8 c on 5c de peso blue, black surcharge
- 305 2 4-8 c on 10c de peso yellow green, black surcharge
- 306 2 4-8 c on 10c de peso violet, black surcharge
- 307 2 4-8 c on 20c de peso violet, black surcharge
- 308 5c on 20c de peso violet, black surcharge
- 309 7 4-8 c on 20c de peso violet, black surcharge
- 310 10c on 20c de peso violet, black surcharge

III. Surcharged on Revenue stamps of the issues of 1873-82, "Derecho Judicial."

Perforated 14.

- 311 11 4-8 c on 5 pesos green, carmine surcharge

- 312 17 4-8 c on 5 pesos green, carmine surcharge
- 313 17 4-8 c on 5 pesos red on rose, carmine surcharge

IV. Surcharged on Revenue stamps, "Derechos de Firma."

Perforated 14.

- 314 7 4-8 c on 5 pesos green, black surcharge
- 315 11 4-8 c on 5 pesos green, black surcharge

May 1, 1889.

Same type, impression, etc., as the issue of January, 1888.

Perforated 14.

- 316 1c yellow green

January 1st, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. (Portrait of Alphonso XIII.) Size $18\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 317 2c de peso lake
- 318 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine
- 319 5c de peso dark blue
- 320 5c de peso olive
- 321 8c de peso yellow green
- 322 10c de peso blue green
- 323 12 4 8 c de peso green
- 324 20c de peso rose
- 325 25c de peso light brown

1891.

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

Perforated 14.

- 326 5c de peso olive
- 327 10c de peso claret
- 328 20c de peso salmon
- 329 25c de peso blue

1892.

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

Perforated 14.

- 330 1c de peso brown violet
- 331 2c de peso brown violet
- 332 2 4-8 c de peso olive
- 333 5c de peso blue green
- 334 5c de peso brown violet
- 335 6c de peso brown violet
- 336 8c de peso pale blue
- 337 10c de peso dull rose
- 338 15c de peso violet brown
- 339 20c de peso pale brown
- 340 40c de peso slate
- 341 80c de peso orange

1894.

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

Perforated 14.

- 342 1c de peso carmine
 343 2c de peso dark brown
 344 2 4-8 c de peso gray
 345 5c de peso pale blue green
 346 6c de peso bright brick red
 347 8c de peso brown
 348 10c de peso pale lake
 349 12 4-8 c de peso flesh
 350 15c de peso rose red
 351 20c de peso violet brown
 352 25c de peso dark blue

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1886-89.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22$ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 501 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green, first re-engraved type (January 1, 1886)
 502 1m de peso rose, second re-engraved type (May 1, 1889)
 503 2m de peso blue, second re-engraved type (May 1, 1889)
 504 5m de peso dark blue, second re-engraved type (May 1, 1889)

January 1st, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 505 $\frac{1}{8}$ c lilac brown
 506 1m de peso dark violet
 507 2m de peso dark violet
 508 5m de peso dark violet

Variety: Imperforate.

- 509 5m de peso dark violet

January 1st, 1892.

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

Perforated 14.

- 510 $\frac{1}{8}$ c green
 511 1m de peso green
 512 2m de peso green
 513 5m de peso green
 514 6m de peso green

Jan. 1, 1894.

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

Perforated 14.

- 515 $\frac{1}{8}$ c light brown
 516 1m de peso olive
 517 2m de peso olive
 518 5m de peso olive

TELEGRAPH STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1881.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 601 250m de peso chocolate
 602 25c de peso ultramarine
 603 1p bistre

1887.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 604 1c de peso on 2 4-8 c de peso ultramarine, black surcharge

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1880.

Typographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 701 40c de e green
 702 40c de e deep violet

1881.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 703 1r green

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper



- Perforated 14.
 704 200m de peso blue
 705 200m de peso yellow green
 706 1p green

1883.

Typographed on white wove paper.

- Perforated 14.
 707 10c de peso rose (Recibos 1879)
 708 ½ r blue (Derecho Judicial 1869)
 709 12 4-8 c de peso lilac blue (Derecho Judicial 1882)
 710 5p green

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of the stamps of this colony, with the exception of those of the 1863 issue. In order to assist collectors in detecting these forgeries we shall give some points pertaining to the genuine:

5 and 10 centesimos

The distance between the outer line of the circle containing the head and the label above it is 1 mm.; the "O" and "R" of "INTERIOR" are very close together; the top branches of the "T" of same word are of the same size at each side; the space between the back of the neck and the ribbon is 2 mm. high; the distance between the "F" of "FRANCO" and the inner frame of the label is ¾ mm.; the four bell-shaped ornaments in the upper part of the left label measure 7 mm.; the distance between "CORREOS" and "INTERIOR" is 1½ mm.

1 and 2 reales

The points for these two values are the same as those given for the 5 and 10 centesimos with the following exceptions: the distance between the "O" and "R" of "INTERIOR" is about the same as between the other letters of the word; the left top branch of the "T" is a trifle narrower than the right one; the distance between the "F" of "FRANCO" and the inner frame of the label is 1 mm.; the distance between "CORREOS" and "INTERIOR" is ¾ mm.

POLAND.

Currency: 100 KOPECKS—1 RUBLE—55 CENTS
 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1860.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17x22½ mm.



- Perforated 12.
 1 10k blue and rose

ENVELOPES.

January 1st, 1860.

Stamp typographed in upper right hand corner, on white wove paper; two signatures under the flap. The value, which was 3 kopecks, is not indicated on the stamp.



- Size 143x90 mm.
 2 3k red

March 1st, 1860.

Stamp typographed in upper left hand corner on white quadrille paper.



- 1° Size 143x90 mm.
 3 3k blue
 Variety: Printed on apparently wove paper (through a defect in the manufacture?)
 4 3k blue

2° Size 145x81 mm.

- 5 3k pale blue
 6 3k deep blue

3° Size 136x107 mm.

- 7 10k black
 Variety: Wove paper.
 8 10k black

1865.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, but typographed on flap. White quadrille paper

1° Size 145x81 mm.

9 3k blue

2° Size 136x107 mm.

10 10k black

ENVELOPES FOR LOCAL USE IN THE CITY OF WARSAW.

January 21, 1885.

I. Stamps of the same type as the regular issue of Jan., 1860, typographed in the upper right-hand corner; with two signatures under the flap. This envelope was sold for 1½ kopecks.

White wove paper.

Size 100x58 mm.

11 1½k red

Reprint.

1869.

Stamp typographed in upper left hand corner without signatures under the flap.

White wove paper.

Size 100x58 mm.

12 1½k red

II. Stamp similar to the preceding, but with inscriptions above and below the coat of arms. Typographed in upper right hand corner on white wove paper, and two signatures under the flap. These envelopes were sold for 1½ kopecks.



Size 100x58 mm.

13 1½ k red

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeit's of the stamps of this country.

PONTA DELGADA.

Currency: 1000 REIS — 1 MILREIS — \$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1892.

Typographed on white wove paper; portrait of Dom Carlos. Size 20x23¼.



1° Perforated 11½.

1 25r green

2° Perforated 12½.

2 5r yellow

3 10r reddish violet

4 15r chocolate

5 20r lavender

6 25r green

7 50r blue

8 75r carmine

9 80r yellow green

10 200r dark blue, blue

11 300r dark blue, buff

3° Perforated 13½.

12 5r yellow

13 10r reddish violet

14 20r lavender

15 50r blue

16 80r yellow green

17 100r brown, buff

18 150r carmine, rose

ENVELOPES.

1892.

Stamp same type as adhesives, typographed in upper right corner on buff wove paper.

Size 142x110 mm.

101 25r green

102 50r blue

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no forgeries of the stamps of this district.

PORTO RICO.

Currency: 100 CENTIMOS — 1 PESETA — 19 CENTS U. S. Currency. 100 CENTAVOS — 1 PESO — \$0.80 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

June, 1873.

Stamps of Cuba of the corresponding issue surcharged vertically in black with *paraphé* of the Chief Intendant.



Perforated 14.

- 1 25 c de peseta lilac, black surcharge
- 2 50c de peseta brown " "
- 3 1p red brown " "

1874.
Stamps of Cuba of the corresponding issue surcharged vertically in black with the *paraphes* of the Captain General and Chief Intendant.



Perforated 14.

- 4 25c de peseta blue, black surcharge
- January, 1875.

Stamps of Cuba of the corresponding issue surcharged as the preceding.

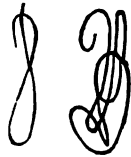


Perforated 14.

- 5 25c de peseta blue, black surcharge
- 6 50c de peseta green " "
- 7 1p brown, black surcharge

January, 1876.

Stamps of Cuba of the corresponding issue, surcharged vertically with the *paraphes* of the Captain General and Chief Intendant.



Perforated 14.

- 8 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge
- 9 25c de peseta pale lilac, black surcharge
- 10 50c de peseta ultramarine, black surcharge
- 11 1p black, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharged with the *paraphe* of the Chief Intendant only.

- 12 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge
 - 13 1p black, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge, one over the other.
- 14 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge

- 15 50c de peseta ultramarine, black surcharge

c. Double surcharge, one horizontally.

- 16 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge

- 17 50c de peseta ultramarine, black surcharge

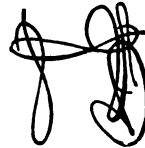
d. Double vertical surcharge of the *paraphe* of the Captain General.

- 18 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge

The stamps of the preceding issues were surcharged in order to prevent the use in Porto Rico of stamps purchased in Cuba with paper currency, the rate of which was lower than that of the silver currency, which alone was in use in Porto Rico.

July, 1876.

The 25c and 1 peseta stamps of the preceding issue with additional horizontal surcharge of the *paraphe* of the Captain General.



Perforated 14.

- 19 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge
- 20 25c de peseta pale lilac, black surcharge

- 21 1p black, black surcharge

Variety: Pair, one stamp with double *paraphe* and the other with a triple *paraphe*.

- 22 25c de peseta lilac, black surcharge

The third *paraphe* was added to prevent the use of a large lot of stamps—325,800 25c de peseta and 19,000 1 peseta—which had been stolen from the Postal Department in June, 1876.

January 1st, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Portrait of Alphonso XII. Size 18 3/4 x 22 1/2 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 23 5c de peseta brown
- 24 10c de peseta carmine
- 25 15c de peseta green
- 26 25c de peseta ultramarine
- 27 50c de peseta bistre

Varieties:

a. Error of impression.

- 28 5c de peseta carmine
- 29 5c de peseta lake
- 30 10c de peseta red brown

b. Imperforate horizontally.

- 31 10c de peseta carmine
 c. Imperforate.
 32 5c de peseta brown
 33 10c de peseta carmine
 34 15c de peseta green
 35 25c de peseta ultramarine
 36 50c de peseta bistre

January 1st, 1878.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue, the date changed to "1878."

Perforated 14.

- 37 5c de peseta bistre
 38 10c de peseta red brown
 39 25c de peseta green
 40 50c de peseta ultramarine
 41 1p bistre

Variety: Imperforate.

- 42 5c de peseta bistre
 43 10c de peseta red brown
 44 50c de peseta ultramarine
 45 1p bistre

July 1st, 1878.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1877 used temporarily, pending the arrival of a new supply of stamps from Spain.

Perforated 14.

- 46 5c de peseta brown
 47 10c de peseta carmine
 48 15c de peseta green
 49 25c de peseta ultramarine

The cancellation is the only means of distinguishing these stamps from the issue of 1877.

January 1st, 1879.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue, but date changed to "1879."

Perforated 14.

- 50 5c de peseta lake
 51 10c de peseta brown
 52 15c de peseta dark olive
 53 25c de peseta dark blue
 54 50c de peseta green
 55 1p gray

Variety: "Puerto Ricc."

- 56 5c de peseta lake

August 1879.

Provisional issue.

5 and 10c stamps of the issue of 1878 used temporarily, the stock of these values having run out.

Perforated 14.

- 57 5c de peseta bistre
 58 10c de peseta red brown

1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18¼x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 59 ¼c de peseta green (July 1880)
 60 ½c de peseta rose (" ")
 61 ¾c de peseta pale rose (" ")
 62 1c de peseta brownish olive (July 1880)
 63 2c de peseta gray lilac (" ")
 64 3c de peseta yellow (July, 1880)
 65 4c de peseta black (" ")
 66 5c de peseta green, (January, 1880)
 67 10c de peseta carmine (" ")
 68 15c de peseta yellow
 brown (" ")
 69 25c de peseta pale blue (" ")
 70 40c de peseta gray (" ")
 71 50c de peseta brown (" ")
 72 1p olive bistre (" ")

January 1st, 1881.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue, but date changed to "1881," and value expressed in pesos.

Perforated 14.

- 73 ½ m de peso lake
 74 ¾ m de peso pale lake
 75 1m de peso violet
 76 2m de peso rose
 77 4m de peso green
 78 6m de peso brown violet
 78a 8m blue
 79 1c de peso green
 80 2c de peso lake
 81 2c de peso pale lake
 82 3c de peso brown
 83 5c de peso pale blue
 84 8c de peso chocolate
 84a 10c slate
 85 20c de peso olive bistre

January 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18¼x22 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 86 ¼m de peso rose
 87 1m de peso lake
 88 2m de peso lilac
 89 2m de peso deep lilac
 90 4m de peso brown lilac
 91 6m de peso chocolate

- 92 8m de peso yellow green
- 93 1c de peso green
- 94 1c de peso pale green
- 95 2c de peso carmine
- 96 3c de peso yellow
- 97 3c de peso orange yellow
- 98 5c de peso pale blue
- 99 8c de peso brown
- 100 10c de peso blue green
- 101 20c de peso gray lilac
- 102 40c de peso dark blue
- 103 80c de peso olive brown

Variety: Error occasioned by the insertion of a cliché of the 8c stamp in the plate of the 3 centavos.

- 104 8c de peso yellow
- 105 8c de peso orange yellow

January 1st, 1884.

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

Perforated 14.

- 106 ½m de peso lake
- 107 1m de peso rose
- 108 3c de peso chocolate brown
- 109 3c de peso pale chocolate brown

Variety: Error occasioned by the insertion of a cliché of the 8c stamp in the plate of the 3 centavos.

- 110 8c de peso chocolate brown
- 111 8c de peso pale chocolate brown

1884.

Same type as the issue of 1882, but re-engraved, the principal difference being in the frame of the oval, which, instead of being of equal thickness and touching the line below Puerto Rico, is thin, except in the upper right-hand part, and does not touch the line under Puerto Rico.



Perforated 14.

- 112 5c de peso pale blue
- March, 1886.

Same type as preceding issue, but re-engraved for the second time. The difference between this and the preceding issue is principally in the opening of the hair above the temple, which is larger and more rounded.



- Perforated 14.
 - 113 5c de peso pale blue
- Jan. 1st, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Portrait of Alphonso XIII. Size 18x21½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 114 ¼m de peso black
- 115 1m de peso emerald green
- 116 2m de peso violet rose
- 117 4m de peso dark olive green
- 118 6m de peso brown
- 119 8m de peso bistre
- 120 1c de peso yellow brown
- 121 2c de peso dark violet
- 122 2c de peso pale violet
- 123 3c de peso dark blue
- 124 5c de peso brown violet
- 125 8c de peso ultramarine
- 126 10c de peso rose
- 127 20c de peso orange vermillion
- 128 40c de peso orange
- 129 40c de peso pale orange
- 130 80c de peso yellow green

1891.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 131 1c de peso green
- 132 1c de peso pale green
- 133 5c de peso yellow green

January 1, 1892.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 134 ½ m de peso olive green
- 135 1m de peso dark violet
- 136 2m de peso brown violet
- 137 4m de peso ultramarine
- 138 6m de peso rose
- 139 8m de peso yellow green
- 140 2c de peso lilac rose
- 141 3c de peso orange red
- 142 5c de peso blue green
- 143 6c de peso orange
- 144 8c de peso brown
- 145 10c de peso violet rose
- 146 20c de peso dull mauve
- 147 40c de peso dark blue
- 148 80c de peso orange

Variety: 8c c (broken o).

- 149 8c c de peso orange

July, 1893.

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

Perforated 14.
150 5c de peso bistre
November 19, 1893.

Jubilee issue in commemoration of the discovery of Porto Rico by Christopher Columbus.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 35x24½ mm.



Perforated 12.
151 3c de peso dark green

January 1, 1894.

Same type, impression, etc., as the issue of January 1892.

Perforated 14.
152 ½m de peso chocolate brown
153 1m de peso blue
154 2m de peso flesh
155 4m de peso red brown
156 4m de peso pale red brown
157 1c de peso lilac brown
158 2c de peso lilac
159 3c de peso olive green
160 4c de peso slate blue
161 5c de peso red brown
162 6c de peso carmine
163 8c de peso violet
164 10c de peso olive green
165 20c de peso bright rose
166 40c de peso violet red
167 80c de peso red brown

Of these we have not yet seen the 5, 6, 10 and 80c.

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good fgeries of stamps of this colony.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

ISMAL. ENVELOPES.

1881.

Arms hand stamped to left of envelope inscription and value in black letters printed in left lower corner.



1 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 97x58 mm.

2 15k blue on white laid paper. Size 110x75 mm.

January 1882.

Arms (diam 31 mm) hand stamped to left of envelope, inscription and value in black letters printed in left lower corner.



3 10k purple on white laid paper. Size 124x76.

4 20k purple on white laid paper. Size 124x76 mm.

April 1882.

The same.

5 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 91x57 mm.

6 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 114x75 mm.

7 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 109x63 mm.

8 10k blue on grayish wove paper. Size 110x75 mm.

9 10k blue on white wove paper. Size 110x75 mm.

10 10k blue on white wove paper. Size 139x77 mm.

11 20k blue on white laid paper. Size 114x73 mm.

12 20k blue on white laid paper. Size 109x63 mm.

13 20k blue on white wove paper. Size 139x77 mm.

The letters of black inscription are smaller.

14 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 114x73 mm.

15 10k green on white laid paper. Size 114x73 mm.

1883.

Hand stamp (diameter 35 mm.) on left of envelope.

- 16 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 110x75
 17 10k blue on white laid paper. Size 113x63 mm.

two horizontal rows ; two distinct types, one having double lined frame, the other single lined frame.

KADNIKOFF. (Vologda.)



1872.
 Color on yellowish wove paper, hand stamped. Diameter 19 mm.
 1 3k dull blue
 Same on white wove paper.
 2 3k blue
 1874.
 Same on bluish wove paper.
 3 3k ultramarine
 4 3k dull blue
 1879.
 Same on bluish wove paper.
 5 3k greenish blue
 Same on colored wove paper.
 6 3k blue on yellow
 7 3k blue on pink
 8 3k blue on green
 End 1879.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 23x32 mm.



- 9 3k green
 Same perforated 12 (unofficially?)
 10 3k green
 The 3k black stamp, catalogued sometimes as a regular stamp sometimes as a proof, is a fraud.
 December, 1879.
 Color on white wove paper, type set. Size 19½x26½ mm. Eight types printed in

- 11 3k green (double lined frame)
 12 3k green (single lined frame)

Variety: *the bêche*.

- 13 3k green
 This stamp was used as postage due stamp in 1880.

1882.
 Color on white wove paper, type set. Size 24x27½ mm.



- 14 3k green
 January, ? 1883.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 16½x23 mm.



- Perforated 13.
 15 3k green
 June, 1880.
 Color on white wove paper lithographed. Size 16x23 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
16 3k red and green
1893.

Color on white wove paper. Size 16x23 mm. Previous type retouched. All four corners of the central shield touch the oval.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
17 3k red and green

Nos. 11, 12, 14 and 15 can be found overprinted in black with the stamp of 1872, but it is not known with certainty if this is a surcharge or only a cancellation. This hand stamp has been used as a postage due stamp on letters insufficiently prepaid, but on the other hand some stamps with this surcharge or cancellation also have another cancellation.

ENVELOPES.

1884.

Color on laid paper, lithographed. Size 18x24 mm. Printed in left upper corner.



51 4k blue green on laid paper. Size 142x81.

52 4k blue green on laid paper. Size 144x115.

KASIMOFF. (Riazan.)

January 20th, 1869.

Black on white wove paper, type set. Size 47x36 mm. Four types.



1 3k black
1870.

Black on white wove paper, type set. Several types.



2 3k black
1870?

Black on white wove paper type set, no value indicated.



3 No value, black

This stamp is probably only an official seal. January 1875.

Embossed in color on white wove paper. Diameter $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 4 3k pale blue
- 5 3k dark ultramarine

January 1875,

Color on yellowish wove paper, type set. Size 30x33 mm. Several types, differing in the position of the star.



- 6 3k purple
- Variety: Bottom word at the right un-punctuated.

- 7 3k purple

Suppressed since a number of years.

КАЗАН, (Kazan.)

ENVELOPES.

1871?

Oval with inscription (size 42½x25) hand stamped on upper flap, no value indicated, manuscript signature below on lower flap.



- 1 (6k) dull blue on grayish wove paper. Size 145x120 mm.
- 2 (6k) dull blue on grayish wove paper. Size 145x120 mm. Stamp inverted.
- 3 (6k) dull blue on grayish wove paper. Size 141x118 mm.
- 4 (6k) dull blue on grayish wove paper. Size 185x120 mm.
- 5 (6k) dull blue on white wove paper. Size 141x118 mm.
- 6 (6k) dull blue on white laid paper. Size 144x116 mm.
- 7 (6k) dull blue on white laid paper. Size 144x116 mm. Stamp inverted.

Same, but stamp on face in upper left corner, with signature underneath.

- 8 (6k) dull blue on white laid paper. Size 144x116 mm.

1874.

Reprint.

Same as above but printed on pieces of white wove paper.

- 9 (6k) dull blue on white wove paper 1884 (?)

Oval with inscription (size 41½x20mm) hand-stamped on end of upper flap and covering part of the other three flaps; manuscript signature below on lower flap. Some envelopes have colored interior.



- 10 (5k) red purple on white wove paper. Size 147x119 mm.
- 11 (5k) red purple on white wove paper. Size 147x119 mm. Interior yellow.
- 12 (5k) red purple on white wove paper. Size 147x119 mm. Interior blue.
- 13 (5k) red purple on white wove paper. Size 144x116 mm. Interior yellow.
- 14 (5k) red purple on white laid paper. Size 144x115 mm.

1886.

The same.

- 15 (4k) purplish pink on white laid paper. Size 145x80 mm.
- Same but stamp printed on upper flap only.
- 16 (4k) purplish pink on white laid paper. Size 145x80 mm.

KIRILOFF. (Novgorod.)

1871.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed. Size 32x32 mm.



- 1 2k black on brown

1872.

Same, color changed.

- 2 2k dark blue (shades) on brown

Same, perforated 12 (unofficially)

3 2k dark blue on brown

End 1881.

Back on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 31x31 mm.



4 2k black on rose

March? 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 18x25 mm.



Perforated 13.

5 2k yellow green

Same on yellowish wove paper.

6 2k yellow green

June 1st, 1886.

Color on white wove paper. Same as previous issue.

Perforated 13.

7 2k rose

8 2k blue

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

9 2k rose

10 2k blue

KOLOGRIFF. (Kostroma.)

January 1st, 1888.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x23 mm.



Perforated 11½.

1 2k black on magenta

June 18, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 18x26 mm.



Perforated 11½.

2 2k gold and dark blue

Suppressed since 1891.

KOLOMNA. (Moscow.)

January, 1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20½x25 mm.



Rouletted.

1 5k vermilion

1875.

Color on thick wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20½x26½ mm.



2 5k dull brick red

1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21x26 mm.



Perforated 12½.
3 5k vermilion
January ? 1880.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 21½x28 mm.



Perforated 12.
4 5k bright vermilion
1887.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22½x27½ mm.



Perforated 11½.
5 5k bright vermilion
January 1st, 1889.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 11.

6 1k vermilion
7 3k vermilion
Both values are printed together on a sheet so they may be had joined.

Variety: Both values joined.

8 1kx3k vermilion
January ? 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17½x26 mm.



Perforated 11½.
9 1k red
10 3k red
Both values are printed together, as in the previous issue.

Variety: Both values joined.

11 1k and 3k red
1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Diameter 25 mm. Below the stamp is a Russian word meaning "Paid".



Perforated 11½.
12 1k orange
13 2k yellow green
14 3k bright red
15 5k blue

POSTAGE DUE.

January 1871.
Color on white wove paper, same as 1871 postage stamp.
Rouletted.

51 5k dark blue (shades)

1880.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1880 postage stamp.

Perforated 12.
52 5k blue

January? 1887.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1887 postage stamp.

Perforated 11½.

53 5k dark blue
1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22½x28½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

This stamp is surcharged diagonally in red with a Russian word meaning Due.



54 5k dark blue, red surcharge

January 1st, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of same date, only the second top word means "due" instead of "paid."

Size 19x24 mm.

Perforated 11.

55 1k blue

56 2k blue

57 3k blue

All three values are printed on one sheet.

Varieties: Two values joined.

58 1kx2k blue

59 2kx3k blue

1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x23½ mm.

The 1k stamp has the corner figures of value white on colored ground, for the 2k and 3k they are respectively black and red on white ground.



Perforated 11½.

60 1k blue

61 2k blue and black

62 3k blue and red

The three values are printed together as in previous issue.

Varieties: Two values joined.

63 1k blue x 2k blue and black

64 2k blue and black x 3k blue and red

November 26th, 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Diameter 26 mm.



Perforated 11½.

65 1k blue

66 2k blue

67 3k blue

The three values are printed together as in previous issue.

Varieties: Two values joined.

68 1k x 2k blue

69 2k x 3k blue

January? 1892.

Colored on white wove paper. Same as 1892 postage stamps.

Perforated 11½.

70 1k dark dull blue

71 2k dark dull blue

72 3k dark dull blue

The three values are printed together as in the previous issue.

Varieties: Two values joined.

73 1kx3k dark dull blue

74 2kx3k dark dull blue

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 24x24 mm.

Below the stamp in a Russian word meaning "Due".



Perforated 11½.

75 1k orange

76 2k yellow green

77 3k bright red

78 5k blue

КОРТСЧЕВА. (Tver.)

January 26th, 1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x24 mm.

End 1877.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x24 mm.



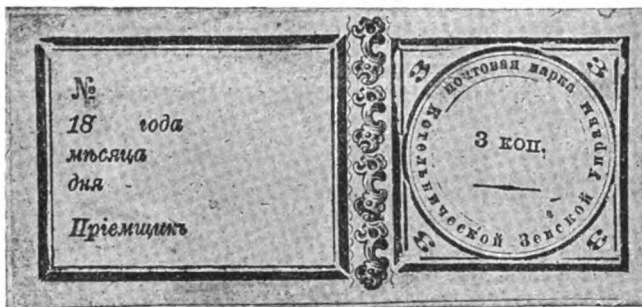
- 1 2k blue
Same on thin bluish wove paper.
2 2k blue
Same on yellowish wove paper, slightly glazed.
3 2k blue

- 4 2k blue
Variety: Stamp printed sideways.
5 2k blue
Same on white ribbed paper.
6 2k dark blue

КОТЕЛНИЧЪ. (Viatka.)

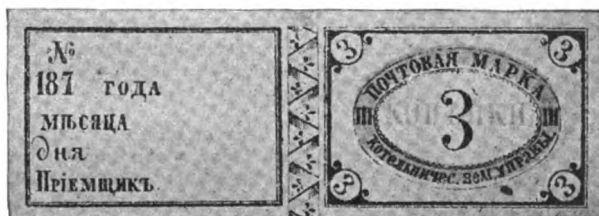
June 22nd, 1869.

Black on colored wove paper, type set. Size of stamp proper 31x31 mm.
Size of stamp with stub attached 78x31-32mm.



- 1 3k black on grey blue
1871?

Color on white wove paper. Size with stub 73x23½ mm. There are two types, the difference being in the shading of the ornamental line dividing the stamp from the stub. a. Shaded from the top. b. Shaded from the bottom.

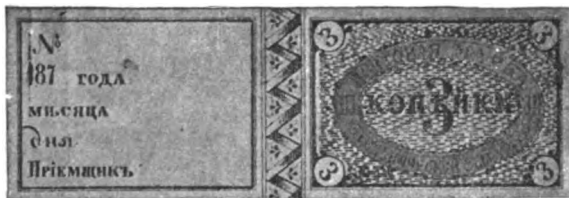




2 3k dull blue and black, type a
March, 1874.

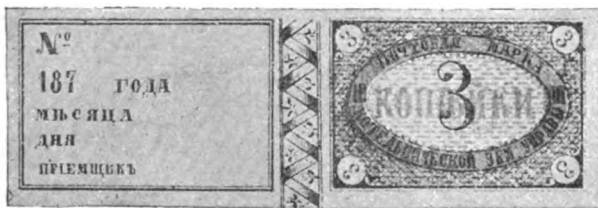
3 3k dull blue and black, type b

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size with stub 72x23 mm.



4 3k yellow green
July 15th, 1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size with stub 74x22½ mm. Two types as in 1871 issue.



Used for Arbaje,

5 3k orange and black, type a

6 3k orange and black, type b

Used for Darovsk.

7 3k brown and black, type a

8 3k brown and black, type b

Used for Krotzje.

9 3k gray and black, type a

August 1st, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, type set.
Size 30x23 mm. Four types in one vertical row, showing only slight differences.

10 3k gray and black, type b

Used for Schondensk.

11 3k blue and black, type a

12 3k blue and black, type b

Used for Spaask.

13 3k lilac and black, type a

14 3k lilac and black, type b

15 3k bronze

POSTAGE DUE.

June 22d, 1869.

Black on colored wove paper, same as 1869 postage stamp.

51 3k black on yellow

1870

Black on surface-colored glazed paper, type set. Size with stub 74½x19 mm. Four types, printed one above the other.





- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>52 3k black on orange
1871?
Color on white wove paper, same as
1871? postage stamps. Two types.</p> <p>53 3k yellow and black, type a</p> <p>54 3k yellow and black, type b</p> <p>?</p> <p>Color on white wove paper, previous type,</p> | <p>modified. The lettering is different, E being
substituted for e, the last letter (bl) of the
last word is missing.</p> <p>55 3k yellow and black</p> <p>March, 1874.</p> <p>Color on white wove paper, same as
March 1874, postage stamp.</p> <p>56 3k yellow and black</p> |
|--|--|

THE SHRINKAGE OF RARITIES.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(Stamp News Annual.)

Although I have never laid claim to any practical knowledge of astronomy, I have often read with absorbing interest articles and essays upon this planet and its more immediate surrounding in the shadow world, that is vaguely known as "space" by poor terrestrials. The great centre of our Solar system forms an endless source of scientific speculation, and many have been the suggestions as to how the gigantic mass of incandescent heat that is called the Sun, can maintain, apparently for all time, the furnaces that heat and light our universe. Among other calculations that I remember to have read was one which held that the unabated heat power of the Sun was caused by its enormous *shrinkage*—the act of contraction producing thereby a friction, or perhaps electricity, that fed the solar fires.

From the sublime of astronomy to the ridiculous (?) of Philately is but a step! Has not the fire and ardor that have latterly created buyers at ever-increasing prices, at auction and dealers' stores alike, been of such an increasing quantity that we may well, with the astronomers, ask what keeps up this glow? An answer that will certainly meet the case in point is—like the sun—the *shrinkage*! As the quantity of heat (and stamps) diminishes, so the heat of what remains increases, by the mere fact of its own retrogressive action. The Philatelist who occasionally only gets an opportunity of seeing a desired rare stamp, bewails his want of courage at letting the earlier specimens pass him, and plunges headforemost, regardless of expense, to secure his copy when next it turns up. *After him the Deluge*. And so *da capo* and *da capo*! Then wondereth the multitude (with ever growing adherents) "How it is that stamps *can* fetch such a price!" The competition becomes keener and keener, the rivalry inevitably more selfish, and the race to secure the finest specimens in these specializing days must tend to drive the prices higher and higher—until the shrinking fails to generate the heat of higher prices—when there will be a grey and glacial world of Philately.

There can be no doubt but that the difficulty of the chase increases the ardor of the pursuit, and collectors have indeed latterly required a keen scent to be in at the death. It is this question of the increasing difficulty of securing *fine* specimens that has led me to make these few notes (in response to an especial invitation from the publishers). What are the determining causes of this action? I am alluding now mainly to choice and perfect specimens of scarce to rare and "unique" stamps, and not so much to those minor varieties and more modern issues, which will probably undergo a long series of attacks before they yield to exhaustion. In reply I should suggest:

I. The increasing number of collectors in general.

II. The increasing absorptive power of specialists.

III. The increasing power of purchase—caused by the growth of wealth—in the *average* of the whole world.

IV. The *decreasing* quantity of all obsolete stamps.

Nos. I. and II. will hardly need any affirmative support.

No. III. implies that there are always some parts of the world flourishing, and even plethoric of wealth—hence the demand is certain in the aggregate to be progressive.

The diminishing quantity in No. IV. is the one that calls for closer attention. With regard to all the older issues, and in greater ratio in accordance with their limit of user, there must inevitably arrive a time when the "funds" of long obsolete stamps will cease, practically, if not absolutely, and thus fail, as has already frequently happened, to provide a supply proportionate to the demand. In view of this certain failing of the supply at some future date, of all the now scarce old issues, we have to consider the "staying power" of the specimens now extant. This I venture to think is not a fixed or stationary item, but a *diminishing* quantity, as I shall proceed to point out, from the following causes:

i. Accident. The collector who has never had a mishap or loss with any stamp is indeed a lucky person. In addition to a total loss or damage that of a partial one, *i.e.*, the disfigurement in any way of a stamp, brings it within my category of the future desideratum of rare stamps in perfect condition. Carelessness in handling by tyros, grease, or oil from lamps, scissors, loss of pocket books, children, fires, creases, mislayings, water—from rain to ocean disaster—damp, insects, and chemical changes, natural or acquired, are only a few causes that momentarily occur to me as all tending to bring to

a diminishing quantity the number of rarities in perfect condition. The greatest attraction to stamp collecting is the extreme portability of the objects collected, but the penalty attaching thereto is a heavy one, in the nature of the extreme frailty of a little colored square of paper. If all the foregoing causes, *cum multis aliis*, be added together all over the varying climatic considerations of the world—irrespective of wars, revolutions, earthquakes, etc.—it will be seen that in the aggregate the existent quantity of rarities will gradually and surely, in ratio to the quantities originally issued, *ever steadily but surely diminish*.

2. The absorption of stamps in particular hands is also an even more potent factor in the "shrinkage of rarities." There always have been, and will be, a large number in the world of those fortunate people "to whom money is no object." Some of these have been, and more will be, attracted by Philately, and where stamps come into the possession of these very wealthy people, they are practically, if not absolutely, absorbed beyond the reach of any one, and thus materially affect the market. Those who read these lines will readily call to mind many notable names among collectors who come within this patrician or Croesus class, from Royalty to millionaire; and their philatelic acquirements rest upon a widely different basis from those of the Philatelist, however active, ardent, or well off, with whom fashion or decaying interest or financial misfortune, may again cause their stamps to change ownership. A second class, that has already attained some importance, and is likely in the future to grow to an extent at present little dreamt of, is the formation of Philatelic museums. The idea of such would probably have been scoffed at a few years since, but since stamp collecting has attained its present wide-spread and solid dimensions, it has found increasing favor. The Tapling Collection in the British Museum is, of course, an ever-present example, and alone has irrevocably locked up a collection of rarities, which are rapidly attaining a priceless value. The Berlin Imperial Museum is worthily following on these lines. Amsterdam has, I believe, also a fine collection. The Vienna Museum of Mr. S. Friedl is also widely known; there is another at Dresden; and there are, without doubt, other cities which have started. This idea is one that is sure to grow, and wealthy collectors, who can afford to ignore the pecuniary element will, without doubt, in the future elect to know that their labor of love shall not be lost, but handed down intact to posterity.

These, then, are the two main determining causes in the shrinkage of the available quantity of first-class stamps. The enormous demand for fine specimens and rare stamps on the part of scientific collectors, and the great absorption at the hands of specialists, combined with the foregoing causes, is the palpable cause of the revolutionary rise in the philatelic market that has taken place during the last ten years. Nor, having regard to the causes I have been endeavoring to point out, do I see that, for the present, there is likely to be any diminution of this rise in value. The old saying is that "there must be an end to all things," and probably even stamps are included in this! But the end is not yet, and I fail to see anything to cause a fall in prices for years to come. A European war would doubtless prevent any material rise for a few years, but a rebound would certainly follow. In this year of grace, 1895, collectors and even specialists resign themselves with a sigh to the inevitable, and class "as unattainables" the great rarities—as Mauritius (post-office), Sandwich Islands (first issue), British Guiana (early issue), Reunion, Moldavians, and others. In the course of a few years other stamps that are still now *procurable* will be also unattainable, and will be *lacunae* to

the great bulk of collectors. One of the greatest charms of philately, however, is that its interest is not necessarily wrapped up in rarities, but that in almost any section of stamps a *philatelist* can find solace for his worries, and amusement for his leisure, in the careful and scientific arrangement of specimens that will probably be always forthcoming during the lifetime of the present generation. The existence and continued prosperity of our science may therefore confidently be anticipated, irrespective of any "shrinkage of rarities"—a consummation which readers and writer most devoutly wish.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, January, 1895.

The year that has closed has marked a rise in prices that may be almost termed general in the matter of rare stamps, and this, too, in a year of almost universal and unexampled commercial depression. Croakers and sneerers at the stamp-collecting mania will do well to put that fact into their pipes for a quiet smoke. Banks have gone down, wealthy merchant firms have had to put up their shutters, and States have trembled and still tremble on the verge of bankruptcy. Everywhere money has been tight—hard to get—in trade. Investors have quaked for their investments. All have shared in the prevailing depression except the stamp dealer and stamp collector. The stamp dealer says, "never had such a year; business has been simply bounding. Positively can't get the stock we need to keep pace with the demand." And the collector; what of him? Well he has put his cash into old postage stamps with more faith than ever. In a year of unparalleled test he has noted the obvious fact that old postage stamps were almost the only investment to be had with a safe prospect before them. In every other direction he had to risk loss of capital, or dividends, or put up with the residuum of a return to be got on first-class Government stock. But his hobby maintained its place; aye, more, prices, as I say, rose, and are rising. The jubilant collector with his realisable rarities can afford to smile at the unfortunate sneerers who have been pulling long faces from beginning to end of 1894; and he can point to the ominous fact that in the great bank crisis in Australia many a man kept his head above the waters, that engulfed so many, solely by realising his collection of old postage stamps. It is of no use to reply to the chaff of the sordid old money grabber who sneers at our hobby, that we get a good return for our little outlay in the genuine pleasure it yields and the pleasant friendships that we make, but when you meet him as a shorn and famished investor on the money market, and assure him that while in the year that is happily at an end, his money has been slipping from him in all directions, old postage stamps have been positively doubling in value, and he now grinds his teeth, admits stamp collectors are not such fools as they look, and wishes he knew how to do a deal. Then you have him on toast, and get your revenge by assuring him that if he had ranged himself amongst the crazy ones years ago, and put some of his eggs into the filatelic basket he would now be the possessor of at least a few sound ones, instead of looking so dyspeptic over a lot of empty shells. Truly we cranks are having a good time of it. We have passed, *profitably* through a year in which our sneerers have had to sell their horses and carriages, and pawn their very shirts for bread.

In support of this vicious turning of the tables, take a few facts. Here are the prices realized at one of Ventom, Bull & Cooper's recent stamp auctions:—Oldenberg, 1-3gr. black on green, £5 5s.; Saxony, 3 pfennige, £4 10s.; France, 1st issue 20c. blue (error of color) £7; France, 1f. vermilion, £5 15s.; Austria, 1850 3kr. rouletted, £5; Zurich, 4 rappen black, £16 15s.; British Guiana, 1c. black on magenta, £4; British Guiana, 1862, provisional 4c. blue, £9; St. Vincent, provisional 1d. red and green (a pair) £5 15s.; Canada, 6d. dark gray perforated, £7; New Brunswick, the "Connell," £20; Nova Scotia, 1s. violet, £11; Grove Hill (Confederate States), 5c. black, £50; New South Wales, Sydney View, 2d. blue (error), £8 10; South Australia, 10d. watermark Crown and S. A., £16 16s.; Victoria (beaded oval), 6d. orange, £6; Western Australia, 1st issue 2d. brown on red, £7 10s.

1894 is not red-lettered with many remarkable additions to our philatelic library if we except the annual volumes of a few leading journals. So far as our Philatelic Society of London is concerned it has been a barren year, no work having been added to its list by the Society. Lieut. Napier and Mr. Gordon Smith have provided a standard hand-book on the issues of *South Australia*. Mr. Hilckes has published a brief descriptive *Catalogue of English Stamps*. Dr. LeGrand has written a *Stamp Collectors' Hand-book*, and Dr. Diena has completed his treatise on the stamps of Modena.

But if 1894 deserves a red-letter for nothing else, we shall, as true philatelists, look back on it with pleasure as the year in which a British Colonial minister snubbed the industrious surchargers of Ceylon and the Strait Settlements, and delightfully checkmated the little attempt to corner the stamps of St. Helena.

I note that Mr. Benton, in his own elegant phraseology, dubs me a "surcharge fiend," because, forsooth, I claim, with all our best philatelists, that surcharging cannot always be avoided, and must, therefore, be recognized by the collector. I may, however, claim to have contributed my mite with some effect towards the condemnation of surcharging for non-postal considerations. But, says Mr. Benton, we should not collect surcharges of any sort, because, again in elegant phrase, "there isn't a bloomin' philatelist in all bloody England capable of passing a satisfactory opinion on one." Of this peculiar sentence I will merely remark that philatelists, no more than other decent members of society, can dabble in the offal of the gutter in the matter of public expression, without forfeiting public respect. Putting aside the coarseness of the sentence, I have no hesitation in saying, from a knowledge of my English confreres, probably as wide as Mr. Benton's, that such eminent English philatelists as Mr. Bacon, Major Evans, Mr. Castle, and scores of others, will, after examination, unhesitatingly pronounce an opinion on any surcharge that will be accepted as satisfactory by all English collectors, and I suspect, also, by all leading American collectors. No printer has ever yet succeeded in defeating the critical specialist. I happened to collect a country in which the best of them have tried their hands over and over again only to be detected again and again. Every competent collector who has given any study to the question of surcharges knows that the *type* alone is by no means the only safeguard for a genuine surcharged stamp. There are other determining factors, due to local printing that escape the forgery printer, but are quickly recognized by the specialist. Several years experi-

ence justifies me in asserting that a genuine local surcharge is in most, if not in all cases, as safe and distinguishable from forgery as the design of the stamp itself.

Whilst I am touching on the subject of the forgery or "faking" of postage stamps, it will be interesting to quote what Dr. Murray's monumental *English Dictionary on Historical Principles* has to say in explanation of the expressive term "faking":—The compilers have first published the part which deals with the letter F. The origin of the word "Fake" it seems is obscure, but there appears to be some ground for regarding it as a variant of the older *feak, feague, fegen*, to furbish up, clean, sweep. The uses of the uses of the word are thus illustrated:—

In Rowland's *Martin Mark-all* 1610, a *feager of loges*, is explained as meaning 'one who begs with false documents' (cf. *to fake a screeve*); and the modern *fake away* appears to correspond to the earlier *feague it away*. The colloquial and jocular uses of the Ger. *fegen* closely resemble the senses mentioned in quot. 1812: amongst those given by Grimm are 'to clear out, plunder' (a chest, purse: cf. *to fake a cly*), 'to torment, ill-treat.'

1. *Trans.* In thieves' or vagrants' language: To perform any operation upon; to 'do,' 'do for'; to plunder, wound, kill; to do up, put into shape; to tamper with, for the purpose of deception. In the last-mentioned application it has latterly come into wider colloquial use, *esp.* with reference to the 'cooking' or dressing-up of news, reports, etc., for the press. Also to *fake up*.

1812. J. H. Vaux, *Flash Dict.*, s. v., To *fake* any person or place, to rob them; to *fake* a person may also imply to shoot, wound or cut; to *fake* a man *out and out*, is to kill him; a man who inflicts wounds upon, or otherwise disfigures himself for any sinister purpose, is said to have *faked himself*; if a man's shoe happens to pinch or gall his foot, he will complain that his shoe *fakes* his foot sadly . . . to *fake* your *slangs*, is to cut your irons in order to escape from custody; to *fake* your *pin*, is to create a sore leg, or to cut it, as if accidentally . . . in hopes . . . to get into the doctor's list, &c.; to *fake* a *screeve* is to write any letter or other paper; to *fake* a *screw* is to shape out a skeleton or false key, for the purpose of *screwing* a particular place; to *fake* a *cly* is to pick a pocket. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 352, The ring is made out of brass gilt buttons . . . it's faked up to rights. 1874 *Punch* 7 Mar 98/1, Pr'aps he'd a come to you with him [a horse] faked up for sale. 1885 *Sporting Times*, 23 May 1/3. The chorister fair . . . faked herself up. 1885 H. P. Grattan in *The Stage*, 10 July, A pair of shoes to fake the patchey (*Anglice* play the harlequin). 1885 *Spectator* 24 Jan. 119/2, Nine pictures out of ten in modern galleries are simple studies—'faked up.' 1887 *Times* 30 July 5/5, He now knew that . . . these diamonds were 'faked.' 1888 *Phonetic Frnl.*, 7 Jan. 4/2, 'Faking' in newzpapers fraze meanz...the supplying ov unimportant detailz which may serv an exsellent purpos in the embellishment ov a despatch. 1888 'Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms*, i. xvii., The Horse-brand . . . had been 'faked' or cleverly altered.

The vagaries of postal authorities are hard to beat. The latest sample comes from Paris, from whence we learn that postcards that do not bear on their face the word "Postcard" are treated as unpaid letter, and surcharged with a fine of 3d.

I have received from the London Philatelic Co. a "Special Advance

Notice" of a philatelic curiosity which they will include in an early auction. It is described as a New South Wales, Sydney View, 3d. green, printed over the New South Wales Colonial Seal. "The shield of the Arms (which are printed sideways, with respect to the stamp) comes exactly in the middle of the stamp, the two supporters appearing at the top and bottom, respectively. The inscription "New South Wales" under the Arms is also legible. The stamp itself is a fine used specimen, but naturally the coloring is somewhat uneven, owing to the embossing having received the latter first, but taken as a whole the design is very clear." A reserve of £50 is announced.

Of course a lady is at the bottom of all mischief, even Korea being no exception to the rule. According to Prof. Douglas the Queen of Korea is to blame for much of the troubles that has arisen in that part of the world. She sided with the Chinese and thwarted the King's plans for improving the very sorry condition of his people. Sad to relate, her intrigues upset the attempt to set up a postal system, and led to a riot in which the poor King very nearly lost his life.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, otherwise Mr. Harry Hilckes, is making a pretty considerable noise in our little philatelic world. I have already in a previous letter given you particulars of the attack on the Philatelic Protection Association. The Association has made no reply to the serious charges of the *P. C. F.* But some of the officials are said to have circulated the statement that the attack was due to spite because Mr. Hilckes wished to be enrolled as a member, but was blackballed. To this Mr. Hilckes replies by the publication of the following correspondence:—

"DEAR MR. CASTLE:—It has come to my knowledge that a printed circular was sent out by the Philatelic Protection Association some time ago, in which I was proposed for membership by yourself and Mr. Phillips, and seconded by one other whose name I did not ascertain. Although I fully appreciate your kindness in putting me forward for election, I am compelled to refuse to become attached to the Association which harbors members who openly deal in forgeries, and others who lend themselves to practices which are not strictly honest and straightforward. The law of libel prevents me giving you names and details, but of course I am quite willing to tell you personally what I mean."

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY HILCKES.

BRIGHTON, 18th January, 1895.

DEAR MR. HILCKES:—I can see no objection to your publishing your letter to me of a few months back. I had much pleasure in proposing you as a member of the *P. P. A.*, and I certainly thought, independent of ordinary claims, that the successful issue of your action against Mrs. Hime gave you a title to recognition as having performed a very useful service to all the members of the stamp trade.

I never quite understood why the nomination was withdrawn, but as a member of the *P. P. A.* you will quite understand that it would be unbecoming of me to make any remarks on the controversy that has arisen.

Faithfully yours,

M. P. CASTLE.

Where this precious little squabble is to end it is difficult to see. One thing, however, is regarded as pretty certain, and that is that if Hilckes, in his impetuosity, steps over the boundary line that very indistinctly separates

passable newspaper comment from what is actionable at law, he will find that he has put his head into the lion's mouth in real grim earnest. Meanwhile, the P. P. A. has been admittedly pretty severely handled. I have no wish to take sides in the controversy. I see and understand much of the game, and enjoy the play accordingly, but I am bound to confess that the policy of "treat him with indifference, and wait till he puts his foot into it," needs a good hand of trumps to back it up, and a certainty of being able to play them before the wind up. I am inclined to believe that Hilckes is not such a fool as they take him to be. Rash, no doubt; but, in this case, I suspect he tempers his rashness with shrewd legal advice. So long as he does that the P. P. A. kittens will purr in vain for him to venture out of his hole.

Rash, yes! And excitable to a degree, Hilckes unquestionably is. For instance, he was walking along one of the principal streets of the City of London a week or two since. A gentleman in a dog cart seemed to be driving over a dog. Hilckes rushed up to him, full of indignation, demanded: "What for you want to drive over that poor dog?" and calls a policeman. Party in the dog cart ventured the opinion that Hilckes was a—well, a—a—wilful perverter of the truth. "What!" exclaimed the irate stamp dealer, "you call me a liar! Take that!" and before the party in the dog cart could possibly ejaculate, "my eye," his optic was closed and blood was flowing freely. "Hullo!" says the policeman to Hilckes, "who are you a hittin' of? 'Ere you come along a me!" And he went along and got an introduction to a city swell, made an unwilling donation of a £5 note, and came away wishing he could have a chance of closing half a dozen other optics.

Now, just fancy what a diversion there would be if such an optic closer, rising over six feet into the atmosphere, were to wander thoughtlessly into a special meeting of the P. P. A. to be confronted suddenly by those who love him so ardently. It would be worse than a bull in a china shop.

Mount Brown! Yes, he's still present with us in the flesh! Most of us who refer reverentially to Mount Brown's first stamp catalogue imagined that he had been gathered unto his fathers many generations since. But a recent number of the Philatelic Record comes out with his portrait, and the sudden but welcome announcement that he is anything but gathered unto his fathers, that he is not even a feeble, nor even an old man. He lives to regret that for twenty-five years he has had nothing to do with philately. Who knows, he may return to his old hobby for which he did so much, and we may have a latter day edition of Mount Brown's catalogue.

According to our London *Echo* "the German Government is about to propose an international stamp. It will contain the names of all the countries in which it is recognised. If the plan is found to be practicable, it is to be hoped that it will be generally adopted, for it would be a boon to people engaged in foreign correspondence." An international stamp that would contain the names of all the countries in which it is recognised would indeed be a curiosity. That sentence alone marks the value of the information.

A rumor has been started that a society of stamp dealers is to be formed, having for its main object the creation of more kindly and charitable feelings amongst the dealers. Ugh! President: Mr. Harry Hilckes? Secretary: Mr. F. R. Ginn? Treasurer: Mr. Theodore Buhl? eh?

Two books of more than ordinary interest have just been published. They are *The Post Office in Grant and Farm*, by J. Wilson Hyde, and *Forty Years at the Post Office*, by F. E. Baines. Mr. Hyde delves into the origin of the British Postal System and Mr. Baines deals with the latter day developments.

Mr. Hyde proves that the British postal service was carefully controlled and energetically carried on, in the days of the earlier Stuarts, and he shows that dispatches even then were duly sorted and deposited in properly labelled bags; that mails were punctually dispatched, after being recorded in their respective way bills, and were delivered as accurately as circumstances would permit.

Mr. Baines, as an experienced official, gives many an interesting peep behind the scenes. To philatelists perhaps the most interesting item is that which tells us of the introduction of the Archer perforating machine. He writes:—"Like most inventions which prove beneficial to the public, the adoption of the simple and highly convenient plan of perforating by machinery the rows of postage stamps so as to admit of easy separation was the cause of much heart burning to the ingenious patentee, Mr. Henry Archer. The perforating machine which, in 1847, he submitted to the Post Office was at once pronounced to be 'a clever and useful invention.' The Board of Stamps and Taxes also thought well of it, and obtained Treasury authority for allowing Messrs. Bacon & Petch, postage stamp printers, to buy one of Archer's machines under the direction of Mr. Edwin Hill, Sir Rowland Hill's brother. After various trials and the correction of mechanical defects, the latest machine proved successful; and then arose the question of remunerating the patentee. Machines in the perfected form were to cost £200 apiece, but the Board, while maintaining that the perforating process was well known, recognised the fact that the first machine is necessarily more expensive to make than copies, and as Mr. Archer had been about three years engaged in the effort to bring his invention to perfection, they were of opinion that £300 for the machine which he had supplied, and £300 as a personal payment, would be a sufficient compensation. However, the Treasury thought that £200 in addition to the purchase money would be sufficient remuneration. The Post Office concurred in this view. But at length it seems to have been borne in on the minds of all concerned that the knocking off of £100 was not in harmony with justice and liberality, and Archer was offered two sums of £400 and £200. Instead of replying to this Mr. Archer took an arrow from his own quiver and shot it at the Treasury. By a leap and bound the offer went from £600 to £2,000. Still Mr. Archer declined the offer as wholly inadequate. The matter was brought before Parliament and a Select committee was appointed to inquire into the matter. That committee reported in Mr. Archer's favor, and eventually the Government bought his patent outright and paid him £4,000."

Of philatelic works, pure and simple, we have had already in this year of grace, 1895, two of first rank importance. Friend Brown's work on the Straits Settlements stamps surcharged for use in the native States of the Malay Peninsula was published a few days since, and close upon its heels came Mr. Thornhill's Specialist's Handbook to the postal issues of Shanghai.

Brown's "Straits" is an imposing tome, measuring 11 inches by 8½.

inches, and running into 108 pages. It is printed on stout paper, edition de luxe style, with enough margin and blank spaces to write in the history of the remaining Asiatic issues. It is an excellent reference book, and must be the result of very patient research. And what is more it is probably complete, for Lord Ripon, hearing that Brown was about to go to press, forthwith sent word to the surchargers to do no more surcharging, with the consequence that Brown's work is most comprehensive and complete. I should recommend Mr. Benton to get a copy and go in for surcharges galore.

Mr. Thornhill's "Shanghai" is the work of an experienced specialist who knows every inch of his ground. His Handbook forms one of the splendid series which is being written for Stanley Gibbons by our leading specialists. It makes the third of the series which now includes South Australia, Portuguese Indies and Shanghai. Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieut. Napier are engaged upon the preparation of St. Vincent for the series.

Very tall prices were the rule at Ventom, Bull & Cooper's auction of a collection of unused on the two closing days of this month. The topper of the evening was an unused copy of the 4d imperf of Ceylon. It ran up to £130. An unused copy has never before got into an auction. The other notable prices were as follows:—

Oldenburg 1-15th rose unused,	5	5	0
" 2nd issue, 1/3 gr black unused	9	9	0
" " 2 gr rose "	4	10	0
" " 3 gr yellow "	4	15	0
Saxony 3 pf red vertical pair (used)	19	19	0
Naples 1/2 tornese blue, unused	28	0	0
Tuscany 60 crazie red, pair, "	30	0	0
" 3 lire, dark yellow, "	36	0	0
Moldavia 27 paras black, "	21	0	0
" 54 " "	12	12	0
" 180 " "	35	0	0
Spain, 1851 2 reales, red, unused	32	0	0
" 1852 2 reales. red, "	20	0	0
" 1853 2 reales, "	13	13	0
Swiss, Basle 2 1/2 r, blue and red, "	7	5	0
" Geneva double stamp, (damaged)	19	0	0
" Vaud, 4c cut close, unused,	13	0	0
Ceylon, 4d rose imperf, "	130	0	0
" 1s 9d green, "	4	4	0
India, 2a green, "	3	0	0
" Service, 2a green "	3	3	0
" " 4a green "	7	0	0
" " 8a green "	13	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d red, unused,	5	5	0
" " 4d blue "	3	15	0
" " 1d blue, error, (damaged)	12	0	0
" " 4d red, error,	52	0	0
" " 1d blue, error			
in a pair with the 4d blue (used)	65	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d blue, used,	26	0	0

Mauritius, postpaid, 2d blue on original,	92	0	0
“ “ 1d vermilion,	10	0	0
“ Large fillet, 2d blue,	35	0	0
United States, 1869, complete, unused,	11	11	0
“ Confederates, Baton Rouge, 5c green,	3	0	0
“ “ Mobile, 2c black on original,	6	6	0
Canada, 12d used,	29	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d orange red, unused	9	0	0
“ 6d orange red “	8	0	0
“ 6½d carmine “	10	0	0
“ 1sh carmine red “	24	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d yellow “	26	0	0
“ 1sh violet “	40	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d yellow green “	5	10	0
“ 1sh violet “	32	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1sh crimson, single line border, unused,	3	7	6
British Guiana, 1st issue, 4c black on yellow, mended,	40	0	0
“ “ 12c black, cut	5	10	0
“ “ 1856, 4c black, (slightly defective)	19	0	0
Buenos Ayres, steamship, 4 pesos red, unused,	17	10	0
“ “ 5 pesos orange “	33	0	0
“ “ another,	20	0	0
Colombia, 20c, carmine, unused,	18	0	0
“ 50c, red, error,	17	0	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 5c green,	12	0	0
“ “ 10c lilac,	21	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1st issue, medio real,	4	15	0
“ “ un real,	9	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney view, Plate I, 1d red on bluish, unused,	15	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney view, Plate IV., 2d blue unused,	16	16	0

As I write, the postman has just delivered my copy of the *Stamp News Annual*. It is, as usual, an interesting budget. I have not time to dip into it further than to say that an article by Mr. Castle on “the Shrinkage of Rarities,” naturally attracts attention. Few could write with more knowledge on this topic. Indeed, I am inclined to think that most of us who have seen Castle’s Europeans, can account right away for many shrinkages in rarities. But turning to the writer’s own comments on the matter, I find that he attributes the shrinkage that is unquestionably taking place in the supply of rarities in the market, to four causes, viz :

1. The increasing number of collectors in general.
2. The increasing absorptive power of specialists.
3. The increasing power of purchase—caused by the growth of wealth—in the *average* of the whole world :
4. The *decreasing* quantity of obsolete stamps.

Summing up he says, “The enormous demand for fine specimens and rare stamps on the part of scientific collectors, and the great absorption at the hands of specialists, combined with the foregoing causes, is the palpable

cause of the revolutionary rise in the philatelic market that has taken place during the last ten years."

Added to all this I may note a decided growing tendency on the part of the specialist to secure, irrespective of shade or variety, as many specimens of a rarity as he can. It is a pardonable philatelic ambition to be able to say that out of only so many of that stamp known to be printed I have so many in my collection. The unfortunate collector who has not been able to secure a single specimen may also well be excused for crying out against the greed and selfishness of the specialist.

Since my last letter the Philatelic Society of London has resolved itself into a secret philatelic society, that is to say it is now penal to breathe a word to any living soul of what goes on at the weekly meetings. You may as before, attend weekly meetings, but if you are caught whispering of aught that takes place, woe betide you—your sin will be likened to that of poor old Adam and you will be liable to be turned out of this Philatelic Eden. So under these terrible and terrifying circumstances, I know the readers of the *A. J. of P.* will considerably excuse me if I abstain from presenting them with any of the forbidden fruit. It is to be reserved for the special delectation of the readers of the *London Philatelist*.

In the latest supply sent to market it will be noted, *L. P.*, January, page 24, that it was resolved on the motion of a fellow by the name of Nankivell, "That this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken to insure uniformity in the system adopted in the measurement of perforations, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the matter, together with the general question of philatelic measurements, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting." Messrs. Gordon, Smith, Nankivell and Ehrenbach were appointed the Committee.

Talking about the *London Philatelist*, I may note the fact that it has just ended Vol. 3 with an index that does not contain one solitary sample of cross indexing. Why, I know not. A journal that professes to represent all that is cultured and scientific and of the highest in philately should certainly have at least a decent index, if not a full one. Nothing is more annoying to a searcher after information than an insufficient or incorrect index. A philatelist who issues a book of reference without a full index ought to be condemned to solitary confinement in Stanley Gibbon's "strong room," handcuffed with his hands behind him.

The early volumes of the *London Philatelist* are likely to be as rare before long as the volumes of the Society's catalogue. I hear that already the price of Vol. I is to be advanced from 2sh to 24sh, Vol. II to 17sh and Vol. III, just completed, to 17sh. Those who are likely to use it much—and what specialist will not—should bind up their parts, covers and advertisements, as they stand, with some ruled and lettered pages at the end for a decent index of their own making. In this way they will render the last two volumes available for reference.

Mr. Castle offers a tempting bait to American subscribers to the *London Philatelist* in Gilbert Harrison's long talked of work on the Envelopes of the United States, in quarterly supplements, for 2sh, 6d. The work will be mag-

nificantly illustrated, and will I know, be worth, to collectors of these rarities, ten times the subscription asked. I imagine the verdict of most people will be one of surprise that such a work could be issued at such a mere nominal figure. But, bless you, Mr. Castle knows how to throw a sprat to catch a mackerel. In this case the sprat offered is a really substantial bit of fish.

The collection of English postal issues is increasingly the English fashion of the day, and the prices of unused copies of the earlier issues are bounding upwards at a truly remarkable rate. For a mint condition rarity the price is simply awful. Hilckes's excellent catalogue has given quite an impetus to the collection of English, so much so that Hilckes is as proud as a man of 6ft, 2in can be of his performance. Emboldened by his success with his special English catalogue, he is now preparing a special album for English issues, with an ingeniously marked and described space for every variety. I have seen a proof, and have fallen right away into the temptation of ordering a copy. One must fall into line with the fashion, and Hilckes' album will certainly deserve the title of "The Collecting of English Made Easy." The price, too—4sh, 6d and 10sh, according to binding—comes within the reach of philatelic paupers.

Hilckes has hit upon a capital idea for getting over the difficulty of illustrating. He illustrates with *reduced* fac-similes, and when irate authorities come round and threaten to "run him in," he just puts his finger to his nose and says "look at the size!" That is a bar to prosecution.

There are to be new issues for British South Africa and British Central Africa. The B. S. A. or Mashonaland stamps will be printed in two colors, the floral ornaments and labels of value in each corner being in one color and the arms within a circle occupying the greater part of the stamp in another color. I am told the new stamps will be somewhat larger than those they displace. What the B. C. A. are to be like I cannot say, but I hear that they are already printed.

The annual dinner of the Philatelic Society which will be held at the end of next month (Feb.) will be made the occasion of an interesting presentation of plate to Mr. Douglas Garth, the ex-Hon. Secretary of the Society.

A hitherto much neglected country which is just now being specialized by several of our prominent collectors is Greece. Its beautiful and much varied issues offer many inducements to the specialist. Lieut. Napier has done much to popularize Grecians, but he says there is plenty of room for the attention of the specialist.

WATERMARKED CANADIAN STAMPS.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

Most philatelic writers, when treating of the Canadian issue of 1868-75, give small space to the series watermarked with large letters. Most of them make a few speculative remarks as to the probable watermark and then drop the subject. So far as I am aware, no one has taken the trouble to ascertain what the watermark actually is. The London Society in the *North American Colonies of Great Britain* says: "Some of the stamps on wove paper have been catalogued with a watermark, consisting of various letters. It is

probable that these letters are portions of the name of the papermaker, which most likely exists in the margin of the sheets." Other writers are equally superficial. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* says: "Although we catalogue as varieties the stamps on watermarked paper, it is very possible that these form a separate issue. It may have happened that the printers, having run short of the regular paper, replaced it by some similar paper that they had in stock, bearing this watermark." To this is added some interesting reasoning as to the location of the watermark, marginal or central, concluding in favor of the latter.

In the *Stamps of British North America*, by Messrs. C. B. Corwin and Donald A. King (*Metropolitan Philatelist*, June, 1891), this watermark is given more attention. The possibility that it is the words "Canada Postage" or "Canada Post Office Department" is discussed and rejected, because the authors have found certain letters and pairs of letters which do not occur in these words.

It has seemed to me that it would be of interest, probably of value, to know exactly what this watermark is. I have therefore given the matter considerable study, and now have the pleasure of presenting the result to your readers. The extensive stock of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., being placed at my disposal, together with a quantity of stamps from private sources (for which courtesies I wish to offer my thanks) I believe I have correctly reconstructed the watermark.

As the broadest letter measures only 12 mm., and the stamps are about 23 mm. from center to center of perforations, there are usually parts of two or three letters on each stamp. I have found a large number of single letters, pairs, portions of three letters, and in one instance, a pair and parts of two letters. Of many combinations I have found several examples. I have also found quite a number of stamps showing parts of two rows of letters, one above the other. Of the combinations given in the following list, I have not always found the whole of all the letters, but there has been sufficient to preclude any doubt, or the specimen has been rejected. The reader will please bear in mind, that when the stamps are viewed from the back, the letters read from right to left (at least when the sheets were placed normally in the press) as is usual with the Crown and CC, CA and other watermarks. I have found the following:

E at left of stamp (the blank space at the right showing it to be an initial), E. &, & C., C, C. B., BO, BOT, TH, HW, WE, WEL, ELL, LL, and L at right of stamp (showing it to be a final).

c at left of stamp (again an initial), CL, LU, UT, UTH, THA, HA, A space M, MIL, MILL, LI, LIS, and LS at right (again a final).

E. over C, & over CL, C. over UT, BO over THA, THW over MI, and WE over ILL.

Taking these in sequence we reconstruct the watermark.

E. & C. BOTHWELL

CLUTHA MILLS

The letters are plain double lined capitals, except the third in the first line, c, which is more fancy, having a decided hook at the end of the lower curve and the upper curve ending in a point, instead of being cut off squarely, as in the case of the other letters. The e and c are followed by periods $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. square. The initial capitals E, C and B are 13 mm. high, the other letters $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The upper row is about 140 mm. long, the lower about 122 mm., and the distance between the rows $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The watermark will thus fall on twelve stamps in each sheet of one hundred. But it cannot be argued from this that the stamps with watermark are only eight times as rare as those without, as we must take into consideration the proportionately large number of sheets on ordinary unwatermarked paper. The sheets were apparently placed on the press without much care, as the letters are frequently found reversed and inverted. I have not however found any placed vertically, nor have I found any other letters than the above. In the work of Messrs. Corwin & King they list eleven letters or pairs of letters. Five of these I have found and four others will agree with mine, if we consider the sheet to have been reversed. But with two pairs I must disagree and believe that owing, to incompleteness of the letters, they mistook "HI" for TH (reversed) and "ST" for LS (reversed).

As to the position of the watermark in the sheets, I believe it to be central. Its height, 37 mm., is great for a marginal watermark, and the fact that none of the letters have been found vertically, as is so frequently the case with marginal watermarks, is also in favor of a central location. We might also expect to find stamps on watermarked paper showing, as is not uncommon, the imprint of the contractors above or below, if the watermark were marginal. I, at least, have found none.

The question now arises, are these stamps collectible? I certainly think so. Compared with the large number without watermark, they are sufficiently scarce to indicate a provisional use of the paper and at the same time there are enough of them to show that a considerable number of sheets were printed. I think they occupy much the same position as the New Zealand stamps on blue and white unwatermarked paper. They are on an unofficial paper, used temporarily. If one is collectible and greatly to be desired, why not the other? They are certainly more interesting than the stamps which many collect, showing letters from the margins of sheets whose centers have some other watermark, and how infinitely more interesting than collecting sets of stamps whose sole difference is the variation of half a millimeter in the perforations. I am not carping at things one can see without a microscope. Reasonable differences in perforations I consider worthy of attention, but deliver me from the half millimeters. I feel sure of one thing, specialists will recognize the interesting position of these stamps and collect them. And where the specialists lead the rest of the collecting world will follow. They may protest against the excesses of specialism, but they will do their best to get the stamps, just the same.

JUSTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

On Friday, February 15th, 1895, the courts in St. Louis granted the attorneys of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., an injunction against the use by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., of the series of maps used by the latter concern in their Postage Stamp Albums, and also an order for the seizure of all such maps, all books containing such maps and of the plates or stones from which the maps were printed.

This action will, without a doubt, put a stop to one of the most glaring examples of piracy in the publishing business there has been seen for many a day

For many years the C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co. have made it a practice to copy, word for word, large parts of the catalogues issued by our firm, presenting such works as their own productions, the evidence of such servile copying lying in the reproduction of all errors which had crept into our work.

Two years ago they also issued their first complete album, two-thirds of which was an exact copy of our International Album. Pages and pages of our work had simply been handed to the printer, absolutely without change or revision, with instructions to make an exact copy and as their pages are somewhat smaller than ours, the jumble of issues was in many instances ridiculous.

In 1893 we had prepared for us a splendid set of maps of the world, arranged especially for the convenient use of stamp collectors, and based entirely upon our own ideas of the proper arrangement of maps, prepared for this special purpose.

In 1894, the Mekeel Co. also issued a new edition of their albums and had the impudence to deliberately copy the maps prepared for us and which plainly bore the inscription of copyright. They had taken the pains to correct a few of the errors, but fortunately some had escaped their eyes. We say fortunately, as, by the means of these errors, we were able to prove to the Court the palpable infringement of our rights.

To prove to the whole world the justice of our contention, we need mention only one item.

These maps, although transferred, lithographed and colored in this country, were engraved by an artist in Belgium, where the longitude for the map of Europe is based upon the meridian of Paris. In consequence, our map of Europe is drawn with longitude east and west of Paris.

The Mekeel maps, of course, showed the same peculiarity, which in itself was presumptive evidence of copy as no engraver in this country would ever think of using any basis except the meridian of Greenwich or perhaps of Washington.

Other evidences are numerous and we may mention a few: "Gomayagua" for "Comayagua"; "Managla" for "Managua," etc., etc.

We take this opportunity of informing the Philatelic World that in future we shall strictly enforce all rights granted us under the law and shall exact every penalty to which we may be entitled. The sale of the Mekeel albums, with the maps in question, is in contravention of our rights and is subject to a penalty of \$1.00 for every copy sold.

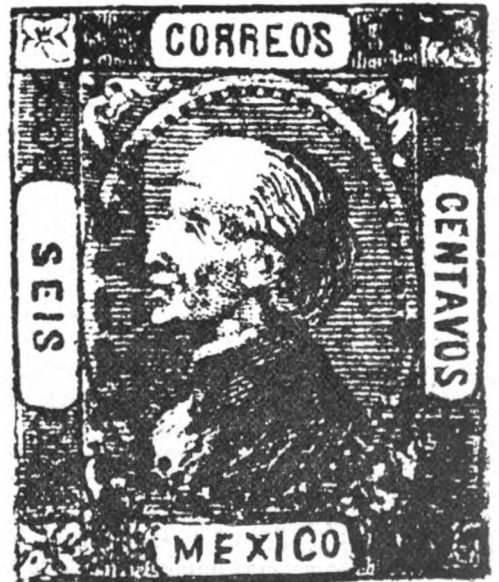
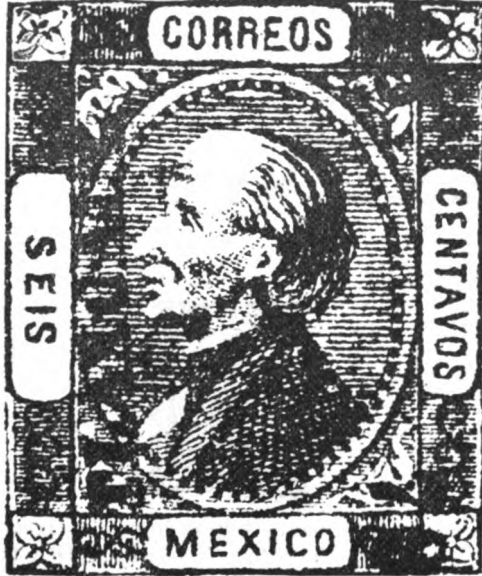
TWO VARIETIES OF THE 6c IMPERFORATE OF THE 1872 ISSUE OF MEXICO.

Le Questionneur Timbrophilique mentions two uncatalogued varieties of the 6c green imperforate of the 1872 issue of Mexico, consisting of two stamps on which the word "Mexico" in the lower label has been re-engraved; as our contemporary states that the specimens seen by him are watermarked a Maltese cross and large letters, he seems to be ignorant of the fact that the watermark is only the trademark of the manufacturers of the paper, and is, as already described in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors,



(La Croix Freres, the well-known French paper manufacturers.)

In looking through our stock of Mexican stamps of the 1872 issue we have found the two varieties in question and give here an enlarged illustration of an unsevered strip of three, the two stamps to the right being the re-engraved ones.*



They are found in the bottom row of the sheet and were probably caused by some accident in printing the stamps, defacing two of them, these having been repaired on the spot by some unskilled mechanic; on the stamp at the right side not only has the lower label been re-engraved but also the lower part of the pearled oval and the ornament in the lower left corner of the inner frame.

We have found these varieties with the following surcharges :

- 5 no name 73.
- 7 Chiapas 73, 14x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm, blue surcharge.
- 20 Jalapa 73, 11x1 $\frac{7}{8}$ mm.
- 29 Morelia 73, 15x2 mm.
- 45 Tlaxcala 73, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 mm.

*NOTE.—On account of the large size of the illustration we have been obliged to cut it in two, placing the two varieties at the bottom.

THE FEZ-SEFRO FRAUDS.



We have received the following letters from a correspondent at Fez :

FEZ, December 12, 1894.

I am very sorry indeed, that I cannot get you any of the "Fez-Sefro" stamps, but they are only a swindle. I do not know whether anybody at Tangiers has the impudence to sell them, but *the service does not exist*; nobody has ever heard of it in Fez. It is all a delusion.

FEZ, December 28, 1894.

On further inquiry, I have found out about the "Fez-Sefro" service, stamps of which I enclose. The affair was gotten up by a young native employed in a German house, who had the stamps printed for him in Germany. The young man confesses with cynical frankness that the service is not serious and that it is simply a stamp speculation. I maintain my first opinion, viz., that the stamps have no value whatever.

As the stamps are now proven to be humbugs, we shall gladly refund the money for any of these stamps sold by us. S. S. & C. Co.

NOTES.

Lieut. Napier, R.N., informs the *Monthly Journal* that he has found imperforate pairs of the 6k blue and the 18k yellow of Wurtemberg, on the usual thin paper, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart; thus apparently imperforate varieties of the 1863-64 issue which is usually perforated 10.



The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain has a copy of the current 4 centimes of the French Congo, with the name in the tablet printed twice: the same contemporary has also seen the 4 centimes of French Guiana with the name printed twice.

From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the 1 piastre of the 1867 issue of Egypt has been seen printed on both sides.



Mr. Gorgerat has sent us an envelope, which, owing to the supply of postage stamps having run short at Fernando Po, was franked with the same hand stamp used to surcharge the provisional stamps of 1884-87.



We illustrate below the Sirmoor stamp chronicled last month.



We notice in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* as well as *Le Timbre-Poste* a statement that the stamps of Abyssinia, issued last year, are nothing but a swindle and that no post office system exists in that country. We would not advise our readers to hastily accept any such statements, as the stamps have been distributed by Mr. Arthur Maury, of Paris, whose reputation is such that the very fact of his handling the issue is strong evidence in favor of its legitimacy. No doubt Mr. Maury will give information which will establish the legitimacy of the issue, and we shall give his remarks as soon as they are published.



The *Monthly Journal* notes a used copy of the 1c Canada of the 1859 issue, imperforate.



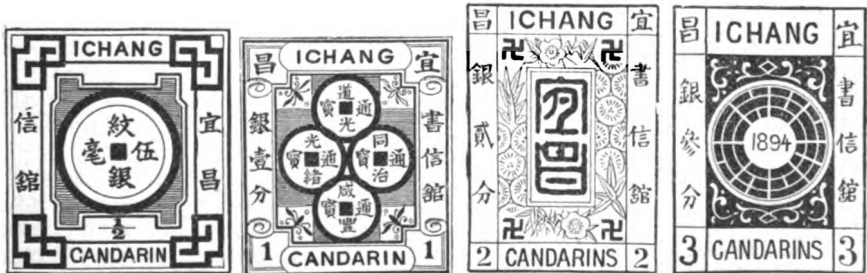
The *Philatelic Journal* of Great Britain states, on the authority of Mr. D. Benjamin, a 15c stamp will be issued for Chin Kiang and that the present series are to be printed in darker tints of the same colors; also that postage due stamps of all values have been ordered, but as these will not arrive for some time, a limited number of the current postage stamps will be surcharged "Postage Due."



In our last month's chronicle our printer made us chronicle a new issue for *Ching Kiang* instead of *Chungking*; in the same paragraph the name of our correspondent was given as W. C. Calm instead of W. C. Eaton.



We illustrate here the Ichang and Chunking stamps chronicled last month:





☆☆☆☆☆

The colors of the 700 reis Brazil, chronicled in December, are mauve and black, instead of red and black, as given by us ; below we illustrate the 1000 reis adhesive chronicled at the same.



☆☆☆☆☆

We have seen a vertical pair of the 1½ bani lilac red, unwatermarked of the 1891 issue of Roumania, imperforate in the centre.

☆☆☆☆☆

The district of Funchal having run out of 2½ reis stamps, halves of the 5 reis have been used for a few days to make up the deficiency.

☆☆☆☆☆

The London Philatelist chronicles, on the authority of a correspondent, the following varieties of Mauritius and St. Helena, all imperforate, and in mint condition.

Mauritius, 1860-72.

- 1p lilac brown, no watermark
- 2p blue
- 4p rose
- 9p lilac
- 1p lilac brown, Crown & C. C.
- 9p green
- 10p maroon

St. Helena.

- 3p violet (short bar)

A correspondent in Queensland tells us that a modification is to be introduced into the design of the stamps, from ½d to 2s, consisting in the removal of the background of lines surrounding the head. This portion of the design is to be left plain, with a view to rendering the postmark more conspicuous, as it is said that lightly cancelled stamps are frequently used a second time. We understand that the design will be unchanged in other respects, and that the same colors will be employed for the different values.—*The Monthly Journal*.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

According to the *Postwertzeichenkunde* the stamps of Bamra are shortly to be withdrawn, as the local post office service is to be absorbed by the Imperial government.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The Monthly Journal chronicles an imperforate specimen of the 5c green of the 1881 issue of Belgium.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The 10 pf single and 3 pf single and reply cards of Bavaria are now dated "1894."

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The Post Office has seen an imperforate copy of the 5 centavos return registration receipt stamp of the Colombian Republic.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung states that a 3½ centavos stamp is shortly to be issued in the Argentine Republic.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Timbre Poste reports that the 70 kopeks of Russia, with thunderbolts, is unknown at St. Petersburg.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The Monthly Journal states that the colony of Sierra Leone is about to issue stamps of 5, 7½, 10 pence, 2sh 6p and 5 shillings, and possibly one of the value of 1sh 3p.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. H. Jenkins has been good enough to forward us a curious specimen of a vagary of perforation of Ceylon, being the 5d., watermark star, perforated on either side, with a gauge of 15 for one-half of the length and 14 for the remaining half. The measurements are beyond question, and indeed the difference can be appraised at sight. Mr. A. de Worms, whose splendid collection of Cingalese stamps is so well known, kindly writes us hereon that he has made a careful examination of his collection and has found the following varieties, in corroboration of Mr. Jenkins' specimen :

1d blue, watermark star, perf. vertically on both sides	15	and	14
5d brown	"	"	15 " 14
5d brown	"	"	" 15½ " 14
1s lilac	"	"	" 15 " 13½

Mr. de Worms has also a strip of the 1d, one pair of which is perforated 14½ all around, and the other 15x14½.

These varieties are certainly very curious, but we remember to have seen or have a similar vagary on the 8d, large square issue of New South Wales. The sheets were evidently only part perforated (vertically) by one gauge, and then completed by another operation, having another gauge. We should be glad if some correspondent can enlighten us as to the why and wherefore. It

now seems possible to have a stamp with *eight* perforations, whereas we fondly thought that *four* constituted the *millennium*.

Mr. de Worms also kindly sends the following supplement of imperforate stamps (see p. 241, vol. 3, *London Philatelist*) in his collection:

Imperforate. (a) Watermark C. C. and Crown.

- (1) ½d light violet
- (2) 1d blue
- (3) 1d ultramarine
- (4) 2d dark maize
- (5) 10d orange

No Watermark.

(8) 1s cold violet
(b) 1863. De La Rue Type.

- (6) 1d blue
- (7) 3d pink

Cents Issue. Watermark C. C.

- (9) 8c orange
- (10) 16c mauve
- (11) 36c blue
- (12) 48c rose
- (13) 96c slate
- (14) 32c slate blue
- (15) 64c red brown

Some of these varieties are known, but numbers 3, 6, 8, and 9 are not chronicled, while among them are several mentioned in our previous remarks, and others are hardly known. These specimens are all unused, nor have they been used, as far as we are aware.—*London Philatelist*.



The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain gives the following list of South Australian Officials not in Messrs. Napier & Smith's handbook:

- A.O. in black on 1p, perf. 11½.
- C. in black on 2p, perf. 11½ at bottom, 10 at other sides.
- D.R. in blue, on 1sh brown, rouletted.
- E.B. in red on 2p vermilion (1st type) rouletted.
- G.P. in black on 1p, perf. 11½, printed on both sides.
- P. in black on 2p (2d type), perf. 11½ and rouletted.
- S. in black on 2p (2d type), perf. and rouletted.
- S.M. in blue on 6p gray blue, rouletted.
- S.T. in black on 2p, perf. 10, surcharged twice.



In the December JOURNAL, in chronicling the provisional Panama stamps, we erroneously gave the color of the surcharge on the 5c on 20c mauve and 10c on 50c brown as *black*, while it should have been *carmine*.



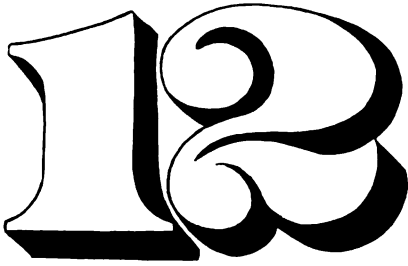
Le Timbre Poste chronicles the current 50 stotinki sky blue unpaid letter of Bulgaria as having been accidentally issued imperforate.



Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that Japan will probably issue new stamps with the portrait of the Mikado.



We illustrate below the numerals of both the original and re-engraved 12 cent stamp of the 1872 issue of the United States.



ORIGINAL ISSUE.



RE-ENGRAVED ISSUE.



We are shown a specimen of the British East Africa "½ Anna," in violet, on 2 annas, in which the surcharged value is printed across the bottom label, instead of being in the middle of the stamp, and the original value is not cancelled by a bar. It does not appear to have been noted that the fraction bar, between the figures "1" and "2" of this surcharge, is apparently done with a pen, as is also the case with the line that in ordinary specimens is ruled across the original value.—*Monthly Journal*.



The Raj Nandgam postal service has also been absorbed by the Imperial Government of India, according to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.



We illustrate below the British Guiana envelopes chronicled in December.



Le Timbre Poste states that the stamps of Jummo Kashmir are now obsolete, the postal service being now in the hands of the Imperial government.



The *Austria Philatelist* states that the 5pf postal card of Wurtemberg is now issued with date "1. 10. 94."



Mr. F. Hagen has lately forwarded us a bisected specimen of the 2 penny Queensland, apparently with the script watermark. The stamp has been severed diagonally, and the envelope in question bears the upper right hand half. It was addressed to a person in Dalby (Queensland), the stamp being cancelled with an obliteration numbered "133". On the back of the envelope is the postmark "Dalby, Sept. 12, 1866." (*London Philatelist*.)



Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that new series of adhesives are in preparation for Portugal and its colonies.



The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* mentions that the Swiss unpaid letter stamps are now printed in gray green.

 CHRONICLE.

ANGRA.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that a postal card of 2or has just been issued.

Postal card.

2or mauve, buff

AUSTRIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5 and 10kr as being issued on thinner white paper with more silk threads.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

5kr black and rose

Perforated 10½x13.

10kr black and blue

BAVARIA.—From the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* we learn that the 3pf wrapper is now issued on yellow paper.

Wrapper.

Yellow paper.



3pf brown

BERMUDA.—*The Monthly Journal* states that the 3p surcharged ONE PENNY exists perforated 14x12½.

Adhesive stamp.



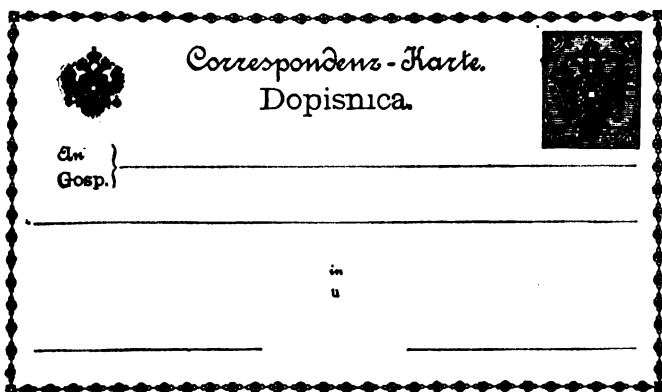
Perforated 14x12½.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

1p on 3pf buff, black surcharge

BOSNIA.—We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the size of the postal cards has been altered, being now 140x90 mm., instead of 128x75 mm.

Postal cards.



2n brown, buff. Size 140x90 mm
 2x2n brown, buff " " "

BRUNEI.—This sultanate, encouraged by the philatelic successes of its neighbor, Borneo, has issued the following series of adhesives.
Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 14.
- ½c bistre
 - 1c red brown
 - 2c black
 - 3c violet blue
 - 5c greenish blue
 - 8c violet
 - 10c orange
 - 25c pale blue
 - 50c olive green
 - 1d emerald

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current 6p stamp is printed in deep mauve.
Adhesive stamp.



- Perforated.
 Watermarked Anchor.
 6p deep mauve

CHILI.—“ We copy the following from *The Post-office* : Mr. R. A. Lavel has sent us two sets of Unpaid Letter Stamps to be used in Valparaiso; the first set is a provisional issue, of which the 10 cents is in a circle and all others are in oval, “Valparaiso” above and “Multado” below, and value in large figures in center. The regular issue is similar to the regular postage stamps.”

Unpaid letter stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated ?

1c	black on yellow
2c	“ “
4c	“ “
6c	“ “
8c	“ “
10c	“ “
16c	“ “
20c	“ “
30c	“ “
40c	“ “

Regular issue.

Perforated ?

1c	pink on yellow
2c	“ “
4c	“ “
6c	“ “
8c	“ “
10c	“ “
20c	“ “
40c	“ “
50c	“ “
60c	“ “
80c	“ “
1p	“ “

CUBA.—We read in *La Gazette Timbrologique* that the 10 cent de peso is now printed in carmine.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

10c de p carmine

CYPRUS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of the ½p reply card on buff paper.

Postal card.

POST  CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



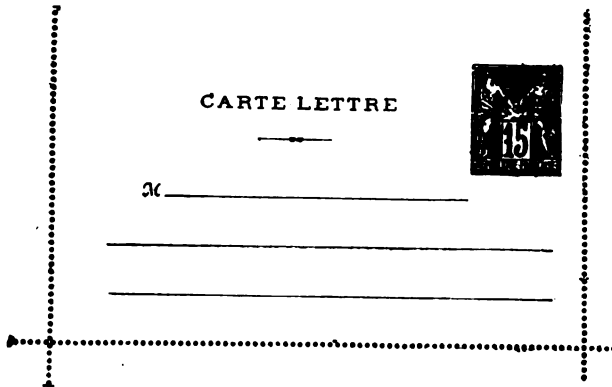
½ x ½ pias green, buff

ECUADOR.—Mr. Le Metayer de Guichainville has shown us the 1 and 2c revenue stamps of 1891-92 surcharged in black "Oficial 1894 y 1895."
Official stamps.



Perforated 14.
1c slate, black surcharge
2c lake " "

FRANCE.—The *Austria Philatelist* chronicles the current 25c letter card as being perforated III. and the same paper states that the letter card of the same value perforated II exists without instructions at bottom.
Letter cards.



25c, black on rose, perforated II (without instructions)
25c " " " III

French Offices in Zanzibar.—The *Monthly Journal*, on the authority of *L'Avenir du Timbre-Poste*, chronicles the current 15 centimes adhesive stamps of France as having been surcharged 2 ½ annas in blue.
Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13 ½.
2 ½a on 15c blue, blue surcharge

FUNCHAL.—According to the *Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung*, a 20reis postal card has been issued.

Postal card.
20r brown, buff

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the issue of the ½p card size 115x89 mm.

Postal card.

½p red brown, *white*, size 115x89 mm

GUATEMALA.—A 6c adhesive stamp and a 1c postal card have been issued. At the time of going to press we received a new provisional consisting of the current 5 centavos surcharged in red with date and new value.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated 12.

1c on 5c mauve, red surcharge

Regular issue.

Perforated 12.

6c lilac

Postal card.

1c (?)

HONG KONG.—The *Philatelic Record* states that the current 3 cent Postal Cards, single and reply, have been surcharged in red "4 CENTS," applied diagonally from the left lower angle of the stamp.

Le Timbre Poste states that there has been a change in the Chinese surcharges on the current 20c on 30c and 50c on 48c, the change being principally in the second character which is now smaller.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C A.

20c on 30c green, variety

50c on 48c violet "

Postal cards.

Provisional issue.

4c on 3c brown, *white*, red surcharge

4x4c on 3x3c brown, *white*, red surcharge

HUNGARY.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the 5kr envelope is issued in two sizes on white wove paper.

Envelopes.



Size 150x96 mm.
Size 159x125 mm.

5kr orange
5kr vermilion

Bamra.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a new setting up of the stamps of Bamra. The sheets are composed, as before, of four horizontal rows of four stamps each. In the re-setting of the $\frac{1}{4}$, 2, 4 and 8 annas, the first and third rows have "Postage" and the second and fourth rows have "postage". In the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, the third stamp in the first row, the third and fourth of the second row, the second, third and fourth of the third row, and the second in the fourth row have "postage"; all the others have "Postage". There are no errors in any of these stamps. The 1 anna has not been re-set.

Adhesive stamps.



- $\frac{1}{4}$ a black on rose violet
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow green
- $\frac{3}{4}$ a black on blue green, thick paper
- 2a black on salmon
- 4a " "
- 8a " "

Bhopaul.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the large $\frac{1}{4}$ anna has again been re-engraved, this time in sheets of eight stamps in four horizontal rows. They are issued both imperforate and perforated. On the perforated sheets the last stamp has an error—"Naw b" instead of "Nawab."

Adhesive stamps.



White laid paper.
Imperforate.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black

Perforated.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black

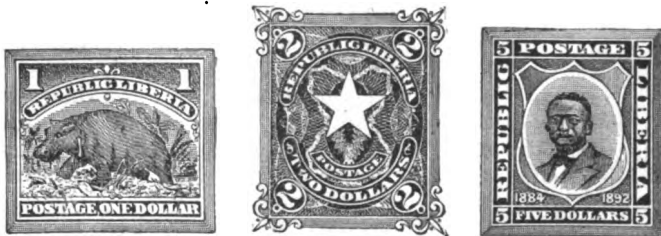
Patiala.—According to the *Monthly Journal* the 8 annas adhesive stamp of India, printed in rose lilac, has been surcharged "Service Patiala State."

Official stamp.



Perforated.
Watermarked Star.
8a rose lilac, black surcharge

LIBERIA.—We have received the three high values surcharged O. S. Official stamps.



Perforated 15.
 1d blue and black, red surcharge
 2d brown and yellow, green surcharge
 5d red and black, dark blue surcharge

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman has sent us a new 3c inland postal card, issued on account of the reduction in the postal rates. There are no varieties in this issue. We have seen the current 1c green adhesive perforated 6.
Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 6.
 Watermarked.
 1c green
Postal card.



3c vermilion, frame rose, buff
 3c scarlet, frame rose, buff

NEWFOUNDLAND.—From the *Monthly Journal* we learn that the 6c is now printed on deep pink instead of dull rose.

Adhesive Stamps.



Perforated 12.
6c deep pink

PERSIA.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the new series has been completed by the issue of the 10 kran, and the *Philatelic Record* states that a 15 shahi of the same type has also been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11.
15sh light rose

10kr rose and gold

PERU.—We have seen the 1 sol surcharged with horseshoe and bust of Gen. Bermudes with both surcharges inverted.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

1 s blue and black, surcharge inverted

ST. HELENA.—The *London Philatelist* states that the 2p is now issued on paper watermarked Crown and C. A.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
2p canary yellow

SALVADOR.—Among a lot of remainders returned by the Salvador government to Mr. Seebeck, we have found the 10c orange of the 1887 issue surcharged in violet and in black "1889", also a number of unsurcharged varieties of the 1, 3, 5c stamps with same surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.
 Provisional issue.
 Surcharged 1889.
 Perforated 12.



10c orange, black surcharge
 10c orange, violet surcharge
Varieties :



- 1c green, red surcharge
 - a. triple surcharge.
 - b. 889.
 - c. 188.
 - d. 18.
 - e. 18899.
- 1c green, violet surcharge
 - a. triple surcharge.
 - b. double surcharge.
 - c. 889.
 - d. 188
 - e. 89
 - f. pair, one with double surcharge
- 1c green, black surcharge
 - a. double surcharge
 - b. surcharge inverted
 - c. pair, one with surcharge inverted
 - d. 188
 - e. 18



- 3c brown, red surcharge
 - a. surcharge inverted
 - b. 889
- 3c brown, violet surcharge
 - a. double surcharge
 - b. additional surcharge 18
 - c. 188
 - d: 889
 - e. 89
 - f. surcharge inverted

- g. pair, one of which has surcharge inverted
- h. double surcharge 889
- 3c brown, black surcharge
 - a. double surcharge
 - b. additional surcharge 89
 - c. 11889
 - d. 188
 - e. additional surcharge 9



- 5c blue, black surcharge
 - a. double surcharge
 - b. 188
 - c. surcharge inverted
 - d. 889
 - e. 889 inverted
- 5c blue, red surcharge
 - a. double surcharge
 - b. surcharge inverted
 - c. 889
 - d. 89
- 5c blue, violet surcharge
 - a. double surcharge
 - b. additional surcharge 889
 - c. 889
 - d. 189
- 10c orange, black surcharge
 - a. 188
 - b. 889
 - c. 89
- 10c orange, violet surcharge
 - a. 188
 - b. 889
 - c. 18

SAMOA.—We have received two provisional stamps consisting of the current 2 penny stamps surcharged as per illustration.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.



- Perforated 12 ½.
- Watermarked N. Z. and Star.
- 1 ½p on 2p orange, blue surcharge
- 3p on 2p orange, black surcharge

SARAWAK.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles a new series of adhesives with the portrait of Rajah Brooke in an oval; the frame differs for each value. Mr. John Noble sends us a variety of the 5c on 12c which we believe has not yet been chronicled. The variety in question has a large "C" 2 ½ mm. wide and is not punctuated.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.



Perforated 14.
5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge (variety)
* Regular issue.
Perforated 12.
2c brown
4c black

6c violet
8c deep green

SAXONY.—*The Austria Philatelist* states that the 3ngr of the second issue has been seen printed by error on gray, instead of yellow paper.
Adhesive stamp.



3ngr black on gray (error)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 6 pence slate blue, rouletted, surcharged S. M. in blue.
Official stamp.



Rouletted.
Watermarked Star.
6p slate blue blue surcharge

TASMANIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following printed to order envelopes and wrappers.
Envelopes.



White laid paper.
 Size: 130x78 mm.
 ½p orange x 1p carmine
 ½p orange x 1p x 1p carmine
 ½p x ½p orange x 1p carmine
 2p x 2p green

Wrappers.

Grayish white laid paper.
 Size: 98x320 mm.
 ½p orange
 1p carmine
 2p green

TONGA.—We have found in our stock of the provisional 10 penny stamps, surcharged on the 1sh blue official, a curious variety, which we do not believe has as yet been chronicled; the curiosity in question consists of a vertical strip of three stamps on which two have a second surcharge but smaller than the first one, the numerals being only 9½ mm., instead of 13½ mm. high.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
 Perforated 12 ½.
 Watermarked N. Z. and Star.
 10p on 1 sh blue and black, double surcharge

VENEZUELA.—*Caracas Filatelico* states that the 25 centimos brown of the 1883 issue exists with the coat of arms surcharged in black. *The Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung* chronicles the reply card of 1887 as having been surcharged "Tesorería Gral de Instrucción Pública, Caracas" for official use.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.
 25c brown, black surcharge
Official postal card.
 10x10c green, gray, F1, violet surcharge

COMMUNICATIONS.

8TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

MESSRS. THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,
 18 East 23d Street, New York.

DEAR SIRS:—I beg to forward you a copy (also translation) of the "Official Gazette" of 5th February, 1895, stating a stamp (die) had been made to commemorate the Centenary of Sucre, and law passed January 30th, authorising use of same. But I wish to call your special attention to the fact that it was only to be used on envelopes of letters as a postmark, not as a surcharge on the stamps, and stamps surcharged with same are not according to the Decree.

I send you this information so that you can form your own opinion as to whether you consider stamps so postmarked as genuine surcharges.

Yours faithfully, STAMP COLLECTOR.

[TRANSLATION.]

OFFICIAL GAZETTE,
UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA, &C., &C.
January 30th, 1895.

Resolved. By sanction of the President of the Republic, they accept the stamps (dies for postmarks) to commemorate the Centenary of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, that has been sent to this Minister by Senor Tomas de Arredondo y Betancourt, to use them *on the envelopes* of letters despatched by the post office during the days 2, 3 and 4th of February, next: in consequence they give thanks to Sr. Arredondo y Betancourt, and send a copy of this resolution to the Postmaster for his fulfillment and to be published.

For the National Executive, A. LUTOWSKY.

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, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

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

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

The 143d meeting of the S. I. P. S. was held at 8:30 P. M., at Stapleton, S. I., February 21st, 1895, President A. Dejonge in the chair. Roll was called; present, Messrs. A. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, A. Lienhardt, Henry Obert, Edgar R. Carter, Chas. Horrman, Dr. R. Roehre and Oscar Dejonge, In the absence of the secretary Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed to act.

The minutes of the 142d meeting were adopted as read. A communication was read from Mr. E. W. Heusinger, who has changed his address to P. O. Box 1025, San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Geo. H. Watson tendered his resignation as a member of the S. I. P. S. owing to his health. It was moved and seconded that his resignation be accepted with regrets. On motion of Henry Clotz, Mr. Geo. H. Watson was made an honorary member of the Society, which was carried unanimously and the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Watson of his election. A communication was read from Mr. John N. Reynolds, changing his address to No. 1138 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

The Society has been presented with the following: Catalogue for 1895 from A. E. Glasewald; No. 12 of the Postal Card Society from A. Lohmeyer and Davison's Philatelic Concordance and Addressbook from Mr. Alvah Davison, and for all of which the hearty thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

The Exchange Manager reported that he had received a number of books to place on circuit among the members; the books had been received from outside friends as well as members of the Society, and he wishes to express his thanks for the same. The Exchange Department of the S. I. P. S. is open for business and the manager would be pleased to hear from those who wish to dispose of any good stamps through this Department of the S. I. P. S.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 10:10 P. M.

Next meeting on Thursday, March 21st, at 8 P. M.

EDGAR R. CARTER, Sec'y pro tem.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c.] MAR. 30 1895. [Single Copies, 5cts
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PORTUGAL.

1000 REIS—I MILREIS.—\$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1853.

Embossed on white wove paper. Portrait of Dona Maria. Sizes: 5r, $19\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; 25r, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 50r, $21 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; 100r, $19\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



- 1 5r brown
- 2 5r red brown
- 3 5r yellow brown
- 4 25r pale blue
- 5 25r blue
- 6 25r dull blue

- 7 50r blue green
- 8 100r lilac

Reprints.

1864.

Embossed on ordinary white wove paper.

- 9 5r chocolate brown
- 10 25r blue
- 11 50r yellow green
- 12 100r lilac

The principal differences between the reprints and the originals are as follows:

5 reis

1° The color.

2° A defect in the neck, which makes the Adam's apple appear very large.

25 reis

1° The burelage of the groundwork in the original is sharp and clear, while in the reprints it is blurred in several places.

2° The upper and lower right hand corners are very thick and blurred.

50 reis

1° The color, which is yellow green in the reprint, whereas in the original it is blue green.

2^o There is a small break in the upper right hand diagonal line of the frame of the reprint.

3^o The initials of the engraver (A. B. F.) which on the original are plainly discernible in the lower part of the bust, do not show in the reprint.

100 reis

The only difference we can see is in the frame, which is heavier in the reprint, especially the small vertical lines at top and bottom at each side of the frame.

1890.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

- 13 5r chocolate brown
- 14 25r blue
- 15 50r green
- 16 100r lilac

Apart from the paper, these reprints are the same as the preceding, excepting, however, the reprint of the 5 reis, for which a new die was made, different from the old die, in that the new die has no curl at the back of the chignon and the flaw in the neck has been corrected.

February 1st, 1855.

Embossed on white wove paper. Portrait of Dom Pedro V. Sizes: 5r, 20x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 25r, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x23 mm.; 50r, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 100r, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Of the 5r there are five types, and of the 25r there are two types.

The distinguishing features of the five types of the 5r are as follows:

Type I. The circle containing the head is composed of 75 pearls; the E and I of "CORREIO" are a little higher than the other letters; the loop; of the spandrels to the right and left of "CORREIO" and "REIS" are very large; the letters of "CORREIO" and "REIS" are small and are not close to the circle.

Type II. There are 76 pearls in the circle; the I of "CORREIO" is lower than the other letters, and the second R almost touches the circle. The loops of the spandrels are very small, and the letters of "CORREIO" and "REIS" are large.

Type III. There are 89 pearls in the circle; the first R of "CORREIO" has a short tail and the second R touches the circle. The letters are large and the loops of the spandrels small.

Type IV. There are 82 pearls in the circle; the I of "CORREIO" is higher than the other letters. The letters do not touch the circle and are of medium size. The loops of the spandrels are very large.

Type V. There are 76 pearls in the circle, as in type I, but the letters of "CORREIO" are large and the two RR are shorter than the other letters. The S of "REIS" is

near the spandrel, the loops of which are of medium size.

The differences between the two types of 25r are as follows:

Type I. There is a white line around the bearded circle containing the head. The pearls of the circle touch one another; the RR of "CORREIO" are wide apart and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad at the base.

Type II. The white line is only at the sides of the bearded circle, the pearls of which do not touch. The RR of "CORREIO" are close together and 2 mm. broad at the base.



- 17 5r red brown, Type I
- 18 5c red brown " II
- 19 5r red brown " III
- 20 5r red brown " IV
- 21 5r red brown " V
- 22 25r blue, Type I
- 23 25r blue " II
- 24 50r green
- 25 100r lilac

Reprints.

1855.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

- 26 5r brown, Type I
- 27 25r blue
- 28 50r green
- 29 100r lilac

Reprints of the 5r are made from a re-engraved die. The color and the paper, however, are sufficient to distinguish them from the originals. The reprints of the 25r are made from Type II.

May, 1856.

Type similar to preceding issue, but with the hair curled, instead of straight. Embossed on white wove paper. There are two types of the 25r, Type I having finer network than Type II.



- 30 5r red brown
- 31 5r yellow brown
- 32 5r bistre brown
- 33 5r brown
- 34 25r blue, Type I
- 35 25r blue " II

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

- 36 5r brown
- 37 25r blue, Type I

January, 1857.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

- 38 25r rose, Type II

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

- 39 25r rose, Type I

1862-64.

Embossed on white wove paper. Portrait of Dom Luis. Sizes: 5r, 20x23½mm.; 10r, 20½x23mm.; 25r, 19½x22mm.; 50r, 20x23mm.; 100r, 19½x23mm.

There are two types of the 5r; in Type I the distance between 5 and "REIS" is 3mm., in Type II it is 2mm.



- 39a 5r brown, Type I (Sept., 1862)
- 40 5r brown, Type II (" ")
- 41 5r red brown, Type I (Sept., 1862)
- 42 5r red brown, Type II (" ")
- 43 5r bistre brown, Type I (Sept., 1862)
- 44 5r bistre brown, Type II (" ")
- 45 10r deep yellow (March, 1863)
- 46 10r orange (July, 1862)
- 47 25r rose (" ")
- 48 25r deep rose (July, 1862)
- 49 50r yellow green (April, 1864)
- 50 50r blue green (July, 1862)
- 51 100r lilac (July, 1862)

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

- 52 5r brown, Type I
- 53 5r brown, " II
- 54 10r yellow
- 55 25r rose
- 56 50r green
- 57 100r lilac

1866 67.

Embossed on white wove paper. Size 20¼ x24 mm.

There are two types of the 5 reís; in type I the distance between the numeral 5 at the right and the end of the label is 1 mm., and in type II it is 1½ mm.



- 58 5r black, Type I (July 25, 1886)
- 59 5r gray black, Type I, (July 25, 1866)
- 60 5r black, Type II (July 25, 1866)
- 61 5r gray black, Type II (July 25, 1866)
- 62 10r yellow (Jan., 1867)
- 63 10r orange (July 25, 1866)
- 64 20r bistre (Aug., 1866)
- 65 25r rose (Jan., 1867)
- 66 50r green (July 25, 1866)
- 67 80r orange (Sept., 1866)
- 68 80r deep orange (Sept., 1866)
- 69 100r lilac (Feb., 1867)
- 70 120r blue (" ")

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

- 71 5r black
- 72 10r yellow
- 73 20r bistre
- 74 25r rose
- 75 50r yellow green
- 76 80r orange
- 77 100r lilac
- 78 120r blue

1867-70.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½.

- 79 5r black, Type I (Nov., 1867)
- 80 5r gray black, Type I (Nov., 1867)
- 81 5r black, Type II (Nov., 1867)
- 82 5r gray black, Type II (Nov., 1867)
- 83 10r yellow (Nov., 1867)
- 84 10r orange yellow (Nov., 1867)
- 85 20r bistre (July, 1867)
- 86 25r rose (Sept., 1867)
- 87 25r deep rose (Sept., 1867)
- 88 50r green (July, 1868)
- 89 50r yellow green (July, 1868)
- 90 80r orange (Sept., 1867)
- 91 80r deep orange (Sept., 1867)
- 92 100r lilac (March, 1869)
- 93 100r dark lilac (March, 1869)
- 94 120r blue (Nov., 1867)
- 95 120r pale blue (Nov., 1867)
- 96 240r violet (1870)
- 97 240r deep violet (1870)

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

Perforated 13.

- 98 5r black
- 99 10r yellow
- 100 20r bistre
- 101 25r rose
- 102 50r yellow green
- 103 80r orange
- 104 100r lilac
- 105 100r violet
- 106 120r sky blue
- 107 240r violet

1870-73.

Similar to preceding issue with value on label with straight ends. Embossed on white wove paper. Size 20½x23¾mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

- 108 5r black (Dec., 1870)
- 109 10r yellow (Jan., 1871)
- 110 20r olive bistre (Dec., 1870)
- 111 25r rose (Dec., 1870)
- 112 50r green " "
- 113 80r orange (Oct., 1870)
- 114 100r lavender (April, 1871)
- 115 100r lilac " "
- 116 120r blue (Dec., 1871)
- 117 120r pale blue (Dec., 1871)

- 118 240r mauve (Sept., 1873)
- 119 240r deep mauve " "

II. Perforated 13.

- 120 5r black
- 121 10r yellow
- 122 20r olive bistre
- 123 25r rose
- 124 50r green
- 125 80r orange
- 126 100r lilac
- 127 120r blue
- 128 240r mauve
- 129 240r deep mauve

III. Perforated 14.

- 130 25r rose
- 131 80r orange
- 132 100r lilac

It is probable that other values exist with this perforation, but we have seen only the 25r and 80r, while the 100r is chronicled by Mr. Marsden.

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 133 5r black
- 134 10r yellow
- 135 20r olive bistre
- 136 25r rose

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 137 5r black
- 138 10r yellow
- 139 25r rose
- 140 50r green
- 141 120r sky blue
- 142 240r bright mauve

August 2d, 1875.

Same type, impression etc. as preceding issue.

I. Perforated 12½.

- 143 15r lilac brown
- 144 150r blue
- 145 150r pale blue
- 146 300r mauve
- 147 300r pale mauve

II. Perforated 13.

- 148 15r lilac brown
- 149 150r blue
- 150 150r pale blue
- 151 300r mauve
- 152 300r pale mauve

Variety: Imperforate.

- 153 150r lilac brown
- 154 150r blue

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 155 150r blue

1879-80.

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

I. Perforated 12½.

- 156 10r blue green (July, 1879)
- 157 10r yellow green (June, 1880)
- 158 50r pale blue (May, 1879)
- 159 50r deep blue " "
- 160 150r yellow (May, 1880)

II. Perforated 13.

- 161 10r blue green
- 162 10r yellow green
- 163 50r pale blue
- 164 50r deep blue
- 165 150r yellow

January, 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19¾ x 23½ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

- 166 25r pearl

II. Perforated 13.

- 167 25r pearl

1880-81.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 5r, 20x20½ mm.; 25r, 19¾ x 23½ mm.; 50r, 20x24 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 168 5r black (June 1880)
- 169 25r lilac gray (May, 1880)
- 170 25r mauve (1881)
- 171 50r blue (Jan., 1881)

1882-84.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 5r, 18¾ x 22½ mm.; 10r, 20½ x 23½ mm.; 25r, 20x24 mm.; 50r, 19x23½ mm.



I. Perforated 11½.

- 172 5r slate (March 1, 1883)
- 173 5r gray (March, 1882)
- 174 10r green (" ")
- 175 25r brown (" ")
- 176 25r red brown (July 1, 1884)
- 177 50r blue (July, 1882)

II. Perforated 12½.

- 178 5r slate
- 179 5r gray
- 180 10r green
- 181 25r brown
- 182 25r red brown
- 183 50r blue

III. Perforated 13.

- 184 5r slate
- 185 5r gray
- 186 10r green
- 187 25r brown
- 188 25r red brown
- 189 50r blue

June 1884.

A. Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper. Size 18¾ x 22½ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

- 190 500r black

II. Perforated 13.

- 191 500r black

B. Same type as the issue of 1870-73. Embossed on ordinary white wove paper.

I. Perforated 12½.
192 1000r black

II. Perforated 13.
193 1000r black
July, 1884.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20x23¼ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.
194 2r black

II. Perforated 13.
195 2r black

1885.

A. Same type as the issue of 1870-80. Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

There are two types of the 15r, and two types of the 25r rose. In type I of the 15r, the figure 5 of 15 at the right in the upper label is 1mm., from the frame; in type II it is 1½., mm from the frame. In type I of the 20r rose, the figures of value are some distance apart and close to the end of the label; in type II the figures are closer together and further from the end of the label.

I. Perforated 11½.
196 80r orange

II. Perforated 12½.
197 10r yellow green
198 15r lilac brown, Type I.
199 20r pale bistre
200 20r rose, Type I
201 20r rose " II
202 80r yellow
203 80r orange yellow
204 100r lavender
205 150r yellow
206 300r violet

III. Perforated 13.
207 10r yellow green
208 15r bistre brown, Type I
209 15r pale lilac brown, Type I
210 15r brown, Type II
211 20r pale bistre
212 20r rose, Type I
213 20r rose "
214 80r yellow
215 80r orange yellow
216 100r lavender

217 150r yellow
218 300r violet

B. Same type as the issues of 1882-84. Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

I. Perforated 11½.
219 5r slate
220 5r gray
221 10r green
222 50r blue
223 50r deep blue

II. Perforated 12½.
224 5r gray
225 10r green
226 25r brown
227 50r blue
228 500r black

III. Perforated 13.
229 5r gray
230 10r green
231 25r brown
232 50r blue

July, 1887.

Typographed on thick smooth white wove paper.

The 500r is of the same type as the same value of the issue of June 1884. Sizes: 20r 20½x23½mm.; 25r, 19x22mm.



I. Perforated 11½.
233 20r rose
234 25r lilac
235 25r red lilac
236 25r purple lilac

II. Perforated 12½.
237 500r lilac

1892.

Typographed on various papers. Portrait of Dom Carlos I. Size 20¼x23¼mm.



A. Thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

I. Perforated 11½.
238 5r yellow (June 1)
239 25r green (May 1)

- II. Perforated 12½.
 240 10r reddish violet (June 1)
 241 15r chocolate (Sept. 1)
 242 20r lavender (" ")
 243 50r blue (June 1)
 244 75r carmine (Nov. 15)
 245 80r yellow green

- III. Perforated 13.
 246 10r reddish violet
 247 15r chocolate
 248 20r lavender
 249 50r blue
 250 75r carmine
 251 80r yellow green

B. Thick smooth chalky white wove paper, colored on surface.

I. Perforated 12½.

- 252 100r brown on buff paper
 253 150r carmine on rose paper

II. Perforated 13.

- 254 100r brown on buff paper
 255 200r dark blue on buff paper
 256 300r dark blue on blue paper

July 23, 1892.

Provisional issue.

5 and 10 reis stamps of the issue of 1885, surcharged horizontally "Provisorio" in black.



Perforated 11½.

- 257 5r slate, black surcharge
 258 10r green " "

End of 1892.

Provisional issue.

A. 15 reis stamps of the issue of August 2d, 1875, surcharged diagonally in red "Provisorio."



Perforated 13.

- 259 15r lilac brown, red surcharge

B. 50 reis stamps of the issue of July, 1892 surcharge diagonally in red "PROVISORIO."



Perforated 11½.

- 260 50r blue, red surcharge

C. Stamps of the issue of 1885 surcharged diagonally in red or black "Provisorio."



I. Perforated 11½.

- 261 5r slate, red surcharge
 262 10r green " "



II. Perforated 12½.

- 263 80r yellow, black surcharge

III. Perforated 13.

- 264 15r pale lilac brown, Type I, red surcharge
 265 15r bistre brown, Type I, red surcharge
 266 15r brown, Type II, red surcharge

D. Stamps of the issue of July, 1887, surcharged diagonally in black "Provisorio".



Perforated 11½.

- 268 20r rose, black surcharge
 269 25r red lilac, black surcharge

1893.

Provisional issue.

A. Stamps of the issues of 1885 and July, 1887, surcharged diagonally "Provisorio"

and horizontally in upper left hand corner "1893."



I. Perforated 11½.

- 270 5r slate, red surcharge
- 271 10r green " "
- 272 20r rose, black surcharge
- 273 25r red lilac, black surcharge
- 274 50r blue, red surcharge

Varieties:

- a. 1983.
 - 275 10r green, red surcharge
- b. 1863.
 - 276 10r green, red surcharge

II. Perforated 12½.

- 277 80r yellow, black surcharge
- 278 80r orange yellow, black surcharge

B. 25 and 80 reis stamps of the preceding issue with additional surcharge of new value in the lower right-hand corner.



- Perforated 11½.
- 279 20r on 25r red lilac, black surcharge
- 280 50r on 80r orange yellow, black surcharge
- 281 75r on 80r orange yellow, black surcharge
- 282 75r on 80r yellow, black surcharge

March 4th, 1894.

Jubilee issue to commemorate the centenary of the Infante Henrique.

A. Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 30x20½ mm.

Perforated 14.



- 283 5r orange yellow
- 284 10r rose
- 285 15r brown
- 286 20r violet
- 287 25r green



- 288 50r blue
- 289 75r deep carmine
- 290 80r yellow green
- 291 100r light brown

B. Engraved on various papers.

I. White wove paper.



Perforated 14.

- 290 150r light carmine

II. Colored wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 291 300r dark blue on buff paper
- 292 500r brown violet on pale mauve paper
- 293 1000r blue black on pale gray paper

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

July, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20½x23½ mm.



- I. Perforated 12½.
 501 2½r bronze green
 502 2½r deep bronze green
- II. Perforated 13.
 503 2½r bronze green
 504 2½r deep bronze green
 1887.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

- I. Perforated 11½.
 505 2½r pale yellow green
 506 2½r bistre
- II. Perforated 12½.
 507 2½r pale yellow green
 508 2½r bistre
- III. Perforated 13.
 509 2½r pale yellow green
 510 2½r bistre

ENVELOPES.

January, 1879.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue. Embossed in upper right hand corner on buff wove paper.



- 1° Size 143x110 mm.
 601 25r blue
 602 25r dark blue
 603 50r rose
- 2° Size 140x75 mm.
 604 25r blue
 605 25r dark blue
 606 50r rose
- 3° Size 112x72 mm.
 607 25r blue
 608 25r dark blue
 609 50r rose

1892.

Stamp of the same type as adhesives of the corresponding issue. Typographed in upper right-hand corner on buff wove paper.



- Size 145x110 mm.
 610 25r green
 611 50r pale blue

Stamps for the Red Cross Society.

1892.

Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper. Size 19¼x22mm. The cross and the horizontal and diagonal lines of the ground-work are printed in red, the remainder in black.



- Perforated 12.
 1001 black and red

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Portugal.

PORTUGUESE CONGO.

Currency: 1000 REIS. — 1 MILREIS. — \$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on various papers. Size 19½x22¼ mm.



- A. White wove paper.
 I. Perforated 11½.
 1 50r light blue
 2 75r rose
 3 80r yellow green
- II Perforated 12½.
 4 5r yellow

- 5 10r reddish violet
- 6 15r chocolate
- 7 20r lavender
- 8 25r blue green

B. Colored wove paper.

I. Perforated 11½.

- 9 100r brown on buff paper

II. Perforated 12½.

- 10 150r carmine on rose paper
- 11 200r dark blue on light blue paper
- 12 300r dark blue on buff paper

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19¼ x 22¼ mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 101 2½r brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no forgeries of these stamps.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1,000 REIS—1 MILREIS—\$1.00 U. S. Currency. 16 REIS—1 TANGA.—\$0.02 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 1st, 1871.

Typographed on thin hard toned white wove paper, very brittle. The background is formed of 33 lines. The S and R of *SERVICO* are smaller and the E larger than the other letters. The ornaments between *SERVICO POSTAL* and *INDIA PORT* are composed of four dashes. The figures of value are large and REIS is in tall thin Roman capitals. Size 18x21 mm.



Perforated 14 to 18, single and compound.

- 1 10r black
- 2 20r dark carmine
- 3 40r prussian blue
- 4 100r yellow green
- 5 200r ochre

End of 1871.

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

Perforated 14 to 18 single and compound.
6 20r dark carmine

1872.

Type similar to the preceding issue. Typographed on stout white wove paper, highly surfaced.

Perforated 13, 13½, and 16, single and compound.

- 7 10r black
- 8 20r orange vermilion
- 9 200r ochre
- 10 300r deep red violet
- 11 600r deep red violet
- 12 900r deep red violet

This is the first time; the 200 reis of this issue has been catalogued; we have seen a copy of this stamp in the collection of Mr. Wm. Herrick.

The 600r has never been met with, although it is quite certain that it was issued.

May, 1872.

Type similar to preceding issue. Typographed on stout white wove paper. The background is formed of 44 lines; the S, E and R of *SERVICO* are the same size as the other letters of this word; the ornaments at the sides are formed of five dots; the figures of value are large; REIS is in tall block capitals.



Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

- 13 10r black
- 14 20r vermilion
- 15 40r ultramarine
- 16 40r prussian blue
- 17 100r yellow green
- 18 100r blue green
- 19 200r yellow
- 20 300r violet
- 21 600r violet
- 22 900r violet

a. Varieties: *Tête-bêche*.

- 23 40r blue
- b. Imperforate.
- 24 300r violet

June, 1872.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white laid paper.

Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

- 25 10r black
- 26 20r vermilion
- 27 40r blue
- 28 100r green
- 29 200r yellow

Variety: Double impression of figures of value.

30 40r blue

January, 1873.

Same type as the issue of May, 1872. Typographed on tough white wove paper slightly blued.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

31 20r vermilion

July, 1873.

Same type as the issue of Sept. 1st, 1871, with lines deepened. Typographed on tough white wove paper slightly blued.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

32 10r black

33 20r vermilion

34 300r violet

35 600r violet

36 900r violet

Varieties:

a Figure 1 inverted.

37 10r black

b. Double impression of the figures of value.

38 900r violet

Specimens of this issue are found on yellowish paper caused by the chemical action of the gum. Some stamps of this issue are also found watermarked in double lined capitals with part of "Hodgkinson & Co.," the name of the manufacturers of the paper. The initials are 11mm., and the other letters 9 mm., high. The principal test to distinguish the stamps of this issue from those of the first and third issues is by the third line from the right in the background which in the second issue is always complete, while in the two other issues it is generally broken.

1874.

Same type as the issue of May, 1872. Typographed on white paper with a gray burelage; watermarked with crossed lines forming lozenges.

Perforated 14.

39 100r blue green

End of 1874.

Same type as the issue of July, 1873, but with the figures of value smaller, and the A of INDIA without cross-bar.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

40 10r black

41 20r vermilion

Variety: Broken die, having a flaw on the

upper part of the oval bands, and usually with figures of value slanting slightly.

42 10r black

April, 1875.

Same type as the issue of May, 1872, but with the figures of value smaller. Typographed on white wove paper slightly blued.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

43 10r black

44 15r rose

45 20r vermilion

Varieties:

a. Inverted figures of value.

46 15r rose

b. O missing from 20.

47 20r vermilion

c. Figures of value sideways.

48 20r vermilion

d. Imperforate horizontally.

49 15r rose

The paper of this issue is watermarked with the makers' name as the issue of July, 1873. Specimens are also found on yellowish paper, caused by the chemical action of the gum.

March, 1876.

Similar to the issue of April, 1875, but recut. The v of SERVICO is barred and the groundwork is formed of from 41 to 43 lines. Typographed on bluish white wove paper.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

50 10r black

51 15r rose

52 20r vermilion

53 40r blue

54 100r green

55 200r yellow

56 300r violet

57 600r violet

58 900r violet

Varieties:

a. without figure of value.

59 violet

b. Double impression.

60 10r black

c. Imperforate vertically.

61 10r black

Some of the sheets of this and the two following issues are watermarked "Spicer Bros." in double lined capitals; the initial letters being 18 mm., and the others 15 mm., high. The principal test between this issue and that of April 1875 is not the bar of the

v, as this bar does not always show very clearly, owing to defective printing, but the test is as follows: In the original, the 11th and 12th lines above the \times are parallel to each other, while in the re-cut these two lines, at about 2 mm., from the top, diverge to the right and left respectively, especially the right one.

May, 1876.

Type same as the issue of 1874, but re-cut. The v of *SERVICO* is barred: the ornaments at the sides are composed of 5 dots, instead of four dashes.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

- 62 10r black
63 20r vermillion

Variety: Double impression of the figures of value.

- 64 20r vermillion

June, 1877.

I. Similar to preceding issue, with the addition of a seven rayed star above the figure of value and a horizontal white line below *REIS*.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

- 65 10r black

II. Same type as the issue of March, 1876, but re-cut, with the addition of a seven rayed star above the figure of value and a horizontal line below *REIS*.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

- 66 10r black

III. Same as the preceding, but again re-cut. There is a white space of $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. between the background and the oval band.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

- 67 10r black
68 15r rose
69 20r vermillion
70 40r blue
71 100r green
72 200r yellow
73 300r violet
74 600r violet
75 900r violet

Varieties:

- a. Without figures of value.
76 blue
b. Imperforate.
77 10r black
78 40r blue
79 200r yellow

July 15th, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 21x24 mm.



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

- 80 5r black
81 10r yellow
82 20r bistre
83 25r rose
84 40r blue
85 50r green
86 100r lilac
87 200r orange
88 300r brown

II. Perforated 13.

- 89 5r black
90 10r yellow
91 20r bistre
92 25r rose
93 40r blue
94 50r green
95 100r lilac
96 200r orange
97 300r brown

Reprints.

1886.

Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 98 5r black
- 99 10r yellow
- 100 20r olive
- 101 25r rose
- 102 40r blue
- 103 50r gray green
- 104 100r lilac
- 105 200r orange
- 106 300r brown

1880-81.

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

I. Perforated 12½.

- 107 10r green (Sept., 1880)
- 108 25r slate gray (Sept., 1880)

- 109 25r dark mauve (1881)
- 110 40r yellow (Feb. 1881)
- 111 50r blue (Jan. 1881)

II. Perforated 13.

- 112 10r green
- 113 25r slate gray
- 114 25r dark mauve
- 115 40r yellow
- 116 50r blue

Reprints.

1885.

Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, un gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 117 10r green
- 118 25r gray
- 119 25r mauve
- 120 40r yellow
- 121 50r blue

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

KOUNGOUR. (Perm.)

1890

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed size 14½x22mm.

Perforated 11½.

There are two types for the 1kop, one having a dot after the figure 1 in each corner the other without.



- 1 1k black on dark blue
 - 2 2k black on rose
- Variety: Tête bêche.*
- 3 2k black on rose

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22x30mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 4 1k yellow
- 5 2k green
- 6 5k blue
- 7 10k carmine

Variety: Tête bêche.

- 8 10k carmine

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x27mm.



- 9 1k orange yellow
- 10 2k yellow green

KOUZNIETZ. (Saratoff.)

January 1, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.

1 5k mauve

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 19x27 mm.



Perforated 13½.

2 5k blue, pink and black

КОЗИЕЛЕТЗ. (Tschernigoff.)

1867.

Color on thick yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 21 x23mm.



1 3k bronze

186(?).

Same on white wove paper.

2 3k grey blue

3 3k purple

There is some doubt about the genuineness of these two stamps.

1874.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, oval, size 25½x19½mm.



4 3k bronze

КРАПИВНА. (Tula.)

January 1, 1870.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 20x26 mm.



1 3k dark blue

Same on white wove paper.

2 2k dark blue

Same on yellowish quadrille paper.

3 3k dark blue

Suppressed January 1st, 1878.

КРАСНОУФИМСК. (Perm.)

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22 mm.



Perforated 12.

1 2k red

КРАСНЫ. (Smolensk.)

July ? 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 29 mm.



1 3k red
1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x29 mm.



2 3k blue

KREMENTSCHOUNG. (Poltava.)

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x21½ mm.



1 3k bistre

January, 1878.

Same, color changed.

2 3k yellow

August, 1878.

Same, color changed.

3 3k orange

1883.

Same, color changed.

4 3k yellowish brown

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x21 mm.



5 3k yellowish brown

LEBEDIN. (Charkoff.)

January 1, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x27mm.



Perforated 12.

1 5k bright blue (shades)

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

2 5k bright blue

March (?) 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x24½ mm.



Perforated 13½.

3 5k light blue and dark blue

LGOFF. (Koursk.)

July 13, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x27 mm.



1 5k red, green, buff and black

Variety: Stamp printed sideways.

2 5k red, green, buff and black

January 1887.

Same, color changed.

3 5k red, green, slate and black

Variety: Stamp printed sideways.

4 5k red, green slate and black

July, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21x29 mm.



Perforated 11½.

5 5k light blue and dark blue

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.

6 5k pink and red

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.

7 5k light yellow green and dark green

ЛИБЕДИАН. (Tamboff).

1880.

Color on white wove paper, type set, size
31½x20 mm.



1 5k green

1881.

Color on white wove paper, type set,
size 25x32½ mm.



2 5k mauve and yellow

Variety: The figures of value are inverted.

3 5k mauve and yellow

1882 (?).

Color on white wove paper, litho-
graphed, size 32½x25 mm. 3 types.



4 5k mauve

1882.

Color on white wove paper, litho-
graphed, size 20½x15 mm.



5 5k purple

Varieties:

a. Printed sideways.

6 5k purple

b. Rouletted (unofficially?).

7 5k purple

July 1st, 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm. 10 types showing only trifling differences printed in two horizontal rows.



8 5k black on purple

1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm.



Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$.

9 5k blue

1887.

Same, color changed.

Perforated 10.

10 5k pale rose

1888?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



11 5k red and blue

September, 1888.

Color on surface colored paper, embossed, size $24\frac{1}{2} \times 36$ mm.



12 5k red on yellow

1891.

Same, color changed.

13 5k black on yellow green

1892.

Same, color changed.

14 5k black on blue green

1894.

Same type, embossed on white wove paper.

15 5k ultramarine blue

LIVNY. (Orel.)

1871.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, diameter $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Scalloped edges.

1 3k black on carmine

2 3k black on dark maroon

1873.

Same with value crossed out and new value added in manuscript.

3 5k on 3k black on carmine

1873.

Color on white wove paper, engraved, size 18×21 mm.



4 5k vermilion

Variety: Worn engraving, the ground work lines have disappeared.

5 5k vermilion

1875.

Color on white wove paper, same type retouched with value added in corners, size 18x21 mm.



6 5k vermilion

July 19, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x25 mm.



Perforated 13½.

7 5k blue green

April, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

8 5k blue

1894.

Color on white wove paper, engraved. Size 19x26 mm.



Perforated 13½.

9 5k blue

POSTAGE DUE.

February, 1875.

Color on white wove paper. Same as 1875 postage stamps.

51 5k greenish blue

End 1880.

Same, color changed.

52 5k green

ЛОУБНЫ. (Poltava.)

January 20th, 1879.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x26 mm.



1 5k pale vermilion

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x25 mm. No value. (For annual subscribers.)



2 no value, bistre

3 no value, dark brown

January, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x25 mm.



4 5k pale vermilion

5 5k bright pink

1885.

Color on white wove paper.

Same as January, 1879, but color changed.

6 5k bright pink

Variety: *tte béche*.
7 5k bright pink

January 1st, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x26½ mm.

Similar to previous issue, but the last letter of the top word is a K.



8 5k bright pink

June 13th, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x25½ mm.

Similar to previous issue, but instead of an ornamental line under No. there is a plain straight line.



9 5k pink

February, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 26½x20½ mm.



10 5k carmine and green

Variety: *tte béche*.

11 5k carmine and green

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x33 mm.



Perforated 11½.

12 5k gold, pale green and black

LOUGA. (St. Petersburg.)

1871.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, oval stamp. No value indicated



1 (5k) ultramarine

1871 ?

Embossed in color on white wove paper, oval stamp, size 24x28 mm.

Similar to previous issue, but with larger crown. No value indicated.



2 (5k) dark ultramarine (shades)

September, ? 1877.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, oval stamp, size 23½x27½ mm. No value indicated.



Scalloped edges.

3 (5k) ultramarine

End 1878.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, size 23x28 mm.



Perforated 11½.

4 5k dull ultramarine

5 5k dark prussian blue

Variety: tête bêche.

6 5k dark prussian blue

1883.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, size 23½x28½ mm.

Similar to previous issue but crown is more open and letters and star are larger.



Perforated 10.

7 5k blue

8 5k dark prussian blue

Variety: Unperforated.

9 5k blue

1885.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, size 23x28 mm.

Similar to two previous issues but star has seven points instead of six.



Perforated 12½.

10 5k dark prussian blue

July, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x29 mm.



Perforated 12.

11 5k pale red

Varieties:

a. Tête bêche.

12 5k pale red

b. Unperforated horizontally.

13 5k pale red

c. Tête bêche and unperforated horizontally.

14 5k pale red

1889.

Same on white batonne paper.

15 5k red

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x29 mm.

Similar to previous issue, but ornaments on each side of "3" are colored instead of white.



16 3k vermilion red
 January 1894.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 23x29½ mm.



Perforated 11½.
 17 7k blue

POSTAGE DUE.

1880 (?)
 Color on white wove paper, oval hand
 stamp, size 38x22½ mm.



51 5k dull greenish blue
 52 5k blue

ENVELOPES.

July 1886.
 Same as postage stamp of same date
 printed in left upper corner.
 Size 150x116mm.
 101 3k pale red on white wove p.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, February, 1895.

I have already told you of the formation of an Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society of London to pronounce on doubtful stamps, and of its successful operation. A German contemporary now suggests the following: "A central office to be created, which has on its books the names of specialists for every particular country. Collectors having a doubtful stamp to send same to the secretary of the society to which they belong, such secretary to collect all those various specimens once a week, and to send same to the central bureau. There they would be classified according to countries, and sent to the various specialists in one parcel, who would return them again in one parcel, thus saving a great deal of unnecessary clerical labor. The fee for such examination to be nominal." The last condition will be enough to kill the idea: a merely nominal fee would result in collectors and small dealers sending for examination and opinion every stamp however common, which might be regarded by them as doubtful. Specialists would be flooded with absurd questions and their time would be so seriously encroached upon that they would be compelled to decline altogether to examine stamps for other collectors. As a rule, the leading specialists whose opinion would be worth having, are busy men and would not dream of laying themselves open to the unnecessary annoyance of such a plan. The Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society of London is formed on quite a different basis. It is not formed for the benefit of philatelic infants, but to set at rest doubts that reasonably exist in the minds of advanced collectors. Any respectable dealer can and will pronounce on ordinary forgeries, but there are some forgeries that are calculated to throw dust in the eyes of anyone from a Benton in the matter of surcharges to a Bacon in Japanese. It is to set such doubts at rest that our philatelic experts have been formed into a committee. The fee of 2s.6d. per stamp for examination protects them from being flooded by philatelic tyros with unimportant stamps for their opinion.

Federation seems to be looming up in the near future, with all its philatelic consequences in the Australian Colonies. The Australasian Premiers have met and agreed to a bill entitled "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act," which provides that a convention to frame the Federal Constitution shall be formed, and ten representatives of each colony elected on the Legislative Assembly Franchise, that when a constitution has been framed the convention shall adjourn for not more than two months to permit of its being criticised; and that after it has been adopted by the convention it shall be referred to the direct vote of the electorate for acceptance or rejection. Federation, as in the case of Canada, will of course, mean one series of postage stamps, and will presumably sweep away the present separate issues for Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—that is to say, one series will take the place of half a dozen.

And then will come the day of enhanced profits for those who have "stocked" Australian colonies.

According to the precedent of the enormous rise in prices which has followed the federation of the British North American Colonies and the Leeward Islands, the stamps of the separate issues, especially the earlier issues, will go up with a bound, and Australians which have been drooping of late will rise higher than ever.

And how will friend Castle feel in that day. Bad—internally—I should say. The contemplation of the "might have been" will then be a sore point. But he sold with this in sight. Possibly the drooping market affected him more than the chances of federation, for many do not believe it will come about.

On the lowest estimate I should say that the prices for all classes of Australians will double if we have federation, which in Castle's case would mean £20,000 instead of the £10,000 for which he sold his Australians.

By and by, mark my words, we shall have federation in South Africa, with another displacement of some half dozen separate issues in favor of one series, probably including the Transvaal, if we may accept the prophetic fears of General Jonbert.

But what a pity it is that we cannot federate into one all the surcharging colonies of France and Portugal, with Mr. Benton as philatelic governor general for the lot. Then there would be no more surcharges from those prolific sinners to vex the philatelic soul. Then M. Benton, instead of running the risk of being regarded as a somewhat unreasonable collector, would be duly chronicled as a philatelic saint. Therefore, agitate for! vote for! L. Benton as governor general of all surcharging states and here's my vote on the nail.

The Australian premiers, however, do not see their way to recommend the adoption of Imperial Penny postage—at present. In fact they have passed the following resolution: "That while sympathising with Mr. Henniker Heaton in his desire to reduce ocean postage, we deem the time

for such a measure inopportune." No one who considers for a moment what a terrible financial crisis Australia has lately been passing through, will wonder that the premiers shrunk from recommending the expenditure which might have to be faced for a few years consequent on the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage. But it will come in good time.

According to the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* the young queen Wilhelmina of Holland is "quite a keen philatelist, with an eye for watermarks and perforations and other minutiae of the cult."

There is much speculation here just now as to whether Mr. L. Levison who is on a visit to this country from your side, intends to put his collection into the hands of one of our stamp auctioneers for sale. Some industrious body has started the rumor that he contemplates doing so; consequently we are waiting, open mouthed, to swallow up Mr. Levison's gems.

Mr. Hilckes in his *S. C. F.* speaks of your new price catalogue as "the ideal," but of course the critic must put in an "if" or a "but," so he makes the guess that you are probably weak in English colonial pricings. Says he, "we don't think, however, that the prices quoted for English colonials reflect the true state of the English market, though in some cases the prices are recorded with admirable fidelity." Now, I happen to know, quite accidentally from an out side source, that one of the very best authorities on the pricing of English colonials has been consulted by you. He is a philatelist who probably has a wider and longer experience of the English market so far as English colonials are concerned than any other who could be mentioned. He is acknowledged by the leading philatelists of the London Society to be one of the keenest men in the English market. He probably handles more English colonials in a week than Mr. Hilckes does in a twelve-month. Nevertheless, prices and opinions will vary, and the most that can be done is to consult the best authorities. That I know you have done in the case of your new catalogue.

I note that you price many things that have never been priced before, among them the rare Natal 4d. C. C. perf. 12½. This stamp you price \$18.50 unused and \$5.00 used. I have only heard of one copy unused and that was sold for £6 (\$30.00), so that your pricing is, to say the least, moderate. For used copies our leading dealer asks 35s., nearly \$9.00. It is a discovery of recent years, and first turned up in Stanley Gibbons' current catalogue, where it is unpriced.

The idea of an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps has once more cropped up. This time it is to be in connection with the International Exhibition at Leipzig in 1897. It is suggested that committees should be formed in each country and to submit proposals as to what exhibits they can obtain. Each of these local committees to send a delegate to the exhibition. There is one great obstacle to the success of an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps, and I believe I have stated it more than once in my letter, and that is the increasing fastidiousness of all specialists for immaculate copies, and the consequent natural objection to submit the "immaculates" to any risk by exposure for exhibition purposes. Every year this objection

is a growing force, besides which the experience of some recent stamp exhibitions has not been of an encouraging character. If ever an International Exhibition of stamps worthy of the name is again got together it will be on the guarantee of a committee of fastidious specialists whose names will be an unquestionable assurance that every gem will be as safe from injury in the exhibition as if it were all the time reposing in the safe custody of its owner. It also means an ideal room, with no side lights, but lit entirely from a lofty roof, thus obviating all chance of delicate stamps being exposed to the terrible effects of the direct rays of the sun.

The *S. C. F.* says the collection submitted to auction by Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper on the 31st of January, of which I gave in my last letter so many quotations of the record prices which were realized, was in the market some time ago for £1500, that one dealer offered £800 for it, and that the price realized by auction totaled up to £2600.

Some amusement has been occasioned by the publication of a list of persons "dropped for non-payment of dues" in the International Philatelic Union. This society is commonly referred to amongst the knowing ones as "The I. P. U." It is a huge exchange society, having its headquarters here in London. The interesting list referred to is headed by Mr. Theodor Buhl, the well known dealer.

I noted in my last letter that Mr. Philbrick had sold his beautiful collection of English to Stanley Gibbons, and I hinted, despite that fact, that Mr. Philbrick Q. C., would still go on collecting, that it would be impossible for such a cultured philatelist to keep his hands off his old time hobby. It is therefore not surprising to find his name included amongst proposed new members in the International Philatelic Union.

Friend Brown tries to draw me in his February number. In a bit of chaff I recently referred to one of our "stateliest" philatelic journals often sending me to sleep. Brown now wants to know if the P. J. of G. B. is the one referred to. He asks, so blandly, "are *we* the literary opiate?" Why didn't he also ask at the same time, "are *we* the *stateliest* referred to?" Of course friend Brown is stately, but as to the opiate? well, I don't mind admitting that the P. J. of G. B. is not the philatelic opiate; and friend Brown knows it well. The "stateliest" and the chatty P. J. of G. B. would be a good philatelic mixture. Friend Brown has greatly improved his journal by availing himself of the assistance of a lady co-editor. Perhaps a *lady* co-editor on the London Philatelist would not be amiss. Ask Castle.

There has been a bit of a fizzle over the much advertised Nyassaland stamps. It is now proved that they were a mere speculation, and the Nyassaland Company has got into hot water with the home government for having attempted to issue stamps that had not been approved by the Portuguese government, and were not printed at the royal mint. Mr. Wm. Brown of Salisbury, was appointed agent for sale of the stamps in this country, and his name is a sufficient guarantee, that so far as he is concerned, the business is genuine. Of course under the circumstances he has stopped the sale.

It is a pity that we have not some philatelic authority to pronounce upon the question of the admission or non-admission of new countries, and even certain new issues, to our philatelic lists. There should be some such authority, and it should be composed of dealers and collectors who should scrutinize the claim of every new state, and if any evidence was forthcoming that the issue was merely made for collectors, the issue should be excluded from all dealers lists. Indeed I am inclined to think the boycott should extend even to chronicling. This conspiracy of silence would put an end to the swindling rubbish which is increasing at such a rapid pace as to threaten to choke the life out of philately.

Let the leading dealers put this suggestion into their pipes and smoke it. Now is the time to take action. If Moens, Gibbons, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and Senf, alone, were to put their heads together and say we will have a committee of experts made up of dealers and collectors and we will submit the question of the admission of every new stamp issuing state from this time forth, to the decision of that committee, the business would be satisfactorily settled. I know I shall be faced with the question, but do you think any dealer in his senses will wait for the decision of that committee before he sells a supply which he may have received? Not at all! no need to do that. Let every dealer do as he chooses in the matter of selling stamps received. Let him who buys and him who sells take the risk of the issue being excluded from the catalogues if they will. The dealer who sells obvious rubbish at the risk may put money into his pocket for a time, but it will be playing skittles with his reputation, and the collector who is so hasty to buy the rubbish deserves to find it excluded. The exclusion would render the stamps absolutely valueless. Who would give even five cents a thousand for an issue deliberately barred by the great firms I have mentioned.

I appeal to my fellow collectors in America to take up this question and not to let it sleep until it is settled in such a way as shall safeguard our hobby in the future from the free admission of international swindlers. The forger is not half so much to be dreaded as the international blackguards who are now making a business of swindling collectors by the manufacture of bogus stamps, that are postage stamps only in name and not in reality. We blind fools of collectors are buying worthless rubbish by the million solely because we are too apathetic to face the little exertion that is needed to put an end to the systematic robbery that goes on. We do protect each other from the forger and the re-printer, and we can protect ourselves also, if we like, from the manufacture of bogus novelties. Create an irresistible demand for revision, scrutiny and exclusion; flood your dealers with protests against the chronicling and advertising of rubbish; make life a burden to every man within your reach who deals in bogus novelties, and the end will assuredly come. Catalogues will be revised. Leading dealers will vie with each other in being most exclusive, and the sale will be unremuneratively restricted to the rag-tag and bobtail dealers in back streets and the manufacturers will cease for lack of returns.

Collectors may depend upon it that unless something is done and that before it is too late, the money that we locked up in our stamps will be in serious danger of panic or ruinous depreciation. We have put down the

forger, we have squelched the re-printer, and now we must concentrate our attention on this latest parasite. To begin let us make out a black list of countries which should be excluded from all serious collecting.

Once erect the barrier I suggest and the stamp issuing speculator will soon be in search of some more profitable means of keeping his carcass above the turf. If during the past five years every little state had to show cause, as we say in law, why it should be recognized as a legitimate stamp issuing state, our stamp catalogues would not be half the size they are to-day, and genuine issues would be even more sought after than they are. Unless we do something to protect ourselves, before long every little rock in the ocean upon which a seafowl can find a resting place will be converted into a stamp issuing principality *a la* principality of Trinidad.

Mr. Brown in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces, under the heading of "Turkish Postage and Revenue Stamps, 1865 and 1867," that he "intends commencing shortly a complete reference list of all stamps published since 1889, with their minutest variations. This list he promises to issue "year by year in book form."

Matters of interest from a philatelic point of view naturally crop up now and again in our parliamentary proceedings, as instance the following replies by Mr. Arnold Morley, the postmaster general, to questions put to him:—

On the 12th February in answer to Sir John Long, Mr. Arnold Morley said: "A charge of 2d. on the delivery of an unpaid inland card, which, if prepaid, might have been transmitted for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. may appear high, but prepayment is necessary to constitute a card a postcard. When posted unstamped the card can, under the regulations of the Postal Union, only be dealt with as an unpaid letter, and, in my judgment it is convenient to apply to inland postcards the rules which are enforced throughout the union in the case of international postcards. I may add that in other countries where the privilege of using private cards has been conceded the unstamped card is treated, as it is treated here, as an unpaid letter."

On the 15th February in answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Morley said: "I understand that the representation of Her Majesty on certain new Indian stamps has been altered so as to give a modern likeness. The stamps now in use in the United Kingdom are of comparatively recent design, the majority of them having been issued in the Queen's Jubilee year. I can see no necessity for replacing these stamps by fresh designs at the present moment, but the point referred to by the honorable member (the design of a modern likeness of the Queen for the stamps) is one that will naturally come up for consideration when a new series is called for."

On the 22d February Mr. Henniker Heaton again put a question on the subject of the Queen's likeness on our postage stamps and Mr. Morley in reply said: "The likeness of Her Majesty taken from Angeli's jubilee portrait, which has appeared on certain Indian stamps of recent issue is, I am informed, to be adopted for any further new Indian stamps required. The likeness on the foreign postcards introduced by the late Mr. Raikes was taken from the same portrait. I cannot pledge myself at this moment in regard to the design to be adopted for British stamps of new values hereafter, but the likeness of Her Majesty is one of the points which will have to be considered."

The new Indian stamps here referred to have not yet been issued, but those who want to study the portrait in question may find it on the current 2½d. and 5d. stamps of New Zealand. It is the design which has been publicly howled off our coinage.

On the other hand the Queen's head on our current coinage with its crown over the forehead and its graceful drapery of the head would make a very effective portrait for a new issue. The pimple like crown of Angeli's portrait perched on the back of the head is simply vile.

The idea of a postal union postage stamp common and acceptable to all countries in the Postal Union is being much discussed by our daily newspapers. The *Daily Chronicle* this morning in a leaderette says:—

“The project of a “postal union postage stamp” will commend itself to all who have dealings with foreign countries, especially Russia, with which we have neither money-order relations nor a parcel post. It would facilitate the transmission of small sums, and it would prevent the annoyance travellers experience in finding that stamps of one country are of no use in another. But it cannot be denied there are difficulties. The possibility of forgery must not be overlooked, and there is a more serious question. Each country in the Postal Union now virtually pays for the transmission of mails out of the stamps it sells. If a stamp bought in England can be used in Paris, France will get no return for the money that the handling and carrying of a letter costs her. It may be that the loss and gain in this respect would balance one another. But if a Belgian having bought stamps in Brussels visited Paris and wrote to London, King Leopold's Government would get the money and France and England would do the work. It is to be hoped the Postal Conference at Berne will seriously consider the proposal, but it is not so simple as it looks.”

In the *Westminster Gazette* this evening a correspondent writes as follows:—“An international stamp would be the greatest boon, not only for the travelling letter writers, but for every person who wishes to remit a small sum to a foreign correspondent. To send a shilling or a half crown to another country is at present a very expensive business. The insuperable difficulty appears to me to be the impossibility of fixing a uniform price. A sovereign will buy 96 British stamps at 2½d., 97 French stamps at 25 centimes, 102 German stamps at 20 pfennig, and from 105 to 115 Italian stamps at 25 centesimi, according to the rate of exchange. Would not everybody naturally buy the international stamp in the cheapest market? How would the exchequers of the other countries like the prospect?”

Another correspondent in the same issue says:—“The advantage of being able to use a German 2½d. stamp from here to Germany, and so on throughout the Union, would indeed be a boon, but how is the following difficulty to be overcome? Ninety-six 2½d. stamps cost £1. In Germany ninety-six 20 pfennig stamps (the equivalent) cost 19-20 marks, which equals barely 19s. In France, Belgium, Switzerland, ninety-six 25 centime stamps cost 24 francs, or a little over 19s. In Austria ninety-six 10 kreuzer stamps cost 9-60 florins, or only about 16s. Firms with a large Continental correspondence would doubtlessly take advantage of this, and the English Revenue would lose thereby. Perhaps some of your correspondents can solve this difficulty.”

Some months since, I gave you from our postal guide an elaborate code of letters by which it would be possible to discover by the letters on a post-

mark, at what hour a letter had been posted. Those who have vainly endeavored to master that code will be glad to learn that our masters of the post office have at last actually condescended to use the ordinary plebeian figures that are ordinarily used to indicate the hour of the clock. Hence, the postmark will in future tell in plain figures when a letter was posted;

More philately for the law courts. A dealer in the city of London is bringing an action for libel against another dealer in the same street. He lays the damages at £1000, and he says he intends to fight it out without listening to any compromise. The writ he tells me has been served, and he expects the trial to come on in a couple of months.

Stanley Gibbons have just brought out a very ingenious instrument for philatelists. It is a sort of combination tool, being a clip for fixing the hinge, a gauge measuring surcharges, and a magnifying glass. The novelty consists in the little clip for fixing the hinge. I have tried the arrangement and think it a decided gain over the ordinary finger and thumb business, as with its aid the hinge can be fixed with more precision. My difficulty in fixing a hinge is to attach it by only about an eighth of an inch close to the perforation and yet avoid the perforations. This little instrument makes this work easy. If you want to get at the character of a philatelist in the matter of neatness, look at the backs of his stamps. If the backs have an accumulation of old hinges, and if the latest edition of the hinge is dabbed on anyhow, covering the greater part of the back you may at once safely assume that there is not much real philately in the owner of the collection.

As a matter of fact I rarely come across a really well mounted collection. Stamps are generally crowded together far too much, and irregularly mounted. I was looking over a notable collection a few days since that came from your side of the water. The pages were full of gems, but badly crowded. The best mounted collection I have ever seen is that of Mr. Wright's English. Every stamp is in mint condition, and the spaces between each stamp is measured off with mathematical precision. But the most elaborate arrangement is that of Mr. Wright's co-authors of the forthcoming *magnum-opus* on our English postal issues—Mr. A. B. Creeke. Mr. Creeke mounts his English inside two sheets of glass in a locked frame. The advantage which he claims for this novel plan is that on the one side you can study the design of the stamp and on the other the watermark.

Unused copies are becoming more and more popular with specialists. One collector of my acquaintance makes a specialty of getting corner pairs with the margins attached, some of which are certainly interesting. Most collectors who can afford it now take pairs as well as singles. New issues are being less sought after than they were a few years since, except in the case of the very few countries that have never made stamps for collectors.

I must not omit to draw your attention to a couple of important discoveries by Mr. Castle. No. 1 is a 4d. star watermark Western Australia and No. 2 is two different gauges of perforation on one side of a stamp.

As to No. 1, a *star* watermark on a Western Australian fairly takes ones.

breath away. But here it is in black and white, on page 4 of the January issue of the *London Philatelist* in a paper on the issues of 1854 and 1861, read before the Philatelic Society of London. Mr. Castle speaks of the "4d. vermilion, with *star* watermark, in 1861." No wonder Phillips grabbed the Castle collection, even at £10,000, if it contained many Western Australians with the *star* watermark. About a £1000 each, I should imagine, would be the price of burial in the philatelic cemetery in Paris. Possibly the discovery is due to the convivialities that followed the sale.

No. 2 is capable of explanation, for in the discovery heralded in the *L. P.* by Mr. H. Jenkins and Mr. de Worms, of varieties of perforations on the same side of Ceylon stamps, and concerning which Mr. Castle asks for some enlightenment, is I understand, a peculiarity long since noted by most students of the early stamps printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. It will be found on the examination of a number of stamps to vary from a little over 14 up to nearly 16, but it is only one machine, and it is only one perforation. The explanation is that the needles, in this particular machine, were irregularly spaced, or placed. The same peculiar perforation may be found in the early stamps of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other west Indians; also on the Western Australians; though I won't venture the suggestion that it will be found on the "4d. vermilion, *star* watermark" of Western Australia.

STAMPS OF OCHANSK.

(Translated from *le Timbre Poste.*)

The district of Ochansk extends 400 versts along the Kama, as far as the town of Perm; it has a population of 366,000 inhabitants. The northern part is richer and more fertile than the southern. The latter, smaller in size, comprises only one fourth of the district; it is poor and suffers frequently from the failure of the crops and from the insufficiency of the plots of land granted to the freed peasants.

It was only about the end of 1870 that provincial councils were introduced into the district of Okhansk. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the affairs of the provincial institutions were in 1871 administered in rather an uncertain manner and that there are but very vague data respecting the introduction of the first provincial stamp.

The records, however, make mention in 1871 of a request for the introduction of stamps with the arms of the district, made by the provincial regency of the government of Perm of that of Ochansk. But in consequence of an accumulation of business in the provincial regency, there is no record whatever of this request being complied with, the regency being anxious to carry out this proposition before the meeting of the regency of the district.

The harvest that year (1871) having been absolutely nil in the southern part of the district, whereas in the northern part the crops had been excellent, the members of the regency decided that, in order not to restrict private correspondence, that of the afflicted southern portion of the district should be exempt from all taxation.

But, as the prepayment had been declared obligatory and to be made by means of stamps, the regency decided, without waiting for the authorization of the meeting of the members and conforming strictly to the demand of the government regency, to have the following stamps made:

- a. For the Northern part of the district; value 3 kop.;
- b. For the Southern part; without value.

In 1893, the new president of the regency, appointed by the government, undertook to look into and put in order all the matters of the records of the district. It was at that time that the above mentioned stamps were brought to light again.

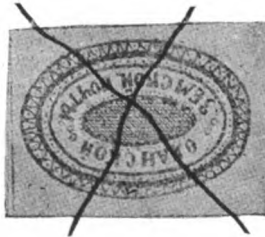
Issue of 1871.

Oval lengthwise containing the following inscription: *Ochanskoi zemskoi pochti*; in the center on a quadrille background: *Tri 3 kop.* for the stamps intended for the northern part, and without value for those reserved for the southern part.

Printed in color on white paper:



3 kopeks, deep blue



Without value, pale blue.

These stamps, found on old correspondence, are cancelled by a cross in ink, the cancellation stamps having been ordered in 1872 only: our last copy is of that date.

The later history of the provincial postage stamp, according to the books of records of 1872 and the report of a member of the committee for the revision of the books, shows among other things that the regency of Ochansk had not carried out exactly the directions of the government regency: in issuing the stamp, the coat of arms had been omitted. The correspondence of the auditor concerning this question was sent in the original to the lithographing establishment of the town of Ossa, in the Government of Waitka (now of Perm), in order that a stamp of a new design might be prepared immediately. Other investigations in the records of 1872 show that the stamp ordered at Ossa cost the regency, including transport, more than what had been asked for the same work in Perm: which caused the provincial regency thereafter to go to the latter place.

Issue of 1872.

(Printed at Ossa).



Coat of arms in a double circle with designs on each side of the escutcheon; groundwork of horizontal and oblique lines; inscription same as the preceding; below 3 *kop.* between stars; rectangular frame.

Printed in color on white paper.

3 kopeks blue.

This stamp was in use at the same time as the preceding ones when the stock of them was about to run out.

Issue of 1872.

(Printed at Perm).

Same coat of arms. It is distinguished by the following points: a circle formed of pearls and another of festoons; design above the escutcheon only; inscription in small letters between crosses some distance off; plain groundwork with oblique lines. Size 22x22mm.

3 kopeks blue.

This stamp was in use in the southern part at the same time as the preceding one was in the northern part.

Issue of 1876.

Same coat of arms with circles formed of thicker lines; design above the shield; inscription in large letters between crosses placed nearer; plain groundwork with oblique lines. Size 22½x23mm.

3 kopeks greenish blue.

Issue of 1878.

Same coat of arms with escutcheon larger; circles without pearls or festoons; drawing above the shield; Size 23½x23mm. No thin outside frame-line.

3 kopeks blue, bright blue.

From 1881 to 1891, the regency seems to have forgotten the provincial postage stamps, beginning itself, without explaining the reason, to send by the provincial post and to receive private correspondence, without charging any rate, probably in order that the members of the provincial regency themselves might not have to pay too many kopeks for transportation of their private correspondence in the district. However, in 1891, one of the members of the council drew the attention of the Provincial Assembly to the neglect of so lucrative a source of revenue for the Provincial council, and the stamps re-appeared in the order shown in our catalogue, which we do not think it necessary to repeat here.

NOTES.

We find that the stamps of the bottom row of each sheet of the 2 penny yellow St. Helena, watermarked Crown and C. A., are unwatermarked.

* * * * *

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the stamps of Timor have been surcharged similarly to those of Macao.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* has seen an envelope which was franked from the sub post-office at David to the City of Panama by means of a half of a 10c orange stamp cut diagonally.

* * * * *

Mr. J. H. T. E. Burr has shown us a 1c envelope of the Columbian issue of the United States, size O, (160x95 mm) of which the stamp was printed without color.

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste states that the current French postal cards have been surcharged for use in Madagascar "FRANCAISE in red.

POSTE

MADAGASCAR"

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions a block of the 1892 surcharged 05 on 25c, Martinique, of which one has an error bearing the numeral 95 instead of 05.

This is great news. This error was chronicled by us in March, 1893.

* * * * *

We have seen the 70 lepta Greece unpaid letter stamp of the 1878 issue with double impression of value. The specimen in question is perforated 10½ all round.

* * * * *

We have seen a pair of the rare 50c, provisional issue of 1887, of Fernando Po, of which one had the surcharge inverted.

* * * * *

Mr. Joseph Rechert calls our attention to the fact that there are two different gums on the envelopes of the 1890-94 issue of the United States. Gum 1 is 12 mm. wide, and gum 2 is 40 mm. wide at the sides and 20 mm. in the center of the flap. Each of these different gums occurs in all sizes and values. Shape H, however, which came out in 1890, has the latter gum from the beginning.

Mr. Rechert also calls our attention to the fact that size 4 H occurs in two knives; in variety 1, the vertical cut is long and the bottom flap rounded; in variety 2, the vertical cut is deep and the bottom flap pointed at the top.

As each of these occurs with gum 1 and 2, we get the following combinations:

Knife 1, gum 1,
 " 1, " 2,
 " 2, " 1,
 " 2, " 2,

These occur only in the 4H size and in the 1, 2 and 5c. values.

We read in *Le Timbre Poste* that the Portuguese Government proposes to issue, this year, a series of adhesives on the occasion of the celebration of the 700th Anniversary of the birthday of Saint Anthony of Padua.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the 25c brown of Venezuela has been seen printed on both sides and postmarked October, 1885.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Benjamin writes to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*: I have been officially informed that no such institution as a Tientsin local post-office exists, and the check I sent for a supply of the stamps has been returned to me. No advertisements about the Tientsin post-office have appeared in our papers. The only post-office in Tientsin so far is the Imperial Chinese Customs post-office, and there is a branch of the Shanghai German post-office.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen the provisional Panama 5c on 20c (thick figure 5 with curve at top) with double surcharge.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre Poste chronicles the following unchronicled varieties of provisional Martinique stamps:

I. Surcharged on regular adhesives.

"MARTINIQUE

05c.

5c on 25c black on orange

"MARTINIQUE" (only).

05 on 25c black on orange

II. Surcharged on unpaid letter stamps.

05c

MARTINIQUE

TIMBRE POSTE"

05 on 10c black, red surcharge

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Witt has shown us the following varieties of watermark in the current Roumanias:

50b watermarked "PR" inverted

1 1/2b watermarked "RP"

10b watermarked "RP"

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have received the 5 reis yellow of Ponta Delgada cut diagonally in two, each half having been used as 2 1/2reis on Nov. 24th, 1894.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Herrick has shown us an imperforate pair of the current 2k green of Russia.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen an imperforate strip of 15c blue of the 1890 issue of the United States, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* declares to have seen imperforate blocks of the 4 and 5c of the same issue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre Poste states that the provisional official stamps of Ecuador chronicled last month have not been brought into use, as a new supply of the regular stamps was received in time.

Mr. Diena informs *Le Timbre Poste* that the 1 drachm unpaid letter stamp of Greece exists with broad and narrow M.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

In our November number, we chronicled the new unpaid letter stamps of Victoria as being printed in red with green center. This is erroneous, as we have just received from Mr. W. Brettschneider a copy of the 1p which is printed in green with bright red center. Our correspondent informs us that these stamps were issued on January 21st. They are perforated 12x12½.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Marsden informs the *London Philatelist* that he has found two varieties of the provisional 10 reis Portugal of the 1893 issue. In the first one the date reads 1938 and in the second 1863.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Le Timbre Poste mentions the following unchronicled varieties of provisional Panama stamps:

- 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge
 - a. Surcharged inverted.
 - b. First A of HABILITADO omitted.
- 5c on 10c lilac, black surcharge
 - Surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. C. Glahn has shown us a diagonal half of the 50c lithographed of the 1866 issue of Mexico, and a vertical half of the 25c of the same issue, both on the original covers.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Der Philatelist chronicles a 5 piastres Turkey of the issue of 1865 perforated 12½ with inverted surcharge, and *Le Timbre Poste* mentions a pair of the 20 paras pale green of the 1875 issue imperforate vertically.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The 25 lepta of Greece, Athens print, exists perforated 11½ vertically and imperforate horizontally.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Leavey has shown us the 1 penny lilac of St. Christopher perforated 12½, watermarked Crown and C C sideways.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the regular issue of Chilian Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

In a lot of the various provisional 3 cent stamps of Johore received lately we find that the fourth stamp from the right in the bottom row has a comma instead of a period after cents; we have seen the 3c on 4c, 3c on 5c, 3c on 6c and 3c on 1d with this variety.

In our last number we expressed our opinion that the issue of Abyssinia stamps is legitimate, relying upon the integrity of its sponsor, Mr. Arthur Maury. In the January number of his "*Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*" we find the following :

"A high Italian official residing in Massowah wrote to a German Philatelic paper on the 6th October, 1894: "I have had to get the Menelik stamps from Paris, for there are not yet any post offices in Abyssinia." He even adds that this issue must be a Parisian fraud.

"Thereupon some of our French contemporaries started on the war-path !

"Can it be that the Italian official and the German paper are not posted on the recent political events, or the struggle that the Emperor Menelik is beginning to maintain against Italian soldiers and the expulsion even of Frenchmen from the African territory of King Humbert ?

"They are certainly better informed of what takes place in the Colony of Eritrea than of what happens in Abyssinia, from whence the Italian element, though calling itself the protector, is pitilessly excluded.

"We will inform them that the Emperor Menelik has certainly received by way of Obock postal material, postage stamps and silver coins, all executed in Paris by his formal order.

"For the engraving and striking off, he paid to the mint in Paris nearly twenty thousand francs, in addition to the value of the metal.

"He also paid to the French National Establishment of Stamps, for engraving and printing, a sum almost equal to the foregoing.

"All that is authentic and may be proved.

"Abyssinia not being in the Universal Postal Union, as we have said, we do not know whether these stamps are already in use in the interior of the provinces or not ; the delay in their appearance, cancelled, in Europe, would at the most prove that the Emperor Menelik has neglected his post for his outposts."

Also, under date of February 21st, Mr. Maury writes as follows to Mr. G. B. Calman :

"A letter which I received to-day from Harrar, via Djibouti, was pre-paid with stamps of Menelik. Thus the stamps of Abyssinia are now in use."

In our opinion the authenticity of the issue is thoroughly established.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. B. Leavey has shown us the 1, 2, 5 and 10c of the new issue of newspaper stamps. The design is similar to that of the preceding issue, but the stamp is a trifle smaller, $21\frac{1}{4} \times 34$ mm., and the portrait of the Indian is full faced, instead of in profile. The coat of arms in the lower corners are replaced by a scroll work, and "U. S. Postage" at the top is curved, instead of straight. The workmanship on these stamps is much better than that on the current postage stamps. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the color of the Western Union Telegraph stamp of 1895 is brown.

Mr. Leavey has shown us the 1c blue Post Office Dispatch on white laid paper.

Carricr stamp.

1852.

White laid paper.

1c blue

Newspaper stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c black

2c black

3c black

5c black

10c black

Telegraph stamp.

Western Union 1895.

Perforated.

Brown

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the 20 and 50c postal packet stamps of the new type; the figures of the denomination of value are printed in black.

Postal Packet stamps.Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

Watermarked Coat of Arms in the sheet.

20c blue and black

50c carmine and black

BOLIVIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the current 50 and 100c adhesives exist perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13½.
 50c violet brown
 100c flesh

CHILI.—A 2c letter card has just been issued, and *Le Timbre Poste* states that new postal cards of 1 and 2 centavos have been issued in type similar to the issue of 1882, but with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal cards.
 1c deep green, pale green
 2c carmine, rose
Letter card.



Senor:

2c carmine, pink

NORTE BORNEO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 3c reply cards similar to the single cards of the value, but with inscriptions altered from "British North Borneo" to "State of North Borneo."

Postal cards.
 1x1c red, buff
 3x3c blue, buff

CHINGKIANG.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current adhesives with surcharge "Postage Due" in two lines of *sans-serif* type, with two Chinese characters below in black.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated.
 ½c rose, black surcharge
 1c blue " "
 2c light brown, black surcharge

4c yellow, black surcharge
 5c green " "
 6c mauve " "
 10c orange " "

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a 5c adhesive of a new type issued at the beginning of this year.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

5c bistre, *straw*

COOK ISLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of a postal card of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.

1p dark blue, *buff*

GREECE.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5lepta of the Belgian print as existing perforated 11½, and the zolepta perforated 14½.

Adhesive stamps.



Belgian print.

Perforated 11½.

5l green

Perforated 14½.

20l carmine

HANKOW.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the locally printed adhesives have been surcharged "Postage due" in two lines, with two Chinese characters below in black.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Rouletted.

2c mauve and rose, *buff*, black surcharge

5c green, *orange*, black surcharge

10c carmine, *rose* " "

20c blue, *buff* " "

30c red, *yellow* " "

INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 1 rupee carmine and green has been surcharged "O. H. M. S."

Official stamp.



Perforated 12.

Watermarked a Star.

11 carmine and green, black surcharge

Pouitch.—We have received the following unchronicled stamps and varieties.

Adhesive stamps.



Yellow laid paper.

¼a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

¼a vermilion

Yellow laid batonne paper.

¼a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

¼a vermilion

Yellow wove batonne paper.

¼a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

¼a vermilion

White laid batonne paper.

¼a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

¼a vermilion

Green wove batonne paper.

¼a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

¼a vermilion

Official stamps.



White wove paper.

4a black



White laid paper.
 ½a black, tête-bêche.

Soruth.—Mr. K. Merwan has shown us the ranna of the 1880 issue printed in dull blue, instead of green.

Adhesive stamp.



Wove paper.
 Perforated.
 1a dull blue

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 10lire unpaid letter stamps with figures of value in carmine, instead of brown.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated.
 Watermarked Crown.
 11ira blue and carmine
 10lire blue and carmine

MEXICO.—According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the official stamp is now printed in carmine on white wove paper, and the current 2, 3, 4 and 10c have been seen on laid paper unwatermarked.

Mr. Chapman has sent us the current 12c adhesive printed in scarlet on laid paper watermarked. Also six new provisional postal cards with current adhesive pasted in upper right hand corner, those on buff card were on sale from February 28th to March 9th and those on white card from March 10th until April 2d, when they will be replaced by the new issue.

At the time of going to press we have received the new issue of Mexican adhesives, which are to be issued to the public on the 2d of April, the designs of the stamps are rather pretty but the workmanship is very poor; there are five types, four of which represent the various systems of transportation of the mails; the first one represents a native postman on foot, and is used for the 1, 2 and 3c values, the second type for the 4 and 12c stamps represent a

postman riding a broncho and driving before him a burro laden with mail bags, the third type used for the 10, 15, 20 and 50c values represents a mail coach drawn by five mules, and on the fourth type is represented a locomotive, this is used for the peso values; the fifth type which is used for the 5c only, bears the statue of Montezuma.

Adhesive stamps.



Laid paper,
Perforated 12.
Unwatermarked.

2c carmine

4c vermilion

3c vermilion

10c vermilion

Perforated 12.

Watermarked "Correos E. U. M "

12c scarlet



Perforated 12.

Watermarked CORREOS EUM.

1c green

2c carmine

3c yellow brown

4c vermilion

5c ultramarine

10c rose lilac

12c olive

15c bright blue green

20c brown lilac

50c violet

1p brown

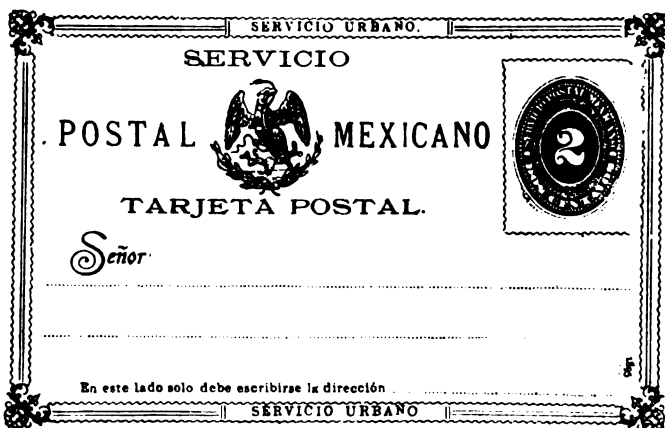
5p rose

10p deep blue

Official stamp.



Perforated 12.
White wove paper.
Carmine.
Postal cards.



2c rose and carmine, *buff*
2c rose and carmine, *white*



2c green and carmine, *buff*
2c green and carmine, *white*
3c green and scarlet, *buff*
3c green and scarlet, *white*

NETHERLANDS.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the 15 and 25c unpaid letter stamps are now printed in ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter stamps.



Perforated 12½.
 15c ultramarine and black
 25c “ “

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. A. T. Bate informs us that since the 19th February, the Letter Cards cards are printed on deep buff paper.

Letter card.



1½p violet, *deep buff*, perforated 1.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* chronicles a new provisional 1 penny postal card, consisting of the current 3p adhesive surcharged "1d" in black and pasted on white card.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* states that in order not to confound the 1 penny mauve of the 1894 issue with the 2 penny of the same color of the 1883 issue, which is still current, the latter has been surcharged in black "2d."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

2p mauve, black surcharge

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, *white*

QUEENSLAND.—Messrs. E. Cooper and H. Menadue, send us the current 1 and 2 penny stamps printed on very thick paper, watermarked large Q and Crown, the watermark measuring 23 mm. high.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

Watermarked large Crown and Q.

1p orange

2p blue

SERVIA.—Mr. Danilovics sends us a Postal Card issued on the occasion of a concert given for the benefit of the Relief fund of the Society of Postal Clerks; this card was only in use for one day, and only 5,000 copies were printed, it is similar to the 5 paras card of the 1893 issue but with stamp of same type as current adhesives; on the reverse it has the portrait of Nicholas Tesla, the great electrician, whose laboratory at New York was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Postal card

5p ultramarine, *buff*

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* has received the three envelopes the issue of which was heralded some time ago. There are two types: the first one, for the 8 and 15c values, represents a turtle with a palm-tree in the background; the second type, for the 30c, represents a landscape with bay, lighthouse, etc.

Envelopes.

White paper.

8c rose

15c blue

30c brown

SIAM.—We have seen the provisional ratt and zatts on 64atts, with

small surcharge, the words "att" and "atts" measuring respectively, including the period, 5 and 6½mm., instead of 7 and 8½mm.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

Watermarked a flower.

1a on 64a purple and orange, small surcharge

2a on 64a " " " " " "

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the ½p and 1 shilling stamps of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12½.

½p slate

1sh yellow green

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, the provisional 3c has been replaced by a permanent one of the regulation type.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

3c carmine

VICTORIA.—The following varieties of the 4d. Registration envelopes, which have been found among our publishers' stock, are, we believe, unchronicled—all are on *white laid* paper, with the flap at the *right* hand end:

1. Instruction in *sans-serif* capitals; the first line measures 69 mm., and has a comma after "OFFICE"; the second line measures 57 mm., including the period.

4d., rose-vermilion; *formula* vermilion; 134x79 mm.

2. Instruction in fancy capitals (a form of *Grecian*?) with larger initial capitals to "This Letter", "Officer", "Post Office", "Registered", and "Receipt"; first line measures 94 mm., with comma; second line 75 mm.

4d., rose; *formula* vermilion; 145x89 mm.

3. Instruction in Roman type, lower case with initial capitals; first line 94 mm., no comma; second line 78 mm.

4d., pale rose; *formula* rose; 133x78 mm.

4d., rose " " 145x90 mm.

All the above have the stamped flap tongued and rounded, and the left hand flap pointed.

4. Same formula as 3, but the stamped flap is pointed, and the left hand flap cut straight.

4d., rose; *formula* vermilion; 140x79 mm.

(*Monthly Journal*.)

WURTEMBERG.—We have received a new official postal card issued, it seems, at the end of last year.

Official postal card.

Königreich Württemberg.

Postkarte



№

.....
.....

in

Wohnung

(Straße und Hausnummer)

26 10 94

5pf green, buff, date in lower left corner "26-10-94"

COMMUNICATIONS.

SHANGHAI, January 16, 1895.

Dear Sirs: I beg to enclose copy of an Official Memo. sent to correct the statements of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, vol. xii, No. 119, as it may be of use to your paper.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. DE VILLARD.

Referring to the notice in the November issue (Vol. XII. 119) of this Journal, page 153, China (XII. 105) in which it was remarked that the postage stamps of China were not issued by the Government, but by the Custom House, which conducts a postal service, we are requested to state *that these stamps are the only genuine Chinese Government stamps extant*, and that the postal service controlled by the Imperial Custom House (which is as much a national

institution as the New York Custom House, is a Government office,) is the *sole official* postal service in China;—all other stamps emanating from ports in that empire—such as Chungking, Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kewkiang, Hankow, Ichang, Chefoo, Tientsin, Foochow, etc., etc., are purely *local* speculations got up by so-called Municipal Councils, (*e.g.* Ichang, where the total white residents—according to the Directory,) excluding Consular—and Customs-officials, numbers 17—, being male or female Missionaries, Catholic or Protestant!) having no governmental or official status whatsoever. To set at rest all doubts as to the genuineness of the new issue of Chinese Government stamps reproduced in No. 119 of this Journal, we reprint for the information of collectors the latest Notification No. 17, of the Customs Courier Service, Winter 1894-95, and Tariff of Postage on correspondence despatched by the overland route to North China, for which service, as noted in a previous issue, the Chinese Government stamps are chiefly used. The stamps issued by the Imperial Chinese Customs post office are printed on paper bearing the following watermark.



It is of the utmost importance that a philatelic journal should only circulate authenticated information.

CUSTOMS COURIER SERVICE : WINTER 1894-95.

NOTIFICATION No. 17.

1.—During the Winter 1894-95 the Customs will maintain regular communication overland between Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo and Chinkiang. Couriers will run thus:—

Between Peking and Tientsin, and *vice versa*, daily, and be *en route* 1 day.

Between Tientsin and Chinkiang, and *vice versa*, thrice a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 12 days.

Between Tientsin and Newchwang, and *vice versa*, once a week (leaving Tientsin on Saturdays and Newchwang on Wednesdays), from the 18th November to the 17th March, and be *en route* about 8 days.

Between Tientsin and Chefoo, and *vice versa*, thrice a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 10 days.

Between Chinkiang and Chefoo, and *vice versa*, thrice a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 12 days.

N. B.—On the arrival of each American, Canadian, British, French, or German Mail at Shanghai, a Special Mail (*consisting only of Legation Mail Matter from abroad*) will be made up and forwarded *via* Chinkiang direct to Peking, and be *en route* about 12 days.

2.—The Customs will receive and forward Mail Matter—*i.e.*, Telegrams, Despatches, Letters, Newspapers, and Periodicals,—charging for carriage according to the rates specified below (6. Customs Tariff).

3.—The charge for the carriage of mail matter from *Foreign Countries* handed in at Shanghai for transmission overland will, if not prepaid, be collected from the addressees at the places of destination. All other Mail Matter handed in anywhere by the public must be prepaid.

4.—Despatches, Letters, and Papers addressed to Foreign Countries will be forwarded by the outgoing Couriers on prepayment, in Customs stamps, of the Foreign in addition to the Customs rates as calculated and show on the Tariff.

5.—The Customs will make every effort to forward Mail Matter safely and with despatch, but will not be responsible for loss or delay. Parcels will not be carried; and all who wish to avail themselves of the services of these Couriers are requested not to endanger their own property or other people's correspondence, etc., by handing in for transmission covers containing money or valuables.

6. CUSTOMS TARIFF—OVERLAND COURIER SERVICE, 1894—95.

DESTINATION.	Letters (per ½ oz. or under).	Newspapers, Periodicals, Com- mercial Papers, and Prices Current (per 2 oz. or under).	REMARKS.
1.—IN CHINA:— Between any two of the fol- lowing places:— Peking and Treaty Ports } (Pakhoi and Kiungchow } excepted)..... } Peking or Treaty Ports and } Pakhoi or Kiungchow. } II.—To FOREIGN COUNTRIES:— Union Countries generally..... } United States <i>via</i> Japan..... } Japan..... } Corea..... } Hongkong..... } Australia..... } New Zealand..... } Fiji..... } Cape of Good Hope..... } Natal..... } St. Helena..... } Ascension..... } Bolivia..... } Costa Rica..... }	3 candarins 6 " 9 " 6 " 9 " 18 " 9 " 21 "	2 Candarins 4 " 4 " 4 " — — — —	1.—In reducing the post- age on Newspapers, etc. belonging to the public the Customs reserve the right to delay their transmission if the quan- tity to be forwarded be too much for the cour- iers to carry conveni- ently. 2.—It is a convenience to the Customs and a gain generally to senders if Letters to Foreign Coun- tries be handed in al- ready stamped with suffi- cient Foreign stamps for Foreign postage. Such Letters need only then have Customs stamps affixed sufficient to de- fray the postage "1.—In China."

By order of the,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

STRASBURG, March 3, 1895.

DEAR SIRS :

On the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition of Alsace and Lorraine which is to be opened on the 1st of May, 1895, there will be issued, under the auspices of the City of Strasburg, as Exhibition Committee, in connection with the Imperial Post Office, 50,000 admission cards which will be made like postal cards and as such be available for use in the postal service, like the usual 5 and 10pf postal cards. They will bear a 1 mark stamp and will probably be sold at m. 2, but this will be decided later on.

As the number of these cards will be small and the demand for them will certainly be very large, the supply will soon be exhausted, as no re-issue will be made.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1895.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co.,

Gentlemen—Referring to article by Mr. L. H. Benton, in the October issue of the Journal, I take pleasure in informing you that I have a 5c Bank stamp of the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Ill., that was not mentioned by Mr. Benton. I noticed in the issue of the Journal for January that you note another variety of bank stamp from Santa Anna, Cal., and as you are evidently chronicling all discoveries in this particular, I take the liberty of calling the above stamp to your notice.



5c green (rouletted)

Yours truly,

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

To the Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Sir:—By last mail I received from England a copy of your Journal for August 1894, in which appears an article headed *The Wuhu Speculation*, and written by Mr Eaton.

I had heard something of this letter I may mention before seeing your paper, but had no idea that a thing so altogether misleading had been placed before the public, else I should long ere this have made it my business to write and contradict same. However better late than never!

Your correspondent writes as follows: I had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman who established himself at Wuhu as Postmaster, as he called to pay his respects to my fellow officers and incidentally to announce the formation of the office. These remarks are incorrect. I sent in my card to the officers of the Ward room, of the vessel in question, consequently my call was as much on Mr. Eaton as his brother officers—and during my short stay the formation of our local post office arose, and I have a vivid recollection of all that passed in regards to this matter and which I shall deal with later. However first let me say that I did not call incidentally to announce the formation of the office (what interest could I have in doing so to strangers who were only passing through the port?), and I had no idea that in meeting Mr. Eaton as an officer, that he was a correspondent for your paper. In any case had I been in possession of this information, it would have made little difference, as I should never have supposed that a gentleman would have sent off post-haste to the papers what transpired at a private call, even assuming there had been anything of philatelic interest to report which in this case there was not, my call being as I meant it, merely an act of courtesy towards the officers of the vessel in question.

Your correspondent then goes on to say, Almost his first question (meaning me) after asking the addresses of the U. S. dealers, was "what can I charge for my stamps in New York? a gold dollar a set?" How can any sane person imagine a business man, who is well posted in all money rates, asking such an absurdly foolish question as this? a gold dollar as I am well aware is nearly double the value of a Mexican dollar, although I only got \$1.80, a month ago, how then could I as Postmaster ask more than the face value for a set of Wuhu stamps? *i. e.*, one Mexican dollar. I here declare that I have never been guilty of such a dishonest action either in thought or deed.

Then Mr. Eaton goes on to say my parting request to him was: not to write anything against me! what utter bosh and nonsense! what could I have to fear from the pen of a gentleman like him I should like to know? seeing there is nothing the public need not know about this office, and as I before remarked, I was not aware at the time of my "social call" that he wrote for a "philatelic journal." How does the statement about my asking Mr. Eaton not to write anything against me come in? I cannot see it!

Then your correspondents imaginative brain carries him away to the meeting of "Wuhu citizens," which he describes as being most stormy, and where he states the Postmaster shook his fist at said citizens. This remark is quite untrue, as nothing of the kind occurred. Let me here say that I was specially requested in the first instance by some of our residents to start this office, seeing that in Wuhu we have no Municipal Council, or yet funds which could be appropriated for this purpose; the Wuhu stamps are accepted by all the Local offices in China, as indeed they have a perfect right to be, seeing their legality is clearly established from the fact of the citizens of Wuhu having endorsed me as their Postmaster, and which I note Mr. Eaton was good enough to admit of. However you will hear something on this subject from a much respected gentleman belonging to this port, and whose name will be familiar to many of your readers no doubt, as I think it somewhat unfair to try and cancel the Wuhu postmaster on the bare statement of one man—such a thing does not carry out the traditions of your great country, from which I have known many good and noble men and women. Mr. Eaton concludes his letter by saying the postmaster seemed to him an agreeable gentleman.

Representing as I do at this port one of the largest firms in the East, and being known by most people in China, if not personally, by repute, this bountiful recommendation to the philatelic press, (coming as it does from a perfect stranger) to use a nautical phrase, quite takes the wind out of my sails, and I am only sorry I cannot reciprocate this expression of good-feeling, as to use Mr. Eaton's own words (duty forbids me) in the absence of an apology from him to do so.

You may be interested to learn that the Wuhu post office is quite a success, and every one seems well satisfied with the arrangements concerning the same, the office being run on quite the same lines as Shanghai and the other ports, and I am glad to state I am receiving an ample revenue for working expenses, as well as something to put by for the eventful rainy day, which I trust is in the far distant. Enclosing my card, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant, A. KNIGHT GREGSON.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY ALLIANCE,
WUHU, CHINA, February 8th, 1895

MR. HENRY L. CALMAN,

DEAR SIR:—In your *Journal* of August 31st, 1894, W. C. Eaton writes concerning the Wuhu post office.

He writes of the postmaster shaking his fist at the citizens in meeting.

The meeting was held in our Mission home, and I was present. I do say that Mr. Gregson did not shake his fist at the citizens in said meeting.

Mr. Gregson had offered to do a great service for the foreign community in acting as postmaster, and a large majority of the foreign community, except the customs who have their own post office, pledged in writing to support him. The Municipal Councils of Shanghai and Han Kow recognised him as postmaster, and all the post offices in China who have business in Wuhu do it through him. He receives and despatches the foreign mails. Mr. Gregson is a responsible and much respected gentleman, and gives us a most excellent postal service.

Will you please give this a place in your journal.

Respectfully, REV. D. W. LELACHEUR.

AUCTION SALES.

The sale of the collection of the late Mr. A. Gerald Hull, held under our auspices on March 8th and 9th, proved very successful and realized the splendid total of \$8,780.31. Of course, a few bargains went into the hands of the lynx eyed, but as a general rule the prices realized were extremely satisfactory and, in many cases, extraordinary. As will appear in many instances, catalogue values were not respected, notwithstanding the fact that some people think that the catalogue prices are now too high. The market on rare stamps is advancing from week to week, and a careful perusal of the prices realized at each succeeding auction will illustrate this much better than any catalogue possibly could.

We append a list of the stamps which realized \$10 and over :

New Haven, 1845, 5c red, reprint, signed in blue,	\$ 21.00
New York, 1845, 5c black, unsevered pair,	20.40
St. Louis, 1845, 5c black, die A, creased and minute tear,	103.00
— — — 5c black, die C,	160.00
— — — 10c black, die A, slightly cracked,	76.00
— — — 10c black, die B, on original letter, part of right frame trimmed,	85.00
— — — 10c black, die C, on original letter, creased,	90.00
30c orange, 1856, imperforate,	51.00
3c scarlet, 1866, imperforate,	24.00
15c brown and blue, 1869, picture inverted, creased,	125.00
24c green and purple, 1869, picture inverted,	112.00
30c blue and carmine, re-issue, 1869,	15.00
6c pink, grill, 1870, original gum,	12.50
24c purple, 1870, slightly cracked,	37.50
90c carmine, 1870, original gum,	18.50
3c carrier stamp, 1845, blue, wove paper,	35.00
3c green, carrier stamp, 1843, glazed paper,	35.00
carrier stamp, 1849, 1c rose (U. S. Mail), on original letter,	15.00
— — — 1c buff, on original letter,	12.00
— — 1851, 1c red (horseman),	13.00
— — — blue on pink (Franklin),	17.50
Newspaper stamp, 1865, colored border, 5c dark blue,	11.00
— — 5c light blue,	14.00
— 1875, \$9 orange,	12.50
— — \$12 blue green,	12.00
— — \$24 dark gray violet,	23.00
— — \$36 brown red,	25.00
— — \$48 red brown, no perforations at bottom,	26.00
— — \$60 violet,	36.00
Justice 90c,	25.00
Navy 2c green, error,	11.50
State Dept. \$2,	11.25
— — \$5,	81.00
— — \$10,	43.00
— — \$20,	38.50
— — \$20, unsevered sheet of 10 with thin red pen line across the stamps,	310.00
ENVELOPES.	
1853, 3c red on white, die 3, octagon ends, slight tear,	20.50
1860, 10c green on white, slightly soiled,	18.00

1860, 10c green on buff,	19.00
1874, 7c on white,	20.20
— 90c on cream,	10.75
1880, 3c green, die C, on white,	10.50
1884, 2c red on blue,	12.25
— 2c red on manila,	12.25
War Dept., 1873, 10c light red on white,	11.00
— 1875, 12c on amber,	19.00
— — 12c on cream,	10.00
— — 15c on amber,	20.50
— — 1875, 15c on cream,	11.25
— — 30c on cream,	11.25
CONFEDERATE STATES.	
Charleston envelope, 5c blue on blue, face of envelope only,	15.50
FOREIGN.	
Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh, left half, slight tear,	20.00
Bolivia, 1869, 500c black, 9 stars,	15.00
— 1871, 500c black, 11 stars,	21.50
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10c blue,	13.00
— — — 1c magenta, cracked,	13.25
— — 1856, 4c magenta (type set), extra wide margins, has a tear where envelope was opened,	56.00
— — Provisional issue, 1c pink, border of pearls, unsigned,	23.00
— — — 4c blue, border of roses with cross, slightly nicked at top,	50.00
British Honduras, small surcharge, 50c on 1sh gray,	14.75
Canada, 1857, 7½p green,	26.00
— 1858, perf., 6p lilac, not evenly centered, original gum,	39.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 1p red, rather heavily cancelled,	10.50
— — — — 4p blue,	11.00
Ceylon, 1857, blue paper, 6p plum, original gum,	23.00
— — 1sh 9p green,	13.25
— 1861, 1sh 9p green,	10.75
— 1879, 2r 50c red brown,	21.50
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20c red, postmarked,	31.50
— — — 1p lilac, postmarked,	12.75
— — — 1p lilac, bluish paper, penmarked,	15.00
Bolivar, 1863, 10c green (9 stars), has a crease,	25.00
Finland, envelope, 1850, blue paper, 10k red,	15.00
France, 1849, 1fr dark vermilion, slight nick at top,	26.00
Great Britain, 1880, 2sh pale brown, unused,	22.00
— 1882, £5 orange,	11.50
Hanover, 1859, 10gr green,	13.25
India, 1857, 2annas green,	12.50
— official, 1866, 2a lilac and black,	14.25
Ionian Islands, 1859, 1p blue, on original letter,	15.10
Madeira, 1880, 150r yellow,	12.30
Mauritius, 1848, bluish paper, 1p red, early impression,	27.00
Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, rather early impression,	12.20
— — white paper, 1p red, early impression,	39.00
— — — 1p red, late impression but uncanceled,	33.00
— — 2p blue, early impression,	25.00
Mexico, 1864, 3c brown without surcharge,	27.00
Monaco, 5fr. red on green,	10.50
Nevis, 6p lilac gray,	11.10

Nevis, 1sh green,	10.25
— 1867, lithographed 4p orange,	13.00
New Brunswick, diagonal half of 3p used as 1½p in connection with two 3p stamps to make the 7½p rate, on original letter, good cancellation,	28.50
— 6p yellow,	18.75
— 1sh violet, cut rather close,	69.00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4p deep orange,	15.00
— — 6p deep orange,	16.00
— — 1sh deep orange, cut rather close,	77.00
— — 6½p scarlet vermilion,	34.00
New South Wales, 1850, 2p blue, plate II, yellowish wove, early impression, extra wide margins,	46.00
— 1853, imperf., 5p green, watermark inverted,	25.25
Nova Scotia, 1853, 1sh violet, minute tear in upper right hand corner,	63.00
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓sgr green,	10.25
— 1858, ⅓sgr green, slightly scraped at bottom,	20.00
— 1860, ⅓sgr green,	10.00
Peru, 1858, ½ peso rose, slightly damaged in the left lower corner but neatly mended,	36.00
— — ½p yellow, with original gum,	41.00
— 1862, 1d green, arms inverted,	11.00
Poland, envelope, 1858, 1½k red (E2),	15.25
Roumania, 1876, 5b blue, error, original,	10.50
St. Lucia, 1859, 4p deep blue,	10.25
— — 1885, 1sh orange,	11.00
St. Vincent, 1869, 1sh brown, original gum,	12.20
— — 1880, 5sh rose red,	35.50
— — 1881, 4p on 1sh vermilion, original gum,	37.00
Saxony, 185c, 3p deep red,	38.00
Switzerland, Basle, 2½r black, crimson and blue,	33.00
— Geneva, envelope used as adhesive, 5c green, on part of original letter,	31.00
— Vaud, 1849, 4c red and black,	76.00
— Winterthur, 1850, 2½a red and black,	10.70
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue,	12.00
Trinidad, Lady McLeod S. N. Co., 1847, 2p blue, on the original letter,	72.00
Turks Island, 1881, 2½p on 1p vermilion (type I),	17.50
Tuscany 1851, 2s brick red,	27.20
Two Sicilies, 1858, 5ogr lake,	15.60
Uruguay, 1856, 60c blue, pen marked,	16.00
Virgin Islands, 1867, 1sh carmine and black, double lined frame,	13.00
Western Australia, 1857, 2p brown on red, unused,	32.00
Wurtemberg, 1857, silk threads, 1k brown, unused,	16.00

The only other auction to be held this season under our auspices will consist of the magnificent collection of envelopes of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, to which may be added a few small consignments. The collection of envelopes was fully described in our last number; but it is again worthy of mention that it is undoubtedly the finest collection of its kind in the world. In some cases it contains from eight to twenty specimens of envelopes worth from \$10 to \$25 each, and, take it all in all, it will make an array that will be simply astounding to collectors of this specialty. The sale will take place early in May, as it has been found impossible to arrange the collection and catalogue it in time for sale in April.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, 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. GREMMEL.

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH.

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 206 West End Ave., New York.

February 12th, 1895.

The 32d meeting of the Corporation and 281st of the Society was called to order at 8:15 by President Levick. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Trustees reported favorable action on the applications of the following as active members :

Z. C. Oppenheimer, F. E. P. Lynde, Theo. Toppell, A. Krassa, J. N. Luff, J. B. Chittenden, Theo. Siddall, C. Wiedler, J. Baumann, A. Lansing Baird, and as corresponding members, Donald A. King, Surgeon Major Dorman, Fernand Keunes, George Kaufman, which action was duly approved.

There was proposed by Mr. Meyenberg, M. N. Trafford, East Orange, N. J.; by Mr. Oppenheimer, Albert Perrin, 122 East 23d street, as active members, and by Donald A. King, W. W. Walsh, Halifax, N. S.; by Mr. Gregory, G. J. Luhn, Charleston, S. C., as corresponding members.

The report of the Librarian announced the following donations, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered by vote.

NEW YORK, March 12th, 1895.

The Librarian acknowledges the following donations to the library since the last report :

From Mr. Levick, World Almanacs, 1891, 1892, 1894; United States Postal Guide, 12 numbers, 1891-92.

From Scott Stamp & Coin Co., American Journal of Philately, volume 7, 1894, bound; London Philatelist, volume 2, 1893; Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, volume 4; Le Timbre Post, 1894; 15 numbers miscellaneous journals.

From A. Lohmeyer (by request), copies of "Postal Card Circular No. 10."

From G. W. D. Crittenton, Bicycling World, March 1; Bearings, March 1.

From Jos. S. Rich, 400 miscellaneous Philatelic Journals.

From their respective publishers, Der Philatelist, February, '95; American Journal of Philately, February, '95; Metropolitan Philatelist, February, '95; The Post Office, February, '95; Trinacria, February, '95.

From Mr. Berlepsch, Eastern Philatelist, February, '95; The Post Office, February, '95.

JOS. S. RICH, *Librarian*.

The second Auction sale was now held, Mr. Berlepsch acting as auctioneer and Mr. Rich as clerk of the sale.

The 64 lots brought a total of \$83.01, a result very satisfactory to all concerned, though many prices realized were low, the general result was good and those who supplied the lots for this sale announced their intention to dispose of very many other lots in the same manner.

After the sale stamps were exhibited by Messrs Bogert and Horstman and after a pleasant social chat, the meeting adjourned at 10:15.

Those present were Messrs Levick, Crittenton, Bogert, Rich, Meyenberg, Siddall, Betz, Oppenheimer, Baird, Collin, Geo. R. Tuttle, Luff, Holmes, Berlepsch, Hostman, Bauman, Dr. Feldman and Gregory.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

February 26th, 1895.

The 33d meeting of the Corporation and 282d of the Society was called to order by President Levick at 8:30.

There were present Messrs. Levick, Berlepsch, Siddall, Crittenton, Dr. Feldman, Betz, Gregory and N. Ohman of St. Johns, Newfoundland as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Berlepsch, as manager of second auction, reported a net revenue of \$8.22 which was donated to the society.

The Librarian reported donations as follow :

February 26th, 1895.

Report of Librarian.

Since my last report, February 12th, the Society has received the following gifts as additions to the library :

From Mr. M. C. Berlepsch, The Post Office, volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 in parts ; Eastern Philatelist, volumes 1 to 14 complete in parts ; Dominion Philatelist, volumes 1 to 6 in parts ; Metropolitan Philatelist, volume 3 complete ; Metropolitan Philatelist, portions of volumes 1, 2 and 4 ; Quaker City Philatelist, number 9 ; Der Philatelist, volume 12 ; Philatelic Journal of America, 12 numbers.

From Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Heitmann's catalogue, 1894, bound ; Senf's catalogue, 1892, bound ; Barbarin catalogue, 1894, bound ; Jaman catalogue, bound ; Album Weeds, 1st edition, Earle, bound ; Neudrucke Staatlicher Postwertzeichen, Kalckhoff.

From Mr. G. W. D. Crittenton, Bicycling World, February 8, 15, 22 ; Bearings, February 8, 15, 22.

From Mr. Krassa, address at 2d convention A. P. A., J. K. Tiffany.

From Mr. Rich, The Bluffton Stamp Society.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. RICH, *Librarian*.

W. F. Gregory, proposed Fred V. Green of Brooklyn, as an active member.

An invitation to a banquet to be given by the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, was read and the Secretary instructed to accept same.

Mr. Berlepsch tendered his resignation as auction manager which was accepted,

Moved and seconded that a vote thanks be extended to Mr. Berlepsch for his efficient services as auction manager and heartily carried.

Adjourned at 9:50.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

March 12th, 1895.

The 34th meeting of the corporation and 283d meeting of the Society was called to order at 8:30 by President Levick.

Present Messrs Levick, Bogert, Gremmel, Gregory, Berlepsch, Crittenton, Rich, Tuttle, Meyenberg, Dr. Feldman, Holmes, Deats, Baird, Betz, Luff, Bauman, Lynde, Krassa, Collin and as visitors, J. O. Hobby, H. N. Terrett, Dr. Hyatt, W. H. Bodine, G. La Monte, C. Drew and H. C. Merry.

Reading of minutes of last meeting was omitted.

There being no special business Mr. H. C. Merry was invited to take the floor and entertain the company as he so well knows how to do.

The third Auction sale advertised for this evening was now in order. Mr. Merry with his usual coaxing ways, induced those present to contribute \$182.17 for the 100 lots offered in the catalogue. Thirty-seven lots received after the list had been mailed were sold by special request of the owner and realized \$17.23 making total of sale \$199.40.

The lots most worthy of mention were:

No.	6 U. S. 1851, 24c unused, o. g.	\$2.40
"	7 — — 30c, unused, oxydized	2.00
"	11 — 1893, 1, 50c, used	1.10
"	13 — — \$1, unused	3.75
"	18 — Agriculture, complete, unused	11.25
"	20 — Executive, 1c, used	3.00
"	21 — — 2c used	3.00
"	23 — — 6c unused	6.75
"	24 — — 10c, used	4.50
"	33 British Columbia 1861, 5c unused	2.80
"	63 U. S. newspaper 1865, 10c, unused	3.10
"	64 — — — 25c, unused	3.75
"	74 Belgium 1875, 5fr, used	1.10
"	88 Cyprus 1881, 4pi, unused	.75
"	89 — — 6pi, unused	1.40
"	96 Gibraltar 1886, set complete (on Bermuda)	10.15
"	100 Album containing about 1000 stamps	6.60

Thus is shown some very cheap stamps as well as very satisfactory prices for the owners.

New members were proposed as follows:

Active:—by R. R. Bogert, H. N. Terrett, Woodside N. Y., J. O. Hobby, 112 Washington St., N. Y., Henry C. Merry, 92 West 103d St., N. Y. City; by G. W. D. Crittenton: Alvah Davison, 176 Broadway, N. Y., Gerald I. La Monte, Brooklyn, N. Y., H. F. Frank, Hoboken, N. J., Joseph Moschowitz, 364 W. 58th St., N. Y.; by A. Krassa: P. F. Bruner, 27 W. 58th St., N. Y.; by Jos S. Rich: Charles D. W. Drew, 214 W. 24th St., N. Y.; by W. F. Gregory: Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. M. Andreini, 341 W. 45th St., N. Y.

As Corresponding—By Mr. N. Betz: N. Ohman, St. Johns, Newfoundland; by Mr. G. W. D. Crittenton: Henry N. Bullard, Amhurst, Mass., A. Walpole Craigie, New York City, Fred E. Smith, N. Y. City, Walter E. Faber, N. Y. City.

After the delivery of the stamps sold at auction the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

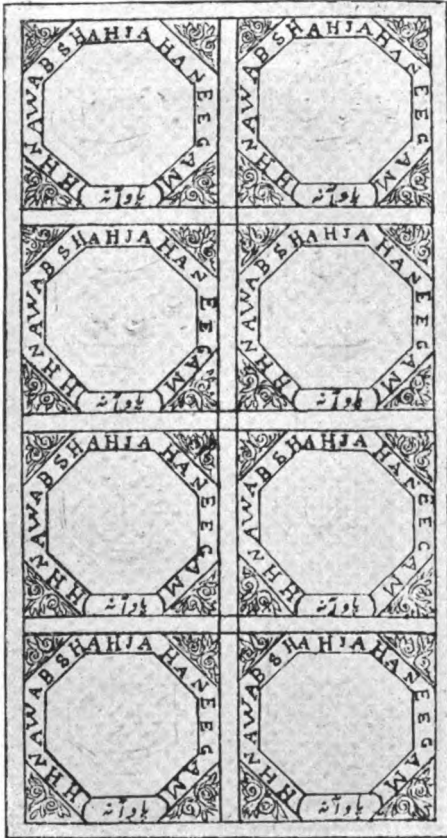
W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.



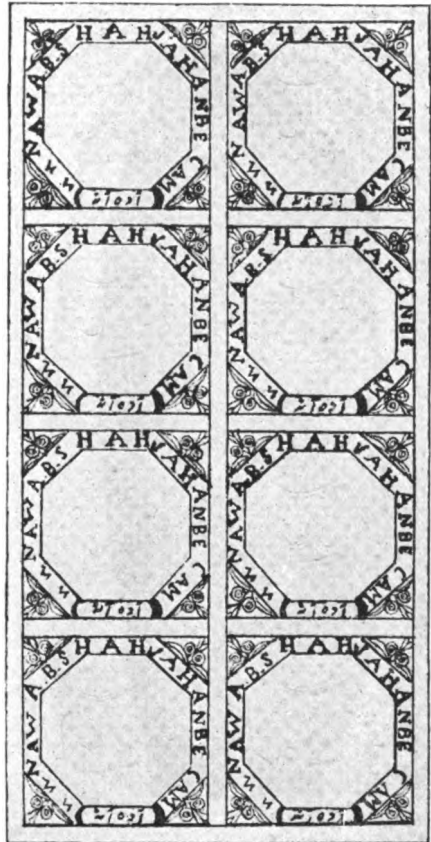
THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS MICHAELOVITCH.

BEOPAL.

1895.



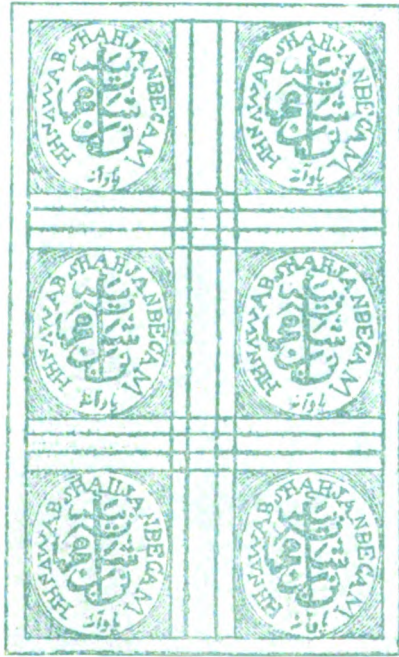
$\frac{1}{4}$ anna.



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

BHOPAL.

1865.



1865.

BHOPAL.

1895.



1/4 anna.



1/2 anna.

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., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c. APR. 15, 1895. [Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Continued.

April, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of 1871 and June, 1877, surcharged in black or red with new value "5." There are three types of this surcharge: Type A has the figure "5" 5½ mm. high, and the upper vertical stroke is 3mm. high and straight; Type B has the figure "5" 5mm. high and the upper stroke is 2½mm. high and slants towards the right; Type C is similar to type B, but the upper stroke is almost straight. Types A and B are found on the same sheet. Of this we have conclusive proof in an unsevered block of 12 of these stamps, two of which are of type B.



Various perforations.

Type A. **5**

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 122 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1872 (No. 25), red surcharge |
| 123 | 5r on 10r black of July, 1872 (No. 32), red surcharge |
| 124 | 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 44), black surcharge |
| 125 | 5r on 10r black of March, 1876 (No. 50), red surcharge |
| 126 | 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge |
| 127 | 5r on 10r black of May, 1876 (No. 62), red surcharge |
| 128 | 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge |
| 129 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1877, 1st re-cut (No. 65), red surcharge |
| 130 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1877, 2d re-cut (No. 66), red surcharge |
| 131 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1877, 3d re-cut (No. 67), red surcharge |

Type B. **5**

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 132 | 5r on 20r dark carmine of Sept., 1871 (No. 2), black surcharge |
| 133 | 5r on 20r orange vermilion of beginning 1872 (No. 8), black surcharge |
| 134 | 5r on 20r vermilion of Jan., 1873 (No. 31), black surcharge |

- 135 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 44), black surcharge
 136 5r on 20r vermilion of April, 1875 (No. 45), black surcharge
 137 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 138 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 139 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge
 Nos. 133, 134 and 139 are in the collection of Mr. da Costa Campos, of Bombay.

Type C. **5**

- 140 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 141 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 142 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 44), black surcharge
 143 5r on 10r black of March, 1876 (No. 50), red surcharge
 144 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 145 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 146 5r on 10r black of June, 1877 (No. 65), red surcharge
 147 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge
 b. Double surcharge.
 148 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 41), black surcharge
 149 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 150 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 151 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge
 c. Surcharged sideways.
 152 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 d. Carmine surcharge.
 153 5r on 10r black of May, 1876 (No. 62), carmine surcharge

May 1, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1871-77, surcharged in black "1½." The height of the large figure 1 varies from 4 3-5 to 5 mm., and it is 1 mm. thick; the top and bottom strokes are thin; the top is slanting, but on some it is almost horizontal. The 1 of the fraction is of the same shape as the large 1, and varies from 1 to 1½ mm. in height; the 2 is 1½ mm. high, the upper curve comes down to the centre of the figure, and the fraction line is formed of a thin figure "1" about 1½ mm. in length. The height of the fraction varies between 5¼ and 6 mm.

Various perforations.

- 154 1½r on 20r dark carmine of Sept., 1871 (No. 2), black surcharge
 155 1½r on 20r orange vermilion of 1872 (No. 8), black surcharge
 156 1½r on 20r vermilion of July, 1873 (No. 33), black surcharge
 157 1½r on 20r vermilion of April, 1875 (No. 45), black surcharge
 158 1½r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 159 1½r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

May 1st—December 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 15th July, 1877 to 1881 (Crown series) surcharged in black with new value. The "1½" is the same as in the preceding issue; in the "4½" the "4" is a close figure 4½ mm. high by 3¼ mm wide; the fraction is the same as in the "1½." The "6" of the 6 reis is also a close figure, almost 5 mm. high and 3 mm. wide. The "T" of the four higher values is 2¾ mm., high by 2¾ mm. wide and is placed about 2½ mm. below the figure.



1° Perforated 12½.

- 160 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
 161 1½r on 10r green, black surcharge
 162 1½r on 20r bistre " "
 163 1½r on 25r slate gray, black surcharge
 164 1½r on 100r lilac " "
 165 4½r on 20r bistre " "
 166 4½r on 25r dark mauve, black surcharge
 167 6r on 10r yellow, black surcharge
 168 6r on 20r bistre " "
 169 6r on 25r slate gray, black surcharge
 170 6r on 25r dark mauve " "
 171 6r on 40r blue " "
 172 6r on 40r yellow " "
 173 6r on 50r green " "
 174 6r on 50r blue " "
 175 1r on 10r green " "
 176 1r on 25r slate gray " "
 177 1r on 25r dark mauve " "
 178 1r on 40r blue " "
 179 1r on 50r green " "
 180 1r on 50r blue " "
 181 1r on 100r lilac " "
 182 1r on 200r orange " "
 183 2t on 25r slate gray " "
 184 2t on 25r dark mauve " "

185	2t on 40r yellow	black surcharge
186	2t on 50r green	" "
187	2t on 50r blue	" "
188	2t on 100r lilac	" "
189	2t on 200r orange	" "
190	2t on 300r brown	" "
191	4t on 10r green	" "
192	4t on 50r green	" "
193	4t on 200r orange	" "
194	8t on 20r bistre	" "
195	8t on 25r rose	" "
196	8t on 40r blue	" "
197	8t on 200r orange	" "

2° Perforated 13.

198	1½r on 5r black,	black surcharge
199	1½r on 10r green	" "
200	1½r on 20r bistre	" "
201	1½r on 25r slate gray	" "
202	4½r on 20r bistre	" "
203	4½r on 25r dark mauve	" "
204	6r on 10r yellow	" "
205	6r on 25r slate gray	" "
206	6r on 25r dark mauve	" "
207	6r on 40r blue	" "
208	6r on 40r yellow	" "
209	1t on 20r dark mauve	" "
210	1t on 50r green	" "
211	1t on 50r blue	" "
212	1t on 100r lilac	" "
213	1t on 200r orange	" "
214	2t on 25r gray	" "
215	2t on 25r dark mauve	" "
216	2t on 40r yellow,	black surcharge
217	2t on 50r green	" "
218	2t on 50r blue	" "
219	2t on 200r orange	" "
220	2t on 300r brown	" "
221	4t on 10r green	" "
222	4t on 50r green	" "
223	8t on 20r bistre	" "
224	8t on 100r lilac	" "
225	8t on 300r brown	" "

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.	
226	1½r on 20r bistre, black surcharge
227	4½r on 20r bistre " "
b. Small "T."	
228	2t on 25r slate gray, black surcharge
c. "½" inverted.	
229	1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
d. Surcharged sideways.	
230	4½r on 20r bistre, black surcharge
e. With additional surcharge "2"	
231	2t on 4t on 50r green, black surcharge

January 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. One type for all the values. The value in the lower label is set up separately and printed by a second impression, so the values are often printed in a different shade from the remainder of the stamp. The letters of "reis" and "tanga" are thick and the "e" of "reis" has an accent—mostly acute, but sometimes grave or circumflex.



1° Perforated 12½.

232	1½r black
233	4½r olive
234	6r green
235	1t rose
236	2t blue
237	4t lilac
238	8t orange

2° Perforated 13.

239	1½r black
240	4½r olive
241	6r green
242	1t rose
243	2t blue
244	4t lilac
245	8t orange

Varieties :

a. Grave accent.	
246	4½r olive
247	6r green
b. Circumflex accent.	
248	4½r olive
249	6r green
c. Value inverted, repeated in upper label.	
250	1½r black
251	6r green
d. Quad. between "r" and "e" of "reis."	
252	4½r olive
e. Without value.	
253	no value, black
254	no value, olive
255	no value, green
256	no value, rose
257	no value, blue
258	no value, lilac
259	no value, orange
f. Value printed over bottom line of frame.	
260	2t blue
g. Value printed over upper line of lower label.	
261	1½r black
h. Value printed above the label.	
262	8t orange
i. Imperforate and without value.	
263	No value, green
j. Without value in lower label and inverted value in upper label.	
264	1½r black
265	6r green
k. Value repeated diagonally across the right-hand spandrel.	
266	8t orange
l. Value repeated across the centre of stamp, and imperforate.	
267	1½r black

m. Double impression, second impression 1 mm. below the first.

268 2t blue

n. Double impression, second impression 3 mm. to the right inverted.

269 2t blue

o. Double impression, second impression diagonally,

270 6r green

p. Double impression, second impression without value printed diagonally, and imperforate.

271 1½r black

272 6r green

October, 1882.

Provisional issue.

A. Stamps of the issues of 15th July, 1877 to 1881, surcharged with new value in black or blue. The type of surcharge is the same as the one used on the provisional issue of May 1—Dec., 1881.

1° Perforated 12½.

273 4½r on 5r black, blue surcharge

274 6r on 10r green, black surcharge

275 1t on 20r bistre " "

276 2t on 40r blue " "

2° Perforated 13.

277 6r on 10r green, black surcharge

Variety: Surcharged sideways.

278 4½r on 5r black, blue surcharge

B. 1½reis of the provisional issue of May 1, Dec., 1881, surcharged in blue "4½." Perforated 12½.

279 4½r on 1½r on 5r black, blue surcharge

December, 1882.

Same type as the issue of January 1st, 1882, but with value in lower label re-set. The figures and letters are in thin type and the letters of "reis" are closer together than in the issue of January. The "e" of "reis" has an acute accent.

1° Perforated 12½.

280 1½r black

281 4½r olive

282 6r green

283 1t rose

284 2t blue

285 4t lilac

2° Perforated 13.

286 1½r black

287 4½r olive

288 6r green

289 1t rose

290 2t blue

May, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of September, 1871, to June, 1877, hand-stamped in black with new value.

The type of the "1½" is similar to the type used for the provisional issue of May 1882,

but the cross strokes are coarser and the "2" of the fraction entirely different, being rather narrow and the top curve ending slightly below the level of the top figure. In the "4½" the cross strokes are heavier and the "2" of the fraction is very small, measuring only a trifle over 1 mm., and it has an open head without dot.

The "6" is the same as in the issue of May 1882.

Various perforations.

291 1½r on 10r black of March, 1876 (No. 50), black surcharge

292 1½ron 10r black of May, 1876 (No. 62), black surcharge

293 1½r on 10r black of June, 1877, 3d recut (No. 61), black surcharge

294 4½r on 40r blue of September, 1877 (No. 3), black surcharge

295 4½r on 100r yellow green of September, 1871 (No. 4), black surcharge

296 4½r on 40r blue of May, 1872 (No. 15), black surcharge

297 4½r on 100r green of May, 1872 (No. 17), black surcharge

298 4½r on 40r blue of June, 1872 (No. 27), black surcharge

299 4½r on 100r green of June, 1872 (No. 28), black surcharge

300 4½r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

301 6r on 100r yellow green, of Sept. 1871 (No. 4), black surcharge

302 6r on 200r ochre of Sept. 1871 (No. 5), black surcharge

303 6r on 100r green of May, 1872 (No. 17), black surcharge

304 6r on 200r yellow of May, 1872 (No. 19), black surcharge

305 6r on 100r green of June, 1872 (No. 28), black surcharge

306 6r on 200r yellow of June, 1872 (No. 29), black surcharge

307 6r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

308 6r on 200r yellow of March, 1876 (No. 55), black surcharge

309 6r on 200r yellow of June, 1877 (No. 72), black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharged sideways.

310 4½r on 40r blue of May, 1872 (No. 15), black surcharge

311 4½r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

312 4½r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

The 6r on 200r yellow of March, 1876, is in the collection of Mr. William Herrick.

July, 1883.

Same type as issues of January and December, 1882, but with value in the lower label again re-set. The letters of "tanga" are in

thin type and shorter than in the issue of January, 1871, and there is no accent over the "e" of "reis".

- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 313 1½r black
 - 314 4½r olive
 - 315 6r green
 - 316 1t rose
 - 317 2t blue
 - 318 4t lilac
 - 319 8t orange
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 320 1½r black
 - 321 6r green
 - 322 1t rose
 - 323 2t blue
 - 324 4t lilac

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 325 1½r black
- b. "G" of "TANGA" above the line.
- 326 1t rose

August, 1883.

Provisional issue.

I Stamps of the issues of July 15, 1877 and September, 1880 (Crown series) hand-stamped in black with new value.

The type of the "1½" is similar to that of the preceding issue, the only difference being in the "2" of the fraction, which is 2mm. or more in height.

Perforated.

- 327 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
- 328 1½r on 10r green " "
- 329 4½r on 10r green " "
- 330 4½r on 10r lilac " "

Varieties: Double surcharge.

- 331 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
- 332 1½r on 10r green " "
- 333 4½r on 10r green " "

II. Stamps of the issue of March, 1876, hand-stamped in black with new value. There are two types of this surcharge: In type I the "2" of the fraction is the same as in the issue of May, 1881, while in type II the "2" has an open head and no dot, as in the issue of May, 1883.

Various perforations.

- 334 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I
- 335 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type II

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
- 336 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I
- b. "2" of fraction in inverted.
- 337 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I
- c. Two figures "2" in fraction, one inverted on top of the other.
- 338 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I.

September 18th, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Same type as first and second re-cuts of the issue of June, 1877. Typographed on tough thin bluish wove paper. Some of the sheets are watermarked with maker's name, Spicer Bros. or W. King.



A. First re-cut.

- Imperforate.
- 339 1½r black
- 340 4½r olive
- 341 6r green

Varieties:

- a. Double impression of the figure of value.
- 342 1½r black
- b. Vertical pair with value printed a second time between the two stamps.
- 343 1½r black
- c. *Tête-bêche.*
- 344 6r green
- d. Perforated 12 (unofficially).
- 345 1½r black
- 346 4½r olive
- 347 6r green
- e. Dot over the "1" of REIS.
- 348 1½r black
- f. Long line under REIS.
- 349 1½r black
- g. No line under REIS.
- 350 1½r black

B. Second re-cut.



Imperforate.

- 351 1½r black
- 352 4½r (?)
- 353 6r olive

Although it is supposed that the 4½ reis exists, it has never been met with.

Variety: Without figure of value.

- 354 No value, green

December, 1885.

Embossed on smooth chalky white paper. Size 21x24½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 12½.
- 355 1½r black
- 356 4½r olive
- 357 4½r bistre
- 358 6r green
- 359 1t rose
- 360 2t blue
- 361 4t slate
- 362 8t orange
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 363 1½r black
- 364 4½r olive
- 365 4½r bistre
- 366 6r green
- 367 1t rose
- 368 2t blue
- 369 4t slate
- 370 8t orange

Variety: Double impression, the second impression printed half way down the stamp.
371 8t orange

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony. There exist, however, dangerous forgeries of the surcharges of the provisional stamps, but careful comparison and minute measuring will generally be sufficient to detect them.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Currency: 12 PENCE — 1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS — 1 £ — \$4.87, U. S. CURRENCY.
100 CENTS — 1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1861.

Typographed by Charles Whiting, of London, on white wove paper; portrait of Queen Victoria Size 19x22½ mm.



- Perforated 9.
- 1 2p rose
- 2 3p blue
- 3 9p green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted.
- 4 2p rose
- b. Diagonal half of 2p used as 1 penny.
- 5 1p rose (half of 2p)
- c. Diagonal half of 3p used as 1½ penny.
- 6 1½p blue (half of 3p)

1865.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 2, 3 and 6p are of the same type as the preceding issue. Sizes: 1p, 19½x22¾ mm.; 9p, 19x23 mm.



- 1° Perforated 11.
- 7 1p yellow
- 8 2p rose
- 9 6p blue
- 10 9p lilac
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 11 1p yellow
- 12 2p rose
- 13 3p blue
- 14 9p lilac
- 3° Perforated 12.
- 15 1p yellow
- 16 2p rose
- 17 3p blue
- 18 6p green
- 19 9p lilac
- 4° Perforated 11x11½.
- 20 1p yellow
- 21 2p rose
- 22 3p blue
- 23 9p lilac
- 5° Perforated 11½x12.
- 24 1p yellow
- 25 2p rose
- 26 3p blue
- 27 6p green
- 28 9p lilac

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 29 1p yellow
- 30 2p rose
- 31 3p blue
- 32 6p green
- 33 9p lilac
- b. Imperforate horizontally.
- 34 3p blue
- c. Imperforate vertically.
- 35 2p rose
- 36 9p lilac
- d. Diagonal half of 2p used as 1 penny.
- 37 1p rose (half of 2p)
- e. Diagonal half of 6p used as 3 penny.
- 38 3p green (half of 6p)
- f. Diagonal half of 9p used as 4½ penny.
- 39 4½p lilac
- g. Line around stamp.
- 40 1p yellow
- 41 9p lilac

Besides the above varieties, the following minor varieties are found to exist:

ONE PENNY.

- a. White line above "N" in ISLAND broken and filled with solid color for about 3 mm.
 - b. Dot above the "L" in ISLAND.
 - c. No cross-bar to the "A" of ISLAND.
 - d. The "E" of EDWARD without central bar
 - e. Dot between "I" and "S" of ISLAND.
 - f. Dot between "N" and "Y" of PENNY.
 - g. Dot between "D" and "W" of EDWARD.
 - h. Dot between "T" and "A" of ISLAND.
 - i. Broken "G" in POSTAGE.
 - j. Broken "O" in POSTAGE.
 - k. Bar connecting "D" and "W" of EDWARD
- TWO PENNY.
- a. Dot before "T" in TWO.
 - b. Dot between "I" and "S" of ISLAND and dot after POSTAGE.
 - c. Dot after POSTAGE and dot in "C" of PENCE.
 - d. Extra bar to last "E" of PENCE.
 - e. TWC instead of TWO.
 - f. Dot between "N" and "C" of PRINCE.
 - g. "D" and "A" of EDWARD broken.
 - h. "W" in EDWARD broken.
 - i. "T" of TWO broken.
 - j. Dot before "W" and "A" of EDWARD.

THREE PENNY.

- a. Dot after PENCE.
- b. Dot after PENCE and broken "D" in ISLAND.
- c. Dot between "R" and "E" of THREE, and dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
- d. Dot between "R" and "E" of THREE.
- e. Dot after "E" of THREE, bar at bottom of "I" in PRINCE and broken "W."
- f. Broken "R" in THREE.
- g. White circle and color dot in center before "P" of PRINCE.
- h. Dot between "E" and "D" of EDWARD.
- i. Dot between "E" and "D" of EDWARD and dot between "S" and "L" of ISLAND.

j. "I" in ISLAND with a white dash at top, giving it the appearance of an inverted "L."

k. Dot between EDWARD and ISLAND.

- l. Dot between "P" and "O" of POSTAGE.
- m. Triangle of dots between THREE and PENCE.

SIX PENCE.

- a. Dot before PENCE.
- b. Dot between "N" and "C" of PENCE.
- c. Dot after PENCE.
- d. Broken "S" in SIX.
- e. Broken "P" in PRINCE.

NINE PENCE.

- a. Two dots, one above the other, after Stg.
- b. Dot before Stg and none after Stg.
- c. Dot before "P" of PRINCE.
- d. Dot between "L" and "A" of ISLAND.
- e. "E" in EQUAL almost gone.

November 1st, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Size 19½x22½mm.



- 1° Perforated 11.
- 42 4p black
- 2° Perforated 11½.
- 43 4p black
- 3° Perforated 12.
- 44 4p black
- 4° Perforated 11½x12.
- 45 4p black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 46 4p black
- b. Line around stamp.
- 47 4p black
- c. Diagonal half of 4p used as 2p.
- 48 2p black (half of 4p)

Minor varieties:

- a. Dot under "O" of FOUR.
- b. FOP instead of FOUR.
- c. Broken rosette in front of FOUR.
- d. "D" of EDWARD broken.
- e. Dot under "E" of EDWARD.
- f. Dot after POSTAGE.
- g. Dot between "N" and "C" of PENCE.
- h. Hair line across right hand side of "O" of FOUR, cutting completely across the label.

June 1st, 1870.

Engraved by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal, on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforate 1 12.
49 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellowish brown
January, 1872.

Typographed by Charles Whiting on white wove paper. Sizes: 1 and 3c, 19x22½mm.; 2c, 19x23 mm.; 4, 6 and 12c, 19½x22½mm.



- 1° Perforated 12.
50 1c orange yellow
51 2c blue
52 3c rose
53 4c green
54 6c black
55 12c mauve
- 2° Perforated 12½.
56 1c orange yellow
57 2c blue
58 3c rose
59 4c green
60 6c black
61 12c mauve
- 3° Perforated 13.
62 1c orange yellow
- 4° Perforated 11½x12.
63 1c orange yellow
- 5° Perforated 12x12½.
64 3c rose

Varieties :

- a. Imperforate.
- 65 1c orange yellow
66 2c blue
67 3c rose
68 4c green
69 6c black
70 12c mauve
- b. Diagonal half of 6c used as 3c.
71 3c black (half of 6c)
- c. Vertical half of 6c used as 3c.
72 3c black (half of 6c)
- d. Horizontal half of 6c used as 3c.
73 3c black (half of 6c)
- e. Diagonal half of 2c used a 1c.
74 1c blue (half of 2c)
- f. Diagonal half of 3c used as 1½c.
75 1½c rose (half of 3c)

Minor Varieties :

ONE CENT.

- a. Dot between "L" and "A" of ISLAND.
b. Dot between "T" and "A" of POSTAGE.
c. Dot before "E" of EDWARD.
d. "O" and "N" of ONE connected.
e. Dot before "P" of PRINCE.

TWO CENTS.

- a. Dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
b. Broken "N" in PRINCE.
c. Broken "E" in CENTS.
d. Broken "P" in POSTAGE.
e. Badly formed "D" in ISLAND.
f. Large white dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
g. Broken "W" in TWO and broken "S" in CENTS.

THREE CENTS.

- a. Dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
b. Dot before "P" in POSTAGE.
c. Dot before "E" in POSTAGE.
d. Dot under "R" in PRINCE.
e. Long white dash between the two E's of THREE.
f. Dot between "H" and "R" of THREE.
g. Dot between "T" and "A" of POSTAGE.
h. Broken "E" in EDWARD.

FOUR CENTS.

- a. "E" of POSTAGE almost obliterated by large white dot.
b. "P" and "R" of PRINCE connected.
c. "E" of POSTAGE and "L" of ISLAND askew.
d. Dot under "O" in POSTAGE.
e. Dot before "4" in lower left hand corner.
f. Dot in "C" of CENTS.

SIX CENTS.

- a. Dot in "O" of POSTAGE.
b. Dot between "T" and "A" of POSTAGE.
c. Dot between "A" and "G" of POSTAGE.
d. Dot between "O" and "S" of POSTAGE
e. Dot in "C" of PRINCE.

TWELVE CENTS.

- a. Dot over "D" in EDWARD.

- b. Dot between TWELVE and CENTS.
- c. Broken "z" in PRINCE.
- d. Broken "s" in ISLAND.
- e. Dot under "A" in ISLAND.
- f. Dot under "O" in POSTAGE.
- g. "L" and "A" of ISLAND connected.
- h. Short "L" in ISLAND.
- i. Long "A" in ISLAND.

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the stamps of this colony. The accompanying illustration represents a fraud placed on the



philatelic market at the end of 1872; it is lithographed on white wove paper and perforated 11½. It was supposed at the time to be the complement of the 1872 issue, but since then its true nature has long been proven.

PRUSSIA,

Currency: 12 PFENNIGE—1 SILBERGROSCHEN
30 SILBERGROSCHEN—1 THALER—
75 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

November 15th, 1850.

Typographed on various papers. Portrait of William IV. Size 18x21mm. Watermarked a laurel wreath.



- I. White wove paper.
- 1 6pf vermilion
- II. Colored wove paper.
- 2 1sg black on rose paper
- 3 2sg black on blue paper
- 4 2sg black on deep blue paper
- 5 3sg black on yellow paper
- 6 3sg black on pale yellow paper

Reprints.

1^o January, 1864.

Unwatermarked.

White wove paper.

- 7 6pf vermilion

Colored wove paper.

- 8 1sg black on rose paper

- 9 2sg black on deep blue paper
 - 10 3sg black on yellow paper
- 2^o July, 1873.

Watermarked a laurel wreath.

White wove paper.

- 11 6pf vermilion

Colored wove paper.

- 12 1sg black on pale rose paper

- 13 2sg black on pale blue paper

- 14 3sg black on gray paper

The reprints of 1864 can be easily distinguished from the originals by the absence of the watermark and by the freshness of the color. The reprints of 1873 of the silbergroschen values are also easily told by the color of the paper, which, in the 1 and 2sg is much paler, and in the 3sg is of an entirely different shade from that of the originals. As to the reprints of the 6pf, they can be distinguished by the paper, which, in the originals, is thinner and more transparent, and by the colors which are fresher and brighter in the reprints.

May 1st, 1866.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked a laurel wreath.

- 15 4pf green

- 16 4pf deep green

Reprints.

1^o January, 1864.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

- 17 4pf green

2^o July, 1873.

White wove paper.

Watermarked a laurel wreath.

- 18 4pf green

What we have said in reference to the 6pf of the issue of 1850 applies also to the reprints of this stamp.

January 1st, 1857.

Type similar to preceding issue, but with head on solid ground. Typographed on white wove paper, with burelage similar to that of the stamps of the German occupation in France (Alsace and Lorraine), printed with chemical ink (probably sugar of Lead). This burelage is invisible except when subjected to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen (hydro-sulphuric acid), which causes it to develop in black, or when subjected to the action of chromate of potash, which will cause it to appear in yellow. Size 18½x21 mm.



- 19 1sg rose
- 20 1sg deep rose
- 21 2sg blue
- 22 2sg deep blue
- 23 2sg pale blue
- 24 3sg yellow
- 25 3sg orange

Reprints.

1864.

White wove paper.

- 26 1sg rose
- 27 2sg blue
- 28 3sg yellow

These reprints are easily distinguished from the originals by having only one dot after "silberg." instead of two.

1857.

Same type as the issue of November 15th, 1850. Typographed on white wove paper—Unwatermarked.

- 29 6pf vermilion

Reprints.

January, 1864.

White wove paper.

- 30 6pf vermilion

The difference between the reprints and the originals as given for the same stamp of the issue of 1850 also applies to this issue.

1858.

Same type as issue of January 1st, 1857, but with head on quadrille ground. Typographed on white wove paper with chemical burelage as in the issue of January, 1857. Size 18½x21mm.



- 31 4pf green
- 32 4pf deep green
- 33 1sg rose
- 34 1sg deep rose
- 35 2sg blue
- 36 2sg deep blue
- 37 3sg yellow
- 38 3sg orange

October 1, 1861.

Typographed on white wove paper, with eagle in centre embossed. The pfennig values are octagonal and the silbergroschen, oval. Size 18½x21½mm.



Rouletted.

- 39 4pf green
- 40 4pf yellow green
- 41 4pf deep green
- 42 6pf yellow
- 43 6pf orange
- 44 6pf vermilion
- 45 1sg rose
- 46 1sg carmine rose
- 47 2sg dull blue
- 48 2sg ultramarine
- 49 3sg bistre
- 50 3sg deep bistre

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 51 4pf green
- 52 6pf yellow
- 53 1sg rose
- 54 2sg ultramarine
- 55 3sg bistre

April 1st, 1865.

Same, type, impression, etc., as the 4 and 6pf of the preceding issue.

Rouletted.

- 56 3pf violet
 - 57 3pf deep violet
- Variety: Imperforate.*
- 58 3pf violet

December 15th, 1866.

Typographed on gold beater's skin and the impression is on the gummed side of the stamp. This was done in order to prevent them from being removed from the letter without rendering them useless. Size 18¾x21¾ mm.



Rouletted.

- 59 10sg rose
- 60 10sg deep rose
- 61 30sg blue
- 62 30sg deep blue

July 1st, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper, with eagle and figures of value embossed. Size 18½x22 mm.



Rouletted.

- 63 1kr yellow green
- 64 1kr bright yellow green

- 65 2kr orange
- 66 2kr yellow orange
- 67 3kr carmine rose
- 68 3kr deep carmine rose
- 69 6kr ultramarine
- 70 6kr deep ultramarine
- 71 6kr dull blue
- 72 9kr bistre
- 73 9kr deep bistre

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 74 1kr green
- 75 2kr orange
- 76 3kr carmine rose
- 77 6kr ultramarine
- 78 9kr bistre

ENVELOPE STAMPS USED AS ADHESIVES.

1857.

I. Envelope stamps of the issues of 1851 and 1852 (with silk threads) cut either square or to shape.



- 79 1sg rose
- 80 1sg deep rose
- 81 2sg blue
- 82 2sg deep blue
- 83 3sg yellow
- 84 3sg orange
- 85 4sg brown
- 86 5sg lilac
- 87 6sg green
- 88 7sg vermilion

II. Envelope stamps of the issues of 1850 to 1857 (without silk threads) cut either square or to shape.

- 89 1sg rose
- 90 1sg deep rose
- 91 2sg blue
- 92 2sg deep blue
- 93 3sg yellow
- 94 3sg orange
- 95 4sg brown

1861.

Envelope stamps of the corresponding issue (inscription above stamp) cut either square or to shape.



- 96 1sg rose
- 97 1sg carmine
- 98 2sg blue
- 99 2sg ultramarine
- 100 3sg bistre
- 101 3sg deep bistre

1863-67.

Envelope stamps of corresponding issues (inscription across stamp) cut either square or to shape.

- 102 1sg rose
- 103 1sg carmine
- 104 2sg blue
- 105 2sg ultramarine
- 106 3sg bistre
- 107 3sg deep bistre



- 108 3pf violet
- 109 3pf deep violet
- 110 6pf vermilion
- 111 6pf deep vermilion



- 112 1kr yellow green
- 113 1kr pale yellow green
- 114 2kr orange
- 115 2kr vermilion
- 116 3kr rose
- 117 3kr deep rose
- 118 6kr dull blue
- 119 6kr ultramarine
- 120 9kr bistre
- 121 9kr brown

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

МАЛМЫЖЕ (Viatka.)

October 1869.

Color on thin white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x14 mm.



- 1 2k brick red
2 2k rose

1875.

Color on thick white wove paper, lithographed, size 19½x14 mm.



- 3 2k vermilion
4 2k mauve

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23½x17½ mm.



- 5 2k vermilion

1876.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x24½ mm.



- 6 2k black
Same, perforated 12½ (unofficially?)
7 2k black

1884.

Same on colored wove paper.
8 2k black on rose

1887.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, previous type retouched, the outer line imitating perforations has been omitted, size 16x23 mm.

- 9 2k black on dark blue

1889.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue but colors changed.

- 10 2k blue
11 2k magenta

In 1894 the 2k blue that had been superseded by the 2k magenta was put in use again but printed in sheets of 16 instead of 40 as previously.

МАЛОАРКАНГЕЛЬСК. (Orel.)

1871.

Black on grayish wove paper, hand stamped, diameter 29 mm., no value indicated.



- 1 (5k) black
Same on yellowish wove paper.
2 (5k) black

1876.

Same with black manuscript surcharge 5k.

- 3 5k black

1876.

Color on bluish wove paper, hand stamped, diameter 23 mm.



- 4 5k blue
- Same on yellowish wove paper.
- 5 5k blue
- Same rouletted (unofficially?)
- 6 5k blue

These stamps being hand stamped very irregularly can be found *tête bêche*, sideways, etc.



MARIUPOL.—(Ekaterinoslav.)

1871?

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x25 mm.



- 1 5k black
- 1873.

Black on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 20x23 mm.



- 2 5k black black
- Variety: printed sideways.
- 3 5k black
- 1874.

Same on white wove paper.

- 4 5k black
- 1875.
- Same on grayish wove paper.
- 5 5k black

Suppressed in 1878.

MELITOPOL. (Tauris.)

July 1867.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size, 19½x29 mm.

- 1 3k carmine red

November? 1869.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x29 mm. Similar to previous type but the figures of value in lower corners are unpunctuated and the upper ones are smaller.



- 2 3k carmine red

May 24th 1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, inner circle formed by two lines, one thick the other thin.



- 3 3k blue

1872?

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, diameter 28 mm., previous type retouched, the letters are thinner.

- 4 3k blue

1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 28½ mm., similar to previous issues, but inner circle is formed of a thick coarse irregular line.



5 3k blue

End 1876.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed, diameter 26¼ mm., similar to previous issues, inner circle formed of one line, the star at top has eight points.



6 3k blue

Same rouletted.

7 3k blue

Suppressed in 1878.

MORSCHANSK. (Tamboff.)

1875?

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x31 mm.



1 5k black

1876.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x31½ mm.



2 5k black

December 1879.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue, color changed.

3 5k vermilion

January 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19¼x31 mm.



4 5k shield bronze, labels red, frame blue

5 5k shield gold, labels red, frame blue

6 5k shield black, labels red, frame blue

7 5k shield red, labels purple, frame bronze

8 5k shield red, labels blue, frame gold

9 5k shield bronze, labels purple, frame red

Same, perforated 12.

10 5k shield red, labels purple, frame bronze

11 5k shield red, labels blue, frame gold.

February 1881.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x23 mm., no value indicated.



Perforated 12½.

- 12 (5k) gray, center red and black
- 13 (5k) gray, center red and purple
- 14 (5k) gray, center red and green
- 15 (5k) gray, center red and blue

March 1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x23½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 16 5k gold, blue, red and dark brown.

January? 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x24½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 17 5k gold, red, light blue and dark blue

Variety: Unperforated.

- 18 5k gold, red, light blue and dark blue

February 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x25½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 19 5k blue, black and red

Same on very thin white wove paper.

- 20 5k blue, black and red

January 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20½x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 21 5k red, light blue and dark blue

- 22 5k red, light blue, dark blue and black

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x28 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 23 5k gold, red, blue and black

1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21½x26 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 24 5k pink, red and blue

1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17x23 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 25 5k blue, gray and black

June ? 1889.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23 mm.



Perforated 11 1/2.

26 5k pink, red and black

Varieties :

a. Unperforated.

27 5k pink, red and black

b. Printed sideways.

28 5k pink, red and black

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.

Size 17x21 1/2 mm.



Perforated 11 1/2.

29 5k brown, light blue and blue

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x25 1/2 mm.



Perforated 11 1/2.

30 5k red and blue

1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x31 1/2 mm.

Similar to January 1880 issue.



Perforated 12.
31 5k shield red, labels purple, frame
bronze

NIKOLSK. (Vologda.)

1884?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 17x23 1/2 mm.



Perforated 13 1/2.

1 2k ultramarine

1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 11 1/2.

2 2k red, green, yellow, blue and black

NOLINSK. (Viatka.)

1871.

Black on colored wove paper, type-set, size
24x24 mm., four types.



1 2k black on lemon

1871?

Black on colored wove paper, type-set, size
21 1/2x20 mm., four types.



2 2k black on yellow

1871?

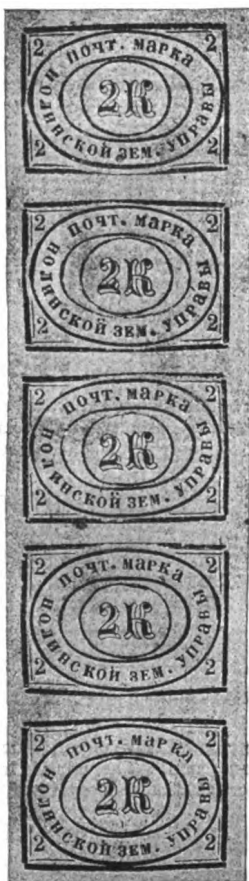
Black on surface colored paper, type set, size 27½x20. Five types in one vertical row.



3 2k black on yellow green

1872?

Black on surface colored paper, type set, size 27½x20 mm. Five types in one vertical row.



4 2k black on yellow green

1872?

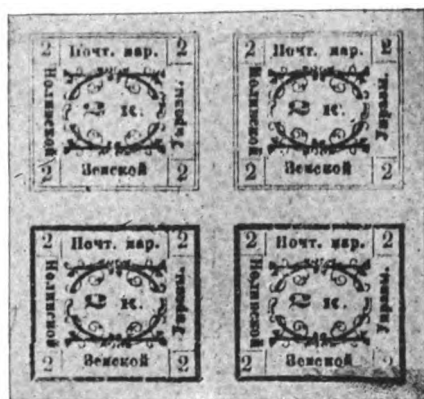
Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set. Four types.



5 2k black on bright red

1873.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set, size 22x21 mm. Four types in two horizontal rows, the two top stamps have a frame formed of two thin lines, the two bottom ones have the frame formed of one thick line.



6 2k black on dark red (double frame)

7 2k black on dark red (single lined frame)

Variety: Defective impression, the inner ornamental frame is only a faint outline.

8 2k black on dark red (single lined frame)

1874.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed lithographed, size 24x17 mm.



9 2k black on emerald green

1876.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 26x19 mm.



10 2k black

Variety: Printed sideways.

11 2k black

Same perforated 12½ (unofficially?)

12 2k black

In some catalogues stamps are mentioned similar to numbers 3 and 4 that are nothing but counterfeits, the paper is colored through and the letter K is in straight roman type.

Suppressed in 1880.

NOVAIA-LADOGA. (St. Petersburg.)

1867.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 16½x21½ mm.



1 5k yellow green

2 25k vermillion

Varieties:

a. Printed sideways.

3 5k yellow green

4 25k vermillion

b. Error in color.

5 5k vermillion

c. Error 25 instead of 5 in lower right corner.

7 5k yellow green

8 5k vermillion

The 5k stamps were printed from the plate of the 25k after the 2 had been erased, and traces of this figure can be found on many of the stamps; however when the 25k was printed there were six stamps on the plate where the 2 had been erased, one of them still retaining 25 in the lower right corner, this last error was not corrected when the 5k stamps were printed.

April? 1880.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed,
size 13½x20 mm.



9 5k red and ultramarine

Variety: Tête bêche.

10 5k red and ultramarine

End 1883.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed,
size 13½x20½ mm. Similar to previous issue.



11 5k red and gray

NOVGOROD. (Novgorod:)

1868.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
several types.



1 3k black on buff

January 1st, 1870.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23 mm. Three types, the value is in an oval, the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАГО.



2 5k black on magenta

1872.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 17½x22½ mm. The value is in an oval,
the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАГО.



- 3 5k black on pale lilac rose
Variety : Printed sideways.
 4 5k black on pale lilac rose

1875.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x23 mm. Two types, the value 5k is in large figures, the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАГО.



- 5 5k black on magenta

September? 1877.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22½ mm. Two types, same as previous issue but the value 5k is in smaller figures and clearly punctuated.



- 6 5k black on dark magenta

July? 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, the value is in an oval, the ground work lines are spaced. Three types.

- 7 5k black on magenta
Variety: Printed sideways.
 8 5k black on magenta

1879.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 17x23mm., four types, the side lines are ended in each corner by a large black ball, there is a small dot in each corner outside the frame, the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАЯ.



- 9 5k black on mauve
 1880.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 17x22½mm. There is a large dot in each corner outside the frame.



- 10 5k black on dark lilac
 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 17x23mm., same as 1879 issue but the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАЯ.



- 11 5k black on lilac
 1882.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x23mm. The oval comes over to a point at bottom than previous issues, ground lines farther apart.



- 12 5k black on yellow
Varieties : *ête bleche*.
 13 5k black on yellow

January 1st, 1885.
 Same as previous issue.
 14 5k black on lilac
 15 5k black on magenta
 June 29th, 1887.
 Black on color wove papered, lithographed,
 size 16½x22 mm., coarsely printed. Two
 types.



16 5k black on lilac
 1888.

Color on colored wove paper, same as pre-
 vious issue, color changed. Two types.
 17 5k blue on lilac
 March 15th, 1889.

Same on white laid paper.
 18 5k blue
 1889.
 Same on white wove paper.
 19 5k blue
 September 1st 1889.
 Color on thick white laid paper, lithograph-
 ed, size 17½x26 mm.



Perforated 11½,
 20 5k gold, red, pale green, black and blue
 Variety: Unperforated vertically.
 21 5k gold, red, pale green, black and blue

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*

(Continued from page 20.)

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AT THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France had been instructed by the Minister of Finances, Mr. Leon Say, to study up the manufacture of postage stamps; for this purpose Mr. Ermel, manager of the Banknote printing establishment, had a special plant installed and a fancy stamp engraved, the designing of which was entrusted to Mr. Camille Chazal, an artist of talent; this essay, of peculiar appearance, has at the angles four medallions with small heads in profile, those above having their faces toward each other while those below have them turned away. These portraits personnify Art, Commerce, Industry and ?

Between them, above an F and below a P, which we suppose to mean France and Postes, although these words are both written in full at the sides; finally, the value in large figures is inscribed in the center.

It reminds us somewhat of the ornamentation of certain ancient jewels and vases.



An electrotpe plate of this type was made which allowed of some 50,000 copies being struck off in different colors resembling those of the stamps then in use.

This preliminary work, which cost 1,700 francs, enabled Mr. Ermel to establish a manufacturing price of 40 centimes per thousand stamps; at that time the stamps manufactured by Mr. Hulot at the Mint cost 60 centimes per thousand.

Notwithstanding the low price of 40 centimes, the Minister preferred to give the Bank the manufacture of the stamps *en régie*, and he did not make a mistake, as in this way the price decreased year by year.

After long doubts and discussions, as happen always in affairs of this sort, the Minister and the Bank of France came to an arrangement and an agreement for two years was signed, which was afterwards extended.

As it happened, the Bank had installed in 1871 a vast extension for the printing of small notes of 5, 10 and 20 frs., rendered necessary by the financial situation. These workshops were occupied previously by a large letter paper and envelope factory, where, by a curious coincidence, we had had the opportunity of seeing the essays of postal envelopes entirely watermarked like the stamped paper, which Messrs. Bertou & Robineau, the managers of that factory, had in vain proposed to the postal authorities in 1856 and 1862.

During the installation of the plant necessary for printing, gumming, drying and perforating the stamps, the engraving of the type and its reproduction were being actively attended to.

ENGRAVING, ELECTROTYPES, PLATES.

Many artists begged for this order, but the Bank had chosen Mr. Mouchon, who had long since acquired a reputation in the but little practiced art of engraving steel for typography.

For if wood-cuts and chemical engraving on zinc are sufficient for the illustration of books, they will not answer for stamps which are to be struck off in considerable numbers. It is true that woodcuts may be reproduced almost identically by electrotyping, but the type would at last become defective if an unlimited number of impressions had to be taken.

Steel type, on the contrary, will support enormous pressure without wearing away; it can be reproduced by the coining-engine in as many blocks of steel or other metal as may be desired, and all absolutely identical.

For the proper understanding of what follows, it is necessary that we should go a little into the details of this operation.

The block of steel, coming from the hands of the engraver, is of a metal which is comparatively soft, since it could be shaped with the hammer and worked with the graver and the file. It then goes through the operation of case-hardening, which consists in heating it to a high temperature and then cooling it suddenly by plunging it into cold water.

The steel thus becomes hard and elastic; the engraving is then called the *stamp* or punch; it is *en relief* like the letters which are used for printing.

To reproduce the stamp, it is struck by the coining-engine on another block of steel which is not case-hardened, and the impression is made inwards.

This second block is then case-hardened and becomes the *matrice* or mould, from which as many pieces *en relief* may be struck as desired, whether in copper or in soft steel, which may be hardened by tempering as described above; these reproductions of the stamp are called *dies*, by assimilating them to coin dies.

These preliminaries being settled, let us return to the engraving of the stamp.

The original drawing of Mr. Sage underwent several alterations; as it was done with the *estompe*, it had to be gone over with lines on account of

the engraving. His figures which were highly muscled, as in designs à la Michael Angelo, were brought down to more modern proportions.

The figures of value were not placed directly on the globe of the world, but in a frame placed in front of it.

This new design was reduced photographically to 6 centimeters high and then engraved with the graver.

Afterwards, the proof of this engraving, corrected, was reduced definitively to the exact size of the stamp and transferred to steel.

The work on this engraving, independently of the time passed in essays and touching up, required two months and cost 4,000 francs. We have seen artist's proofs struck from the punch itself, which show work of an exquisite delicacy.

However, the necessity of reproducing in large numbers and printing by means of rotary presses, obliged the engraver to space the lines more and to cut very deep between them, which, however, will not prevent the postage stamps from turning out slightly blurred; of the original work, therefore, there can remain but the recollection.

In the center of the punch a rectangular space was arranged, limited by the lines of the frame and destined to receive the movable figures of the different values.

As a precaution, several impressions were taken on gutta-percha, from which at the Bank itself a series of electros were obtained.

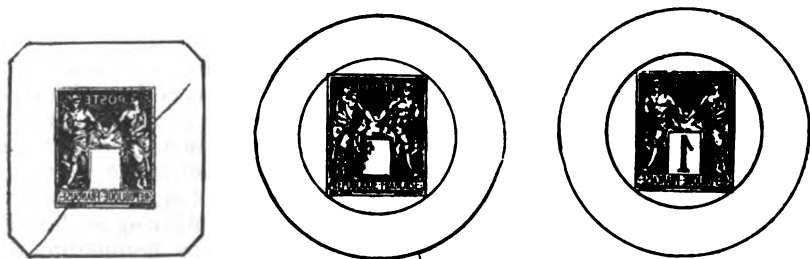
Then they proceeded to case-harden the engraving. This operation took place under the direction of Mr. Derriey, a type-founder and very clever engineer, who had been called to the Bank and to the ministries many a time when difficult work came up.

However, in spite of all the precautions usually taken, the stamp split in the case hardening process.

This accident, always feared by medal engravers, whose long labors it sometimes destroys in an instant, was repaired as well as it could be, for they were pressed for time.

The break, attributed to the square form of the block of steel and to the central space, made a line on the stamp from the hip of the goddess to the letters C. A., of FRANCAISE below, carrying away with a splinter the o of the small inscription MOUCHON.

We shall see that this accident has become for collectors, whom nothing escapes, an opportunity for distinguishing microscopical varieties.



The punch was clamped by means of an iron band, but the irregular expansion which had caused the break made the lower left hand corner perceptibly higher than the rest of the stamp; it was therefore indispensable to obtain another punch without defect; from the broken punch therefore a matrice was obtained which furnished a die *en relief* like the original stamp, but in

which the space was filled up and the spoilt part filled; this part *was re-engraved*.

From this made up die a matrice was taken which served to strike other dies from, on which Mr. Mouchon engraved the figures of value.

From these types with values, were obtained as many proofs in lead as there were to be stamps in a sheet. For this purpose, small rectangular blocks of pure lead, cut with mathematical precision and slipped into a steel clamp like a ball into a gun, were struck off on the coining engine. These pieces of lead with the design hollowed out were put into the bath and gave electrotype plates in copper.

Mr. Derriey proposed to substitute for all these troublesome operations the casting of the stereotypes in printing metal straight off, the same as typograph letters are, a system that had long been employed by Mr. Hulot.

Steel stamps with values were used to make the cuts in printing metal, in accordance with the usual methods of typefounders.

But there was a difficulty: the lead cuts wore out too quickly so recourse was had again to ordinary electrotyping, improving the manner of taking the impression on gutta percha ^{*}(1), with the idea of preventing it from contracting irregularly while cooling, as happens in ordinary stereotyping.

All these technical details are pretty dry reading, but we desired to give them as nearly as our space will permit; for that purpose, we have interrogated Mr. Ermel, director of printing of the Bank of France, Mr. Mouchon, engraver, and Mr. Gaumel, superintendent of the workshop in the Rue d'Hauteville since 1876. These details show how common objects, which seem the most simple, often require great efforts of art and industry to make them. It is the same with a postage stamp as with a needle: it would be interesting to find out through how many hands it has passed before being delivered to the public.

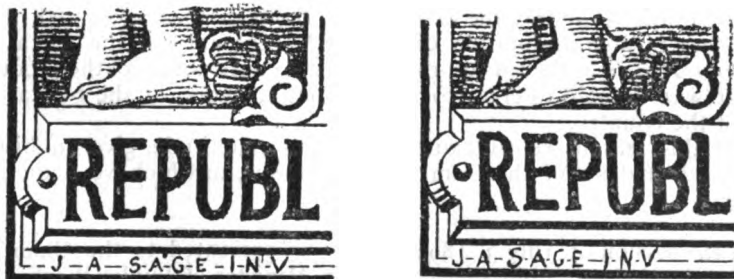
Moreover, if the collector has had the patience to follow us, he will have observed that there are two *principal* varieties of stereotypes.

1. Those obtained from the original stamp when it had *movable figures*.

2. Those obtained from the repaired stamp by dies on which the value was engraved. The difference in the two kinds of figures may be seen by means of a magnifying glass, as may also the minute difference in the size of the stamps; but there is another detail which is easier to lay hold of, and that is the manner in which the small signature, J. A. Sage invenit (abbreviated), is placed under the bottom frame of the stamp. It will be understood that the engraver did not attach any importance to this detail.

The first variety shows the N of INV., under the B of REPUBLIQUE.

The second variety has the N of INV., under the U of REPUBLIQUE.



The enlarged reproductions above will show the difference.

—*(1) For some years past the impressions have been taken in wax.

Later on we shall point out the stamps on which these microscopic differences exist.

The arrangement of the whole plate forming a sheet of stamps was changed. The former stamps, bearing the effigy of the Republic or of Napoleon III, were printed in sheets of 300, or two groups of 150 surrounded by margins; these sheets were cut in two before being put into the perforating machine.

Each group of 150 stamps was compact and formed of 15 vertical rows of 10 stamps each.

The plate of the new type of stamp was also formed of two groups of 150 stamps, but each group is divided into 6 groups of 25, viz., 5x5, leaving between them a margin of the height of a stamp, which margin will be perforated like the stamps themselves.

In the first issues it is free from any inscription.

THE IMPRESSION, THE PAPER, THE PERFORATION.

Essays of colors were made both for the background and for the designs; all sorts of shades were used on the plates of 2 and 4 centimes and perhaps on other values as well.

To find twelve colors really different, even by artificial light, is a problem, when the solar spectrum shows only seven.

The difficulty was believed to be overcome by giving the green tint to all the small values indistinctly: the figure, very large, was plainly visible, especially when it was alone as in the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c., it was thought that they would be sufficient distinction for those stamps which were destined to the prepayment of printed matter.

The paper and the gumming present but very trifling variations; and, lastly, the perforation though done by new machines made in France—those of Mr. Hulot came from England—was as before 14 holes in 2 mm.; there are, however, sometimes 13½ holes in the height,

(To be continued.)

THE DOM HENRIQUE STAMPS.

Translated from *Oporto Philatelist*.

The philatelic novelty which interests us most at the present conjuncture is undoubtedly the so-called Dom Henrique issue, which was made, with the authority of parliament, by the request of the municipal council of Oporto, in order to defray the expenses of the festivities celebrated there in March last, in commemoration of the fifth centenary of the birth of the *Navigator Prince*, and even to provide for the construction of the monument, which it was decided to erect to his glorious memory, in the capital of the north of the country.

For this reason, we will, with scrupulous exactitude, give an historical review and analysis of the Dom Henrique issue, to which we dedicate this number.

In the session of July 3, 1893, there was presented to the Chamber of Deputies the following bill signed by their Minister of Public Works, Councillor Bernardino Machado, which was reported on favorably by the proper committee, but adding, by agreement with the government, in the single

section of article 4, the provision that, over and above the sum destined to the construction of the monument, there should be handed over to the municipality of Oporto "a subsidy for the festivities which the said corporation intended to celebrate there."

"The Municipal Council of the city of Oporto solicited from the government the required permission to issue a special type of stamp with allusions to the life and achievements of Prince Henry, to be put into circulation on the 4th day of March 1894, on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument which that city intends to raise to one of the glorious initiators of our maritime discoveries.

"The said municipality proposes that there should be issued a certain quality of stamps of the value of from 5 to 100 reis, as well as of each of the remaining values, and that the product of the sale of such stamps should be set aside to help defray the cost of the monument, the first stone of which is to be laid on the 4th day of March 1894, with imposing solemnity, in one of the squares of the city of Oporto.

"This is the patriotic and feasible desire of the Council; and if the monument which is about to be erected cannot be greater or more glorious than that which centuries ago the history of humanity raised to the memory of Prince Henry, it is nevertheless certain that it will acquit a national debt which has long remained unpaid.

"The Council of the city of Oporto has, with justice, taken the initiative in the accomplishment of this duty which cannot be neglected, that city having had the honor of being the cradle of one of the ablest workers in the civilization of the globe.

"To aid them, then, in this patriotic movement is the duty of all, and the government, therefore, cannot refrain from doing so as far as present circumstances will permit.

"For this reason, not having the power to grant the request of the Council of the city of Oporto, in view of Art. 3, No. 3, of the decree with force of law of the 1st December 1892, they come before you with a bill for this purpose.

"In certain eventualities which may arise are provided for with due care, not only as to the state receipts, which cannot be dispensed with, but also as to the method to be followed in the manufacture, issue and sale of such stamps.

"Their special object, the position of the country, the large circulation which they are to have, the portion of maritime history to which they refer, require that the greatest care should be exercised in the carrying out of the praiseworthy design of the Municipal Council of the city of Oporto.

"With this introduction, I have the honor to submit to the appreciation of parliament the following proposition :

"Art. 1. The government is authorized to issue up to 500,000 stamps of each of the values from 5 to 100 reis and up to 30,000 of each one of the remaining values, to be circulated on all the mainland and adjacent isles on the 4th and 5th of March 1894, the fifth centenary of Prince Henry.

"§ The sale of the stamps referred to in Art. 1 may be continued for a maximum period of ten days.

"Art 2. The design for the plate for the manufacture of the stamps of the 5th centenary of Prince Henry shall be submitted to the government by the Municipal Council of the city of Oporto for examination and approval.

"Art. 3. The issue and sale shall be carried out on the conditions and by the methods which shall be determined on by the government.

" Art. 4. From the amount collected there is to be deducted a sum equal to that which, in the previous year, on the day referred to in Article. 1, may have come into the coffers of the State from the source, according to the accounts kept, which sum shall constitute the Treasury receipts.

" § From the product of the sale of the stamps of the 5th centenary of the birth of Prince Henry, there shall be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto up to the amount necessary for the construction of the monument which they intend to erect in honor of the glorious memory of Prince Henry, after the deduction of the sum mentioned in the foregoing Art.

" Art. 5 All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

Ministry of Public Works, Commerce and Public Works July 3, 1893.
BERNARDINO LUIZ MACHADO GUIMARAES.

This bill was approved in the Chamber of Deputies without discussion, in the session of the 12th of the same month, and, passing to the peers was approved also in the session of the 15th, giving rise to the following debate:

Mr. Bandeira Coelho : " Mr. President, I signed without any declaration the opinion which has just been read, but, in order to approve the project to which it refers, I judge declaration indispensable on the part of the government on one point with respect to which I will ask for an explanation.

" As the house knows the object of this bill is to authorize the government to issue a certain number of stamps of different prices which are to be sold on certain days, the amount of the sale, after the deduction of a sum equal to the receipts of the same days in the preceding year, to be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto for the construction of the monument to Prince Henry and for the festivities which are to be celebrated at the inauguration of the said monument.

" Now I desire that the government reply to the following question :

" Supposing all the stamps should be sold—which is not only possible, but probable and that the product of the sale should be, say, 100 contos de reis, * and that the amount collected by the State, in accordance with the arrangement of Art. 4 of the bill, should not exceed 20 contos de reis, I ask will all the difference between these amounts be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto for the construction of the monument and the festivities at the inauguration of this monument ?

" If so, I withdraw my name from the bill, for in that condition I cannot approve it.

" I desire that the monument which it is intended to erect to the memory of Prince Henry be a monument worthy of us, but not incompatible with our ability and means, meriting not only the notice of foreigners by the amount that is expended on it but also the censure of the taxpayers.

" I desire that, in harmony with this idea, the government should have the power to approve or modify the design and estimate for the monument and contribute to the festivities a sum proportionate to that contributed by the Municipal Council of Oporto, the excess in the product of the stamps, if any, reverting to the Treasury, in addition to the amount provided for in article 4 of the bill.

" I await the reply of the government which I hope will be satisfactory."

The Minister of Public Works (Bernardino Machado):

" I declare to the worthy peer that the idea which the government intends to carry out is the same as His Excellency has just expounded and which I consider very reasonable."

* A conto de reis=100,000 reis=about \$1,000.

Mr. Costa Lobo, will give the reason why he is against the bill under discussion.

He has kept silence, and would continue to do so were he not guided by an imperious sense of duty which he considers superior to any consideration of gaining popularity ; for it is evident that the public man who covets this popularity would not oppose any popular bill.

As the house can imagine, he has no aversion to the Infante D. Henrique, one of our most notable men, the first who, not only in Portugal, but in the whole world, gave an impulse to navigation and to whom many discoveries, made in the exploration of the ocean which gave great lustre to the name of Portugal, are due.

Nobody is ignorant of the glorious deeds of Prince Henry. National and foreign literary monuments are not wanting to celebrate the memory of so excellent a man ; and however grandiose the monument may be which the Municipal council of Oporto desires to erect it will never be able, by a long way, to compare with the façade of the church of the Jeromites in Belem, where there is a statue of the prince, nor with that which is to be seen in the monastery of Batalha, the finest of our national monuments.

There being, then, so many testimonies of the homage to the memory of the prince, and his memory never having been neglected or despised, he judges it unnecessary to carry out the idea of the Municipal Council of Oporto, and votes against the bill, subordinating himself to a high governing principle, that of freeing the authorities from the accusation that is hanging over them of squandering the revenues of the State.

Mr. Jeronymo Princtel :—‘ If I rise to speak, I do so more out of consideration for the worthy peer, Mr. Costa Lobo, than from a necessity of defending the opinion which His Excellency has really not opposed with very powerful reasons.

‘ H. Ex., with the great knowledge of which he disposes, reminds us of our history, and says that at the present time we ought not to think of any more monuments, as the statue of him whom it is desired to commemorate is in the portico of the convent of the Jeromites and in the monastery of Batalha.

“ The worthy peer knows very well that those splendid edifices, which are at the same time monuments of our past glories, represent a general idea, which, however, does not give due prominence to the venerable person of Prince Henry, which signifies, by itself alone, a national glory.

“ What is intended at the present time is to pay a debt of gratitude and respect to the memory of that noteworthy initiator of our maritime discoveries, a debt which has been weighing on this nation for five centuries.

“ The Municipal Council of Oporto, a city which prides itself on having been the cradle of so illustrious a hero, has taken the initiative in the payment of this debt. And it did well.

“ The worthy peer thought this an opportunity to allude to the accusations brought against the authorities, but I hold that this is not the right moment either for such allusions or for any protests whatever.

“ The approbation of this bill does not place any burden on the state. The state is to receive just what it would receive if it did not create this special form of stamp. Of this there is no doubt ; nor does the worthy peer intimate that there is any.

“ The sale would be increased by reason of the desire which everybody would have of possessing these stamps ; and it is from this increase of receipts that the means are to come to construct the monument.

"The worthy peer seemed apprehensive as to the expense which the state would incur, but this fear must give way, for the money comes from the product of the sale after the state has been paid the same amount that it is accustomed to receive, the calculation being made in accordance with the exact figures of the previous years.

"H. Ex. presents many other considerations; but as they do not refer to the bill under discussion, which H. Ex. says he has not had the time to study, and, as I do not desire to prolong the discussion, I close my remarks."

Mr. Sousa e Silva :—"In consideration of the lateness of the session, I will not attempt to justify at length the proposition which I am going to lay upon the table.

"I will merely say that an official committee calculates the increase of receipts to be derived from the issue at 80 contos de reis, and I calculate that it will be much more.

"My proposition tends, therefore, to limit the amount to be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto. If you consider that the amount stated in the proposition is not sufficient to construct a suitable monument, then let us wait for the real centenary of Prince Henry, for great men are born for history only when they leave this world, not when they come into it.

"Let us then await that date, and perhaps by that time the public treasury will be in a sufficiently easy situation to defray the cost of the construction of a monument that will honor and perpetuate the memory of this great personage."

PROPOSITION.

"I propose that the one section of article 4 be replaced by the following :

"§ 1. From the product of the sale of the postage stamps of the 5th centenary of Prince Henry, there shall be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto up to the amount necessary for the construction of the monument which the said Council intends to erect in honor of the glorious memory of Prince Henry, which sum is not to exceed 30 contos de reis, and a subsidy for the festivities which the same corporation intends to celebrate there, which subsidy is not to exceed 5 contos de reis.

"§ 2. The government is also authorized to grant all the bronze necessary for the said monument.

SOUZA E SILVA."

Mr. Jeronymo Pimentel :—"On behalf of the committee, I declare that I cannot accept the proposition of the worthy peer."

The proposition of Mr. Sousa e Silva was immediately rejected and the bill approved both in general and in detail, the declaration of Mr. Bernardino Machado being recorded.

Things having reach this point, the official sheet published the charter of the law of the 27th July, 1893, which sanctioned the parliamentary vote, the preparatory work being sent to the school of design which had just been created by the Municipal Council of Oporto, in accordance with the law, and three drawings of the distinguished artist Salgado being decided on, which the government delivered to Councillor Augusto José da Cussha, Director of the mint, and the execution of which H. Ex. was authorized to contract for abroad, in view of the impossibility of effecting it in the country.

H. Ex. set out therefore, accompanied by one of the superior employees of the mint, Mr. Casimiro José de Lima, for France, Austria and Germany, where he made a contract with the important firms of Giesecke & Devrient, of

Leipzig, for the manufacture of the entire issue, including the gumming and perforation, which contract was fulfilled by the said firm within the prescribed time.

It was, however, necessary to alter the original drawings, which it was impossible to reduce to the form that the stamps were to have, as it was finally decided that the width of these was to be greater than their height, whereas the drawings were made on the supposition that they were to be just the reverse.

This should serve as a useful indication for the future, for it is necessary not only to draw freely and at will in a frame incomparably larger than that to which the engraving or lithograph will have to be reduced, but also to think of the difficulties which the reduction may present and of the effect that all the details will produce when reduced to the proper size. In this way, a great deal of labor and disappointment will be avoided, because some things seen out of their proper focus produce effects which really they do not possess.

The firm of Giesecke & Deverient enjoys universal credit, having been employed by many governments to manufacture not only stamps, but also bonds of the public debt. Our own issuing bank, the Bank of Portugal, has given them orders.

We make this remark as to the reliability of that establishment, founded in 1852, in order to clear away any disagreeable impression which may have been produced in philatelic circles by any false reports spread abroad by certain unworthy persons, and it is not untimely to observe that in the contract it was specified that all the dies, matrices, and electrotype reproductions or lithographic designs concerning the stamps, should be sent to our mint, which was done, the lithographic stones with the designs of the two first types being broken in the presence of an imperial notary with all the legal formalities.

The great care which was exercised in the manufacture went so far as to have the refuse delivered, there being also not the slightest foundation for the rumor, which we have heard repeated by several persons, that the cost of manufacture was to be paid by our government with a given number of sets of the stamps themselves.

We know positively that this is false, for what we say is based on official data, and we defy anybody to prove the contrary.

(To be concluded next month.)

THE BATON ROUGE STAMPS OF 1861.

The ten cent Baton Rouge stamp never having been chronicled, and doubts having been expressed that Mr. McCormick, when Postmaster, had issued any other denominations than five cents, I recently visited Baton Rouge to learn for my own satisfaction, and to avoid the necessity of answering again and again queries addressed to me on this point, what denominations really had been used.

It was there ascertained beyond any possible doubt that stamps of two, five and ten cents had been issued by Mr. McCormick. Several well known citizens of that place were aware of the fact, and the sworn statement of Mr. Chambers, who was assistant postmaster under McCormick, covers the ground and sets the matter at rest.

These stamps were printed at the office of the *Cornet and Gazette*, a daily, which paper, strange to say, makes no allusion to their issue, although

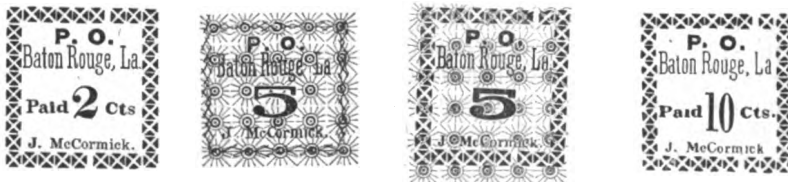
the official announcement of rates of postage appears regularly in its columns: five cents per one-half ounce or less per five hundred miles or less, and ten cents for over five hundred miles, with the same for each additional half ounce. Drop-letters and newspapers two cents. The Confederate Government increased the rates over those of the United States to make the post office department self sustaining.

However, the following editorial of July 10, 1861, referring to the New Orleans Riddell stamps, gives the *raison d'être*.

"We shall have to resort to something of the kind here, because the law requires the pre-payment of all letters, and it is impossible to mail a letter unless the office is open. The inconvenience and delay is consequently very great. To prevent mistakes our Postmaster has kept his box nailed up since the operation of Confederate law."

Following is Mr. Chambers' affidavit.—

In 1861 and until the Federals took Baton Rouge in 1862, Joseph McCormick was Postmaster of Baton Rouge, and I was Assistant Postmaster. On June 1st, 1861, United States stamps ceased to be available for postage, which was ordered by the Postmaster-General to be pre-paid in money until Confederate stamps could be furnished. To enable parties sending letters to mail the same, when the Post-office was closed, Mr. McCormick had printed stamps of the denominations of two, five and ten cents,—which, being sold for cash, could be affixed to letters in payment of postage. These were all on white paper; the two cent being printed in green, bearing the inscription; in four lines "P. O.—Baton Rouge, La.—Paid 2 cents,—J. McCormick." with a border. The ten cent stamps were similar, the difference being the substitution of "10" for "2." The five cent stamps had a fancy groundwork of green, with a similar inscription and the figure 5 printed on them in red, the words "Paid—Cts" being omitted. These stamps were issued in July 1861,



and were used until regular Confederate stamps were received later in December 1861, when their use was discontinued. When the Federals took Baton Rouge, all that remained in Mr. McCormick's hands were destroyed by him.

(Signed) M. CHAMBERS,
Ex-Ass't. Postmaster, City of Baton Rouge, La.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at my office in the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this 18th day of March, 1895.

(Signed),

THOS. B. DUPREE
Notary Public.

.....
: SEAL :
.....

Mr. McCormick destroyed the stamps remaining in his possession, fearing the Federals would compel him to redeem them in cash. Hence no remainders.

Full credence should be given to Mr. Chambers' statement. He is a well known bookseller and stationer, and has been Administraton of Finance

(City Treasurer), of Baton Rouge for many years. With all who know him whatever he says goes.

It is impossible to give the exact date of issue, but it was from the 15th to the 20th of July.

The stamps were printed twenty-five on a sheet. 1,500 of two cents, 2,500 of five cents and 1,000 of ten cents. The two cents being available only for drop-letters and newspapers accounts for this variety. Drop-letters in so small a town as Baton Rouge then were more few and far between, and who ever kept a newspaper wrapper? Of the ten cent not two hundred were sold altogether, two five cent stamps being ordinarily used when ten cent postage was required.

The five cent is scarce enough, the two cent is of very great rarity, and the ten cent practically unattainable. I have seen three of the two cent from one of which the first illustration, that in the *Am. J. of P.* for July, 1889 was printed, and have heard of but two others, but of the ten cent have never seen or heard of but one specimen. That was bought in New Orleans last summer, taken to England and sold. The party who took it over had it photographed in Liverpool at my request, and sent me a copy of the plate. It was on an official envelope with the imprint of the General Land Office of Louisiana in the N. W. corner, cancelled by the Baton Rouge date stamp Dec. 7, 1861, and the address on the envelope is in the hand writing of Wm. J. McCulloh, who was then Surveyor General of Louisiana.

I have examined Mr. McCormick's books, which give the amount, etc., of United States stamps on hand at the end of May, 1861, and the first installment of Confederate stamps received, Dec. 23, 1861. Between these dates is an interval, as all postage being required to be paid in money, no official account could be kept of private stamps. The accounts with the post office Department for that period are for so much cash, and are no criterion of the number of stamps sold, cash being paid for postage in the majority of cases, and soldiers letters being paid, under the law, at the office of receipt, not of transmission.

It is undeniable that many of the five cent Baton Rouge stamps now on the market and in collections are rank forgeries. They are dangerous, only because the genuine are so little known, the points of difference being marked. I may, possibly have something to say concerning those in the future.

To bring tears to the eyes of philatelists, I give below the amount of United States stamps remaining in the Baton Rouge Post-office May 31, 1861, and which were destroyed by the Confederate Authorities June 28, 1862. There were by the process verbal.

13,378	of	1	cent,	5,934	of	12	cent,
3,442	"	2	"	664	"	24	"
1,048	"	5	"	354	"	30	"
6,064	"	10	"	163	"	90	"

of a face value of \$2,018.75, now cataloguing \$12,716.50. And in addition about a bushel of envelopes. What a holocaust!

ALLAN ABBOT BRINSMADE.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS MICHAELOVITCH.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Philately may indeed be said to be all the poorer for the early death of the young Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia, which took place at

San Remo on the 2d inst. Although he was but nineteen years of age he had already made himself a name and reputation as a keen philatelist, and the fact that he was making considerable progress with a history of the postal issues of Russia gave rise to great hopes of a useful philatelic career. But in his own immediate circle it was recognized that consumption was rapidly sapping the young life, and that an early death must be the inevitable result. The end has come, and the albums and the philatelic work are laid aside forever. Whether any equally enthusiastic fellow-countryman will be found to complete the much needed work that he had begun, remains to be seen. It is, at all events, to be hoped that what has been done will be published, not only in his own language but also in English.

His Imperial Highness, Alexis Michaelovitch, was the youngest child of the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaivitch, brother of the late Czar, Alexander II. He was therefore, first cousin of the present Czar of Russia. He had five brothers and one sister, Anastasia, one of his brothers, the Grand Duke Alexander, married the Grand Duchess Xenia, elder sister of the Czar. The deceased prince was born on the 28th of December, 1875. He has been busy with his philatelic researches for many years, more especially with his semi-official work on the postal issues of Russia, which he intended to make both exhaustive and complete. Up to the very last he is said to have been actively devoted to his hobby, and some of the very last letters he ever wrote are said to have been addressed to philatelic friends. He corresponded regularly on philatelic matter with Dr. Lindenberg and other leading German philatelic authorities. Any book published bearing on his hobby was immediately inquired for and added to his library, no matter in what language it was printed. Had he lived in all probability he would have added considerably to our philatelic shelves, for he certainly seems to have had as strong a bent for philatelic study and authorship as for collecting pure and simple. The loss to philately is therefore a very serious loss. So highly placed as he was, avenues of information closed to the ordinary plodding philatelist would have been readily available, and when given by him to the philatelic public would have been doubly welcome because of the imprimatur of its royal authorship and the consequent reliability of the information.

As a collector he had a keen eye for gems. Some of the finest specimens including plates were quickly "amalgamated" from the Australian collection of Mr. Castle. He also "amalgamated" the Peru portion of Mr. Koster's collection, sold to a London dealer some time since. The Prince, it is said, bought the Peru portion entire for £500.

He was by no means selfish of his treasures. Few responded more readily than he did to the invitation of the exhibition committee of the Philatelic Society of London. He immediately forwarded for the exhibition of rare stamps which was held at the society's rooms in May of last year, an exquisite collection of Russian essays, besides many rare stamps of Spain, Switzerland, Hanover, Oldenburg, Nevis, Trinidad, British Columbia, Berge-dorf, etc., all bearing pretty clear evidence that they must have come from well filled albums.

On the 29th of December, 1893, he was, at his own request, elected an ordinary member of the Philatelic Society of London. His proposer on the occasion was the Duke of York.

At the recently held annual dinner of the society Mr. Castle from the chair made a feeling reference to the real loss which the society had sustained in the death of the young Grand Duke as a promising member of the

society. And there is no question by those members who were cognizant of the modest manner in which the Prince insisted upon being elected and who knew of the generous and splendid manner in which he took part as an exhibitor in the last exhibition, his loss is recognized as that of an active and promising member from whom, had providence spared him, much earnest and enduring philatelic work might have been expected in the future.

SPECULATIVE ISSUES.

In the *London Philatelist* for March, Mr. M. P. Castle publishes a paper read by him before the Philatelic Society of London, entitled "Rock Ahead in Philately." In this paper, Mr. Castle treats rather exhaustively the question of speculative and unnecessary issues of stamps, giving a list in numbers and divided into continents of the stamps issued in the year 1894, with a subdivision (according to his views) into legitimate and illegitimate issues.

In our opinion, Mr. Castle is far wide of the mark in his sub-division, as he accepts as legitimate every stamp issued in Great Britain and its colonies, as well as in Europe, and rejects as illegitimate every stamp issued in South and Central America, China, and the French and Portuguese colonies. It would hardly be fair to apply the word *absurd* to anything done by as careful a student of philately as Mr. Castle, but the sub-division which he makes in his paper appears to us to be as dangerously near deserving such qualification as he could under any circumstances come. Included in the stamps of Europe issued in the year 1894 are the San Marino and Portugal Don Henrique Jubilee stamps, which are as absolutely inexcusable as any stamps that have ever been foisted on the public. On the other hand, the stamps of South America include a new issue in Brazil, varieties of type in Chilian stamps, and some other issues which certainly were never made for the benefit of collectors, but merely from the standpoint of improvement in postal issues.

The stamps of the Portuguese colonies can also not fairly be included under the head of illegitimate issues, as these have certainly not offended in the matter of robbing collectors. All the stamps of the Portuguese colonies issued thus far represent only three different types, the first appearing in 1870, the second in 1886, and the last one in 1894. The issue of last year bore the head of a new sovereign, which is, in our opinion, a legitimate reason for changing an issue of stamps. Should it occur that the Queen of England should depart this life, it is certain that Great Britain as well as all its colonial possessions would change the type of their stamps, adopting either a new design or else the portrait of the new sovereign.

The French colonial issues must also be considered as legitimate and as well worthy of collection as the stamps of the Straits Settlements, Seychelles, Mauritius, the West India Islands, and all the other colonial possessions of Great Britain. Should the Colonial Office in Paris make a change every year or two in the colonial stamps, we would be justified in objecting on the ground of their being speculative; but if, as seems the present intention, the type now in use is to remain the standard type for the stamps of the French colonial possessions, they should certainly be considered legitimate and worthy of being collected.

The question agitated by Mr. Castle is one that has been debated for some time by the leading collectors and dealers of the world, and we should not be surprised if before long some active steps were taken towards prevent-

ing the foisting in future of unnecessary issues upon the unoffending public. It has been suggested that the five leading firms of the world, to wit, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in England, Senf Bros., in Germany, A. Maury, in France, J. B. Moens, in Belgium and the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, in America, combine and appoint a committee which is to decide as to the status of each issue of stamps that may make its appearance, and that these firms agree to abide by the decision of such committee and refuse to recognize in their journals, catalogues or albums any issues declared illegitimate, unnecessary or speculative by the committee in question.

Should such a project really take form, there is no doubt that it would put an almost immediate stop to the issue of such stamps, as collectors would very soon cease to accept anything for which no space is provided in the albums and which is not recognized in the standard catalogues of the world. The labor of such a committee would not be easy, as it is frequently a very difficult task to distinguish between legitimacy and illegitimacy in stamp issues, and they would have to be extremely careful in order not to reject any issue for which there might be even a shadow of excuse. Such stamps, of course, as those of the Chinese treaty ports, San Marino Jubilee, St. Anthony Jubilee of Portugal, Strasburg Jubilee projected for this year, and similar issues, would be easily classed; but when it came to the issues of the Central American states, the Jubilee issue of Great Britain, the Columbus issue of the United States, and other similar issues, the task would indeed be difficult and the committee would have to be extremely lenient, throwing aside all strict rules and exercising their judgment alone.

NOTES.

The London Philatelist chronicles the 2 shilling blue on green, of Victoria, of the issue of 1864, without watermark.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a block of four of the 1 cent of the 1894 issue of Salvador, imperforate horizontally.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate here the 5 centavos of the Colombian Republic chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have sent this month to the subscribers to the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* the eighth part of this work (*Modena to Persia*) with 23 autotype plates of the stamps of Nevis, New South Wales and Persia.

On July 1st, 1895, the subscription price will be advanced to \$15.00.

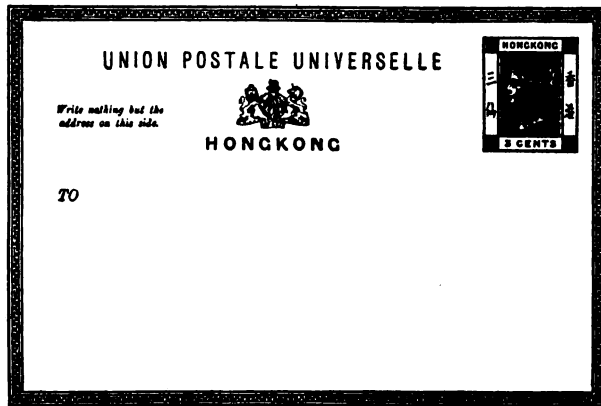
One of our correspondents sends us the following translation of an article published in *El Diario de Barcelona* of March 20th :

"The Spanish Cortes have sanctioned an Act re-establishing the franking privilege to the Senators and Deputies, and a Committee of Congress has ordered some stamps made which will be delivered to the members of those bodies in sufficient quantities for their needs, an account being kept of the number delivered to each.

"In the House Post Office another account will be kept of the letters marked by each deputy, so as to prevent other persons from taking their names and making use of the stamps."



We illustrate below the provisional Hongkong card chronicled in February.



The *London Philatelist* has seen the 1 shilling New Zealand, watermarked N. Z., perforated vertically 13 and having at top and bottom large rough punctures gauging about 6.



The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that Mr. Tiffany has discovered a second type of the 15c of 1870 in which the labels containing the words U. S. POSTAGE and FIFTEEN CENTS are perfectly blank, instead of having a groundwork of vertically and horizontally crossed lines.

Further examination of the stamps in question shows many lines of shading—notably the fine vertical lines of the triangular ornaments in the corners—are wanting in the variety with blank labels. We find the stamps with the shaded labels in the grilled issue, on ribbed paper, on the thin crisp paper of the early ungrilled stamps, on the brown chemical paper of the 1876 essays and on the thick, coarse, spongy paper used for some of the stamps issued about 1882 to 1885 (the 5c brown Garfield and the 6c re-engraved, for instance). We also find it in many shades, from pale yellow orange to deep red orange, the earliest to the latest. On the contrary, we find the stamps with the blank labels only on one variety of paper, a stout coarse wove, with very trifling variations in shade and all with margins tinted, show-

ing the plates were lightly wiped. From all this evidence we conclude these latter stamps are only from a worn plate, of which we have well known examples in other values of the series. In further support of this theory we have the conclusive evidence of two stamps, both having in the top margin "No. 31." one of these is an early impression showing the shading lines clearly, and the other a late printing with the lines absent.

We have also a pair from the worn plate with marginal imprint of the Continental Bank Note Company. We conclude that the stamps with shading lines are from unworn plates used by the National and American Companies, and possibly by the Continental Company also though we have not yet found stamp with shading lines bearing their imprint, and that the stamps with blank labels are from a worn plate of the Continental Company.

The variety is not very scarce; we should say about one in three, in the large quantity we have examined.



We illustrate below the provisional Postal Card of the Cape of Good Hope chronicled some time ago.

POST  CARD
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

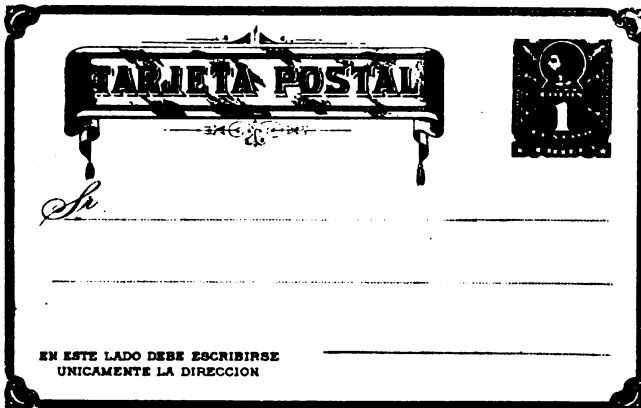
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



The *London Philatelist* has seen the 4 penny of Great Britain water-marked a small garter on bluish safety paper, imperforate.



We illustrate below the new Chilian card chronicled last month.



Mr. S. Chapman sends us the following interesting item about the "opening sale of the new issue of Mexican stamps: "At 8 A. M. a band of music was in attendance at the post office and a new window having been constructed to more easily dispense the new issue, the same was opened by Post-

master General Gochicoa personally, and the first stamps sold by him under strains of music."



La Gazette Timbrologique announces that the German Empire will shortly issue stamps of 30, 40 and 80 pfennige.



According to *la Gazette Timbrologique*, the 30c unpaid letter stamps of France, which were first issued in carmine, are again being issued in this color, the vermilion having been in use only for about a month and a half. The carmine stamp has been seen with the "1" in CHIFFRE missing.



We have found in our stock the following combinations of perforations of the blue official stamps of the issue of 1894 of Mexico.

TOP.	BOTTOM.	RIGHT.	LEFT.
Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	6
Imp.	6	6	Imp.
Imp.	6	Imp.	6
6	Imp.	6	Imp.
6	Imp.	Imp.	6
Imp.	12	12	6
Imp.	6	Imp.	12
Imp.	12	6	6
Imp.	6	6	6
Imp.	12	Imp.	6
12	12	Imp.	6
12	Imp.	Imp.	6
12	Imp.	12	6
12	12	6	12
12	12	6	6
12	6	6	6
12	Imp.	6	6
12	12	12	12
6	6	12	Imp.
6	12	6	6
6	6	6	6
6	Imp.	Imp.	12
6	6	12	Imp.
6	6	6	"
6	6	Imp.	6
Imp.	12x6	6	6
6	6	12x6	Imp.
6	12x6	6	6
Imp.	12x6	Imp.	6
6	12x6	6	Imp.
12	12	12x6	6
12	12x6	6	6
12x6	12	6	6
12x6	6	6	6
12x6	12x6	Imp.	6
12x6	Imp.	Imp.	6
12x6	Imp.	6	Imp.

Imp.	12	Imp.	12
Imp.	12	12	Imp.
12	Imp.	12	Imp.
12	Imp.	Imp.	12

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The current 2000 reis of Brazil is printed in slate gray with lilac centre instead of yellow brown and black as chronicled by us in December.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following uncatalogued perforations of the 1874 and 1881 adhesives of Hungary.

1874, unwatermarked.

20kr, perforated 12½.

1881, watermarked.

3kr, perforated 11½x12.

5kr, " 11x11½, 11½x12.

10kr, " 11x11½, 11x12, 11½x12.

20kr, " 12½x13.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. F. W. Ayer has shown us the 3c United States of 1857 imperforate at top and bottom.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *London Philatelist* describes another new variety of perforation from Ceylon, the 10 penny perforated 15 at top and 12½ at bottom and sides; the only watermark discoverable is a line across the lower part of the stamp, but the color and paper are those of the stamps watermarked Crown and C. C.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1 and 2 penny unpaid letter stamps of New South Wales existing perforated 10x11 and 12x10.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles two varieties of the 15n of Bosnia. The difference is in the figure 1 in the corners and is quite distinct, the upstroke having a different angle, and the figure being much thinner.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

A correspondent kindly sends us imperforate pairs of the ½a, 1a, 3a, 8a blue and 1 rupee carmine, of British East Africa, all of which have been used upon letters and bear the Mombasa obliterating mark, with date between March, 1892, and December, 1892. This confirms the information given some time back to the effect that most, if not all, the values existed imperforate, and were available for use in that condition.—*Monthly Journal*.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Hunter has shown us a die variety of the 2c envelope of the issue of July 1884—Kellog die—in which the lower right extremity of the bust is rounded. So far this variety has only been seen in the white, amber, blue and oriental buff envelopes of the ordinary size and on the wrapper.

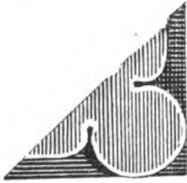


Die A.

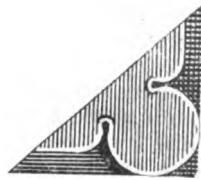


Die B.

Mr. Hunter has also shown us a variety of the 7c of 1872. In the first type the lines at the sides of the ball in the lower right hand corner are plain, while in the variety these are surrounded by a colored semi-circle. The embossed stamps are of the first type.



Type I.



Type II.

Mr. F. W. Ayer has shown us an unchronicled U. S. stamp in the shape of the 1 cent carrier 1849 printed in black on white, he has also called our attention to the fact that there are two unchronicled varieties of the 10c 1847. In the first one, the letters of POST OFFICE and TEN CENTS are shaded caused by the shifting of the original die in making the plate; in the second one, there are two thin horizontal dashes in the border at the left almost in the centre. We have also seen the 5c New York with the letters of FIVE CENTS shaded.



Regular.



Variety.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the 25 newspaper stamps of the new series of a similar design to the lower values chronicled last month, but with figure of Justice.

Mr. H. B. Phillips has shown us an unchronicled San Francisco local issued some time in 1853 or 1854.

We have received the 2c envelope with the new watermark on manila paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

New York.

5c black (large head of Washington), letters shaded

General issue.

1847.

10c black, letters shaded

1872.

Perforated.

7c vermilion, type II

Newspaper stamp.

Perforated.

25c carmine

For delivery by carriers.

1849.



1c black, *white*

Envelopes.

1884.

Ordinary size (138x78mm.)

Watermarked 82 and U. S. P. O. D. in monogram.

White laid paper.

2c brown, die B

Amber laid paper.

2c brown, die B

Blue laid paper.

2c brown, die B

Oriental laid paper.

2c brown die B

1894.

Watermarked U. S.

Size 160x89mm (new No. 5)

Manila paper.

2c green

2c deep green

Wrapper.

1884.

Manila paper.

Watermarked 82 and U. S. P. O. D. in monogram.

Size 160x240mm.

2c brown, die B

Local stamp.

Reed's City Dispatch.



No value, black on greenish-blue paper.

CHEFOO.—Mr. Fr. Siebenman has shown us the current 5 cent stamps printed in red orange on thick paper.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 11½.
 Watermarked Chinese Character.
 5c red orange, thick paper

FRENCH OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* states that the current French adhesives have been surcharged POSTE—FRANCAISE—MADAGASCAR in three lines.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
 5c green on greenish, red surcharge
 10c black on lavender “ “
 15c blue “ “
 25c black on rose “ “
 40c red on straw, black “ “
 50c rose on rose “ “
 75c black on yellow, red “ “
 1fr bronze green on straw, black surcharge
 5fr lilac on lavender “ “

Bhopaul.—We have received several novelties, consisting of the re-issue of various obsolete types of the ¼ and ½anna. We shall not describe them as we show herewith halftone illustrations of the full plates. The ¼anna black was chronicled by us last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.



¼a black, 8 varieties



¼a green, 6 varieties



¼a red, 8 varieties



$\frac{1}{2}$ a red, 8 varieties
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown red, 8 varieties



$\frac{1}{2}$ a black, 8 varieties

Gwalior.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 1 anna envelope of India on blue laid paper with horizontal surcharge "GWALIOR" in Indian characters with coat of arms below in black.

Envelope.



Blue laid paper.
 Tress T, shape 2.
 Size 121x70mm.
 1a brown, black surcharge

Raj Nandgam.—We have received the current $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green, surcharged M. B. D. in oval vertically, (reading downwards and upwards); also the 1 anna red on white laid paper with same surcharge horizontally (regular and inverted), and the 1 anna printed in various shades of brown on white wove paper with horizontal surcharge (regular and inverted).

Official stamps.



- Violet surcharge.
- White wove paper.
- ½a green, vertical surcharge upwards
- ½a " " " downwards
- 1a brown, horizontal surcharge
- 1a brown " " inverted
- White laid paper.
- 1a red, horizontal surcharge
- 1a red " " inverted

GREECE.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 1 drachm Athens print as having been issued both imperforate and perforated 11 ½.

Adhesive stamps.



Athens print.

- Imperforate.
- 1dr gray
- Perforated 11 ½.
- 1dr gray

HANKOW.—We have received the new series of adhesive stamps ; the 2, 5 and 10 cent represent a coolie carrying two tea chests, while the 20 and 30 cent stamps are each of a different type, representing some local building, the 2 and 30c were already chronicled by us in December, but the color of the 2c was erroneously given as being yellow orange.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 15.
- Watermarked Chinese Characters.
- 2c yellow green

5c red brown
 10c blue
 20c vermilion
 30c mauve

LAGOS.--*The Monthly Journal* chronicles a Registration Envelope for this colony, with a circular stamp on the flap.

Registration envelope.

Size G ()
 2p blue

MEXICO.--We have received the following envelopes, wrappers, postal cards and letter cards with stamps of the new type. The envelopes have the coat of arms of Mexico printed in rose in the upper left hand corner. The wrappers all have the error FAJILLA (three L's) instead of FAJILLA, and one of the 3c cards has the word INTERIOR spelled with Q instead of O.

Envelopes.

White wove paper.
 Size 149x90mm.



4c vermilion and rose



5c ultramarine and rose



10c rose lilac and rose

Wrappers.

Manila paper.
 Flap to the right.
 Size 250x80mm.



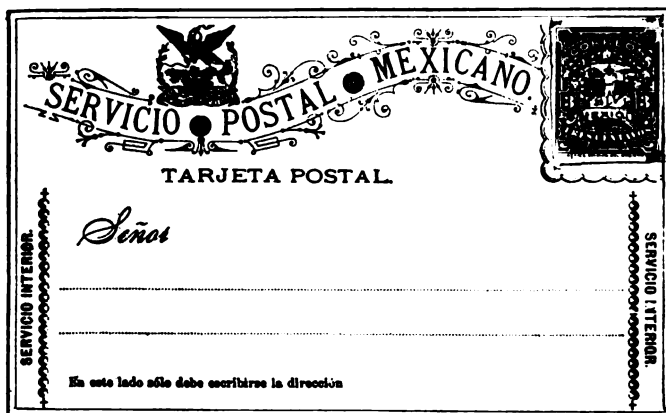
1c dark green, stamp green

1c gray blue " "

Postal cards.



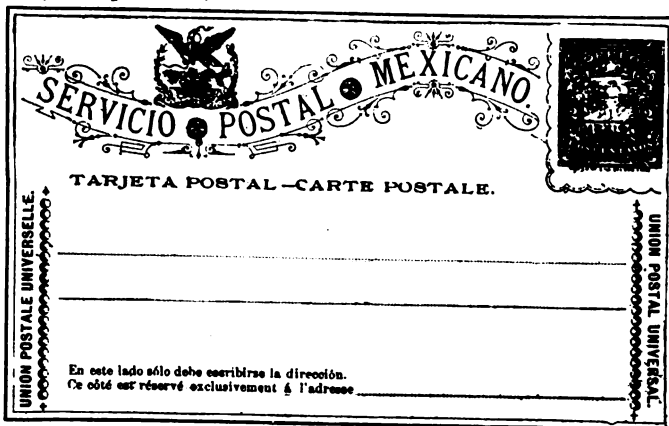
2c carmine, stamp carmine, *white*



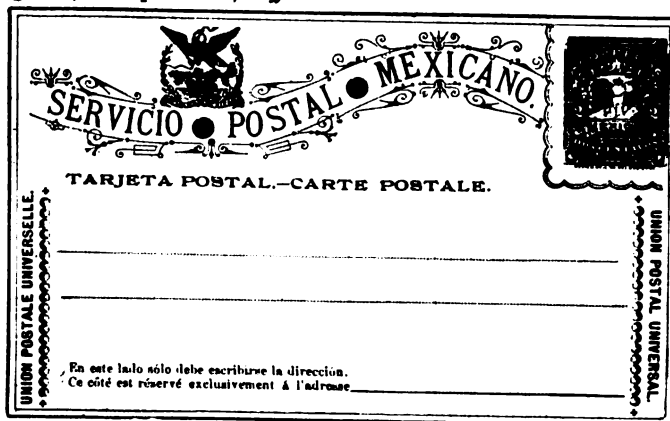
3c carmine, stamp brown, *white*



2c carmine, stamp carmine, *white*
 3c carmine, stamp brown, *white*



2c blue green, stamp carmine, *buff*
 3c blue green, stamp brown, *buff*



2c blue green, stamp carmine, *buff*



3c blue green, stamp brown, *buff*
Letter cards.



- 4c blue, stamp vermilion, *white*
- 4c pale blue, stamp vermilion, *white*
- 10c black, stamp rose lilac, *white*

We have also received the following Mexican envelopes with Wells Fargo & Co's., frank and with stamp of the new type.

White wove paper, blue inside.

Size 153x87 mm.

- 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red
- 30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red
- 40c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.

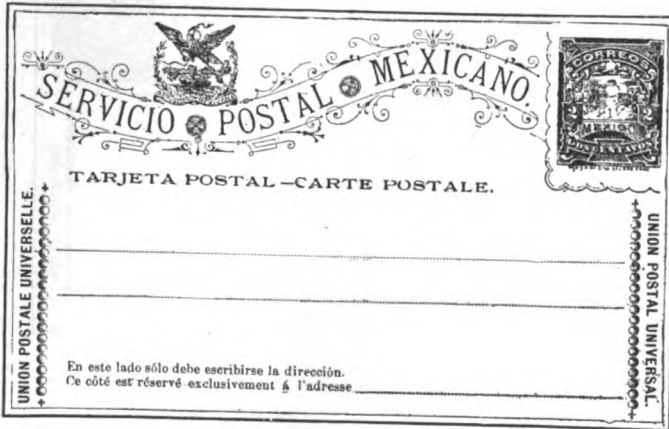
Size 152x90 mm.

- 10c green, stamp 5c ultramarine, (Para cartas ½oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.



2c carmine, stamp carmine, white

3c carmine, stamp brown, white



2c blue green, stamp carmine, buff

3c blue green, stamp brown, buff



2c blue green, stamp carmine, buff



3c blue green, stamp brown, buff
Letter cards.



- 4c blue, stamp vermilion, white
- 4c pale blue, stamp vermilion, white
- 10c black, stamp rose lilac, white

We have also received the following Mexican envelopes with Wells Fargo & Co's., frank and with stamp of the new type.

White wove paper, blue inside.

Size 153x87 mm.

- 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red
- 30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red
- 40c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.

Size 152x90 mm.

- 10c green, stamp 5c ultramarine, (Para cartas ½oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.

15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red.

15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red.

20c on 15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.

50c on 10c green, stamp 20x20c brown lilac (Para cartas 2 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red.

60c on 10c green, stamps 20x20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red.

80c on 10c green, stamps 20x20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 4oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red

White wove paper.

Size 227x100mm.

20c on 25c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á los Estados Unidos) in red

25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red

30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red

40c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red

NIGER COAST.—Mr. F. Noel has shown us a provisional postal card which has just been issued, and made by surcharging the current 1 penny card of Great Britain "Niger Coast Protectorate."

Postal card.

~~UNION POSTAGE INTERNATIONAL~~
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE
 GRANDS BRITAGNE ET IRLANDE
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



1p carmine, black surcharge, *buff*

RUSSIA.—Mr. William Herrick has shown us the following new issues of rural stamps.

Charkoff (Charkoff).



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 5k blue and gold
 Zadonsk (Woronéjé).



Perforated 11½.
1k brown and red

TRINIDAD.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the stamp of the 1 penny wrapper is now printed in vermilion red, instead of carmine.

Wrapper.



1p vermilion red

URUGUAY.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* chronicles a new 2 centesimos postal card issued on January 1.

Postal card.

2c blue, blue

WURTEMBERG.—We have received the 10pf official envelope on buff paper, with stamp of the same type as the first issue of official adhesives. *Der Philatelist* states that the 5pf of the same type has also been issued on buff and gray paper.

Official envelopes.



Size 182x120mm.

5pf green, buff wove paper
5pf green, gray wove paper
10pf carmine, buff wove paper

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, March 26, 1895.

The crusade against speculative issues, made solely for collectors, has commenced in real earnest on this side of the water. Mr. Castle opened the ball with a strong paper which he read before the Philatelic Society of London. That paper will be found in the next issue of the *London Philatelist*. In it Mr. Castle drew attention to the enormous increase which is taking place in the number of issues sent out by countries almost uninhabited, as compared with the postal requirements of leading countries and States. He emphasized the danger that threatened the hobby from this source as a very serious one. A brisk discussion followed the paper, all agreeing that the time arrived when it was necessary to take some definite action to safeguard the interests of stamp collecting. Thereupon a resolution was formulated, and due notice given that it would be laid before the Society and fully discussed at an early meeting. The resolution read as follows: "That this Society is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world, and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to put a stop to the scandal."

That resolution has since been discussed and unanimously adopted. The committee has also been elected. It includes Mr. Castle, Mr. Ehrenbach and other influential members of the Society and as showing its determination to tackle the work. I have already had a notice of our first meeting. So seriously is the matter regarded by our London Society that a pretty general opinion was expressed that the committee on this matter will have to be a permanent one.

Besides this action of the premier Society the City of London Philatelic Club has had a special meeting on the question and unanimously passed a strongly worded resolution condemning the manufacture of speculative issues of all sorts, and expressing the hope that collectors and dealers would combine to put an end to the systematic robbery that goes on.

In the discussion that has taken place various suggestions have been made as to methods of procedure. Personally I am very strongly of opinion that we need go no farther afield for our remedy than an agreement between the leading cataloguers and chroniclers and album publishers and the leading Philatelic Societies—say Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Scott Stamp and Coin Co. and Senf. If these will combine and agree not to chronicle doubtful new issues until their genuineness has been inquired into, we shall soon see an end of purely speculative issues. Some appear to think that, despite the action of the leading firms, small dealers will try and make money out of bogus novelties all the same, but in reply to that objection I would ask: Will the small sales of small dealers be at all likely to yield the necessary profit to the speculators? I am of opinion that the business would be far too risky and unremunerative to be followed up. Others think that we should get at the

mother governments—France, Portugal, etc. Others, that we should publish a black list of stamps not worth collecting. But all may rely upon it that nothing will be left undone that promises any chance of success in the direction of clearing philately, and keeping it clear, of the execrable parasites that are threatening the destruction of our hobby in every part of the world. Let us put shoulder to shoulder in this matter. It concerns all of us, whether we be dealers or collectors. The dealer, who is honest, naturally does not want to be tarred with bogus issues. He has quite enough to do to meet the demand for genuine stamps without wasting his time, his temper, his reputation, on the sale of frauds. And we collectors are interested only in genuine postal issues; we are not collectors of mere picture labels, or of abortions which represent only the speculators' measure of our gullibility. Old collectors are not to be caught with their chaff; but it is the imperative duty of older collectors to protect the rising generation, for upon the robustness of that rising generation will depend the continued prosperity of our hobby.

Collectors are informed, as to the issue of the recent new designs for the Chinese Customs stamps, that the number printed is "very small, and that as the dies will be destroyed they ought to be of value to collectors, as probably after the current winter's courier's service is over none will be procurable." Surely stamp collectors are not such flats as to be caught by this twaddle.

There has been quite an amusing run on five shilling Zululands. A week or two ago you might have had any number for about double face. Then came the news that the old surcharged issue was to be retired in favor of the new design. Upon the heels of this followed the rumor that only 713 of the "five shilling" were ever printed, and that it was already obsolete. Then the knowing ones started on a hunt for five shilling Zulus. Dealers scooped each other, and collectors went out in scouting parties. But there was much cry and little wool. And it is now surmised that the party who vouchsafed the information as to the number printed had taken good care to scour the market before he parted with his news. My share of the plunder is one used copy. A big dealer has sent his lot to retirement for three years. One other dealer, who sold out to the first caller, had no less than twelve would-be customers in the course of one morning.

The Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society of London, held on the 26th ult., was a fairly successful event, despite the unpleasant interference of "La Grippe," which kept many away who intended to be present. Lord Kingston, the president, being still abroad recruiting his shattered health, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle. The Earl of Ranfurly's was a new face though not that of a new member. Mr. Castle took advantage of the occasion to give voice to the general unrest which prevails in regard to the ever increasing flood of speculative issues made for sale to collectors. After congratulating his fellow members upon the success of the society and of philately in general, he said: "There is one little rift in the lute, one little cloud in our firmament; and that is one that I have mentioned in other quarters, namely, the abnormal and excessive issue of stamps made for speculative purposes. It is difficult to say how we are to stop this flood. But there can be no doubt that the endless multiplication of these issues consti-

tutes a very serious danger to philately. The whole thing, from a financial point of view, is entirely a question of confidence and once that is destroyed the bottom will be knocked out of philately. Many of you present to-night bar all those new things—you specialise, but my experience of philately teaches me that the best specialists are the men who begin by making small general collections. This alarming increase of speculative and unnecessary issues is a thing that we ought to do all we possibly can to counteract.

Then Mr. Castle, on behalf of the members, presented the late secretary, Mr. Douglas Garth, with a costly antique silver bowl, in recognition of his services as secretary to the society from 1889 to 1895.

Mr. Garth in receiving the gift of his fellow members said: "When I was elected secretary the late vice-president, Mr. Tapling, patted me on the back and said, 'Garth, your fortune is made.' The glories of that occasion have been entirely eclipsed by the satisfaction and pride of my position this evening. I especially use the word 'pride' because there is no prouder position for a man than to have earned the friendship of those whom he most values, and there is no body of men in the world of whose good opinion, good will, and esteem I am more honestly jealous of than that of the members of the Philatelic Society of London. You, Sir, (addressing Mr. Castle) were good enough on the occasion of my retirement to say many kind words of my services, and Sir, I considered then, and I consider now that those kind words amply repaid me for my zeal; but when those kind words are repeated, and to those kind words are added this kind gift of yours, you must forgive if my words fail to express my great gratitude for your kindness." After touching on the success of the Society during the last five years, Mr. Garth dropped into a little personal reminiscence. "As far as my reputation is concerned I am afraid," said he, "that it will go down to the world as the founder of stamp auctions. It was my misfortune that it happened to occur to me that a stamp auction might be useful, and, now, if my name appears in the philatelic papers, it is in connection with the first stamp auction. I only say this in passing. I believe they do no harm, if they do no good. I thought at the time, they might be the means of bringing specimens into the market that we might not otherwise see, and I believe they have done that."

Many collectors are avoiding the old stamp issuing countries that are difficult to get in an *unused* condition. Bremen, for instance, has a temptingly small number of issues, but they are very hard to get in an *unused* condition fine. Still I see no reason for avoiding a country altogether simply because it is a bit difficult to get. My experience is that most things come to the man who is content to bide his time—and keep his eyes open.

Our leading dealers are still crowding into the Strand, which will soon be known amongst us as "Philatelic Street," or "Palmer's Avenue," for it was Palmer who first started the business of stamp dealing in the Strand. But it was undoubtedly Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., who have so popularized the great London thoroughfare, from a stamp dealing point of view, that it is now the Stamp Centre. Giwelb thought he could do well in Piccadilly, amongst the "hupper Suckles." He has now migrated to the Strand, and set up on the other side of the street from Stanley Gibbons. Therefore, when American

Collectors visit our little village, and want to rook a few innocent English stamp dealers, they will find plenty of unsuspecting victims perched within stone throw of each other in the Strand.

Here are a few interesting prices from a recent stamp auction by Venton Bull & Co:—

Brattleboro, 5c. buff, superb specimen,	£100
St. Louis, 10c. black. very fine,	18
Ditto lot,	19
Ditto lot,	18

The Brattleboro was put up at a reserve at your Catalogue price, and was taken at that figure. Of course, Palmer was not present, or he might have added a few hundred pounds to the price, since he swears it is his firm opinion that it is the rarest stamp in any planet. £100 is an ominously long way from the £250 Palmer says he got for his copy some years since.

Mr. Shorthouse keeps up his jocose fusilade at Mr. Castle for having said that he had amalgamated the Shorthouse Collection. Mr. Shorthouse seems to resent the announcement as one would the too premature publication of one's obituary. However, the upshot of it is that Mr. Castle bought a few stamps from an old collection of Mr. Shorthouse's, and that Mr. Shorthouse is, notwithstanding, in the philatelic land of the living, as alert as ever for a rare Australian to add to his fine collection. Mr. Shorthouse does not think that the day of bargains is over, and he quotes a versifying philatelist as follows:

When in your voyage round the world,
From Sydney's port you sail,
A sharp "look out" and watchful eye
Will see approaching by and by—
A Laureated Wale (Whale).

It has generally been understood that the great Ferrary Collection would find its ultimate home in the Austrian capital—by request. But now it seems, from the latest surmise, that it may be retained in the French capital, to be located in the recently opened Museum near the Trocadero, built with money bequeathed to Paris by Herr von Ferrary's mother, the late Duchess de Galliera. It must be most exhilarating to Herr von Ferrary to have his decease thus discussed in the light of what is to happen after that event. But if the constant and earnest prayers of a few devout English stamp dealers are to be of any account, Herr von Ferrary will certainly break the Methuselah record, so far as the durability of his life is concerned.

The "guarantor" question has been raised in a curious way by a Dr. Boswell, who many years ago bought a 1 St. Vincent surcharged "4d." from Mr. Phillips, by whom the stamp was initialled. It has lately, strange to say, been submitted to Mr. Phillips' firm for an opinion as to its genuineness, and has been condemned as bad. Dr. Boswell is forthwith offered the return of his money and interest thereon from the date of purchase; as fair an offer as any one, in all conscience, could possibly expect. "No," says Dr. Boswell, "I am not so anxious to part with it so soon—it is too interesting to have a stamp of such a character stamped with the guarantee of such a light in the philatelic world. Besides I am anxious to find out whether it is

generally understood by my fellow collectors that a guarantee only means a private opinion. Hitherto I was under the impression that the guarantor was able to furnish absolute proof of authenticity if called upon." And then, he adds, with a spice of suspicion of malice, "the facts need rather wider publicity in the interests of our hobby." No doubt they do, for it is no slight matter that we have such proof as Dr. Boswell affords that our dealers do not mind condemning stamps sold by themselves, when, in an after examination, in the light of better knowledge, they turn out to be forgeries, and that they are ready to offer, without being called upon to do so, to return the money paid for the stamp after a lapse of many years, and also interest upon the money. Surely Dr. Boswell does not want to insinuate that Mr. Phillips put his initials to a doubtful stamp, knowingly. Personally I have always regarded the use of the word "guarantee" as somewhat of a misnomer in the matter of stamps. But the word has passed into the current coin of philatelic language as a commercial term, and is used as such. In the common acceptance of the word, it simply means that when a stamp is initialled by a dealer it is, in his opinion, genuine; but if it ever be condemned authoritatively the initials entitled the holder of the stamp to the return of the money paid for it. That is to say, if the stamp is still held by the original purchaser. What is to happen when the stamp changes hands is a much more complex question. Presumably each purchaser would be expected to look to the previous owner, till it got back into the hands of the original purchaser, who would be welcome to worry the rash initialler of the stamp.

To the specialist, however, there are few initials worth a cent as guarantees of genuiness. I have had the most obvious forgeries of Transvaal stamps offered me with initials of dealers who should be able to distinguish the forged from the genuine. And I question if any initials of sellers are valued except as a guarantee to return the money if the stamp should turn out to be bogus. The respectable dealer with a reputation to lose is only too anxious to return money paid if a stamp of a doubtful caste has been unwittingly sold by him. Indeed it is a healthy sign that no honest dealer ever refuses to do this. Besides this I happen to know such firms as Stanley Gibbons go to considerable expense in the weeding out of the doubtful stamps, and I certainly have never met any one more ready to ostracise a doubtful stamp than Phillips.

I have just had put into my hands a cutting from a London evening newspaper containing an interview with the said C. J. Phillips, and the first catch headline that attracted my attention was "An interview with the hangman." Involuntarily I exclaimed, "Surely they have not hanged Phillips for initialling a bogus surcharge?" but reading on I find the interviewer brings the line into use in quite another connection, and that Phillips is still at large. At large! and capable of telling a good story too, as per following sample: "A short time ago," said P. to the interviewer, "a Portuguese gentleman came in, and after some trouble we found he wanted stamps. We offered him a collection to select from, and he began picking out the rarities, upon which, as he was a stranger to us, we asked him would he pay cash, as ours was a ready money business. For answer he undid a wallet from around his waist, and flinging it on the table said, 'That contains £1,000 in English gold; I came to London to spend that much in stamps.'"

Hilckes has also been interviewed by a London journal. He dilated on the boom in English stamps. Asked which, in his opinion, was the rarest English stamp, Hilckes said, "It is a dead heat at present between the one shilling green, with hair line, perforated, unused, and the one pound, with anchor watermark, unused. Both these stamps have fetched £45 in the unused condition; but the singular thing is that, while the £1 used is much commoner than the £1 unused, the reverse is the case with the one shilling hair line. This is so exceedingly rare in the used condition that not a single used copy is known." It remains to be discovered, and the hunt presumably is more likely to be successful in America and the Colonies than with us; so readers of the A. J. of P. had better keep their eyes open.

A simpleton who signs himself "X Y Z," writes to the *Exchange and Mart* a paper complaining of the terrible prices at which the Scott catalogue puts some stamps as compared with Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. Poor fellow! He has either got "a slate off," or he wants to buy! He must know that Gibbons' catalogue is quite out of date for scores of stamps that have risen enormously in value since it was published, some two years since.

Talking of Scott's catalogue, I may say that Gibbons' is not likely to be ready before July, if then. Meanwhile "X Y Z," and other oddities of his sort, may get what consolation they can from the fact that the Scott catalogue is the sole reference list as to prices in the English market, and rightly so; for, after making due allowance as to some prices on which most people will differ, it is the only reliable, up-to-date catalogue worth a cent.

The *Sunday Times* has the following on the much discussed International Postage Stamp: Those of our contemporaries who anticipate that an international postage stamp may be one of the results of the forthcoming Postal Congress at Berne seem to us not a little sanguine. Under present conditions the obstacles in the way of such an innovation are probably insuperable. The object aimed at is that the stamps of one country shall frank letters in or from any other country. At present, if an Englishman sends a half-ounce letter to France, Germany, Italy or Austria, and encloses a 2½d. stamp for a reply; this is quite useless to his correspondent in any of these countries. It is urged, moreover, that an international postage stamp would be exceedingly useful in sending small remittances to foreign countries. No doubt it would, but the argument will hardly appeal to an organization whose primary function is to carry letters, and not to facilitate international remittances—at any rate by means of postage stamps. In any case, this remitting class is scarcely significant enough to make the need for such a reform claimant. With regard to postage purposes, however, the real difficulty is one of currency. Our 2½d. stamp does the work of the 20 pfennig German, or the 10 kreuzer Austrian stamp. While a sovereign buys 96 of the first, it produces 102 of the second, and 120 of the third. If the Austrian stamp could be used here for the same purpose as our 2½d stamp, it would be the most obvious economy for English letter-writers to patronize the Austrian post office. We fear, therefore, that an international postage stamp is even further off than an international currency. This, we believe is the commonsense of the matter.

In Parliament there have not been many references to matters philatelic but two should be noted.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a question, said, "Her Majesty's Government have taken no steps to obtain the assent of the colonial governments to the establishment of a penny postage between this country and other parts of the Empire, being well aware that many important colonies are strongly opposed to such a measure. As I stated in reply to a question asked in this House on the 19th of last month, the next Postal Union Congress is to be held at Washington in 1897".

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that the rates of postage on newspapers, book post matter and parcels sent to Australia and the colonies generally were very much higher than the charges made by carrying companies for the conveyance and delivery of an equal weight of parcels.

Mr. Arnold Morley (Postmaster-General): "For newspapers, books and other articles sent in sufficient bulk, the freight charges are doubtless lower than postage rates, but the service rendered are not the same. Freight charges are made for mere sea carriage from port to port. Postage covers not only sea carriage, but also collection, land carriage by railway and likewise, both here and in the colonies, and delivery. Moreover, for light packets of newspapers and books the mere freight charges are incomparably higher than the postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the two ounces. The Post-office has no monopoly in the carriage of newspapers, books and parcels, either inland or to places abroad; and the public have already the right to choose between the Post-office and the carrying agencies, according as they want a complete or an incomplete service."

The new designs for the British South Africa stamps are not yet finally settled. It is to be hoped the delay means the ultimate adoption of something more original and more artistic than the proposed bi-colored labels to which I have referred in the previous letter.

Minor varieties are truly the order of the day in the Queensland postal issues. A few weeks since supplies of the one penny and the two penny were coming over on thick paper; now the one penny is printed on the fiscal paper with blue burelé lines across the centre of the back of each stamp.

Here's another corner in St. Helenas. Of the new two-pence yellow Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform me that 150 sheets only were printed and these were all sold on the day of issue, and now comes the information that there are to be no more two penny stamps issued as the value is not wanted. A 2d stamp not wanted is, to say the least, strange, more likely it is meant to refer to old design two-pence stamps. Anyway the effect is much the same, the bulk of the 150 sheets have been collared by dealers, Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. securing two-thirds of the entire issue.

Mr. Whitfield King is one of our cutest wholesale dealers, but he gets left sometimes. He has been badly imposed upon quite lately. He has in fact been landed with over £50 in forged British Levant 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and is now engaged in the delightful occupation of getting back specimens sold and refunding the money. He bought the lot from a man at Constantinople eighteen months ago, and only discovered their nature a few weeks since.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITORS JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

I have been considerably amused by the attack of Mr. Gregson of Wuhu on your humble correspondent in the last issue of the JOURNAL, but considering the pecuniary interests the gentleman had at stake, it does not surprise me.

The lot of a correspondent is not always a happy one and he soon learns to look for that sort of thing. Still as Mr. Gregson makes some pretty flat contradictions of certain statements of mine it seems necessary to make some reply, after which I will consider the incident closed as far as I am concerned.

In regard to my statements concerning his questions as to selling his stamps in New York for a gold dollar and his request that I write nothing against him, I can only say that of course these statements were strictly true as given in my former letter—as at least one of these remarks was made in the presence of several officers who afterward commented freely upon it, it would be a very easy matter for me to prove it did I consider it worth while, but as I have not the least doubt that the philatelic public will place more credence in my statements, as those of one who had no personal interest in the matter whatever, rather than in one with a memory clouded by so large a pecuniary interest as this self-established postmaster. I do not consider it necessary, as regards the account of the incidents occurring at the meeting of the citizens so suddenly called after I had informed Mr. Gregson that in order to have his office made legitimate he must be regularly appointed by some sort of governing body, I received it immediately after the meeting from a missionary who had been in attendance, and I can but believe that such testimony given thus, immediately thereafter, to be better evidence than the recollections of one, given by request, several months afterwards. In fact this seems to be a case of the testimony of a witness who had seen a thing being offset by that of one who had not seen it. I believe this is not considered good rebutting evidence. However, in regard to the real question as to whether these stamps are a legitimate issue or merely a private one, Mr. Gregson fortunately saves me all trouble, as his own letter shows at once the true status of the stamps, especially in his naive statement that he has not only received an ample revenue but has been able as well to “put by something for the eventful rainy day.”

I believe that as a rule official postmasters do not put by for a rainy day from the sale of stamps.

Mr. Gregson seems to make as his principal point the fact that his stamps do local postal duty. This I am very ready to admit as I have never denied it. My only point is that if anybody who so chooses can establish a private post office on his own responsibility and have the stamps recognized as legitimate there would be no limit to their issues and philately would soon fall into disfavor. It is against this that I protest and claim that such stamps cannot be recognized as official. As I have a quantity of Mr. Gregson's stamps in my own possession, sent me by a friend in China, and so would certainly be only too glad to believe them legitimate, it will be clearly seen that whatever be my purpose in condemning them it can not be self interest.

This letter of Mr. Gregson gives me an opportunity to speak of the fact

that I have received several private letters from China, some of them from most agreeable personal acquaintances, complaining of the manner in which I have thought necessary to write of the post offices in which they were interested, and asking if I cannot see my way to undo the evil I have done them, some of them paying me the compliment of saying that my writings have such weight that a word from me would help them greatly. One, at least, goes so far as to tell me that I have "ruined" the post office in the place from which the letter emanated. When the office has been put on a proper basis and the stamps issued in a proper way, I am always ready to inform your readers of the fact, but in other cases I am obliged to reply that I can allow neither friendship nor prejudice to influence what I may think right to say in writing for philatelists, and if it be true that my statements have weight so much the more must I be careful what I say. Should the office which Mr. Gregson represents be made an official one and controlled by the governing body of Wuhu, whatever such body may be, and the revenue go to the community at large, Mr. Gregson being made a duly appointed official, then I will be very glad to extend to the office recognition as legitimate, for from my knowledge of the settlement I know no good reason why there should not be a properly organized local post there. But so long as Mr. Gregson maintains it as a private enterprise and absorbs the revenues himself it will be seen how impossible it is to make the stamps anything more than a purely private local issue in the same plan as our own old Boyds, Bloods, etc. local expresses.

In regard to this personal element on Mr. Gregson's letter I do not care to reply at any length as I write simply in the interest of philately. I have no quarrel with Mr. Gregson personally and still repeat that he seemed to be an agreeable gentleman, albeit of somewhat defective memory. To be sure his methods of personal attack might not perhaps be agreeable to all, but keeping in mind the pecuniary interests he has at stake, I am inclined to make all allowances and indeed do not know that I should expect anything milder. I am sorry for Mr. Gregson, but I am also quite sure that nothing I have written can do him or his stamps half the harm his own admissions have done, from his original advertisement, "I, Arthur Knight Gregson, have from this 1st instant established myself as local postmaster at Wuhu," up to his last statement that he has put by for a rainy day. For one claiming so wide a business experience Mr. Gregson seems to be a remarkably ingenuous person.

W. C. EATON.

METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

A regular meeting and banquet of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio given to the officers of the club upon its success since its organization on Nov. 13, 1894, was held Wednesday night, March 13, at the California Cafe, 235 West Commerce street.

At 9 o'clock the members and invited guests began making their appearance and at half after 9 as Prof. Carlos de Hoyos' Mexican orchestra began

playing a fine selection, the composition of its leader, the members went into the dining hall, which was elegantly decorated, and were seated at the tables placed for the occasion in the shape of a square U, and laden with beautiful greens, bouquets of roses, beautiful flowers and the delicacies of the season, wines, cigars, etc.

President Heusinger then called the meeting to order and welcomed the guest and members present.

Those noticed as being present were Edward W. Heusinger, president; E. G. Cervantes, treasurer; John G. Roth, secretary; Max E. Jesse, assistant secretary; Prof. Julius Jermy, librarian; H. Muenzenberger, Henry T. Phelps, Dr. E. C. Calvin, Herman Michael, F. J. Murphy, Charles Staats, E. C. Jungkind, Edward Christians, O. Robitzsch, Franz Pfeiffer, Rudolph Jersig, F. I. Northrup, Baron Carl Von Seutter, Senor Don A. Longoria of Mexico, commissioner of the international boundary commission, Dr. Graham, D. D. S., Refugio Senches, Jesus Trejo and others.

A number of invitations having been sent to the leading philatelic societies of America, the Governor of Texas, and others, letters of acknowledgement were received from the Boston Philatelic Society of Boston, Mass.; the National Philatelic Society of New York; the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco, Cal.; the Chicago Philatelic Society of Chicago, Ill., and the Garfield Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, O., sending congratulations and stating that on account of geographical difficulties they could not attend. Hon. C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas, sent a letter of regret, stating that on account of the Legislature now in session would forbid his absence from the capital and could not be present.

While the members and guests began refreshing themselves with the various delicacies of the season and wines were drunk to the health of many, beautiful selections were played by the orchestra.

Upon motion of Mr. Carvantes, who stated that on account of the ladies not being present, they should be remembered and the members requested the president to respond to a toast of "The Ladies." President Heusinger then made a short but well-put speech remembering the ladies and was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Muenzenberger gave a toast of "The Guests," which was responded to by Dr. Clavin and Senor Don Longoria.

Mr. Phelps gave a toast of "The Officers," and the secretary spoke of the past and future of the club.

Other toasts were made by Baron Von Seutter, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cervantes, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Staats and others.

It was stated by all present that this was one of the best enjoyments had and banquets ever attended by them.

Since organization, only four months ago, this club has met with decided success. It has an active membership of thirty and over 150 corresponding members in all countries of the world.

The next meeting will be held on April 10, a program of which will be announced in the daily papers.

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, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

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

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

NEW YORK, March 21st, 1895.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH MEETING.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, presiding, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Adolph Lienhardt, Henry Obert, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, R. H. Benary and Robt. S. Lehman.

The Meeting was called to order at 8:35 p. m.

The minutes of the previous Meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported unfavorably upon the application for membership of Mr. Geo. Carion, it was moved and seconded that the same be dropped.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents the Society with his "Postal Card Circular" also the Monthly Bullentin No. 13. "A Friend" sends the Society an enlarged copy of the four types of the Netherlands; 10 cents due stamp; also 2 shilling Mecklenburg Envelope with a forged cancellation. Mr. Benary presents the Society with some counterfeits.

Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

The President informs the Society that, upon ground of some information given in the "Filatelic Facts and Falacies," he wrote to the Congressman of his District for a set of the photographs which it was said was issued by the P. O. Department. He received a reply from both the M. C. and the P. O. Department, that no such issue had been made and none was contemplated.

Invitations to banquets given by the Metropolitan Philatelic Club, and the Chicago Philatelic Society, were received and acted upon.

Dr. G. Odendall, Vice-President of the Society, writes from Vienna, where he is residing at present; his address is now I Pestalozzi Gasse No. 3, Vienna, Austria.

The Meeting was adjourned upon motion at 10 P. M.

ROBT. 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.

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. } MAY 1, 1895. {Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c. }

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

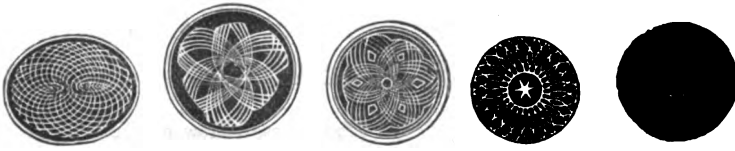
BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PRUSSIA.—Continued.
ENVELOPES.

TRESSES.



AO

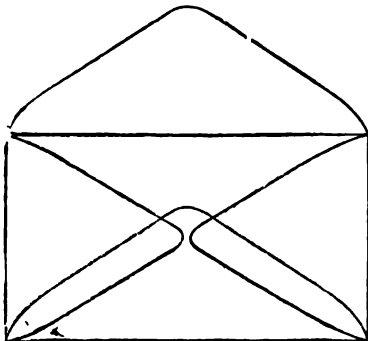
E

D

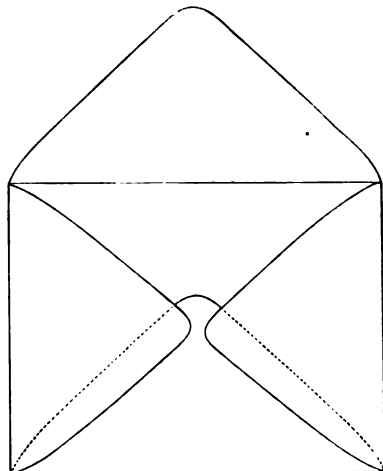
AX

H

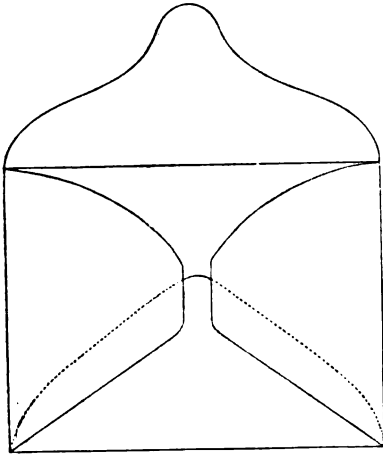
SHAPES.



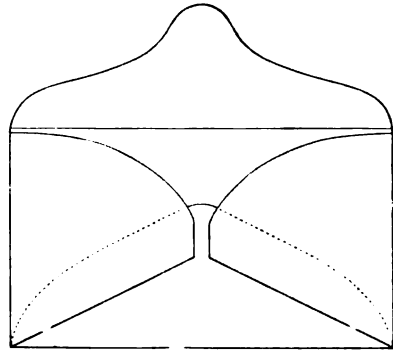
1



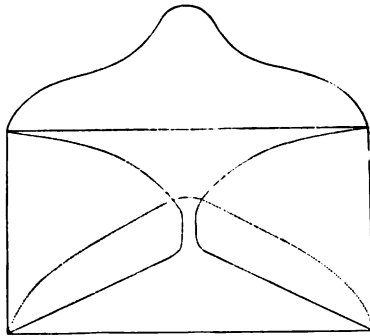
2



3



4



5

September 15th, 1851.

Stamp embossed in upper left corner, on stout white wove paper, with two orange silk threads crossing the stamp diagonally. At the base of the neck is embossed, in minute capitals, the word "Schilling" and one of the numerals 1, 2 or 3.



Tress 10.

Short gum.

I. Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 122 1sg rose
- 123 1sg deep rose
- 124 2sg blue
- 125 2sg pale blue
- 126 2sg deep blue
- 127 3sg yellow

128 3sg yellow orange

129 3sg deep orange

The following numbers are found at the base of the neck :

1sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.

2sg, 1, 2 and 3.

3sg, 1, 2 and 3.

II. Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

130 1sg rose

131 1sg deep rose

132 2sg blue

133 2sg pale blue

134 2sg deep blue

135 3sg yellow

136 3sg yellow orange

137 3sg deep orange

The following numbers are found at the base of the neck :

1sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.

2sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.

3sg, 1 and 2.

November 20th, 1852.

Same impression, paper, etc., as preceding issue, but the shape of the stamp is octagonal instead of oval. Two orange silk threads crossing the stamp diagonally.



Tress AO.
Short gum.
Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 138 4sg brown
- 139 4sg red brown
- 140 5sg violet
- 141 5sg lilac
- 142 5sg mauve
- 143 6sg bright green
- 144 7sg vermillion
- 145 7sg pale vermillion

Varieties:

- a. Stamp embossed without color.
- 146 7sg
- b. Double impression of the stamp, the second without color.
- 147 4 x 4sg brown

The following numbers are found on the stamps:

- 4sg, 1, 2 and 3.
- 5sg, 2 and 3.
- 6sg, 1 and 2.
- 7sg, 1, 2 and 3.

II. Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

- 148 4sg brown
- 149 4sg deep brown
- 150 5sg violet
- 151 5sg lilac
- 152 6sg green
- 153 7sg vermillion

The following are the numbers found on the stamps:

- 4sg, 1, 2 and 3.
- 5sg, 1 and 3.
- 6sg, 1 and 2.
- 7sg, 1.

Reprints.

I. January, 1864.

White wove paper, without silk threads.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 154 4sg brown
- 155 5sg violet
- 156 6sg green
- 157 7sg vermillion

The following are the numbers on these envelopes.

- 4sg, 1.
- 5sg, 1.
- 6sg, 2.
- 7sg, 2.

II. July, 1873.

On bluish white wove paper, without silk threads.

Tress H.

Long gum.

1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 158 4sg brown
- 159 5sg violet
- 160 6sg green
- 161 7sg red

The following are the numbers on the stamps:

- 4sg, 2.
- 5sg, 1.
- 6sg, 3.
- 7sg, 1.

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 162 4sg brown
- 163 5sg violet
- 164 6sg green
- 165 7sg red

The following are the numbers on the stamps:

- 4sg, 2.
- 5sg, 1.
- 6sg, 3.
- 7sg, 1.

1853.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September, 1851, but stamp re-engraved and without number on base of neck.

Tress AO.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 166 1sg rose

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

- 167 1sg rose

In the re-engraved die the letters BER of SILBERGROSCHEN are more spaced and thinner than the rest.

November 2d, 1853.

Stamp embossed in upper left corner, on bluish white wove paper; two lines of inscription in gray in small capitals across the left corner "EIN (ZWEL, DREI, VIER) SILBERGROSCHEN POSTCOUVERT."

A. Stamp same type as corresponding value of the issue of 1851-52, with the word "Schilling" and a numeral embossed at the base of the neck.

Tress AO.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 1.

- 168 1sg rose
- 169 1sg pale rose
- 170 1sg lilac rose
- 171 2sg blue
- 172 2sg pale blue
- 173 3sg yellow
- 174 3sg ochre
- 175 4sg brown

Varieties:

- a. Stamp embossed without color.
- 176 3sg
- b. Inscription across stamp.
- 177 3sg yellow

c. Stamp embossed almost in centre of envelope.

- 178 1sg lilac rose
179 3sg yellow

The following are the numbers found on these envelopes.

- 1sg, no number.
2sg, 2, 3 and no number.
3sg, 2, 3 and no number.
4sg, 1 and 2.

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 2.

- 180 1sg rose
181 1sg lilac rose
182 2sg blue
183 2sg pale blue
184 3sg yellow
185 3sg ochre
186 4sg brown

The following are the numbers found on these envelopes.

- 1sg, 1, 2, 3 and no number.
2sg, 2 and no number.
3sg, 2 and no number.
4sg, 1 and 2.

B. Stamps of the same type as the issue of 1853 (re-engraved), with the word "Schilling" embossed on the base of the neck without numeral.

Tress AO.

Short gum.

Size 146x114 mm., shape 2.

- 187 1sg rose

June, 1857.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Two lines of inscription in gray in upper left corner above stamp.

A. Tress E.

I. Stamp of type of corresponding value of the issue of 1851-52 with "Schilling" and numeral on base of neck.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 188 1sg dark rose
189 1sg lilac rose
190 2sg blue
191 2sg pale blue
192 3sg yellow
193 3sg bright yellow
194 4sg brown

Varieties:

a. Inscription across stamp.

- 195 1sg dark rose
b. Two tresses on flap.
196 2sg blue

The following are the numbers found on these envelopes.

- 1sg, 1.
2sg, no number.
3sg, 2.
4sg, 1 and 2.

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 197 1sg bright rose
198 1sg rose
199 2sg deep blue
200 2sg pale blue

- 201 3sg bright yellow

- 202 4sg brown

Variety: Error in inscription. "Ein Silbergroschen," instead of "Drei."

- 203 3sg bright yellow

The following are the numbers found on these stamps:

- 1sg, 1.
2sg, no number.
3sg, 2.
4sg, 1 and 2.

II. Stamp of the same type as issue of 1853 (re-engraved die), without numeral at base of neck

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 204 1sg rose

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 205 1sg rose

B. Tress D.

I. Stamp of the same type as corresponding value of the issue of 1851-52, but without numeral at base of neck.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 206 1sg rose
207 1sg deep rose
208 1sg pale rose
209 1sg carmine
210 2sg blue
211 2sg deep blue
212 2sg pale blue
213 3sg yellow
214 3sg pale yellow
215 3sg orange yellow
216 4sg brown

Varieties:

a. Error in inscription, "Zwei" instead of "Drei."

- 217 3sg yellow

b. Without the word "Schilling" at base of neck.

- 218 1sg rose

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 219 1sg rose
220 3sg lemon

II. Stamp of the same type as issue of 1853 (re-engraved die), without numeral at base of neck.

Short gum.

Size 146x114mm., shape 4.

- 221 1sg rose

1858.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, the 1sg being of the re-engraved die, embossed on bluish white wove paper. No number at the base of the neck. Two lines of inscription across the upper left corner above the stamp.

Tress AX.

Short gum.

1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 222 1sg dark red

- 223 2sg deep blue
- 224 3sg yellow orange
- 2^o Size 146x114mm., shap: 3.
- 225 1sg dark rose
- 226 1sg carmine
- 227 2sg blue
- 228 2sg deep blue
- 229 3sg yellow orange

End of 1858.

Same as preceding issue. Embossed on various papers.

I. White wove paper.

Tress: H.

Short gum.

1^o Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 230 1sg rose
- 231 1sg pale rose
- 232 1sg dark rose
- 233 1sg carmine
- 234 2sg blue
- 235 2sg pale blue
- 236 2sg dark blue
- 237 3sg yellow
- 238 3sg pale yellow
- 239 3sg orange yellow

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

240 2sg

b. Double impression of stamp

241 3x3sg yellow

c. Inscription below stamp.

242 3sg yellow

2^o Size 146x114 mm, shape 3.

- 243 1sg rose
- 244 1sg pale rose
- 245 1sg bright rose
- 246 2sg blue
- 247 2sg pale blue
- 248 2sg dark blue
- 249 3sg bright yellow
- 250 3sg pale yellow

II. Rosy white wove paper.

Tress: H.

Short gum.

Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 251 1sg rose carmine
- 252 2sg blue
- 253 2sg dark blue
- 254 3sg bright yellow
- 255 3sg pale yellow

Reprints.

I. January, 1864.

White wove paper, gray inscription across corner.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 256 1sg rose
- 257 2sg ultramarine
- 258 3sg dark orange

II. July, 1873.

Bluish white wove paper, gray inscription.

Tress H.

Long gum.

1^o Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 259 1sg rose
- 260 2sg blue
- 261 3sg yellow

2^o Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 262 1sg rose
- 263 2sg blue
- 264 3sg yellow

October, 1861.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner. Two lines of inscription as in preceding issue, printed diagonally across the upper right corner of the envelope above the stamp.



A. Inscription in gray.

I. Rosy white wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shap: 4.

265 2sg dark blue

II. White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

1^o Size 146x83mm., shape 4.

- 266 1sg rose
- 267 1sg pale rose
- 268 1sg carmine
- 269 2sg blue
- 270 2sg ultramarine
- 271 2sg pale ultramarine
- 272 3sg bistre
- 273 3sg dark bistre
- 274 3sg reddish bistre

2^o Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 275 1sg rose
- 276 1sg carmine
- 277 2sg blue
- 278 2sg ultramarine
- 279 2sg deep ultramarine
- 280 3sg deep bistre

B. Inscriptions in black.

White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.

- 281 1sg rose
- 282 2sg ultramarine
- 283 3sg bistre

Reprints.

July, 1873.

Bluish white wove paper, gray inscriptions.

Tress H.

Ungummed.

- 1° Size 146x88 mm., shape 4.
 284 1sg rose
 285 2sg ultramarine
 286 3sg bistre

2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.

- 287 1sg rose
 288 2sg ultramarine
 289 3sg bistre

April, 1863.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, but the two lines of inscription are printed in black across the stamp.

White wove paper.

Tress H.

Short gum.

- 1° Size 146x83mm., shape 4.
 290 1sg rose
 291 2sg ultramarine
 292 3sg bistre

- 2° Size 146x114mm., shape 3.
 294 1sg rose
 295 2sg ultramarine
 296 3sg bistre

June, 1863.

Same type, impression and inscriptions as preceding issue.

White wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.

- 1° Size 146x83 mm., shape 4.
 297 1sg rose
 298 1sg pale rose
 299 1sg bright rose
 300 2sg blue
 301 2sg ultramarine
 302 2sg bright ultramarine
 303 3sg bistre
 304 3sg deep bistre
 305 3sg reddish bistre

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

- 306 1sg
 307 2sg
 308 3sg

b. Double impression of stamp.

- 309 1x1sg rose

c. Double impression, second one without color.

- 310 3x3sg bistre

d. Inscriptions inverted.

- 311 2sg blue
 e. Inscriptions above stamp.
 312 1sg bright rose
 313 2sg ultramarine
 314 3sg bistre

f. Inscriptions below stamp.

- 315 1sg rose
 316 1sg bright rose
 317 2sg ultramarine
 318 3sg bistre

2° Size 146x114 mm., shape 3.

- 319 1sg rose
 320 1sg bright rose
 321 2sg ultramarine
 322 2sg bright ultramarine
 323 3sg bistre
 324 3sg deep bistre

July 1st, 1867.

Same as preceding issue, but shape of envelope changed.

A. Stamp same type as preceding issue.

Bluish white wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83mm., shape 5.

- 325 1sg carmine
 326 1sg rose
 327 2sg ultramarine
 328 2sg pale blue
 329 3sg brownish bistre
 330 3sg reddish brown

Varieties:

a. Inscriptions above stamp.

- 331 1sg carmine
 332 2sg ultramarine
 333 3sg brownish bistre

b. Stamp embossed without color.

- 334 1sg
 335 2sg
 336 3sg

c. Double impression of stamp, the second without color.

- 337 1x1sg rose
 d. The Tress is impressed below the stamp.
 338 1sg carmine
 339 2sg ultramarine

B. Stamp of same type as corresponding values of adhesive stamps of the issue of 1861-67.

I. Bluish white wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.



Size 146x83mm., shape 5.

- 340 3pf violet
 341 3pf deep violet
 342 6pf vermilion
 343 6pf pale vermilion
 344 6pf deep vermilion
 345 1kr yellow green
 346 1kr pale yellow green
 347 2kr orange
 348 2kr vermilion
 349 3kr rose
 350 3kr deep rose

- 351 6kr blue
- 352 6kr ultramarine
- 353 6kr bright ultramarine
- 354 9kr bistre
- 355 9kr brown
- Varieties:*
- a. Stamp embossed without color.
- 356 3pf
- 357 6pf
- 358 6kr
- b. Inscription above s'amp.
- 359 1kr yellow green
- 360 2kr vermilion
- 361 3kr deep rose
- 362 6kr ultramarine
- 363 9kr bistre
- c. Inscription below stamp.
- 364 2kr vermilion
- 365 6kr blue

II. White wove paper.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size 146x83 mm., shape 5.

- 366 1kr yellow green
- 367 1kr green
- 368 2kr vermilion
- 369 3kr deep rose
- 370 6kr blue
- 371 6kr ultramarine
- 372 9kr bistre
- 373 9kr brown

ENVELOPES USED AT THE VICTORIA NATIONAL INVALIDEN STIFTUNG.

July, 1867.

Stamp of the same type as corresponding values of adhesive stamps of the issue of 1861, embossed in upper right corner on various papers. In the lower left corner, the following inscription is printed in black: "Angelegenheit der Victoria National Invaliden Stiftung" in various types.

A. White wove paper.

I. Tress AO.

1° Size 150x115mm.

- 374 4pf green
- 2° Size 190x130 mm.
- 375 4pf green

Variety: Without inscription in lower left corner.

376 4pf green

II. Without tress.

Size 270x165mm., bag shaped.

377 4pf green

B. White laid paper.

Tress AO.

Size 190x120 mm.

378 4pf green

RETURNED LETTER ENVELOPES.

1850.

Envelope of white wove paper with oval

seal inscribed "Commission für Retourbriefe" stamped in black on the flap.

- 1° Size 142x114 mm.
- 379 No value, black
- 2° Size 142x84 mm.
- 380 No value, black
- 3° Size 149x116 mm.
- 381 No value, black

1856.
Same as preceding issue but with round seal.

Size 149x116 mm.

- 382 No value, black

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of any of the stamps of Prussia.

QUEENSLAND.

Currency, 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING, 20 SHILLINGS—1 £—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

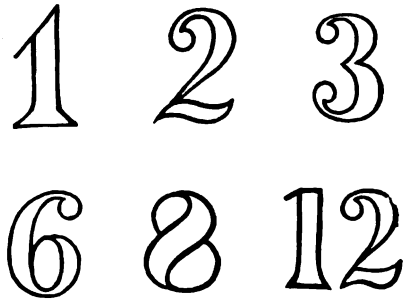
ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 26th, 1860.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of New South Wales, of the issues of 1854-56, used by the Queensland Post Office pending the receipt of a supply of its own stamps.

Watermarked double lined numeral corresponding to the value of the stamp.





- 1 1p vermilion
- 2 2p deep blue
- 3 3p deep green
- 4 6p gray
- 5 6p yellow brown
- 6 8p orange
- 7 1sh red

Variety: Error of watermark.

8 6p gray, watermark 8

This is the only one of the errors known to have been used in Queensland.

November 1st, 1860.

Portrait of Queen Victoria engraved in *taille douce* by Perkins, Bacon & Co., London, on stout white wove paper, varying in thickness. Size, 19x23 mm.

Watermarked large six rayed star, varying in size.



1° Imperforate.

- 9 1p rose
- 10 1p carmine
- 11 2p deep blue
- 12 6p dark green

Until a few years ago all catalogues recognized a 1 shilling stamp, imperforate, of this issue, but recent investigation, together with the official documents, prove that no such value was made by Perkins, Bacon & Co. when they prepared the first shipment, which was the only one that consisted of imperforate stamps. Any such stamp; that may be found are either trimmed specimens of perforated stamps or part of a sheet which may have escaped perforation by accident.

2° Rough perforation 15.

- 13 1p rose

- 14 1p carmine
- 15 2p dark blue
- 3° Machine perforated 14.
- 16 1p rose
- 17 1p carmine
- 18 2p dark blue
- 4° Perforated 14½.
- 19 1p rose
- 20 1p carmine
- 21 2p dark blue
- 5° Perforated 15.
- 22 1p rose
- 23 1p carmine
- 24 2p dark blue
- 6° Perforated 15½.
- 25 1p rose
- 26 1p carmine
- 27 2p dark blue
- 7° Perforated 14x15.
- 28 1p rose
- 29 1p carmine
- 30 2p dark blue
- 8° Perforated 14x15½.
- 31 1p rose
- 32 1p carmine
- 33 2p dark blue
- 9° Perforated 14½x15.
- 34 1p rose
- 35 1p carmine
- 36 2p dark blue
- 10° Perforated 15x15½.
- 37 1p rose
- 38 1p carmine
- 39 2p dark blue
- 11° Perforated 14½x15½.
- 40 1p rose
- 41 1p carmine
- 42 2p dark blue

Varieties :

a. Perforated 15 at bottom, imperforate on other three sides.

- 43 2p dark blue
- b. Blued by absorption of the ink.
- 44 2p dark blue

November 15th, 1860.

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

- 1° Rough perforation 15.
- 45 6p deep green
- 46 1sh violet
- 2° Machine perforated 14.
- 47 6p deep green
- 48 1sh violet
- 3° Perforated 14½.
- 49 6p deep green
- 50 1sh violet
- 4° Perforated 15.
- 51 6p deep green
- 52 1sh violet

53 5° Perforated 15½.
6p deep green
54 1sh violet

55 6° Perforated 14x15.
6p deep green
56 1sh violet

57 7° Perforated 14x15½.
6p deep green
58 1sh violet

59 8° Perforated 14½x15.
6p deep green
60 1sh violet

61 9° Perforated 14½x15½.
6p deep green
62 1sh violet

April 15th, 1861.

Same type, impression, etc, as preceding is ue.

1° Rough perforation 15.

63 3p dark brown

2° Machine perforated 14.

64 3p dark brown

65 3° Perforated 14½.
3p dark brown

66 4° Perforated 15.
3p dark brown

67 5° Perforated 15½.
3p dark brown

68 6° Perforated 14x14½.
3p dark brown

69 7° Perforated 14x15.
3p dark brown

70 8° Perforated 14x15½.
3p dark brown

71 9° Perforated 14½x15.
3p dark brown

72 10° Perforated 14½x15½.
3p dark brown

73 11° Perforated 15x15½.
3p dark brown

1862-63.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, printed in the colony on thick yellowish white wove paper. Unwatermarked. Thick brown gum.

1° Round perforation 13.
74 1p indian red (Dec. 16, 1862)
75 1p orange vermilion (Feb., 1863)
76 2p pale blue (Dec. 16, 1862)
77 2p deep blue (" " "
78 3p brown (Sept. 1, 1863)
79 6p yellow green (April 17, 1863)
80 6p pale green (" " "
81 1sh grayish black (July 14, 1863)
82 1sh gray brown (" " " ")

2° Square perforation 13.
83 1p indian red
84 1p orange vermilion
85 2p pale blue

86 2p deep blue
87 3p brown
88 6p yellow green
89 6p pale green
90 1sh grayish black
91 1sh gray brown

3° Perforated 12½x square 13.

92 1p indian red
93 1p orange vermilion
94 2p pale blue
95 2p deep blue
96 3p brown
97 6p yellow green
98 6p pale green
99 1sh grayish black
100 1sh gray brown

4° Perforated 12½x round 13.

101 1p indian red
102 1p orange vermilion
103 2p pale blue
104 2p deep blue
105 3p brown
106 6p yellow green
107 6p pale green
108 1sh grayish black
109 1sh gray brown

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.
110 2p pale blue
111 3p brown
112 6p yellow green
b. Paper blued by absorption of ink.
113 2p pale blue
c. Imperforate vertically.
114 1sh grayish black
d. Imperforate horizontally.
115 1sh grayish black

January, 1865.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, printed in the colony on white wove paper. Watermarked a large six rayed star, as in the issue of November 1st, 1860.

1° Square perforation 13.
116 1p orange vermilion
117 2p dull blue
118 2p bright blue
119 6p yellow green
2° Perforated 12½x square 13.
120 1p orange vermilion
121 2p dull blue
122 2p bright blue
123 6p yellow green

Varieties:

a. Imperforate vertically.
124 1p orange vermilion
b. Imperforate horizontally.
125 2p dull blue

January 24th, 1866.

Same type and impression as preceding issue, printed in the colony on white wove paper; watermarked vertically

QUEENSLAND
POSTAGE POSTAGE
STAMP STAMP

in disconnected script capitals surrounded by interlaced wavy lines repeated four times in the sheet; between the two words "Postage" there is a quarterfoil ornament, and between the two words "Stamp" there is another.

Square perforation 13.

- 126 1p orange
127 1p vermilion
128 2p dark blue
129 2p blue

December 24th, 1866.

Same type as preceding issue; lithographed in the colony on thick, white wove paper; unwatermarked. There are three varieties of each value, consisting in the size, shape and spacing of the letters of the denomination of value.

Round perforation 13.

- 130 4p pale lilac (3 varieties)
131 4p slate (3 " "
132 5sh pink (3 " "

Variety: Imperforate vertically.

- 133 5sh pink
1867.

Same type as preceding issue; engraved in *taille douce* and printed in the colony on thick, white wove paper. Unwatermarked; white gum.

1° Square perforation 13.

- 134 1p vermilion (August 9)
135 2p blue (March 13)
136 6p yellow green (July 8)

2° Perforated 12½x square 13.

- 137 1p vermilion
138 2p blue
139 6p yellow green

April 3d, 1868.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; water-

marked a small truncated star



on each stamp and the word "QUEENSLAND" in single line capitals 17mm high repeated four times in a sheet, so that a portion of one of the letters appears on each stamp in the sheet except on the three stamps at the left in each row, which show only the small star.

- Perforated 13.
140 2p pale blue
1868-69.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved in *taille douce* on white wovepaper; water-

marked



Perforated 13.

- 141 1p orange vermilion (Nov. 10, 1868)
142 2p blue (Nov. 20, 1868)
143 2p deep blue (Nov. 20, 1868)
144 6p green (April 9, 1869)
145 6p yellow green (April 9, 1869)

1871-74.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper; watermarked a small truncated star and Queensland, as in issue of April 3d, 1868.

Perforated 13.

- 146 1p orange vermilion (Jan. 18, 1871)
147 3p warm brown (Feb. 27, 1871)
148 3p deep brown (" " "
148 3p pale brown (" " "
149 3p greenish brown (Feb. 27, 1871)
151 3p gray (Feb. 27, 1871)
152 6p deep green (Nov. 10, 1871)
153 6p yellow green " "
154 1sh claret (Nov. 13, 1872)
155 1sh greenish gray (Nov. 13, 1872)
156 1sh purple (Feb. 19, 1874)

1874-75.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 13.

- 157 1p rose red (Nov. 4, 1874)
158 3p warm brown (June 11, 1875)
159 4p lemon yellow (Jan. 1, 1875)
160 6p emerald green (" " "
161 1sh purple (March 5, 1875)

1876-78.

I. Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

1° Perforated 12.

- 162 1p rose red
163 1p orange vermilion
164 2p blue
165 2p deep blue
166 3p warm brown
167 6p emerald green
168 6p yellow green
169 1sh bright mauve

2° Perforated 11½x12.

- 170 1p orange vermilion

Varieties : Imperforate.

- 171 1p orange vermilion
- 172 2p blue

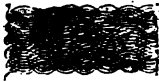
II. Same type as issue of September 24th, 1866, lithographed on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 12.

- 173 4p lemon yellow (120 varieties)

February, 1878.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; unwatermarked; with band of interlaced wavy lines printed horizontally in pale lilac on the back of the stamp.



Perforated 12.

- 174 1sh violet

1879.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; white wove paper, unwatermarked.

Perforated 12.

- 175 6p emerald green (Nov. 20)
- 176 1sh bright mauve

1879 81.

Typographed on various papers. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The 2, 4 and 6 penny and 1 shilling stamps were made from the original die of the one penny, the original value being removed and the new value being engraved separately for each stamp on the plate, so that the 120 stamps vary slightly one from another in the letters of the denomination of value. There is a second plate of the 2 penny varying materially from the first in the letters of the denomination of value, which are larger in the second plate and the letters TW touching in nearly ever case.



I. White wove paper; unwatermarked; with band of interlaced wavy lines printed horizontally in pale lilac on the back of the stamp.

Perforated 12.

- 177 1p brownish red (Oct. 8, 1879)
- 178 2p pale blue, plate I, 120 varieties, (Oct. 21, 1879)

Variety: Queensland (O instead of U) on No. 44 of the plate.

- 179 1p brownish red

II. White wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 12.

- 180 1p brownish red (May 15, 1879)
- 181 1p scarlet (March 7, 1881)
- 182 1p pale scarlet (March 7, 1881)
- 183 2p pale blue, plate 1, 120 varieties, (April 10, 1879)
- 184 2p pale blue, plate 2, 120 varieties, (April, 1880)
- 185 2p deep blue, plate 2, 120 varieties, (March, 1881)
- 186 4p orange yellow, 120 varieties, June 6, 1879)
- 187 4p deep yellow, 120 varieties (August 12, 1881)
- 188 6p pale yellow green, 120 varieties, (Dec. 1879)
- 189 6p pale green, 120 varieties, (March, 1881)
- 190 1sh pale lilac, 120 varieties, (May 4, 1881)
- 191 1sh violet, 120 varieties, (May 4, 1881)
- 192 1sh pale violet, 120 varieties, (May 4, 1881)

Varieties :

a. Queensland spelt with "O" instead of U."

- 193 1p brownish red
- 194 1p scarlet

b. Double perforation horizontally.

- 195 1p pale scarlet.

c. Imperforate.

- 196 1p brownish red
- 197 1p scarlet
- 198 2p pale blue
- 199 4p orange yellow
- 200 6p yellow green
- 201 6p deep green

Some catalogues note an error of the 1 penny printed in yellow, said to have been caused by the insertion of a cliché of the 1 penny in a plate of the 4 penny. Mr. Bassett Hull throws considerable doubt upon the stamp, as he has not found any evidence of it in either the proof sheets or the first printings of the 4 penny stamps, and all the *fine* yellow copies which he has seen were undoubtedly manufactured from scarlet stamps

February 1st, 1881.

Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the issue of May 15, 1879, surcharged vertically in black "Half Penny"; watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12.

202 ½p on 1p brownish red, black surcharge

Variety: Queensland with "o" instead of "u."

203 ½p on 1p brownish red, black surcharge

1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q; 120 varieties in the sheet, consisting in the spacing, size, etc. of the letters of the denomination of value. The 2sh, 5sh, 10sh and 20sh are of the same type as the issue of 1876-78, but with a part of the arabesques at the sides removed to allow for the inscription of the denomination of value; in the 2sh 6d these arabesques have been removed entirely and replaced by a Maltese cross.



Perforated 12.

204	2sh blue	120 varieties
205	2sh 6d vermilion	"
206	5sh pale brown	"
207	10sh warm brown	"
208	20sh pink	"

Varieties: Imperforate.

209	2sh blue
210	10sh warm brown

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, size 19x22½ mm. All the values are made from one original die, in which, however, the arabesques at each side have been altered for

the 1 penny, 4 penny and 1 shilling making four varieties of the 1 penny and two each of the 4 penny and 1 shilling. The 2 penny and 6 penny stamps are exactly alike. A number of minor varieties are to be found in the lettering of the denomination of value. The 1 penny has a period after "PENNY." Watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12.

211	1p pale red	(Nov. 23, 1882)	4 types
212	1p vermilion	" "	4 "
213	1p orange	" "	4 "
214	1p rose	" "	4 "
215	2p blue	(Aug. 1, 1882)	
216	2p pale blue	" "	
217	2p deep blue	" "	
218	2p ultramarine	(Aug. 1, 1882)	
219	4p pale yellow	(April 1883)	2 types
220	4p orange yellow	" "	2 "
221	6p pale green	(Nov. 6, 1882)	
222	6p green	" "	
223	1sh lilac	(Feb. 6, 1883)	2 types
224	1sh red lilac	(Feb. 6, 1883)	2 types
225	1sh violet	" "	" "

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

226	1p vermilion
227	1p rose
228	2p blue
229	4p orange yellow
b. Perforated 9x13.	
230	1p pale red
231	2p blue
232	1sh red lilac

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

NOVORIEFF. (Pskoff.)

1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x21½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

1 1k dull purple

December (?), 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x21½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

2 5k purple

Suppressed in 1893.

OCHANSK. (Perm.)

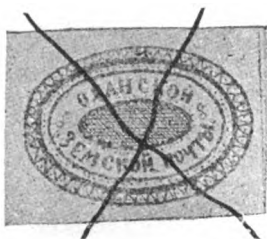
1871.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 30x21 mm.



1 3k blue

Same, no value indicated.



2 no value, blue

These two stamps were printed at Ossa, the stamp with value indicated was used for the northern part of the district, the one without value for the southern part where the mail was delivered free in 1871.

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23½x23½ mm. Printed at Ossa and used for the northern part of the district.



3 3k blue

1872.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 23x23 mm. Printed at Perm and used for the southern part of the district.



4 3k blue

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x24 mm. Similar to previous issue but side ornaments are different.



5 3k greenish blue

End 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 23x23 mm. Similar to previous issue.



6 3k dark blue

Same on thin white wove paper.

7 3k dark blue

Suppressed in 1881, but reestablished in 1891.

January? 1891.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 16x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.

8 2k gold, red and black

9 10k gold, light blue and dark blue

January 1st, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 27x34½.

This stamp is used for registered mail matter.



- Perforated 11½.
 10 5k gold, pink and black
Variety: Unperforated vertically.
 11 5k gold, pink and black

1892.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 21x25 mm.



- Perforated 11½.
 12 2k rose
 January (?), 1893.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue.

- 13 2k emerald green
 1893.

Stamp of January, 1891, surcharged with large figure 2.



- 14 2k on 10k gold, light blue and dark blue, black surcharge

End 1893.

Color on white batonné paper, lithographed,
 size 21x 25 mm.



- Perforated 11½.
 15 2k yellow green
Variety: Unperforated.
 16 2k yellow green

ODESSA. (Cherson.)

January 13th, 1878.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 21x25 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
 1 2k red, yellow green and black
 Same issue,
 Size 21x26 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
 2 5k red and black
Varieties:
 a. Imperforated vertically.
 3 5k red and black
 b. Unperforated.
 4 5k red and black

Suppressed in January, 1881.

ENVELOPES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

January 1st, 1878,

Circular hand stamp printed in upper left

corner; when there are two stamps, the second one is in the right upper corner, no value indicated.



Size 111x73 mm.

- 51 10k red on pinkish wove paper
- 52 10x10k red on pinkish wove paper
- 53 10k red on thin white wove paper
- 54 10x10k red on thin white wove paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower right corner.

- 55 10k red on printed wove paper
- Size 122x72 mm,
- 56 10k red on bluish wove paper
- 57 10x10k red on bluish wove paper

April 1878.

Same as previous issue.

- Size 111x73 mm.
- 58 10k red on thin white wove paper
- 59 10k red on thick white wove paper
- 60 10x10k red on thick white wove paper
- 61 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

- 62 10k red on yellow laid paper
- 63 10x10k red on yellow laid paper
- 64 10k red on pink laid paper
- 65 10x10k red on pink laid paper

December 23d, 1878.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1879.

- Size 108x61 mm.
- 66 10k red on white laid paper.
- 67 10x10k red on white laid paper
- Size 113x72 mm.
- 68 10k red on white laid paper
- 69 10x10k red on white laid paper
- 70 10x10k red on white wove paper

Interior pink and blue quadrillé.

- Size 111x73 mm.
- 71 10k red on white wove paper
- 72 10x10k red on white wove paper
- 73 10k red on bluish laid paper
- 74 10x10k red on bluish laid paper
- 75 10k red on pink laid paper
- 76 10x10k red on pink laid paper
- 77 10k red on pale yellow laid paper
- 78 10x10k red on pale yellow laid paper
- 79 10k red on green laid paper.

April, 1879.

Circular hand stamp printed in right or left upper corner, when there are two stamps the second is in the opposite upper corner, no value indicated, no date.



I. Stamp in right upper corner.

- Size 111x73 mm.
- 80 10k red on white wove paper
- 81 10k red on white laid paper
- Size 140x114 mm.
- 82 10k red on pale yellow wove paper

II. Stamp in left upper corner.

- Size 111x73 mm.
- 83 10k red on white wove paper
- 84 10k red on white laid paper

III. Double stamps.

- Size 111x73 mm.
- 85 10x10k red on white wove paper
- 86 10x10k red on white laid paper
- Size 143x111 mm.
- 87 10x10k red on white wove paper

January 1st, 1880.

Circular hand stamp printed in left upper corner, when there are two stamps, the second is on the upper flap, no value indicated.



Size 113x72 mm.

- 88 10k red on white wove paper
- 89 10x10k red on white wove paper
- Same with colored interior.

Size 113x72 mm.

- 90 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior rose
- 91 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior blue
- 92 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior lilac
- 93 10x10k red on white laid paper, interior orange

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower right corner.

- 94 10k red on white laid paper, interior lilac

April 19th, 1880.

Same as previous issue.

- Size 113x72 mm.
- 95 10k red on white laid paper
- 96 10x10k red on white laid paper

January, 1881.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1881.

Size 113x72 mm.

97 10k red on white wove paper

98 10x10k red on white wove paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

99 10k red on white wove paper

April 24, 1881.

Circular stamp (diam. 22mm.) and stamped in upper right corner, when there are two stamps the second is in upper left corner, no value indicated.



Size 108x68 mm.

100 10k red on white wove paper

101 10k red on white laid paper

102 10x10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

103 10k red on white laid paper

Interior pink and blue quadrillé.

Size 108x68 mm.

104 10k red on white laid paper

105 10x10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

106 10k red on white laid paper

Size 111x73 mm.

107 10k red on white laid paper

108 10x10k red on white laid paper

January, 1882.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1882.

Size 113x75 mm.

109 10k red on white laid paper

110 10x10k red on white laid paper

Interior pink and blue quadrillé.

Size 105x67 mm.

111 10k red on white wove paper

January, 1883.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1883.

Size 113x75 mm.

112 10k red on thick white wove paper

113 10k red on thick white laid paper

114 10x10k red on thick white laid paper

115 10k red on thin white laid paper

116 10x10k red on thin white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

117 10k red on thick white laid paper

Stamp printed in left upper corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

118 10k red on white laid paper

January, 1884.

Same as previous issue.

I. Stamp printed in right upper corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

119 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

120 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

121 10k red on white laid paper

II. Stamp printed in left upper corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

122 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

123 10k red on white laid paper

Size 139x76 mm.

124 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

125 10k red on white laid paper

III. Stamp printed in lower right corner.

Size 113x75 mm.

126 10k red on white laid paper

Variety: Stamp inverted.

127 10k red on white laid paper

MORE BANK STAMPS.

(Addenda to article in October number.)

Through the publication of my article on "Bank Stamps" in October, 1894, number of the JOURNAL, I have, through correspondence resulting from same, been able to add to the number of banks and stamps listed therein.

The interest manifested has proved much greater than I anticipated, and I have received several dozen letters on the subject, from all parts of Uncle Sam's domain. Considerable "swapping" has been the result, the effect of which on my side of the trade is apparent in this addendum.

Especial thanks are due to Mr. E. G. Berger, of the firm of Berger Bros., charcoal dealers, of Chicago; also to Mrs. M. Martin, of Newtonville, Mass., Mr. E. R. Ackerman, president of the Lawrence Cement Co., of New York City, and Mr. Fred Doughty, of East Saginaw, Mich.

One of the banks whose issues are listed in the before-mentioned October JOURNAL had several demands from parties wishing to purchase the set, and the cashier wrote to me asking what I should consider a fair price for same.

In addition to the four perforated stamps of the PENNY PROVIDENCE FUND, of New Haven, Ct., chronicled on page 487, and which were issued in 1891, (tho' the Fund was instituted in 1889) there was in 1894 another variety of the same type added by the issuance of an unperforated 10-cent value (brown).



This stamp was lithographed, while the issues of 1891 were probably what are known as "woodcuts."

There is a pronounced shade variety of the 3c stamp of the STAMP



SAVINGS SOCIETY, Boston, the color being a soft ultramarine blue, while the one previously listed was of a very deep blue.

In regard to the issues of the Associated Charities PENNY SAVINGS BANK, of Newtonville, I have a few additions and corrections to make. I have another (the third) distinct variety of the black-green one cent stamp in regard to position of word "cent." The left end of lower label is missing. The *third issue* of that value appeared in the latter part of 1894, printed in dark green and with left end of lower label missing, as in stamp just mentioned. This emission was printed from old plates, and is on thin paper. I have a 3c brown perforated 11 instead 12. When listing the 25c value on page 484 I would have been more accurate had I called the color *dull lilac*, which is more manifest when compared with a new variety I have, and on thin instead of thick paper,—namely the 25c value printed in *bright violet*; decidedly so.

A correction: The 10c and 50c values do *not* appear with hyphens.



The 5c value is the one which is used the most, and the A. C. P. S. B. is considering the issuance of a new stamp of that denomination with the name "Newton" thereon. The printing-press will not be called upon to do the surcharge act! This makes me think of Nankivell over the sea!

By the way, Edward J. states on page 69 of the present volume of the *A. J. of P.* (half a dozen lines from the foot) that: "I happened to collect a country in which the best," etc. Now what I wish to remark is, that if Edward should perchance attempt to collect bank stamps and so far forget himself as to collect the *bank* too, there probably would be trouble in the Nankivell camp, and he would very likely be invited to make a protracted visit at Newgate!

Before proceeding with the various addenda, I will correct an erroneous impression conveyed in my previous article. Recent information from the receiver is to the effect that the NEW MEXICO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., of Albuquerque, issued only the 10c value, though previous correspondence led me to think that there were other values.



The SIEGEL COOPER & CO. STAMP SAVINGS BANK, of Chicago, uses, or did use, three values, as follows:



5c orange
10c blue
25c red

Each measures 20x26 mm., and all are rouletted. The name is placed in the label at second printing, as is the case with the stamp of the UTAH COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK illustrated on page 490, and of the INTERNATIONAL BANK and ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK, to be mentioned later.

The 5c value is a product of Forbes, Thomas & Co., of Detroit, Mich., while the other two values emanated from the Chicago Bank Note Co., now included in the National Printing & Engraving Co. The lettering varies a little in style. These stamps are kept as vouchers after being redeemed.

The GLOBE SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, at one time used a 5c stamp of the annexed design, but the stamp system is now discontinued.



The stamp is $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is the smallest one I have. It is embossed—that is, certain parts of the designs are raised. The color is blue-black, and the perforation is 12. This stamp was made by S. D. Childs & Co., Chicago.

The DETROIT SAVINGS BANK, Detroit, Mich., uses four values :



- 5c red
- 10c green
- 25c blue
- 50c black

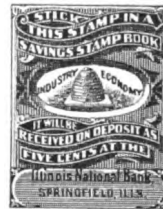
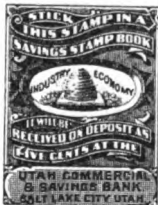
All are unperforated. These are the largest bank stamps yet known, measuring 32×39 mm.



The PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, of East Saginaw, Mich., uses a 5c dark blue stamp of same design and general description as that of the BANK OF NATIONAL CITY, National City, Cal., illustrated last October.

The ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK stamp was illustrated on page 149 of the present volume.

Another stamp of the same design and general description is that of the INTERNATIONAL BANK, of West Superior, Wis. These last two are of the same design, color and size as the Utah bank mentioned and illustrated on page 490 of the 1894 volume of the *A. J. of P.*



The MINNEAPOLIS SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Minneapolis Minn issues a small stamp 18×23 mm ; perforated 11. The color is dull blue

The "area" of this stamp exceeds that of the **GLOBE BANK** stamp by a fraction over five square millimetres.



The 5c (orange) stamp of the **ORANGE COUNTY SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST Co.**, of Santa Ana, Cal., illustrated on page 41 of this volume, was issued Oct. 15, 1891. It is perforated 11 and measures $22\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The name of the bank has been changed to **ORANGE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK**. Large improvement!



The **MAIN ST. SAVINGS BANK & TRUST Co.**, of Los Angeles, Cal., issues a 5c carmine stamp of the same size of engraving and perforation. The general design is nearly the same, the central figure being changed.



Still another "trust company," and in the "city of the angels" too. In 1891 the **SECURITY SAVINGS BANK & TRUST Co.**, issued a 5c green stamp of annexed type. It is $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and is perforated 12.



Thus ends my chronicle for the present.

Taunton, Mass., April 21 1895.

LEWIS H. BENTON.

THE DOM HENRIQUE STAMPS.

Translated from *Oporto Philatelist*
(Continued from page 185)

But let us return to the stamps.

They are of three types, of which we give engravings, one for the 5, 10,



15 and 20 reis values, another for the 25, 50, 75, 80 and 100 reis values, and the third for the remainder, the colors varying with the value; and the values of the two first types being lithographed, while those of the third (being the highest) are engraved.

Here is a note of the colors of the various values, and a brief description of the three types:

1st type:—In the centre, a figure of the prince seated at the prow of a caravel. Below, the dates 1594-1894. Value above. At the sides, the words "*Portugal Correios*" and various allegorical figures. Legend, "*Talent de bien faire*".

5 reis, orange yellow; 10 reis, deep lilac; 15 reis, chocolate; 20 reis, pale lilac. Paper tinted of a light color which the French call *chamois* (buff.)

2d. type:—In the center, a figure of the prince standing on the promontory of Sagres, assisting at the departure of the first expedition, of which one of the caravels is visible. Legend, "*1a expedição*." Allegories at the sides, value below.

25 reis, pale green; 50 reis, blue; 75 reis, carmine; 80 reis, deep green (these values on paper slightly tinted in the respective colors;) 100 reis, dark brown, on pale yellow paper.

3d. type:—In the center a figure of the prince seated, with two globes at his sides; dates at the sides, and a lion at his feet; value above, with the coat of arms in the middle of the top line.

150 reis, rose, rose colored paper; 300 reis, deep blue, orange colored paper; 500 reis, violet, paper of the same color, but pale; 1000 reis, gray black, sepia paper.

The size of the stamps is $30\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide by $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

We have already stated that the manufacture of the D. Henrique stamps was entrusted to the firm of Giesecke & Deverient, of Leipzig, and we must further state that their execution was satisfactory in every respect. The only thing that is the colors of the 25 and 80 reis are very similar, which is not convenient for the postal service.

The stamps having been made and delivered to the mint, with all the material which had served for their manufacture, we repeat, the government, making use of the discretionary power granted to them by the one § of Art. 1º of the law of July 27th, had the good sense to fix immediately on the

maximum period for the use of the stamps; but their sale was ordered to be made only in the Chief towns of the districts!

The result will be seen later on.

It was also decided to surcharge a portion of the issue with the word "Açores" in black, in order that the stamps might circulate in those islands during the same period, and both there and on the mainland all the D. Henrique stamps were cancelled on correspondence with a special mark, with a diameter of the height of the stamp, circular, in black ink, having in the center, in black letters, the word "*Centenario*" arranged with the date of 1894 and, over it, that of 1394, all parallel.

The surcharge is in printing characters, and was done in the presses of the Mint, in such a manner that, principally in the stamps of 150 reis and over, there are numerous copies with a surcharge in what appears to be different type, though it is really the same with thicker ink.

There are also some (but very rare) specimens of the 5 reis stamps with the surcharge inverted, and also some very rare copies of the 1000 reis with the surcharge doubled, and even trebled.

This fact was taken advantage of by some slanderous persons to make believe that D. Henrique stamps with a counterfeit surcharge had been placed on the market, and, as we, in our house in Lisbon as well as in our Oporto branch, had sold, and continue to sell, stamps that present these varieties, we picked out 18 of them as samples of such differences and presented them, duly gummed on stamped paper, to Councillor Augusto José da Cunha, accompanied by the following petition:

"To H. E. the Director of the Mint. Faustino Antonio Martins, dealer in stamps for collections, 35 Praça Luiz de Camões, states that, having bought in the treasury of that establishment of the State large quantities of D. Henrique stamps, recognized later, after the period of validity of those stamps (March 4 to 13, 1894) that many of those surcharged with the word "Açores" present among themselves notable differences of type, and even repetitions of the surcharge.

"It being thus, as the petitioner proves to your Ex. by the presentation of the enclosed samples, and the petitioner seeing a menace, not only to his interests, but also to his credit as a merchant—which is even of far greater importance to him—because the stamps in these conditions constitute a variety not generally recognized,

Begs your Ex. to have the said stamps examined and declare to him officially by a certificate whether the varieties which he presents are or are not authentic, being cancelled with an official mark, in order that, being returned to the petitioner, they may serve him as a standard of authenticity for other stamps which he possesses in the same condition.

Lisbon, April 14, 1894.

E. R. M.

DECISION:—The chiefs of the Department of Stamped Paper and the chief of the Mint of the Stamp office certify, 4-5-94. Cunha."

His Ex. being good enough to accede to this request, had the said stamps examined by experts of that establishment and authenticated one by one with the white stamp of the Mint, placing underneath the following certificate:

"In virtue of the decision marked on the petition of Mr. Faustino Martins, which accompanied the postage stamps gummed above that are marked

with the white stamp of this Department, we certify that all those surcharged with the word "Açores" are genuine.

The Mint and Stamp Paper Office, May 4, 1894.

ANTONIA MARCELINO DE CARVALHO

JOÃO BAPTISTA TEIXEIRA"

These documents and stamps which gave rise to them are open to the examination of all in our establishment, and constitute, in addition to an irrefutable proof of the authenticity of such varieties, a curious element of information for collectors.

From the 4th to 13th of March, inclusive, therefore, the D. Henrique stamps circulated on the mainland and in the isles, and their distribution is faithfully shown in the following table:

Values.	Received.	Issued.	REFUSE.			MAINLAND.			AZORES.		
			Usable.	Not Perforated.	Useless.	On Sale.	Sold.	Remainder.	On Sale.	Sold.	Remainder.
5	521,700	500,000	17,443	1,900	2,357	394,750	267,951	126,799	105,250	104,957	293
10	522,700	500,000	18,392	2,000	2,308	397,500	143,438	254,002	102,500	99,029	2871
15	522,700	500,000	16,399	1,300	5,001	396,925	82,584	314,341	103,075	102,544	531
20	521,700	500,000	14,150	2,800	4,750	398,750	78,757	319,993	101,250	78,153	23097
25	519,700	500,000	15,760	1,500	2,440	399,500	237,242	162,258	100,500	41,001	59499
50	519,700	500,000	13,393	400	5,907	399,500	66,471	333,029	100,500	21,584	78916
75	519,700	500,000	11,264	1,800	6,630	399,500	37,941	361,559	100,500	14,939	86461
80	519,700	500,000	11,311	3,800	4,589	399,500	32,680	366,814	100,500	13,350	87144
100	520,500	500,000	9,342	4,500	6,658	399,500	43,724	355,776	100,500	14,066	86434
150	32,275	30,000	*1,628	450	185	*23,094	*23,106		6,906	6,906	
300	32,275	30,000	1,450	600	225	22,450	19,344	3,106	7,550	7,284	266
500	32,275	30,000	1,197	850	228	22,650	16,935	5,715	7,350	7,081	269
1,000	31,875	30,000	1,111	425	339	22,650	15,936	6,714	7,350	6,705	645

The table which we publish, prepared with every care and compared with official data, will convey to the mind of the observer the immediate conviction that the issue was a disaster financially speaking, since, reducing to reis the value of the stamps produced, or the sum of 195,886,725 reis for the continent and 52,613,275 reis for the Azores, it will be seen that there were sold of the former only to the amount of 58,177,910 reis and of the latter 23,550,945 reis, leaving a remainder of 137,538,635, and 28,892,150 reis respectively; but it must be borne in mind that in the amount of the sales given, the value of the 1460 sets sent to Berne have already been deducted and that the real product of the sale of a large portion of Azores stamps is subject to

* It must be noticed that the difference of 12 stamps of 150 reis in excess described in the total of the sales compared with the total of the issue (30,000) comes from these 12 stamps having been delivered as useful refuse, by ministerial order, 6 of them being surcharged with the word "Azores" in order to complete as many more sets (12) intended for the English Royal family family.

Thus the usable refuse of the stamps of 150 reis was reduced to 1616.

It is also to be noted that their having been sent for exchange, to the central office at Berne, 730 sets of the mainland and as many of the Azores, these figure in the table as sold.

the deduction imposed on the island money, the value of which is low, as is well known.

Now, who is to blame for the financial failure of the D. Henrique issue? Undoubtedly those who lightly got it up, not knowing how to carry it out in such a manner that a sale of the whole should be made, which would naturally have been the case if anything had been properly calculated and executed.

In the first place, the period of validity was excessively short; and even thus, the government had the good sense, as we have said, not to limit it to that fixed by the law (only two days!), but extended it at once to the maximum of 10 days, as they had the privilege of doing.

But still, the fact of the stamps having been placed for sale only in the capitals of the districts made the sale extremely difficult, with the result that in many localities the shipments were returned almost intact to the Mint, whilst in others they disappeared as if by magic!

Another lesson which should serve when it is desired to make another issue of purely transitory validity.

It remains to be said that the sale, even so, reached the importance that it did because, on the proposition of the Director of the Mint, the Government allowed the D. Henrique stamps to be sold there also to the public.

It was a good idea, the good result of which should carry the conviction to the proper quarters that the Treasury can but derive advantage from giving permission to the Mint to sell permanently to the public any and all postage stamps, of the mainland, the isles or colonies, and giving up once and for all the very complicated system which has been in vogue until now by which whatever stamps are required have to be obtained from the Admiralty.

In this way the purchase would be easier for the public, and the state would derive profit from the increased sale.

Continuing then to analyse the result of the issue from a financial standpoint, we have to say that on June 10, in the session of the Centennial Committee in Oporto, there was read a declaration of the Minister of Finances that the receipts from the stamps amounted to 78,262,165 reis, and the expenses 47,548,805 reis, leaving therefore 30,713,360 reis disposable for the construction of the monument.

The note of the expenses incurred by the government was the following: Delivered to the Commission for the celebration of the centenary, 28,500,000 reis; purchase of 60 special hand stamps for the cancellation, 72,000 reis; expenses of ships of the Navy to take part in the celebration, 1,085,744 reis; ditto, manufacture of the stamps, 2,415,250 reis; ditto, journey of the commissioners, 1,750,000 reis; ditto at the Mint, 181,101 reis; indemnity to the state for the estimated value of the sale of stamps during ten days, 13,545,710 reis.

The Commission, then, knowing of the existence of the stamps above mentioned, at once differed with the Government as to the use to be made of this balance, to the value of which they considered themselves entitled, whilst the Government, in strict accordance with the law, with right principles and even with the declarations made in the House of Peers, by Councillor Bernardino Machado—at least, so it seems to us—have always insisted that this balance belongs to them as government securities.

The question was debated in the Press and, in one of the most widely read newspaper of the Capital, we saw it treated of, but always from the financial point of view, in a manner with which we entirely agree and which, furthermore, was not impugned.

Here is the article of said newspaper:—

“As our readers probably know, the D. Henrique centennial Commission

has met several times in Oporto, resolving to insist on the Government not only delivering to them the product of the sale of stamps already effected, but also that of the sale of the stock of these stamps still on hand at the Mint, so that with it the Commission may construct the monument to the Infante.

"In this case there are two points to be distinguished: that which refers to the request for the Commission to be furnished with the means necessary to construct the monument and that which refers to the sale of the stamps which are still on hand at the Mint.

"As a matter of fact, in virtue of the disposition of the respective bill, converted into a law by the vote of Parliament, the Government is obliged to deliver to the Municipal Council of Oporto *up to the amount necessary* for the construction of the monument, and a subsidy for the festivities; but such delivery is only to be made, says the law, in its article 4, after deducting from the product of the sale an amount equal to that which in 1893 and on the same days as the stamps were sold was received from the same source into the coffers of the Treasury.

"It remains therefore to calculate, if this has not already been done, the difference between the ordinary sale in 1893, from the 4th to the 13th of March, and the extraordinary sale of D. Henrique stamps during the same period of 1894, and deliver to the Council of Oporto the balance, *if any* but only to the *amount necessary* for the construction of the monument, apart from the subsidy for the festivities which had already been delivered.

"Now it is known that in the Mint there remains a much larger number of D. Henrique stamps yet to be sold than that which was sold; but in view of the legal dispositions already referred to, neither the Commission nor the Council of Oporto has anything to do with this balance.

"However, there is no doubt that it would be a great convenience to the state to have these stamps sold. But how?

"Having been created by a special law for the period of circulation that cannot be increased beyond a maximum of ten days, which ran its course, they cannot be returned to the Postal Service unless a decree should authorize this, seeing that the Chambers are not now in session; but whether by a new law or by a simple decree, they cannot be put into circulation again without having some mark (or surcharge, as it is called in philately) put upon them to authenticate them, thus protecting the interests of the Treasury, for it is known that a large quantity of unused D. Henrique stamps are in the hands of private parties and merchants and the state had no guarantee that these stamps would not be used for the prepayment of postal correspondence to the detriment, we repeat of the public coffers.

"Therefore, leaving out of the question the re-validation of the D. Henrique stamps, *just as they circulated from the 4th to the 13th March last*, there remain three courses to choose from: the re-validation of the stamps surcharge, their sale at public auction as they are, or burning them.

"Let us examine each one of these courses.

"*Burning them* means, though this is not capable of argumentative demonstration, the annihilation of values for the realization of which with profit the State may hope for.

"*The sale at public auction*, being incontestably an attempt to make use of these values, is also certainly an insufficient means of obtaining this result.

"As a matter of fact the sale must be made *either taking the face value as a basis, or to the highest bidder*, without any known basis.

"In the first case, the place of auction would fatally remain deserted the first time and the second, in which the valuation would already be at 50 per-

cent. of the face value, and but slightly attended the third, that is, when a combination among the bidders would allow one or two of them to obtain the stamps for a very small price, to be afterwards divided among them all, which would in fact, be selling to the highest bidder.

"Everybody knows to well what happened at the preceding auction sales of colonial stamps, and also at the sales made *with closed doors*, for this system to be tried again, not only because the result would be paltry, but because the product of the sale might not cover the expenses of advertising, which would have to be done, not only in this country but also abroad!

"There remains then the alternative of the re-validation of the stamps *surcharge*, which, in our opinion, is the only one which insures to the state the integral realization of those values, still representing many *contos*, a result that may be obtained by simply issuing them in this condition for postal circulation, being certain that the *philatelic mania* will soon cause the whole stock of such stamps to disappear.

"The proof of this is already in existence, as we are informed, in the shape of requests of large numbers of D. Henrique stamps, both from this country and from abroad, in case they should be revalidated in this condition.

"Should it then be resolved not to revalidate the D. Henrique stamps *surcharged*, it will be a waste and prejudicial to the interests of the Treasury.

"This is our opinion, the reason for which we think we have clearly explained and thoroughly demonstrated."

FOLHO DO POVO, June the 8th.

On the 10th, however, *Seculo* published the following article:

"Councillor Augusto José Da Cunha, Director of the Mint, some time ago gave his opinion as to the best method of utilizing the large balance of D. Henrique stamps. It was that they should be employed in the ordinary prepayment of correspondence with a surcharge.

"This opinion was well received at the Treasury, and, according to reliable information, it was decided to use in this way the D. Henrique stamps which remained from the sale effected during the ten days prescribed in the law which authorized them.

"In effect, nothing could be more just, nothing in more accordance with the interests, both of private individuals and of the state.

"But when it was least expected, the director of the Mint was ordered by the Dept. of Public Works to have the stamps put up in lots in order to proceed to sell them at auction in the state in which they are, and exactly as they were put on sale during the ten days of the law.

"It is hard to believe that this was ordered, but there is not the slightest room for doubt.

"At auction nobody will give the face value for them; they will be sold to the highest bidder, and thus not only does the state lose, which is grave, but also those merchants lose who bought during the ten days large quantities at the prices marked, which is unjust.

"The rumor referred to by the *Seculo*, a short time ago, that one of the special centenary cancellation stamps had been missing for several days, is acquiring greater consistency. If the author of its disappearance has it copied, for which he has had ample time, and should go to the auction to bid on the lots, he will be able to outdo all his competitors in the sale, who are stamp dealers, because he will supply them cancelled with the centenary cancellation.

"This can not be. It is necessary for the Department of Public Works to reconsider and revoke the order for the sale at auction, and, if necessary,

the Treasury should interfere in defence of the interests of the state, which is in conformity with the opinion of Mr. Augusto José da Cunha, the only one which should be carried out."

This local brought to the knowledge of the public that the worthy Director of the Mint was fighting for the interests of the state and for the accomplishment of the law and for right principles, which required that the matter should be properly attended to, in order that the country should not fall into the same deplorable circumstances of discredit in which many of the American republics and other countries find themselves in the matter of postage stamps.

It is now known that the order for the auction sale was soon afterwards revoked; but the question remained without a definite settlement, time is passing and the balance continues without any definite destination, since very recently—on the 20th of the present month (October 1894)—an official note of the Treasury Department was brought to the notice of the Committee, in which they were notified that the Government did not intend to sell the remainder of the centennial stamps, believing that they should not be used.

This is one of the acceptable solutions of the difficulty, altho', as already stated, we would prefer to see the stamps surcharged, by which means the state would derive considerable benefit, viz., the realization of 173,368,935 reis, the total value represented by the stamps which constitute the balance, thus apportioned:

Mainland stamps.....	137,540,435
Azores stamps.....	28,892,150
Useful refuse (Mainland).....	6,936,350
Total, 173,368,935	

We will now analyse the issue from the philatelic point of view.

On examining the official date, it will be seen that, on the most favorable hypothesis, that is, if it were possible to get together all the stamps of 1,000 reis sold, in complete collections, there could not be more than 15,206 D. Henrique collections of the Mainland and 5,975 of the Azores, which numbers are exceedingly small, and will certainly be much smaller yet.

Therefore, from the philatelic point of view, the D. Henrique issue has brought into the market a variety whose complete series, that is, the Mainland and Insular collections together, will constitute, in a short time a variety of prime order which it can be given to a maximum number of only 5,975 happy collectors to possess.

The grades of comparative rarity of the different values may be easily found by comparing the respective remainders with note of the sales as given in the table.

We will not close without an allusion to the postal card, of which by royal decree, of Feb. 8th of the present year, 500,000 copies were ordered printed in the Mint, the use of which was begun on the 4th of March and lasted until the issue was completely exhausted.

This card was engraved by Mr. Pastor, and is of the value of 10 reis, the card itself being the same quality and color as that of the present type, but slightly higher in form. The stamp is of a violet-gray color.

In the upper left hand corner are the arms of Portugal, with the legend "*Talent de bien faire*" and the portrait of the Infanta, standing fully armed and holding a map in his left hand. In the back-ground, an armillary sphere and the outline of Cape Sagres.



D'este lado só se escreve a direcção.

They were made for the Continent and the Isles, having in the latter the only difference of bearing the word "Azores" in black ink and Gothic characters in the middle of the card, a little above the first line intended for the address.

They were also cancelled with the special cancellation mark, during the ten days of validity of D. Henrique stamps.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE TWO CENTS LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED.



Some study which I have lately given these stamps has shown me there are some interesting points about them, which I think are not generally known. I find of this type a lithographed original, an engraved original, a reprint or reissue of the latter, and an official counterfeit. The reference list appears to be :

1855 (1862 ?) Lithographed on paper vertically and horizontally laid.
2c rose, pale to dark.

1869 Engraved in *taille douce* on thin crisp white wove paper, usually tinted by the yellow gum.

2c carmine-vermilion.

1885 Official Counterfeit. Engraved in *taille douce* on stout yellowish wove paper.

2c orange-vermilion.

1889 Reprint from a retouched die. Engraved in *taille douce* on yellowish wove paper, watermarked in the sheet.
2c carmine.

The lithographed stamp is too well known to need description. There is no official information as to the number of stamps in a sheet, the number of printings, quantity of stamps printed, the exact date of issue or the fate of the stone. Mr. Walter M. Giffard, in his excellent monograph on the *Postage Stamps of Hawaii* says: "The dies for the lithographed and originally engraved series were made in Boston, where the first supplies of stamps were also printed, the former being issued as early as 1855 and the latter in 1869." Doubtless he speaks *ex cathedra*. Mr. Giffard places the date of the lithographed stamp at 1855, instead of the hitherto accepted date 1862, on the authority of Mr. H. M. Whitney, Post-master General from 1850 to 1856. The extreme rarity of the 2c stamp of the first issue would seem corroborative of the earlier date.

The engraved stamp presents far more difficulties. It is hard to find a reason for its issue in 1869. The two cent stamp with portrait of Kamehameha IV in an oval, the first of the perforated series, was issued in 1864. Why issue a stamp five years after it had been replaced by a new design? The latter remained in use for over thirty years and over two million were requisitioned from 1863 to 1871. More than half a million were ordered and delivered in the very year 1869, when the engraved stamp of the previous type is said to have been issued, and 330,000 were delivered in 1868. Was not the engraved stamp issued earlier than 1869? If so, who has a cancelled copy of which the date can be authenticated? The use for nine years of so unsatisfactory a thing as a lithographed stamp is hard to understand, so also is the fact that it is always on laid paper. Either an over large supply was printed in the first place or the engraved stamp was issued earlier than 1869. The lithographed stamps are scarce for so many years of use. The American Bank Note Co. secured their first contract with the Hawaiian Government in 1864 and have not since been superceded. Why then return to a Boston firm in 1869? Or was this stamp prepared at an earlier date and only issued in 1869 to fill a temporary want? I think the latter is the correct conclusion.

Mr. Giffard says, the die for the engraved stamps was sent to Hawaii and mislaid, not being found until 1887 and then not in good condition. He does not say at what date it was sent or what became of the original plate. Apparently the latter was destroyed or remained in the hands of the firm that made it. The loss of the die and absence of the plate may explain the issue of 1864.

From the foregoing I conclude: The original die was made in Boston and for reason of haste or economy a lithographing stone was made by transfers and a supply of stamps printed from it. Afterwards the engraved plate, composed of three rows of five stamps each, was made and from it a further supply was printed and forwarded to Hawaii. There is no record of the quantity printed. These stamps were not issued until 1869 and then presumably only to fill a temporary shortage of the type then in use. If this conclusion is correct, the stamps in the used state are probably of some rarity. They are usually found overprinted CANCELLED. The post office authorities appear to have continued the sale until the original supply was exhausted and then to have renewed it in a rather interesting way. Whether the stamps were ever declared obsolete, I do not know. But those in authority seemed to have maintained a supply of all available stamps, long after old designs had been succeeded by new. The numerous varieties surcharged by the Provisional Government of 1893 are proof of this.

About 1885 the supply of the engraved stamp was exhausted. The original die could not be found and no one seems to know anything about the plate. But the stamps were needed, probably as a source of revenue. So the American Bank Note Co. were directed to make a facsimile. They produced a plate of fifty stamps, five rows of ten, very closely resembling the originals. The plate bears at each corner the letters "A. B. N. Co." in monogram. Of these official counterfeits 10,000 were printed on thick yellowish wove paper and gummed with "old brown" gum. One half the quantity was surcharged SPECIMEN. It is said these were not placed in actual use. But they certainly were sold, without explanation of their character, to all who cared to buy, and have been "cancelled to accommodate." Aside from the color, which is much more orange than the originals, the stamps differ in many minor points. There are more lines in the back ground of the central panel and in the shading of the coat. In the lower part of the left panel, between two stems of the floreate design, we find an ornament like a tiny figure 8, in the originals. In the counterfeits this is simply an oval. But the most notable difference is in the letters A of ELUA and K of KENETA.

At last, in 1887, the original die was discovered and the officials, with their usual enterprise, forwarded it to New York to be restored and put to use. All the lines seem to have been sharpened, though this may only be the result of superior printing. Certain retouches were also made, notably in the spandrels above the arched label with the words "Uku Leta." The horizontal lines of the back ground are brought out strongly and all the leaf-like ornaments recut. In the left spandrel of the originals the leaf at the extreme left touches the frame line of the stamp. It only reaches the upper line of the background in the retouched stamps. In the latter also the left leaf in the right hand spandrel has lost its upper line. A new plate was made from the retouched die, arranged like the old one in three rows of five, but slightly more spaced, so that a row is 1 mm. longer than on the original plate. In 1889-90 37,500 reprints were struck off on stout yellowish paper. This paper bears a maker's watermark arranged in two lines, "Standard No. 1" and a shield with the monogram "R & M.," Raynor & Martin, a well known firm.

The watermark is in the margin and touches only a few of the stamps, as a rule. I believe this reprint was made by the American Bank Note Co., and their use of a paper with a private watermark is very unusual and worthy of note. Probably it was used because of the near approach in tint to the paper used for the originals and the fac similes made a few years before. Some of these stamps were surcharged SPECIMEN and in 1892 the remainder then in stock, as also that of the 1885 counterfeits, were surcharged REPRINT.

I will be glad to hear from anyone who has the engraved stamp on the original cover or a genuinely cancelled specimen, especially if dated. I am not inclined to accept the cancellation of heavy concentric circles as genuinely used on stamps of early issues. I consider it at best the work of a careless or obliging post office clerk and not as applied in the course of legitimate business. I have seen this cancellation on reprints, government counterfeit, splits of assorted values and varieties (none of which were authorized) and on the doubtful 5 cents blue Inter Island.

JOHN N. LUFF.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.
(Continued from page 180.)

1876-77. *Issue of stamps of the type of the allegorical group, Commerce and Peace.*



The following is the order of issue of the twelve first stamps :

15 centimes	gray,	June	1876,
5	"	green,	July
30 centimes	brown,	"	"
25	"	blue,	"
1	"	green,	September
10	"	"	"
1 franc	yellow green,	"	"
20 centimes	red brown,	October	"
75	"	rose,	"
4	"	green,	November
1	"	"	February 1877.

Varieties.

I. With N placed under B.

1	centime	green on pale green
2	"	" " " " "
4	"	" " " " "
5	"	" " " " "
5	"	green on yellow green
10	"	green on pale green
15	"	gray on grayish
20	"	red brown on yellowish
25	"	sky blue on pale blue
30	"	brown on pale brown
75	"	carmine on rose
1	franc	bronze green on pale green

II. With N placed under U.

2	centimes	green on pale green
5	"	" " " " "
5	"	deep green on green
10	"	green on pale green
15	"	gray on grayish
15	"	gray on bluish
25	"	sky blue on pale blue
25	"	dull blue on pale blue
30	"	red brown on pale brown (*)

(*) The 40 centimes exists with the two varieties of small letters, but it is of the following issue

75 centimes, rose on rose

1 franc bronze green on pale green

We have here given only the essential tints which distinguish the two varieties. The duration of certain stamps, as the 5c., the 30c., and the 1 franc, which are yet in use after twenty years, has naturally occasioned variations in the tints of the paper and the ink.

1876-78. *Reduction and unification of postal rates in the interior.*

The increase in the postal rates, which had been accepted with difficulty after the war, with other burdensome taxes, defeated its object, since the number of letters tended to diminish.

Not only was the letter rate too high, but the old system of zones, abolished long before in other countries, was maintained in France, and three tariffs were distinguished: the first was on letters *from post-office to post-office* that is, for the whole of France and Algeria: the second that on letters *originating and to be distributed in the postal district of the same office*, and the third the special rate on letters *originating and to be distributed in Paris*.

These obstacles to correspondence weighed heavily on business. Responding to the feeling of the public, whose desires were made known by numerous articles in the press, a bill was presented in the Chamber of Deputies on 7th April, 1876, by MM. Alfred Talandier, César Bertholon, Martin Nadaud, Germain Casse, Bousquet, Benjamin Raspail, Mayet, Turigny, Armand Duportal, Clémenceau, Constans, Vernhes, Ordinaire, Alfred Naquet. We extract from the statement of motives a few of the principal arguments;

"It does not seem to us possible to deny that one of the things which have most contributed to prevent the recovery of France, is the unfortunate idea in 1871 of considering the postal service as a fiscal one and seeking therein by an increase of rates an increase of revenue which should never be otherwise than an increase in correspondence.

"The following figures (we omit fractions of millions) proves that the stoppage of the progression, which from 1849 to 1869 had been 100 million letters for each decennial period, was really due to this increase of the rate. †

Year	No. of letters.	Revenue
1849	158 millions	32 millions
1869	364 "	75 "
1872	349 "	89 "
1873	331 "	82 "

"Not only are we no longer going forward, but we are going backward.

"During the same period in England the letters increased from 327 to 907 millions.

"Is it possible to conceive a situation sadder than ours? Yes gentlemen, for since the increase of rates voted in 1871 a circumstance of considerable importance has happened which aggravates still further this mournful situation,

"We refer to the constitution of the Postal Union and to the adoption of the international tariff which has established on this point a sort of free trade among the nations that are members of this Union."

This bill, which proposed to reduce the rate on letters to 10 centimes, and that on postcards to 5 centimes, was rejected; thought too radical for the time being no doubt, it is none the less the project of the future, for this tariff of 10 centimes for letters and 5 centimes for postcards is that of Great Britain (since

† These figures are borrowed from the *Annuaire des Postes* of 1875.

the postal reform of 1840 for letters,) the United States with their immense territory, Switzerland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, &c.

In the session of the 10th May, 1876, Mr. Menier proposed to exempt from all payment letters coming from soldiers and sub-officers up to and including the grade of adjutant. This proposition was rejected, as was also that of M. Jules Le Cesne, Chevandier and others on May 20th, 1876, proposing the rate of 15 centimes per 15 grammes for the letters and 10 centimes per postal card.

Finally, on the 11th November 1876, M. Leon Say, Minister of Finances, presented a project reducing the rate on letters to 20 centimes per 15 grammes and that on postcards to 10 centimes.

M. Cochéry, appointed by the Budget Committee to report on this proposition, brought forward various arguments to show the insufficiency of the proposed reform.

"The Minister of Finances proposed to reduce the rate on letters going from one office to another to 20 centimes and that on postcards to 10 centimes. We consider this reform insufficient; it would not be of an order to give real relief to our industry and to increase sufficiently the amount of correspondence. The opportuneness of the measure might be questioned; but since this measure is recognized necessary, it should be complete, so as to produce its entire effect.

"We desire no other argument in favor of our opinion than that which is presented by the Minister himself in the statements of motives which serves as a preamble to the budget bill for 1878.

"We should, says Mr. Leon Say, make considerable reductions when we deal with taxes on consumption, which it is desired to keep while making them lighter. In this case, it should be sought to compensate for the loss proceeding from the diminution of the rate by the increase in the products, which is the result of the increase of the taxable quantities. To do this, we must, so to speak, make a bold stroke and encourage consumption by a considerable reduction in the prices."

M. Cochéry, reviewing the previous propositions, contended against that of Mr. Talandier and others as likely to create too large a deficit, and agrees with Mr. Le Cesne as to the advantage of "fixing a rate which will prevent errors and simplify the service."

The essential difference between the government scheme and that of the Committee consisted therefore in the 5 centimes applicable to letters. The reform was about to become a fact when the events of May 16, 1877, took place.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies was republican, the majority of the Senate was reactionary, and Mr. Jules Simon had just handed in his resignation to Marshall MacMahon.

Under the inspiration of the monarchical parties, Marshall MacMahon, who was urged to make a Coup d'Etat, chose a reactionary ministry: after debates between the two Chambers the Senate voted dissolution. The elections took place on the 14th October, and gave a majority to the republican party.

On November 17, 1877, Mr. Caillaux presented at the tribune of the Chamber a new bill which was simply that of the former Committee.

In a public session the discussion was principally on the rate for underpaid or unpaid letters, their progression according to weight, the prepayment of newspapers, printed matter and samples.

The bill was amended in public sessions from January 18 to March 7, 1878. Being transmitted to the Senate, it suffered some slight alteration.

The law was promulgated in the *Official Journal* of April 6, 1878.
The following is a summary of it :

LETTERS.

Uniform rate of 15 centimes per 15 grammes for prepaid letters.

POSTAL CARDS.

Uniform rate of 10 centimes.

NEWSPAPERS.

Political or not, rate 2 centimes per copy of 25 grammes (for the whole of France) and an increase of 1 centime per 25 grammes or fraction of 25 grammes in excess. Newspapers published in the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise and circulating in these departments, half this price.

Newspapers published in the other departments, 1 centime up to 50 grammes. Above 50 grammes, $\frac{1}{2}$ centime per 25 grammes.

PRINTED MATTER.

Rate, 1 centime per 5 grammes, 20 to 50 grammes 5 centimes, etc.

1877-78. Change of colors of the stamps of the allegorical group type.

Previous to the voting of this law, which was delayed, the administration had decided on a change in the colors of the postage stamps with the exception of the 5, 30, 75 centimes and 1 franc, and the series was to be increased by new values

The post office employees complained of the fatigue caused by the constant attention required to examine the figures of the stamps specially placed on printed matter, all uniformly printed in green, when it was so easy to distinguish them by different colors ; the public also complained, and the administration sought by a deeper printing of the background to produce new combinations of shades ; a note giving the names appeared in all the newspapers in January 1877, which we reproduce here, notwithstanding its inexactness :

Value	Ink	Tint
1 centime	black	blue
2 "	Van Dyck brown	pale buff
4 "	chocolate	bluish gray
5 "	emerald green	pale green
10 "	black	violet
15 "	yellow	yellowish
20 "	blue	turquoise
25 "	black	deep red
30 "	bistre	pale bistre
35 "	violet	orange
40 "	madder	straw
75 "	carmine	pale rose
1 franc	bronze	straw
5 "	deep lilac	pale lilac

Relying upon this note of official origin, a certain number of foreign albums and catalogues gave and still give as having appeared, the values:

15 centimes yellow on yellowish
20 " blue on turquoise

As a matter of fact, the 20 centimes blue was really manufactured the administration supposing that the project of Mr. Leon Say would be voted. But as it was not, and in France since 1850 the blue color has been given to

the stamp for the normal letter, these 20 centime stamps were never brought into use and, with a few exceptions, were all destroyed. (1)

We think we should put under the same head an unpaid letter stamp of 20 centimes, black on white, which was prepared but not issued.

We give here the order in which the postage stamps were put on sale :

10 centimes	black on violet	January 1877
2 "	red brown	May "
5 francs	violet	June "
1 centime	black on bluish	" "
4 "	brown violet	September "
40 "	red	March 1878
3 "	yellow	1 June "
35 "	black on yellow	1 " "

After the application of the new rates :

15 centimes	blue	15 June 1878
25 "	black on brick	1 October "

During the currency of these stamps, the variation in the tinted background and the printing ink have been the cause of pretty numerous differences of tint. On account of the difficulty of naming the colors exactly, we could not mention them all ; following for each value the order of issue.

Our designations differ from those of the Postal authorities, as the latter give the name of the ink employed, whereas we indicate the final aspect of the printed stamps.

Varieties.

1.° With N under B.

40 centimes red on pale yellow

40 centimes on white

2.° With N under U.

- 1 centime black on pale blue
- 1 " black on gray blue
- 1 " black on violet blue
- 1 " black on deep blue
- 1 " black on indigo
- 2 " red brown on very pale yellow
- 2 " red brown on yellow
- 3 " bistre yellow on pale yellow
- 3 " yellow on pale yellow
- 4 " brown on pale blue
- 4 " red brown on pale bluish
- 10 " black on pale violet
- 10 " black on deep violet
- 15 " pale blue on white
- 15 " deep blue on white
- 15 " blue on pale blue
- 25 " black on pale red
- 25 " black on deep red
- 35 " black on pale yellow
- 35 " black brown on orange yellow
- 40 " red on yellow
- 40 " pale red on yellow

(1) These 20 centimes blue, not brought into use, are of the Variety N under B, which will distinguish them from reprints made later and which have N under U.

5 francs violet on pale violet

5 " lilac on pale violet

5 " lilac on pale lilac

Perforation. There is no difference between this and the preceding issues.

Cancellation. The cancellation of the stamps of the group type is generally done by means of date stamps, black for letters, red or black for printed matter.

1878.—*Unpaid letters stamps.*

The application of the new postal law gave rise to two unpaid letter stamps of the type of those already known.

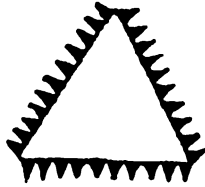


30 centimes black, June 1878,

60 " blue, " " "

Varieties. These consist only in the greater or less strength of the ink used.

Cancellation. The cancellation of these unpaid letter stamps consists generally of the application of the date stamp, excepting for Paris, where the triangular stamp with exterior teeth is used.



The stamps which in addition are barred or crossed with thin ink are those whose rate was not paid to the letter carrier.

A. MAURY.

(*To be continued*)

THE COUNTERFEIT U. S. TWO CENT STAMPS.

Mr. Alfred L. Holman, through the courtesy of Mr. Helsing, the Postmaster at Chicago, has kindly sent us for inspection a block of ten of the famous counterfeit 2 cent stamps; in the eyes of the government these may possibly be dangerous, considering how rapidly letters have to pass through the hands of the clerks charged with the cancelling of stamps in the large post offices, in many of which the cancellation is even done by machinery, but from a philatelic standpoint, they are certainly not dangerous, as an ordinary collector would be able to detect them at a mere glance.

They are lithographed, the plate being probably made by some process of photogravure, giving the stamps a pronounced blurred appearance, especially in the lines of shading, which in many places form a solid mass, this

being most marked in the bottom and right sides of the frame where the horizontal lines are almost entirely absent.

The size of the counterfeits is $19\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm, thus $\frac{1}{2}$ mm larger at each side than the genuine; the block of ten counterfeits measures $105\frac{1}{4} \times 48$ mm., while a block of ten genuine measures only $104 \times 46\frac{3}{4}$ mm; the perforation is a trifle short of 12.

The counterfeits were printed in sheets of twenty-five in five horizontal rows of five each.

AUCTION SALES.

Our auction season for 1894-95 has not been a very varied one, but what we have offered has been far in advance of the usual average of material. Our first sale consisted of the well known collection of the late Mr. A. Gerald Hull, which resulted in splendid prices for almost all the good stamps. We now present as our second sale the celebrated collection of United States envelopes which was the property of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison and which has the undisputed reputation of being the finest collection of its kind in the world.

To the collection of Mr. Harrison has been added a sundry lot of fine United States and Foreign stamps, including such rarities as the St. Louis 5c black, die C, in beautiful condition, as well as a 10c black, die A, in similar condition; also a very fine line of unused United States stamps of all issues from 1847 to 1872, with official stamps, and a splendid lot of rare foreign stamps, containing such desirable specimens as Buenos Aires 4 and 5 pesos, Tuscany 60 cr and 3 lire, Spain 12 cuartos with inverted head, Moldavia 54 paras and Mauritius fillet head. However, the two most important stamps in the sale are the 5c Victoria (Texas) unused, with original gum, in superb condition, and a very fine specimen of the 2c Baton Rouge, of which a copy brought over \$350 at a Baltimore auction not over two weeks ago.

The catalogue will have been mailed a few days in advance of the journal, and, as the envelopes of Mr. Harrison were numbered by the old book of Dr. Horner, we accepted his numbering; but, for the convenience of those who are handling the new work published by us three years ago, we are prepared to send on application a list showing the full comparison of the numbers contained in the two works.

The sale will be held on May 27th and May 28th, and the collection can be inspected at our office at any time.

NOTES.

The *Stamp News* states that a 5c wrapper will shortly be issued in Ceylon.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen a pair of the 75 centavos purple of the 1890 issue of Honduras, imperforate vertically.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. E. Tamsen writes that the two and three penny adhesive stamps of the Cape of Good Hope were never surcharged for use in Griqualand and that the revenue stamps of Griqualand never did postal service.

We have seen the one centavo stamp of the issue of July, 1865, of the United States of Columbia on a very thin (almost pelure) white wove paper.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate the new issue of Sarawak stamps chronicled a couple of months ago.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen an imperforate horizontal pair of the two pence lilac of the 1887 issue of Victoria.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Der Philatelist states that the 10 pfennige single postal cards and the 3 and 5 pfennige reply cards of Bavaria watermarked with vertical wavy lines have been issued with date "95."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us a New Caledonia stamp which he claims has not yet been chronicled, in the shape of the provisional 10 centimes on the 1 franc perforated, with blue surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. J. K. Schuh sends us the following unchronicled varieties of some of the Belgian stamps and postal cards.

1. 10c stamp of the 1884 issue.

Block of 4 with double perforation vertically in center, and double perforation horizontally at top and bottom of left vertical bar.

2. Current 5c green adhesive with POSTERIJEN spelt with an inverted j instead of i.

3. Current 25c adhesive stamp with the 5 in upper left corner without ball at lower curve.

4. 10c current postal card with open instead of closed period at end of second line and with "zijde" without dot over the j.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* notes the current 10 centimes adhesive with an inverted v almost a third shorter than other letters instead of an A in the word PAS in the sabbatical label.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a vertically imperforate pair of the 10 centavos slate of the 1892 issue of Nicaragua and a horizontally imperforate block of the 5 centavos dark blue of the 1893 issue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. E. Tamsen informs us that the revenue stamps of Orange Free State were never used postally, and all those so offered are frauds.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The size of the three cent Canada envelope on wove paper chronicled by us in January is 150x86 mm.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

For the past six months an extended controversy has run through the stamp papers on the question of a so-called error in the United States stamps of the 1890 issue, viz., a five cent stamp said to have been printed in the color of the four cent.

The party who fathered this particular stamp even went so far as to threaten a libel suit against publishers of newspapers who had the audacity to throw a doubt on the genuineness of the error, but, fortunately, the publishers in question did not allow themselves to be frightened by any such ludicrous procedure. The modest price of \$30 for each specimen was asked and collectors to the number of thirty-five have purchased specimens at the figure named; however, when asked for advice on the question by some of our friends, we always refused to express any opinion, although we never placed any confidence whatever in the genuineness of the error.

We, ourselves, by means of various acids, were able to produce the exact color from an ordinary specimen of the five cent stamp, and Mr. Henry Gremmel, who led the fight against the recognition of the stamp, has for some time offered to supply genuine specimens of the error, *which he himself had made*, at 50 cents apiece.

To prove the authenticity of the stamp, letters were adduced from the Post Office Department showing that the stamps were genuine (just as though anyone had ever doubted the fact), and also the opinion of an expert philatelist that, to his mind, the color was exactly like that of the four cent. This expert philatelist, however, was not satisfied with the meagre researches which he had originally made, and he thought it well to investigate a little further, with the result that he discovered that a slight application of the deoxidizing fluid which is now in general use restored the so-called error to its normal color of yellow brown. This, of course, knocks the entire error theory on the head, and the result is that the dealer who fathered the stamp has had to back down as gracefully as he could, and offers to refund to every purchaser of the stamp the \$30 which he paid for his specimen.

This instance merely proves how careful dealers and collectors should be about accepting varieties of shade or color which might easily be produced by the action of chemicals, moist atmosphere or any one of a dozen different agents.



Our correspondent at Valparaiso writes us that no 1 centavo value of the provisional unpaid letter stamps has been issued.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 8 cent stamp of the current series (portrait of General Sherman) has made its appearance. It is of the same type as the 1893 issue with the addition of the triangles in the upper corners.

The secret marks of the Continental Bank Note Co. on the 1, 3, 6 and 10 cent stamps of 1872 have also been discovered. In the one cent, the secret mark consists of a small dash in the ball immediately at the left of the figure 1, over the E of ONE.



The 3 cent mark consists of heavy shading at the lower part of the tail of the left ribbon.



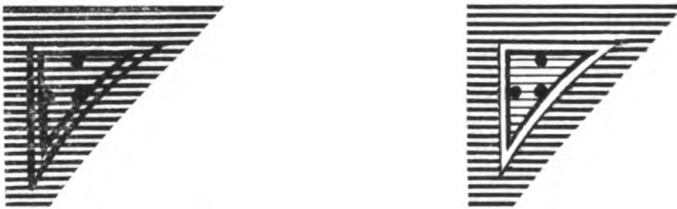
The 6 cent has been marked by strengthening the first four vertical lines of the shading in the lower part of the left ribbon.

In the ten cent stamp, it consists of a small semicircle in the scroll at the right end of the label inscribed U. S. POSTAGE.



The last discovery is, however, an old one, and was known to us some seven or eight years ago, having been told us by Mr. E. A. Holton, who used it as a test to distinguish the counterfeit grill on stamps of this value; the others were discovered by Mr. F. W. Hunter.

The current two cent stamp has been re-engraved, the difference being in the triangle, the inner lines of which are thinner and do not run through the frame.



The current five cent has also been re-engraved by the addition of a thin frame around the oval containing the portrait of General Grant.

We have seen the current one cent envelope on white, amber and manila, with the stamp printed in dark blue, as the current five cent.

Mr. Jos. F. Beard, has shown us the new 5 cent envelope in which the head of General Grant, is of an entirely new die as can be seen by annexed illustrations.



Die A.



Die B.

The *Philatelic Journal of America*, states that an entire sheet of the current five cent imperforate horizontally was sold at the Richmond, Va., post office.

The New England Stamp Co., have shown us an unchronicled local, issued in Boston.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist*, chronicles the 6 cent stamp of the 1870

issue grilled all over; the same contemporary states that the 50 cent, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollar values, of the new series Newspaper Stamps, have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

1870 issue.

Embossing covering entire back of stamp.

Perforated.

6c carmine

1872 issue.

Perforated.

1c blue, with secret mark

3c green " "

6c pink " "

10c brown " "

1894.

2c rose, reengraved

5c brown "

1895.

8c puce

Newspaper stamps.

Perforated.

\$.50 pink

2.00 orange

5.00 blue

10.00 green

20.00 slate

50.00 carmine

100.00 purple

Envelopes.

1894 watermark.

Size 160x90 mm., New numbers 5 and 6.

1c dark blue, *white*

1c dark blue, *amber*

1c dark blue, *manila*

5c dark blue, *white*, die B

5c dark blue, *amber*, die B.

Size 150x87 mm., new number 3

5c dark blue, *white*, die B

5c dark blue, *amber*, die B

Local stamp.

Barnard's City Letter Express.



No value, black on *yellow*

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh calls our attention to the fact that we omitted to chronicle the 1883 Postal Packet stamp printed in orange instead of yellow.

Postal Packet stamp.



Perforated $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

Watermarked coat of arms in the sheet.

80c orange

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that the current twopenny adhesive stamp of the Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged in the same manner as the one penny stamp issued last year.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Watermark an Anchor.

Perforated 14.

2p bistre, black surcharge

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Mr. H. M. Turk has shown us the 1, 5 and 10 cent adhesive stamps of the same type as the other values of the current issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermark Crown and CA.

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

1c green

5c blue

10c mauve and green

HAYTI.—The 20 cent with head of Liberty has at last been replaced by a stamp of the current type.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 14.
20c brown

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a 45 centesimi adhesive stamp similar in type to the current 25 centesimi.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermark a Crown.

Perforated 14.
45c olive green

MADAGASCAR.—The *Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new series of stamps issued by the Postmaster of the British Inland Mail. The stamps are type set and printed in black on colored paper; these are only provisional and are to be replaced by a permanent issue ordered in London.

Adhesive stamps.

Rouletted.

- 1p black on blue gray wove paper
- 4p black on cream laid paper
- 6p black on yellow wove paper
- 8p black on salmon wove paper
- 1sh black on fawn wove paper
- 2sh black on scarlet wove paper
- 5sh black on gray wove paper

MEXICO.—Mr. Chapman has sent us the current two centavo postal card for the interior, printed by error on buff, instead of white card.

We have also received the envelopes used by the Express Nacional Mexicano and the Express Hidalgo, with stamp of new type.

The current series of adhesives has been surcharged **OFICIAL** diagonally in black, the surcharge measuring 3x16½ mm., so far we have only seen the lower values.

Official stamps.





Perforated 12.

Watermarked **CORREOS EUM.**

1c green,	black surcharge	
2c carmine	"	"
3c yellow brown	"	"
4c vermilion	"	"
5c ultramarine	"	"
10c rose lilac	"	"
12c olive	"	"
15c bright blue green	"	"
20c brown lilac	"	"
50c violet	"	"
1p brown	"	"
5p rose	"	"
10p deep blue	"	"

Postal cards.



2c carmine, stamp carmine, buff

Envelopes.

Express Hidalgo.

Size 153x90 mm.

Pink laid paper.

15c brown, stamp 10c rose lilac

Yellow laid paper.

15c brown, stamp 10c rose lilac

- Size 165x93 mm.
Buff laid paper.
- 15c black, stamp 10c rose lilac
Express Nacional Mexicano.
White wove paper.
Size 153x86 mm.
- 15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para sobres media oz. - 15 gramos" in blue).
25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac
Size 240x106 mm.
- 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac

NATAL.—Messrs. Osborn and Turnbull have sent us two provisional half penny stamps, consisting of the sixpenny stamp of the 1864 issue and the current one penny stamp, surcharged respectively "Postage Half penny" and "Half". In the former, the original value has been obliterated by two lines. Of this one there are a number of varieties, the surcharge having been set up sixty times in five horizontal rows of twelve each, so as to print half sheets at a time. The P. T. and A. of "POSTAGE" are of a mixed fount, consisting of plain and fancy types. We have seen several sheets on which the surcharge is printed in two colors, the five top rows being printed in rose and the bottom ones in deep carmine. 240,000 of these were issued but they were all bought up within four days of their appearance. We have not seen any variety on the sheets of the half penny on one penny.

Adhesive stamps.



- Provisional issue.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p lilac, rose surcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 6p lilac, carmine surcharge
- Varieties.
- EALF instead of HALF.
PENNV instead of PENNY.
No period after postage.
Comma after POSTAGE.
Original value not obliterated.
Fancy P.
Fancy T.
Fancy A.
Fancy P and T.
Fancy P and A.

Fancy T and A.
Fancy P. T and A.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p rose, black surcharge

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Jr., has shown us the 10 pence lilac surcharged "O. S." in black.

Official stamp.



Watermarked single lined numeral.
Perforated 10.
10p lilac, black surcharge

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—We have seen the following novelties.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

Watermark a large Crown.



1p on vertical half of 2p green and carmine, vermilion surcharge



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue, green surcharge



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue, vermilion surcharge



$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac on blue, green surcharge



Perforated 15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on vertical half of 1p light blue, vermilion surcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on vertical half of 1p red, black surcharge

PERU.—We have received two novelties, the one consisting of the two centavos of a new design, and the other of the 20 centavos printed from the old plate of the same value of the 1866 issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 2c slate



Perforated 12.
 20c ultramarine

QUEENSLAND.—We have received the new one penny stamp of similar design to the preceding issue, but with head on white ground instead of lined.

We have also received another one penny stamp (the issue of which preceded the one of the new type) of the now obsolete type, printed on unwatermarked paper with blue burelage on back.

We have also received the half penny wrapper, the stamp of which has the head on white instead of lined ground.

Adhesive stamps.



Provisional issue.

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

Blue burelage on black.

1p orange

Variety : LA joined.

Regular issue.



Watermark a Crown over Q.

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

1p orange

Wrapper.



Size 133x290 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p emerald green, *manila*

RUSSIA.—We notice that at a recent London auction a 30 kopeck on laid paper was sold. We do not believe this stamp has ever been catalogued.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated 15.
Laid paper.
30k rose and green

SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. C. Eaton has shown us an envelope of the 1893 issue without the word PAID.

Envelope.



White laid paper.
Size 137x78mm.
1c black

SOMALI.—We have received the 25 and 50 francs which have just been issued. They are both of the same type. We illustrate at the same time the two francs chonicked some time ago.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforate.
Quadrille watermark
25fr rose, center blue
50fr blue, center rose

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the one penny and one shilling adhesive stamps of the current type, but re-engraved, the prairie wagon having now a pole instead of a pair of shafts, because the South African prairie wagon has a pole and not two shafts.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12½.

1p rose

1sh green

PAHANG.—We notice that we have omitted to chronicle the one cent stamp of the Tiger type issued some time ago.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c green

ZULULAND.—We have received the following new stamps, all of the current type.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p lilac and blue

3p lilac and brown

6p lilac and black

1sh green

4sh green and carmine

1£ lilac on red

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

The first part of Mr. Castle's publication of Mr. Gilbert Harrison's work on the Nesbitt Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States of America is a notable contribution to the literature of Stamp Collecting. It is splendidly produced and beautifully illustrated: indeed one is taken by surprise at such exquisite engravings in return for the insignificant subscription of two shillings and sixpence for the complete work. In this first part there are seven full page plates on heavy plate paper. The gem of the lot is a plate showing the different heads of the 1853 issue. Eighteen heads in all have been redrawn in outline, and engraved by Perkins Bacon & Co., with the most delicate finish. Thus shown, the merest tyro may appreciate the fine distinctions that distinguish the various profiles. Mr. E. D. Bacon, who has edited this posthumous work of the late Mr. Harrison, says, in his preface.—“All the plates of illustrations for the papers, fifteen in number, had been prepared after a laborious cost of time and a large expenditure of money. The text part of the work, dealing with and including the reference list of the die varieties of the first 3 cents, 6 cents and 10 cents envelopes, was also fortunately entirely completed, but the descriptive portion and reference list of the remaining part of the work was untouched.” This latter part Mr. Bacon has completed with characteristic care and sympathy.

Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co., as though it were something to be proud of, announce in the *Stamp News* that “a bound copy of the first vol. of the London Philatelist was recently sold by auction, and purchased for a client by our publishers at six guineas.” As that selfsame vol. similarly bound, was then to be had at one guinea by anyone from the Society itself, it is difficult to see where the kudos of the business comes in. However it was a huge joke at the time, and afforded considerable fun. If “Our Client” is satisfied no one need be very envious.

Our 3d English postage stamp has lately been met with in quite a different shade. The normal issue is printed in chocolate on lemon colored paper. This variety is printed in pale brown on deep yellow paper. Whether it is the forerunner of a new printing, or simply an accidental variety, I cannot say.

"X. Y. Z.," who recently complained of the advance in prices in your catalogue, or some other Antediluvian, recently sent bids to a dealer for some rare stamps which were to be sold by auction here in London, with the following interesting results :

Antediluvian's bid,	3s.	Sold for	34s.
"	"	"	50s.
"	"	"	34s.
"	"	"	10s.

Mr. Beeman writes to the "P. J. G. B." that the 6d Queen's head (Transvaal) has been surcharged "S. A. R. ½d" but further particulars are not to hand as they had all been sold out. This information may be correct, but I shall be very much surprised if it is. The stock of the 6d Queen's head stamps handed over to the Boers when the British occupation came to an end in 1881, was 159,000. These were largely used for telegrams, and Mr. Tamsen, who has had access to the official records, tells us that the balance of the stock was used up on the 31st Aug. 1885, being then over printed, "Twee pence Z. A. R." If Mr. Tamsen is correct there remained no 6d. Queen's head since 1885 to be surcharged. Collectors and dealers should, therefore be wary in accepting these announced by Mr. Beeman as genuine. As likely as not, some speculator has bought up some of the sheets that have been kicking about here and surcharged them on his own account. But if he has used the initials "S. A. R." as announced, he has given himself, and his wares away; for the initials which would be used by the Boers would be "Z. A. R." not "S. A. R." the Boer name being "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek."

The readers of the A. J. P. will be glad to hear that Major Evans, who has been very ill with Influenza, is now on a fair way to recovery.

Some watermarks are very indistinct. Here is a suggestion from the "Philatelists supplement to the Bazaar." "Take a piece of fairly stout card-board—about 10 in. by 4 in., is a convenient size, but the dimensions are not important—about two inches from one end cut an opening slightly smaller than the average postage stamp. Now hold the card between yourself and the light, and place the stamp to be examined directly over the hole; it can be easily retained in position by the thumb of the hand with which you are holding the card. By thus concentrating the light entirely upon the stamp, the watermark can be distinguished with greater ease." Mr. Hilckes, in the *S. C. F.* recommends another plan. He says, "Put your stamps face downward on a smooth black surface, and gently apply with a camel hair brush pure benzene (6d. a bottle from any chemist) till the whole stamp is well soaked. The watermark being the thinnest part of the paper, will appear in a black outline." Some collectors will no doubt be afraid of using benzene, but I have frequently seen it used, and it seems rather to clean than damage the stamp.

No news of the projected quarterly publication of the London Philatelic Society's forthcoming catalogue of the postage stamps of the British Colonies of Africa yet.

BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized 1894.

Meetings held every Thursday, at the Society's room, 719 Equitable Building, at 8 p. m.

Officers; President, George E. Boynton, Vice-President, Charles A. Martin, Secretary, T. K. Stuart, Treasurer, W. N. Wyeth, Exchange and Auction Manager, Hugh Jenkins.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Officers and F. G. Sweet and J. A. Ulman.
April 11th, 1895.

The 53d meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Boynton. It being the end of the first year since the Society was organized, reports of the officers were made and were approved.

The following were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year :

Mr. Geo. E. Boynton, President ; Mr. Chas. A. Martin, Vice-President ; Mr. T. K. Stuart, Secretary ; Mr. W. N. Wyeth, Treasurer ; Mr. Hugh Jenkins, Ex. and Auction Manager ; Mr. Sweet and J. A. Ulman, Governors.

Immediately after the above meeting had adjourned the Board of Governors held a meeting and elected the following :

Dr. Jas. M. Craighill, Active and Mr. N. F. Lambert, Corresponding.

On the nights of April 18th and 19th, the Second Auction Sale of the Society took place, the attendance on both nights having been very large, particularly so on the first night.

The sales were most satisfactory, a total of \$3,268.25 having been realized.

The prices in several cases bringing above catalogue, the following lots being the most worthy of mention :

Lot.

1	James M. Buchanan, 5c, on bluish paper, on original envelope,	\$274.00
3	1845, New York, 5c, variety,	21.30
6	1846, Providence 10c, unused,	24.00
7	St. Louis 10c die B, unused,	54.00
8	3c U. S. City Despatch Post, bluish gray wove paper, used,	23.00
9	Same, blue glazed paper, used,	11.30
12	1c U.S.P.O. Paid with letter H. deep rose color, on cover, unused,	27.00
13	1c blue (Scott No. 268), used,	29.00
23	1c black, horseman, shorte rays, used,	20.25
24	1c Post Office Dispatch, blue, on cover,	14.80
25	same, red on bluish paper, unused,	12.60
34	1851-56, 5c brown, unused,	29.75
36	" 24c lilac, used,	52.25
45	" 90c unused,	12.25
55	1868, 3c rose, grilled all over, unused,	18.50
71	1869, 90c unused, original gum,	21.75
78	1870, 24c purple, used, grilled,	40.35
99	1875, 24c green and purple, unused,	10.75
100	" 30c blue and carmine, unused,	14.00
101	" 90c black and carmine, unused,	19.80
129	90c Justice, unused, damaged,	12.10
131	2c Navy, green, unused,	10.05
148	\$5 State, unused, damaged,	57.00
149	\$10 State, unused,	46.00
238	10c War Department, 1873, envelope, cut square, unused,	16.25

262	10c War Department, envelope, whole, (H. No. 454), perfect condition,	65.00
268	12c War Department, envelope, whole, (H. No. 456), unused,	23.00
268	30c red on amber, War Department, (H. No. 460) unused,	29.00
344	Baton Rouge 2c green on cover, used, superb copy,	352.00
401	Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d red, wood block, used,	16.00
405	Ceylon, 1857, 4d rose, used, fine copy,	46.50
511	New Brunswick, 6d yellow, used, superb copy,	21.00
573	St. Lucia, 1883-85, 1s orange, black surcharge, C. A per. 14,	11.15
617	Tuscany, 60c, used,	30.25
634	Wurtemberg, 1875, 2m orange, unused, perfect copy,	25.00

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, 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. GREMMEL.

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, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208 West End Ave., New York.

March 26, 1895.

The 35th meeting of the Corporation and 283d of the Society was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Levick.

Present, Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, Crittenton, Holmes, Levick, Luff, Rich, Siddall and Watson.

The President appointed Mr. Rich Secretary pro tem.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

Favorable action by the Trustees was reported on the application of Messrs. Albert Perrin, W. W. Walsh, G. J. Luhn, M. N. Trafford, Carl Nissen and Jacob G. Ulman as members.

The following were proposed for membership by Mr. Siddall: Mr. K. W. Lawson, Fort Lee, N. J.; by Mr. Crittenton: Thomas B. Sillman, Hoboken, N. J.; and Mr. William Fliedner, Hoboken, N. J.; all as corresponding members.

The Librarian reported donations to the library from Mr. Levick, United States Postal Guide; from Mr. W. F. Gregory, 45 Philatelic Journals; from Mr. H. L. Calman, Photograph of himself; from Mr. C. J. Phillips, "Colonial stamps," Gilbert E. Lockyer; "Stamps of the British Empire, H. M. Millington; "South Australia," Napier & Smith; "Shanghai," W. B. Thornhill; "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," Major Evans.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the donors and the secretary instructed to write a letter of thanks to each.

Mr. Crittenton exhibited the lots for the 4th auction sale to be held April 9th, consisting of about 175 desirable parcels.

Mr. Levick showed some very interesting chemical changes in U. S. stamps, most noteworthy among them being the 1c 1890, color of the 3c and 2c red changed to green.

Meeting adjourned 10:10.

JOS S. RICH, Sec'y pro tem.

April 9, 1895.

The 36th meeting of this Corporation and 284th of the Society was called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Levick.

There were present Messrs. Rich, Baird, Levick, Meyenberg, Betz, Siddall, J. W. Scott, Dr. Feldman, Holmes, Lynde, Luff, Berlepsch, Crittenton, Krassa, and W. F. Gregory.

As visitors C. H. Meade, Edgar Nelton, Frederic V. Green, O. H. Williams and A. L. Lichtenstein.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian reported several donations, for which the society extended a vote of thanks.

Mr. H. C. Merry being present, was now called to the chair to preside over the distribution of philatelic goods provided by Mr. Crittenton, allotting each parcel to the person most desiring it.

The auction sale was very satisfactory yielding \$303.85.

The single stamps most worthy of mention are given with prices realized:

Lot.		\$
7	United States, 1869, 24c, nick at top,	2.80
8	— — 30c,	1.70
24	Brazil, 1850, 600 r,	1.10
37	Ceylon, 1864, 4p and 2sh, unused,	3.00
38	— — 8p, unused,	1.90
39	— — 9p, unused,	1.50
40	— 1868, 5p, unused,	1.85
44	— 1858, Env. [] 2sh unused,	2.00
51	United States, 1845, 5c New York,	3.90
56	— 1869, 15c unused,	1.50
57	— — 24c unused,	4.00
59	— — 90c trimmed,	7 25
68	Bremen, 3gr small perf.,	4.50
69	— 5gr small perf.,	3.75
103	United States, 1856, 5c red brown,	3.60
104	— — 30c	3.00
107	— 1870, 90c	3.20
109	— 1882, 1c, strip of 3 unperforated on original,	39.75
113	— Agriculture 10c,	2.80
120	— Justice 30c,	8.25
121	— — 90c,	20.25
144	Great Britain, 1883, 1£	2.25
145	— 1840, 1p letter sheet,	2.50
146	— — 2p Envelope unused,	4.75
165	Album containing about 1000 stamps,	8.25

After the close of this sale and delivery of the stamps, the meeting adjourned at 10:45. W. F. GREGORY, Secretary.

April 23, 1895.

The 37th meeting of the Corporation and 285th of the Society was called to order by President Levick at 9:05 p.m. the Trustees having been in session for an hour previous.

There were present Messrs. Rich, Levick, Meyenberg, Bogert, Berlepsch, W. F. Gregory, Crittenton, Geo. R. Tuttle, Trafford, Luff and Siddall.

The Trustees reported favorable action on the applications of Messrs. H. N. Terrett, J. O. Hobby, H. C. Merry, Joseph Moschowitz, H. F. Franks, Alvah Davison, Gerald I. LaMonte, P. F. Bruner, Chas. Drew, Dr.

Thaddeus P. Hyatt, J. M. Andreini and Frederic V. Green as active members. N. Ohman and H. N. Bullard as corresponding members.

The librarian reported donations as follows :

From Mr. Geo. H. Watson, Portrait of himself.

From Mr. Berlepsch, Eastern Philatelist, March Post Office, March Catalogue of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Sale, 131 priced.

From Mr. Crittenton, Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, Feb. 23, March 9, 23, April 6 ; Bearings, March 29, April 19 ; Bicycle World, March 29, April 5, 12, 19 ; L. A. W. Journal, April 12, 19.

From Mr. Bogert, Portrait of himself.

From Mr. H. Gremmel, Portrait of himself ; Post Office, Vol. 4, bound.

From Mr. Rich, 20 Philatelic Journals.

From Publishers, Der Philatelist, March ; Trinacria, March ; Berliner Briefmarker-Zeitung, March ; American Journal of Philately, April.

Jos. S. RICH, Librarian.

There being no special business before the meeting, the evening was devoted to philatelic converse and discussion of the recent counterfeit of the current U. S. 2c stamp, a specimen of which was shown by M. Trafford.

The varieties of the 2c U. S. 1894, were fully discussed.

Adjourned at 10.

W. F. GREGORY, 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, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

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

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

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

Present : Mr. August Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Obert, Lienhardt, Carter, Benary, Dr. Roelue, Oscar Dejonge, Lehman.

The Meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Carter moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a complete and revised list of the members of the Society at the May meeting ; this motion was seconded and carried and the Secretary so instructed.

The President appointed Messrs. Carter, Obert, Lienhardt as a Nomination Committee to nominate candidates for offices for the year 1895-1896.

The Nomination Committee made the following nominations :

For President, Mr. August Dejonge ; Vice President, R. F. Albrecht ; Treasurer, Henry Clotz ; Secretary, R. S. Lehman ; Exchange Manager, E. R. Carter ; Executive Committee, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary and C. Witt ; Librarian, Adolph Lienhardt.

Mr. Lehman presented the Society with a lot of counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, for which the members tendered him their thanks.

The meeting was adjourned upon motion at 9.45 P. M.*

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary,*

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. Foreign Countries, 75c.] JUNE 1, 1895 [Single Copies, 5cts

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH
BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

QUEENSLAND.—Continued.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1882-85.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; watermarked Crown over Q, sideways. Size 21½x29 mm.



Perforated 12.

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 233 | 2sh light blue (April 14, 1882) |
| 234 | 2sh 6p vermilion (July 12, 1882) |
| 235 | 5sh carmine (April 13, 1885) |
| 236 | 10sh deep brown (July 12, 1882) |
| 237 | 1£ green (May 30, 1883) |
| 238 | 1£ deep green (May 30, 1883) |

Varieties: Imperforate.

- | | |
|-----|-----------------|
| 239 | 2sh light blue |
| 240 | 5sh carmine |
| 241 | 10sh deep brown |

November, 1886.

Same type and impression as preceding issue; thick white wove paper; watermarked



in normal position.

Perforated 12.

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 242 | 2sh light blue |
| 243 | 2sh 6p vermilion |
| 244 | 5sh rose carmine |
| 245 | 5sh carmine |
| 246 | 10sh deep brown |
| 247 | 1£ deep green |
| | <i>Variety:</i> Imperforate. |
| 248 | 5sh rose carmine |

These stamps do not exist on unwatermarked paper, but in some instances it is very difficult, owing to the thickness of the paper, to distinguish the watermark.

1887-89.

Same type as issue of 1882, but re-engrav-

ed. The arabesques are the same in all the values, except in the 2 shilling, from which the lower scroll has been removed at each side to make room for the denomination of value, which requires more space in this value than in the others.

Perforated 12.

- 249 1p vermilion (May, 1887)
 250 1p orange (May, 1887)
 251 1p rose (May, 1887)
 252 2p blue (" ")
 253 2p deep blue (May, 1887)
 254 2p ultramarine (May, 1887)
 255 2sh red brown (March 14, 1889)

Varieties:

a. L A joined.

- 256 1p vermilion
 257 1p orange
 258 1p rose
 259 2p blue
 260 2p deep blue
 261 2p ultramarine
 262 2sh red brown

b. Imperforate.

- 263 1p orange
 264 1p vermilion
 265 2p ultramarine
 266 2sh red brown

The re-engraved stamps can be distinguished from the 1882 issue by the lines of the shading in the neck, which, in the re-engraving, do not run through the entire width, but leave a blank space along the front part of the neck.

1890.

Same type as preceding issue, with the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamps of new designs. Size: $\frac{1}{2}$ p, 23x19mm.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, 19x23mm.



I. Watermarked Crown over Q sideways.

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

- 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ p light green
 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ p dark green

II. Watermarked Crown over Q in normal position.

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

- 269 1p rose
 270 1p vermilion
 271 1p orange
 272 2p blue
 273 2p deep blue
 274 2p ultramarine
 275 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose carmine
 276 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p carmine
 277 4p orange yellow

- 278 6p green
 279 1sh violet
 280 2sh red brown
 281 2sh pale red brown

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

- 282 $\frac{1}{2}$ p light green
 b. L A joined.
 283 1p rose
 284 1p vermilion
 285 1p orange
 286 2p blue
 287 2p deep blue
 288 2p ultramarine
 289 2sh red brown
 290 2sh pale red brown

April 4th, 1892.

Same type as 1 penny and 2 penny stamps of the preceding issue, but with period after "pence."

Watermarked Crown over Q.

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

- 291 3p pale brown

Varieties.

a. Imperforate,

- 292 3p pale brown
 b. L A joined.
 293 3p pale brown

1894.

Same type, paper and impression as the 1 penny and 2 penny stamps of 1880. Watermark Crown over Q.

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

- 294 4p yellow

Variety: LA joined.

- 295 4p yellow

1885.

I. Provisional issue.

A. Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick white wove paper. Watermarked Large Crown over Q. Some of the stamps show only a part of the watermark, there being but 100 watermarks for the sheet of 120 stamps.

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

- 296 1p orange
 297 2p blue

Variety: LA joined.

- 298 1p orange

B. Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper, unwatermarked, but with horizontal burelage printed



in blue across the center of the back of the stamp.

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

- 299 1p orange

Varieties.

- a. L A joined.
 300 1p orange

b. Double perforation vertically at left side.

301 1p orange

c. "PE of PENNY" missing.

302 1p orange

Only 100 sheets containing this error were printed.

II. Regular issue.

Type similar to preceding issue, with the portrait of Queen Victoria on white instead of lined ground. Typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12½.

303 1p orange

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

January 26th, 1860.

Provisional issue.

Registration stamps of New South Wales of the issue of January 1, 1856, used in Queensland during the preparation of the Queensland stamps.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.



501 orange and blue (50 varieties)

January, 1861.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, size 19x23 mm.

Watermarked a large six rayed star varying in size.



1° Perforated 14.

502 olive yellow

2° Perforated 14½.
503 olive yellow

3° Perforated 15.
504 olive yellow

4° Perforated 15½.
505 olive yellow

5° Perforated 14x15.
506 olive yellow

6° Perforated 14½x15.
507 olive yellow

7° Perforated 14½x15½.
508 olive yellow

8° Perforated 15x15½.
509 olive yellow

1862.

Same type, impression, paper and watermark as preceding issue.

Rough perforation 15.

510 olive yellow

June 21st, 1864.

Same type, impression, paper and watermark as preceding issue. Printed in the colony.

Perforated 12½x13.

511 golden yellow

Varieties.

a. Imperforate.

512 golden yellow

b. Imperforate on one side.

513 golden yellow

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

November, 1866.

Lithographed on stout white wove paper, unwatermarked.



Perforated 13.

601 1p blue

602 1p greenish blue

603 1p slate

604 6p mauve

605 6p purple

606 1sh bluish green

607 2sh bistre

608 2sh 6p vermilion

609 5sh yellow

610 8sh yellow brown

611 10sh yellow green

612 20sh rose

November, 1868.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown over Q.

Perforated 13.

613	1p blue
614	1p greenish blue
615	6p mauve
616	1sh bluish green
617	2sh bistre
618	2sh 6p vermilion
619	5sh yellow
620	6sh yellow brown
621	10sh yellow green
622	20sh rose

1872.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 21x28 mm.



I. Watermarked small Crown over large oval Q.

Perforated 13.

623	1p lilac
624	6p brown
625	1sh green
626	2sh blue
627	2sh 6p vermilion
628	5sh fawn
629	10sh dark brown
630	20sh rose

II. Watermarked large Crown over small circular Q.

Perforated 13.

631	1p lilac
632	6p brown
633	1sh green
634	2sh blue
635	2sh 6p vermilion
636	5sh fawn
637	10sh dark brown
638	20sh rose

Variety: Imperforate.

639 2sh blue

1874.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-

ceding issue, watermarked large Crown over small circular Q.

Perforated 12.

640	1p lilac
641	6p brown
642	1sh green
643	2sh 6p vermilion
644	5sh fawn
645	10sh dark brown
646	20sh rose

1876.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper; unwatermarked; with blue burelé band printed horizontally across the center of the stamp at the back.

Perforated 12.

647	1p lilac
648	6p brown
649	1sh green
650	2sh blue
651	2sh 6p vermilion
652	5sh fawn
653	10sh dark brown
654	20sh rose

1879.

Typographed on white wove paper; size 18½x22½ mm.

I. Watermarked Crown over Q.



Perforated 12.

655 1p deep violet

II. Unwatermarked; lilac burelé band printed horizontally across the back of the stamp.

Perforated 12.

656 1p deep violet

1892.

Type similar to stamps of the issue of 1874-76, lithographed on white wove paper. Unwatermarked, with burelé band printed horizontally across the back of the stamp.

Perforated 12.

657	6p green
658	1sh mauve
659	2sh 6p deep mauve

RAILWAY, NEWSPAPER AND PARCEL
STAMPS.

1894.

Lithographed on thick white wove paper.



Perforated 12.
751 1p red
752 3p brown
753 6p green

WRAPPERS.

November 25th, 1891.

Stamp lithographed on manila paper, glazed on the surface, truncated corners; instructions, 37 mm., from top, which is gummed.



Size 129x305 mm.
851 1/2p emerald green
January, 1892.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, but with square corners and instructions near the top.

I. Ungummed.
Size 129x305 mm.
852 1/2p dark green
853 1/2p yellow green
854 1/2p emerald green

II. Gummed.
Size 129x305 mm.
855 1/2p emerald green
March, 1895.

Type same as preceding issue, but head on white ground instead of lined. Lithographed on vertically ribbed manila paper, glazed on the surface. Square corners; gummed.



Size 133x290 mm.
856 1/2p emerald green

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony.

ROMAGNA.

CURRENCY: 100 BAJOCCHI=1 SCUDO=1.00
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 18th, 1859.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. One type for all the values, the denomination of value alone being changed, size 18 3/4 x 22 mm.



- 1 1/2b black on straw paper
- 2 1b black on gray paper
- 3 2b black on dark yellow paper
- 4 3b black on dark green paper
- 5 4b black on fawn paper
- 6 5b black on deep violet paper
- 7 5b black on pale violet paper
- 8 6b black on yellow green paper
- 9 8b black on rose paper
- 10 20b black on pale blue paper

Varieties:

- a. 2 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1 bajocco.
- 11 1b black on dark yellow paper, (half of 2b)
- b. 6 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 3 bajocchi.
- 12 3b black on yellow green paper, (half of 6b)
- c. One of the balls of the corner ornament is oval instead of circular.
- 13 1/2b black on straw paper
- 14 5b black on deep violet paper
- 15 5b black on pale violet paper
- 16 20b black on pale blue paper
- 17 20b black on greenish blue paper
- d. Small circle inside of upper right ball of upper left corner ornament.
- 18 20b black on pale blue paper
- 19 20b black on greenish blue paper
- e. The upper half of the outer line of the frame at left is as thin as the inner line of the frame.
- 20 20b black on greenish blue paper

Reprints.

1892.

- 21 1/2b black on straw paper
- 22 1b black on gray paper
- 23 2b black on yellow paper
- 24 3b black on green paper
- 25 4b black on fawn paper
- 26 5b black on violet paper
- 27 6b black on green paper
- 28 8b black on rose paper
- 29 20b black on blue paper

COUNTERFEITS.

There are numerous counterfeits of these stamps, most of which can be readily distinguished from the genuine by the following points:

In the genuine stamps, the upper right and central balls of the upper right ornament are broken at the junction, thus forming a perfect figure 8. The genuine 20 bajocchi has, besides, a dot between the inner and outer lines of the frame at the bottom, below the right stroke of the R.

There are counterfeits of the 6 and 8 bajocchi in which the test of the upper right ornament fails.

This counterfeit 6 bajocchi can be distinguished from the genuine by the following points: In the counterfeits the upper left corner ornament is unfinished, the G of ROMAGNA has no crossbar, and the inner line of the frame at the right side extends into the outer line at bottom.

The 8 bajocchi differs as follows: In the counterfeit the lower right corner ornament is unfinished and the bottom bars of the A and I of BAI are missing. The inside line of the frame at the right is broken in several places.

These counterfeits of the 6 and 8 bajocchi have a blurred appearance.

ROMAN STATES.

CURRENCY: 100 BAJOCCHI—1 SCUDO—\$1.00.
U. S. CURRENCY.

100 CENTESIMI—1 LIRA—19c. U. S. CURRENCY

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1852.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper varying in thickness, some being on quite thick paper and others on very thin—almost pelure. The stamps of ½, 1, 3 and 4 bajocchi are surrounded by a double lined frame. Sizes: ½ bajocco, 22¾x18¼ mm., 1 bajocco, 21x19 mm., 2 bajocchi, 20¼x17 mm., 3 bajocchi, 21x19½ mm., 4 bajocchi, 21x21 mm., 5 bajocchi, 17x20 mm., 6 bajocchi, 22x18½ mm., 7 bajocchi, 18½x21½ mm.



- 1 ¼b black on slate gray paper
- 2 ¼b black on blue gray paper
- 3 ¼b black on violet gray paper
- 4 ¼b black on olive gray paper
- 5 ¼b black on violet paper
- 6 ¼b black on red violet paper
- 7 1b black on blue green
- 8 1b black on deep blue green
- 9 2b black on sea green paper
- 10 2b black on deep sea green paper
- 11 2b black on pale sea green paper
- 12 3b black on yellow paper
- 13 3b black on buff paper
- 14 4b black on straw paper
- 15 4b black on yellow paper
- 16 4b black on buff paper
- 17 4b black on brown paper
- 18 5b black on rose paper
- 19 5b black on deep rose paper
- 20 6b black on grayish green paper
- 21 6b black on grayish lilac paper
- 22 6b black on bluish lilac paper
- 23 7b black on blue paper

Varieties:

- a. *Tête bêche.*
- 24 7b black on blue paper
- b. 1 bajocco cut in two, each half being used as ½ bajocco.
- 25 ½b black on blue green paper (half of 1b)
- c. 2 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1bajocco.
- 26 1b black on sea green paper (half of 2b)
- d. 3 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 1½ bajocco.
- 27 1½b black on buff paper (half of 3b)
- e. 4 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 2 bajocchi.
- 28 2b black on brown paper (half of 4b)
- f. 6 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 3 bajocchi.
- 29 3b black on grayish green paper (half of 6b)
- g. POSTALI instead of POSTALE.
- 30 5b black on rose paper
- 31 5b black on deep rose paper

h. FRANCC instead of FRANCO.

- 32 5b black on rose paper
- 33 5b black on deep rose paper

i. POSTAL instead of POSTALE.

- 34 5b black on rose paper
- 35 5b black on deep rose paper

k. Printed with a grayish greasy ink, giving the stamp a blurred appearance.

- 36 1b black on blue green paper
- 37 2b black on sea green paper
- 38 3b black on buff paper
- 39 5b black on light rose paper

All the stamps of this variety seen by us were cancelled "Bologna" 1854 and 1855.

l. Colored laid paper.

- 40 4b black on buff paper
- 41 5b black on pale rose paper

October 1st, 1852.

Typographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness. The stamps of 8 bajocchi are surrounded by a double lined frame. Sizes: 8 bajocchi, 21½x21½ mm., 50 bajocchi, 26½x20 mm.; 1 scudo, 28½x22 mm.



- 42 8b black
- 43 50b dull blue
- 44 50b ultramarine
- 45 1sc red
- 46 1sc pale red

Varieties:

- a. Yellowish white paper.
- 47 8p black
- b. 8 bajocchi stamp cut in two, each half being used as 4 bajocchi.
- 48 4b black (half of 8b)
- c. 1 scudo stamp cut in two, each half being used as 50 bajocchi.
- 49 50b red (half of 1 sc)

In some catalogues are mentioned the stamps of the 1852 issue, surcharged with a St. Andrews Cross; this however was only a mark to show that the local and foreign portions of the postage had been divided; this mark was supposed to be stamped on the letter or cover only, but was sometimes impressed on the stamp.

1855.

Counterfeits used Postally.

Lithographed in grayish black on wove paper. Sizes: 5b, 16½x20½ mm; 8b, 21½x21½ mm.

I. Colored wove paper.

- 50 5b black on rose paper

II. White wove paper

- 51 8b black

These stamps were used in Bologna in 1854 and 1855. They can be distinguished from the genuine by the following points:

In the 5 bajocchi the second L of BOLLO is smaller than the first one, the bottom of the J of BAJ turns inwards, and the shape of the top of the central crown in the tiara differs from the genuine. When the stamp is laid face downwards, the impression will not show through.

In the 8 bajocchi the inner frame measures at the top and at the left side 16½mm., instead of 16¾ mm. The R of FRANCO is larger than the F, and there is as much space between the S and T of POSTAGE as between BOLLO and POSTALE. The scollops are different from those of the genuine stamps, especially at the corners. As in the 5 bajocchi the impression does not show through.

September 21st, 1867.

Type similar to preceding issue, but with the values expressed in centesimi, instead of bajocchi. Typographed in black on glazed wove paper, colored on the surface.





- 52 2c black on yellow green paper
 53 3c black on rosy gray paper
 54 3c black on greenish gray paper
 55 5c black on greenish blue paper
 56 10c black on vermilion paper
 57 10c black on red vermilion paper
 58 20c black on rose red paper
 59 20c black on salmon red paper
 60 20c black on crimson paper
 61 40c black on pale yellow paper
 62 80c black on rose paper
 63 80c black on violet paper

Varieties:

- a. No punctuation after Cent.
 64 2c black on yellow green paper
 65 40c black on pale yellow paper
 b. No punctuation after figure of value.
 66 5c black on greenish blue paper
 67 20c black on rose red paper
 68 20c black on salmon red paper
 69 20c black on crimson paper
 70 40c black on pale yellow paper
 The 2c never has any punctuation after the figure of value.
 c. Hyphen after figure of value.
 71 20c black on rose red paper
 Most of these stamps can also be found on unglazed paper.

Reprints.

1878-95.

- 72 2c black on pale green paper
 73 3c black on gray paper
 74 5c black on pale blue paper
 75 10c black on vermilion paper
 76 20c black on magenta paper
 77 40c black on yellow paper
 78 80c black on pink paper

Variety: Tête bêche.

- 79 40c black on yellow paper

As the dies of these stamps are in the hands of dealers, they can be reprinted ad lib. These reprints have been well executed; they can, however, be distinguished by the color of the paper, which is brighter than in the originals, and by the impression, which is generally blacker than in the originals.

February, 1868.

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

Perforated 13.

- 80 2c black on yellow green paper
 81 2c black on deep yellow green paper

- 82 3c black on rosy gray paper
 83 5c black on greenish gray paper
 84 5c black on greenish blue paper
 85 5c black on bright blue paper
 86 10c black on vermilion paper
 87 10c black on red vermilion paper
 88 20c black on brownish red paper
 89 20c black on rose red paper
 90 20c black on red paper
 91 20c black on crimson paper
 92 20c black on heliotrope paper
 93 40c black on pale yellow paper
 94 40c black on dark yellow paper
 95 80c black on pale rose paper
 96 80c black on bright rose paper

Varieties:

- a. Without punctuation after Cent.
 97 2c black on yellow green paper
 98 2c black on deep yellow green paper
 99 40c black on pale yellow paper
 100 40c black on deep yellow paper
 b. Without punctuation after the figure of value.
 101 5c black on bright blue paper
 102 5c black on greenish blue paper
 103 20c black on crimson paper
 104 40c black on dark yellow paper
 105 40c black on pale yellow paper
 The 2c never has any punctuation.
 c. Without figure of value.
 106 black on green paper
 d. Centi instead of Cent. (broken t)
 107 40c black on pale yellow paper
 e. Imperforate horizontally.
 108 80c black on rose paper
 f. Comma after 80.
 109 80c black on pale rose paper
 110 80c black on bright rose paper

Reprints.

1878-95.

Perforated 11½, 12½, 13, 11x11½, 11x11½ x 13, 11½x12, 11½x12½, 11½x13, 12x12½, 13x12, 13x12½, 13x13½, 13x12x½, 13½x12.

1° *Glazed paper.*

- 111 2c black on yellow green paper
 112 3c black on gray paper
 113 5c black on blue paper
 114 10c black on vermilion paper
 115 20c black on magenta paper
 116 20c black on crimson paper
 117 40c black on yellow paper
 118 40c black on yellow orange paper
 119 80c black on rose paper

2° *Unglazed paper.*

- 120 10c black on vermilion paper
 121 20c black on magenta paper
 122 20c black on crimson paper
 123 80c black on rose paper

We have seen some very good forgeries of the ½, 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 bajocchi and 1 scudo.

As there are several forgeries of each, we shall give points pertaining to the genuine stamps only.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco. Each stamp is surrounded by a double lined frame of which the vertical lines do not touch the horizontal. The inner oval is composed of 51 pearls, and the outer oval is thicker at top and bottom than at the sides. The keys never touch the pearled oval except in blurred specimens, when the small oval at the bottom of the handle of the right key touches the pearled oval.

1 bajocco. Each is surrounded by a double lined frame, as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ bajocco. The right side of the horizontal bar at the top of the J. of BAJ is wider than the left side, and the top horizontal stroke of the B of BAJ is slanting.

4 bajocchi. Each stamp is surrounded by a double lined frame, as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 bajocco. The right key points towards the centre of the O of POSTALE, and the left one a trifle to the left of the O of FRANCO. The outer and inner lines of the circle of the frame are about of equal thickness. The handles of the keys do not touch the label with value.

5 bajocchi. The top of the top crown in the tiara is formed of a wavy line. The R of POSTALE is closer to the frame than the B of BOLLO. The cross in each of the keys touches the side of the bit.

7 bajocchi. The last turn to the right of the wavy line forming the top of the central crown in the tiara runs upwards. In some specimens this line is broken. The orb—specially the cross—is very plain. The upper part of the J of BAJ immediately below

the top stroke is generally thinner, but never thicker, than at the center.

8 bajocchi. Each stamp, like the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4 bajocchi, is surrounded by a double lined frame. The upper part of each of the three crowns of the tiara is formed of a distinct wavy line. The top stroke of the L of POSTALE is wider at the left side than at the right.

50 bajocchi. The wavy line forming the top of the bottom crown in the tiara is quite distinct. In the leaf shaped ornament at the lower left corner the smaller of the two dashes is not exactly in the center, but is a trifle to the left. In the leaf shaped ornament at the lower right corner, the lower left scollop is broken and does not connect with the scroll above it. The first vertical line to the right of the lower left leaf shaped ornament is broken. In order to make comparison easier, we annex an enlarged illustration of the leaf shaped ornaments at the bottom of the genuine stamp.



1 scudo. The A and N of FRANCO join ; so do the T and A of POSTALE. The vertical stroke of the cross on the tiara is missing. There is a break in the wavy line forming the top of the top crown in the tiara.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

ODESSA. (Cherson.)

ENVELOPES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.—Continued.

- d. Stamp printed in lower left corner.
Size 113x75 mm.
- 128 10k red on white laid paper
Variety: Stamp inverted.
- 129 10k red on white laid paper
Size 139x76 mm.
- 130 10k red on white laid paper.
January 1st, 1884.
Circular stamp with small label containing date underneath, hand stamped, diameter 23 mm



1884.

- 131 10k red on white laid paper
Variety: Stamp inverted on back of envelope in right upper corner.
- 132 10k red on white laid paper
January 1, 1882.
Same as 1881 issue, but dated 1885, hand stamped in upper right corner.
- 133 10k red on white laid paper
- 134 1886 (?)
- 135 1887 (?)
- 136 1888 (?)
- 1889.
Same as 1881 issue, but dated 1889, hand stamped in upper right corner.
Size 113x72 mm.
- 137 10k red on white laid paper
1890.
Same as previous issue, but dated 1890, hand stamped in upper right corner.
Size 113x72 mm.
- 138 10k red on white laid paper

1890-91.

Two hand stamps same as in previous issue, one dated 1890 printed in right upper corner, the other dated 1891 in left upper corner.

Size 113x72 mm.

139 10x10k red on white laid paper

Variety: 1891 stamp in right and 1890 in left upper corners.

140 10x10k red on white laid paper

1892.

Same stamp as in previous issue, but dated 1892, printed in right upper corner, the paper is watermarked with a double circle (diam. 68 mm.) with Russian inscriptions and cross in center.

Size 120x83 mm.

141 10k red on white wove paper

1893.

Same as previous issue, but dated 1893, same watermarked paper.

Size 120x83 mm.

142 10k red on white wove paper.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

January, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, printed to right colored border.



Size 88x376 mm.

201 1k orange on white wove paper

Size 135x380 mm.

203 2k green on white wove paper

Size 176x444 mm.

204 2k green on white wove paper

October, 1890.

Same with inscription above stamp.

Size 135x380 mm.

205 2k green on white wove paper

Size 176x444 mm.

206 2k green on white wove paper

ОРОТЧКА. (Pskoff.)

April, 1876.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 18x21½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

1 5k dull blue

1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22 mm.



Perforated 12½.

2 5k blue

July 2, 1881.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x33 mm.



Perforated 12.

3 5k gray

July, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 12.

4 5k bluish pink

1889.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

5 5k yellowish pink

1894.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

6 5k dark blue

ORGUEYEFF. (Bessarabia.)

May 15, 1871.

Color on white glazed wove paper, engraved; network of colored lines printed vertically, size 21x16 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 1 3k black, blue network
- 2 6k blue, yellow network

1873.

Color on white glazed wove paper, same as previous issue, colors changed.

Unperforated.

- 3 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 4 6k blue, blue network
 - 5 6k green, blue network
- Same, perforated 12½.
- 6 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 7 3k black, rose network
 - 8 6k blue green, blue network
 - 9 6k yellow green, blue network

Varieties :

a. *Tête bêche*.

- 10 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 11 6k green, blue network
- b. unperforated vertically.
- 12 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 13 6k green, blue network
- c. unperforated vertically, *tête bêche*
- 14 6k green, blue network
- d. unperforated horizontally.
- 15 3k black, flesh colored network
 - 16 6k green, blue network
- e. unperforated horizontally, *tête bêche*.
- 17 6k green, blue network

1873.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 21½x26 mm.



- 18 6k blue
- 19 6k purple

There is some doubt about the genuineness of these stamps.

May ?, 1878.

Color on white glazed wove paper, same as 1871 issue, but the network is horizontal.

Perforated 12½.

- 20 3k black, flesh colored network

- 21 6k green, blue network

November 22, 1879.

Color on white glazed wove paper, size 18x23 mm.



Perforated 13,

- 22 3k black, rose network (shades)
- 23 6k green, blue network (")

June ?, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, size 16x22mm.



Perforated 16.

- 24 3k black, pink network
- 25 6k blue, blue network

August ?, 1882.

Color on white wove paper, size 15½x22 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 26 3k black and carmine
- 27 3k black and pale pink
- 28 3k black and orange
- 29 3k black and bistre

Variety : Unperforated.

- 30 3k black and bistre
- Same issue (?) unperforated.
- 31 3k blue and orange

September 1, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed? size 18x26 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 32 3k red
33 6k green

1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18×26 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 34 3k red
35 3k red with bronze lustre

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 36 3k blue
37 6k red

OSSA. (Perm.)

1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $14\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.

There are two types of the 4k and 8k showing slight differences, mainly in the corner numerals.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 2k green and light green
2 4k bistre and light bistre
3 8k blue and light blue

Varieties:

- a. defective 8 resembling a 2.
4 2k blue and light blue
b. stamps cut and used for part of their value.
5 2k bistre and light bistre (half of 4k stamp cut diagonally)
6 2k blue and light blue (quarter of 8k stamp)
7 4k blue and light blue (half of 8k stamp cut diagonally)

July 7, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm., colored horizontal lines covering the stamp.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 8 2k green, green lines

1891.

Color on thin white wove paper, same stamp slightly retouched.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 9 2k red, green lines

1893.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue, retouched,



Perforated 11½.
10 2k red, green lines

1894.

Color on thin white wove paper, lithographed, size 14½x22 mm.

These stamps are the same as those of the 1889 issue, differing slightly in the corner numerals; three types for the 4k and two types for the 8k.

Perforated 11½.

11 4k light and dark red brown
12 8k light and dark blue

OSTASHKOFF. (Tver.)

January 9, 1878.

Black on thin wove surface colored paper, lithographed, size 21x27 mm.



Perforated 13.

1 3k black on magenta

1884.

Black on thick wove surface colored paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue, size 20½x26½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

2 3k black on blue

OSTER. (Tschernpigoff.)

November 1, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x24 mm.



Perforated 12½.

1 3k red brown
2 3k dark bistre

ENVELOPES.

1890.

Same as 1885 postage stamp, printed in left upper corner.

Size 141x76 mm.

51 3k red brown on white laid paper

Size 143x114 mm.

52 3k red brown on white laid paper

OSTROGOJSK (Voroneje.)

January 1, 1871.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 28x40½ mm., no outer line, four types printed in one horizontal row.



1 1k black

January 7, 1880.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 29½x42 mm. outer line, the second and fourth stroke of the M are thick.



2 1k black

1883.

Black on white wove paper, size 29x41½ mm. outer line, the second and fourth stroke of the M are thick.



3 1k black

June ?, 1883.

Black on white wove paper, size 30x42mm. outer line, the first and third stroke of M are thick.



4 1k black

1885.

Black on white wove paper, size 29x42mm. outer line, the third and fourth stroke of M are thick.



5 1k black

OSTROFF. (Pskoff.)

January 20, 1875.

Color on white wove paper, engraved, size 19½x28 mm., there is a period between ПЯТЬ and КОП.



1 5k yellow green

July ?, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, size 20x29½ mm., the hand has six fingers, no period between ПЯТЬ and КОП.



2 5k dark green

1882.

Black on white wove paper, size 19x28½ mm.



3 5k black

July 21, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x24½ mm.



- Perforated 13½.
 4 5k yellow and dark blue
 End 1893.
 Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue.
 Perforated 13½.
 5 3k light green and dark green

OURJOUМ. (Viatka.)

- November 29, 1891.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x24 mm. for the 2k and 17x24 mm. for the 3k.



- Perforated 12½.
 1 2k blue
 2 3k green
 December 14, 1893.
 Color white wove paper, lithographed, size 17x22½ mm.



- Perforated 12½.
 3 2k mauve

ОУШЮУНА. (Novgorod.)

- March, 1889.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 21x33½ mm.
 4 types in one horizontal row showing only slight differences.



- Perforated 11½.
 1 3k black on orange
 1889.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 22x34 mm.
 5 types in one horizontal row showing only slight differences.



- Perforated 11½.
 2 3k black on orange
 Variety: Tête bêche.
 3 3k black on orange
 1891.
 Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 22½x31½ mm., 2 types side by side.



- Rouletted.
 4 3k black on orange
 Varieties:
 a. Unperforated.
 5 3k black on orange
 b. Unperforated vertically.

- 6 3k black on orange
 - c. Unperforated horizontally.
 - 7 3k black on orange
- 1892.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

6 types in two horizontal rows, new setting up of previous issue, but without period after ПОЧТА.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 8 3k black on orange
- End 1893.

Black on colored granite paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

6 types in two horizontal rows, new setting up of previous issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 9 3k black on lemon
- Variety: unperforated vertically.
- 10 3k black on lemon

1894.

Same, color changed, 6 types in two horizontal rows.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 11 3k black on green
- 12 3k black on pink

ОУСТЬСЫСОЛЬСК. (Vologda.)

February 1, 1872.

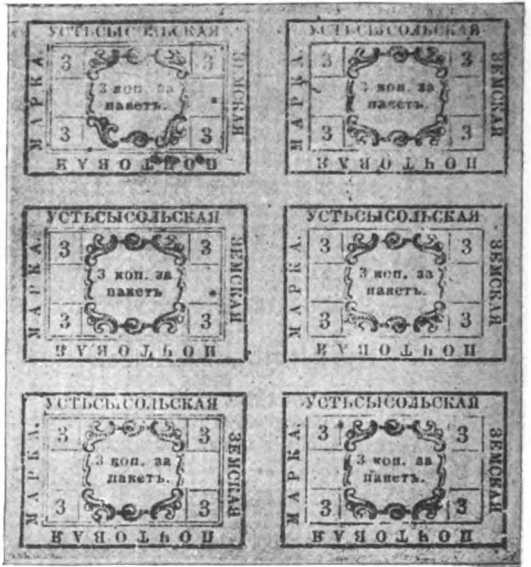
Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size $27\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm.



- 1 3k black on yellow
- 1873.

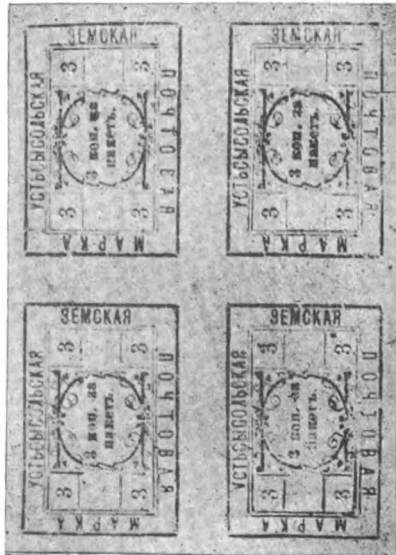
Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set, size $29\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 6 types printed

in two vertical rows, each row being of a distinct type, (a) with double lined interior, (b) with single lined interior frame.



- 2 3k black on bright red, type a
 - 3 3k black on bright red, type b
- 1874.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set, size $31 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 4 types printed in two horizontal rows.



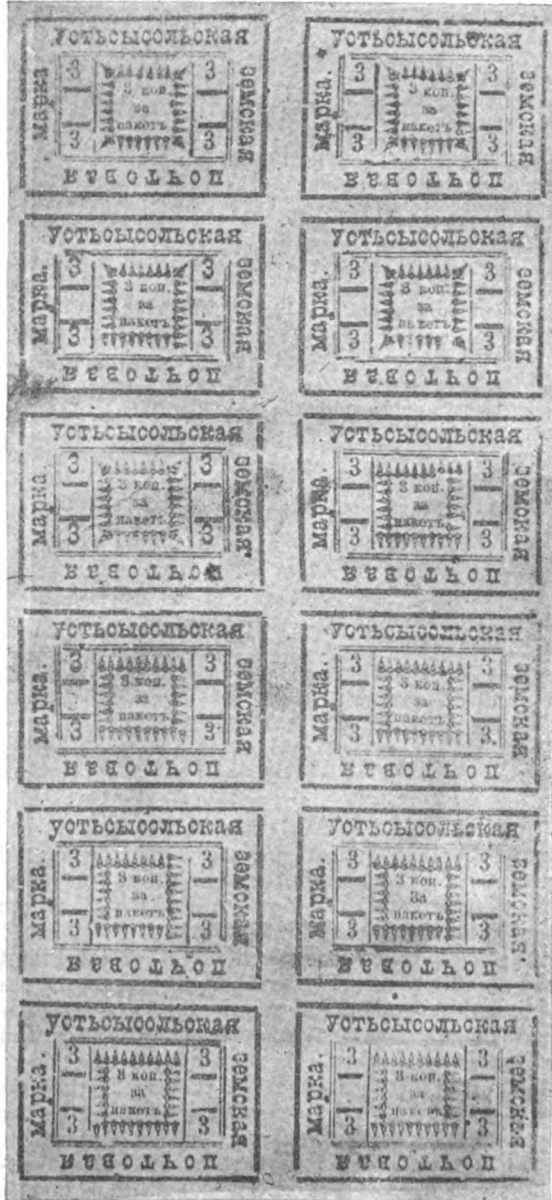
- 4 3k black on dark red

Variety : the figure 5 in left upper corner is inverted.

5 3k black on dark red

January ?, 1878.

Black on surface colored paper, highly glazed, type set, size 32x23 mm. 12 types printed in two vertical rows.



6 3k black on very dark red

The stamps of this issue curling up very much were only in use a short time.

¶ [Second printing on surface colored paper, glazed.

7 3k black on dull red
Later printing on surface colored paper, highly glazed.

8 3k black on bright red

Varieties:

a. *Tête bêche*.

6 3k black on bright red

b. Printed on both sides.

10 3k black on bright red

There are numerous accidental varieties caused by the slipping and falling out of the letters or ornaments; to prevent the breaking up of the plate, different ornaments were inserted gradually in several stamps so that in the later printing on bright red paper types 3, 4, 9 and 10 are quite different from the original setting up, but several of these modified stamps can be found on the dull red paper.

June ?, 1882.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $28\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm., 10 types printed in two vertical rows, interior frame formed of a thick line.



11 2k black on green

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

12 2k black on green

1883.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 29×20 mm., 9 types printed in three horizontal rows, new setting up of previous issue, but with interior frame formed of a thin line.



13 2k black on green

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

14 2k black on green

May ?, 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $31\frac{1}{4} \times 18$ mm., 9 types printed in three horizontal rows.



15 2k black on green

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

16 2k black on green

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, May 1, 1894.

You will pardon me I am certain for saying that you seem to have put a wrong construction on Mr. Castle's *London Philatelist* article on "Speculative issues," in your remarks in the April *A. J. P.* Mr. Castle did not mean it to be inferred that he considered Great Britain, its Colonies, and Europe, free from complaint; he begged the question that if the more thickly populated countries of the old world required only a few issues compared with the abnormally large number of issues required for thinly populated countries and uninhabited islands, there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark." Still, I am glad to see that as leading dealers you are sound on the general question. The readiness with which dealers have, in the past—indeed up to the present—taken every bit of printed label on trust as a postal issue, must correct itself in time by the law of self-preservation, but we want to hasten the process. You don't want to be gulled a second time with the Fez-Sefros of a native youth, and I apprehend that friend

Brown of Salisbury wishes the Nyassaland humbugs in the deep blue sea. You may rely upon it that the London Society having taken this matter up in a practical manner will see to it that it is carried through. The most hopeful sign in the business is that so far from there being any dissenting voice in the general outcry, at least two stamp journals are fighting like Kilkenny cats over the question as to which of them was the first to spit on "Stamps made for Collectors."

But stay! There is one dissenting voice: Yes, *one*: and that one is William Brown of Salisbury, Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*: One would have thought that the Nyassa experience would have been enough to convert Mr. Brown into the most uncompromising enemy of speculative issues: once bitten twice shy is a pretty safe policy. But says friend Brown: "All public speakers and writers are tilting against *unnecessary* issues. Will some enlightened philatelist give us a plain definition? Who is the final judge of what is necessary: the post offices who issue or the philatelic public who don't want to pay? We ought to have an International Sumptuary Philatelic Board to check too frequent changes of stamp dress." Mr. Brown must know perfectly well that the outcry is not against "changes of stamp dress" or genuine postal issues, but against such things as Fez-Sefros, Nyassas, P. of Trinidad, etc., etc. And "who is to be the final judge of what is necessary?" asks friend Brown. Why, the enlightened editors of Philatelic periodicals and leading album publishers. They have only to do as Mr. William Brown admits he, himself, has occasionally done, i. e. use their common sense. For example, Mr. Brown in his chronicle in the April number of the *P. J. G. B.* says, "The Fez-Sefro stamps mentioned in November are now stated to be a private speculation of an enterprising native youth employed in a German firm. We have seen numbers used and on envelopes, and have been much pressed to buy them by certain persuasive firms in North Africa, but fortunately did not do so, in spite of the inducements held out." Just so. Mr. Brown did not wait, in this case, for the appointment of an "International Philatelic Sumptuary Board," but, rash man, constituted *himself* "the final judge." From a letter I have had from Mr. Brown I gather that he is under the impression that there is some motive on the part of collectors to fasten blame in the matter on dealers. Nothing of the sort has ever entered into the outcry so far as I have understood it. On the contrary, it has all along been contended that the interests of collectors and dealers in the question are one, the difference being that the only effective action that can be taken must lie with the dealers.

Mr. Castle, in his shrewd way, put the whole business in a nutshell, when he said that it was a question of *confidence*. Once let it be understood, or even suspected that dealers are willing to be used as conduit pipes for the distribution of philatelic sewage, and the present confidence of collectors will vanish, and with it the whole fabric of stamp dealing. The young collector especially, looks with perfect trust to his favorite journal, and his favorite dealer, to protect him from stamp swindles. The collector can turn his back on his hobby, and have done with it, but the dealer has got his living to get by it, and it is, therefore, much more important to him, than even to the collector, that philately should be kept as free as it can be, from obvious swindles, or swindles which the exercise of ordinary inquiry would quickly expose. Budding collectors who find themselves continually buying rubbish to fill up spaces

in their albums won't take long to sicken of mere label collecting. Those who think the outcry unreasonable need only go through an ordinary album with spaces mapped out for stamps, to have their eyes opened to the serious extent to which the most obvious rubbish has already eaten its cancerous way into our hobby.

If we do nothing more as the result of this kick up than agree—dealers and collectors—that in future no doubtful stamps shall be chronicled without inquiry, we shall have done a great deal to save the future of stamp collecting and stamp dealing. But we can do more. "The question is surrounded with difficulties," say some timorous Jeremiahs. Quite so. But that is no reason why we should hesitate to find a solution. Where there is a will there is a way, in this matter, as well as in others. The *will* is thoroughly roused at last, and the *way* is opening out also.

You speak of the Jubilee issues of Great Britain and the U. S. Columbus issue. The cases have not a shadow of analogy. Your Columbus issue was made with the avowed object of collecting revenue from stamp collectors. The English Jubilee issue was simply the taking advantage of an interesting historical occasion to substitute a more or less satisfactory series of stamp for a very unsatisfactory series, and for permanent use.

This year will certainly be a red-lettered year in the production of stamp catalogues. You have led the way, and you are having a good innings. But Stanley Gibbons are not going to get left if they can help it. Their unwieldy size catalogue is to give way to the favorite pocket size. But the illustrations instead of being put at the end, as before, or sprinkled in the text, as in your catalogue, will be placed at the top of each page. This will be an improvement. Upwards of 6,000 new types have been cut to illustrate the work. Almost the whole catalogue has been rewritten under the popular editorship of Major Evans, assisted by many of our best specialists, and it will run into 800 pages.

But a word as to the pricing. The prices are not to be a copy of other catalogues but are to be "absolutely and entirely based on our stock." That is to say, Gibbons prices will only represent market prices so far as their stock represents the available commodity. You price everything the general market price, so far as it can be ascertained.

I have been much chaffed for instancing Bremen issues as being difficult to get fine in an unused condition, and am told that I should rather have chosen Moldavia, that is to say, I should have substituted the impossible for the difficult. Of course anyone will understand that Bremen are not so very difficult for the collector who has more money than he knows what to do with, but for the average collector, away from the great centres of dealing. I fancy my illustration will be sufficient, despite the chaff of a few old stamp cynics.

Another critic has given me a dressing for harping so much about the prices of stamps as though we were all dealers. Well, hang it, so we are! Every mother's son of us. We are out and out dealers oftener than we suspect. Show me the collector who never sells a stamp and I will contribute my mite to a gorgeous label for attachment to his person for general recogni-

tion and admiration. It is all nonsense to pretend that we are not all keenly interested in the market prices of stamps. No collector can escape from it. The most straight-laced of objectors have to convert themselves, now and then, into dealers. For instance, one sees a finer specimen of a rare stamp in an auction than reposes in one's collection. The better specimen is secured, and the poorer copy is taken out and sold. It is a deal. Of course it is a far cry from such deals as are thus from time to time forced on the collector, to making a regular business of dealing. Still, there is enough necessary dealing, as a natural consequence to collecting, to give market prices and all that concerns their rise and fall an ever present interest to the average collector. Besides, the stability of collecting now rests unquestionably upon the stability of prices. If it were not so the ordinary collector could not afford to put the money he does into stamps. Moreover, there is an indefinable pleasure in learning from the interesting chit chat that is ever going on as to the prices of stamps, that a label for which you only paid a penny or two is now running gaily up into pounds.

Talking about prices, here is a fellow who advertises his pleasure farm in exchange for a collection of stamps. There is something substantial about that.

There has been quite a little excitement worked up over a "half penny" surcharge on the old type of Natal sixpence. "Only £450 of these stamps issued," we are assured. And as that would give over 200,000 stamps I think we may agree that it will suffice for all purposes, especially as the whole shoot disappeared in two days, which means that they were all kindly secured by dealers for the benefit of collectors.

I hear also that "a proclamation" was issued giving power to postmasters to frank envelopes, for money received, and signing their names and designations as postmasters. This little arrangement was "for one day only," 16th of March last. It is to be hoped the Marquis of Ripon will cause a frank inquiry into this franking business.

Keen eyes, materially assisted by a vivid imagination, have discovered an extraordinary error in the Natal surcharge referred to, namely "Ealf penny" instead of "Half penny." Of course the "E" is nothing more than a broken "H." I have verified this, for I have a sheet. The sheet is, however, full of interesting varieties consequent on the use of a font of capitals intended for fancy display work, in which many letters are of two kinds, with and without extended strokes. Thus we have in the word "Postage," long P, long A, &c.

A writer on stamps in a weekly paper here estimates that there are 500,000 to 600,000 stamp collectors in the United Kingdom. He does not tell us how he arrives at his estimate, and most people will think it is as likely to be correct as an estimate of the number of sparrows in this same region.

A Manchester collector is said to have hit upon a very original stamp album. Instead of gumming his stamps into a stamp album he has a longitudinal box fitted with a small objective glass. An endless band bears the stamps, and a tiny lamp and an electric motor, "complete the design," as we say in philatelic phraseology. By pressing a button the endless band

is made to revolve, pausing as each stamp—magnified many times—appears in front of the glass.

The island of St. Helena, has for the time been relieved from the excuse of getting revenue out of stamp collectors pockets, for it is able to report a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to £909. The only trouble now seems to be to know how the dickens they got that £909, for it is stated that the trade of the island has not improved.

I find I have omitted, up to this time, to make any mention of Mr. J. W. Palmer's Philatelists Almanack for 1895. The 1894 article was more interesting, for it contained more of Mr. Palmer in the agony of poetical parturition. There is not a single poem in this 1895 almanack. But here is something to interest you concerning Mr. Palmer's opinion of the value of the Brattleboro' stamp. Says Mr. P.: "The Brattleboro' stamp—rarissimus-inter rares—which was sold by J. W. Palmer for £250, is the rarest stamp in the world. It is certainly worth a good deal more than the Mauritius. The pair of Mauritius—the penny and two penny, bearing the words "post office" instead of "post paid"—are worth a little less than the single specimen of the Brattleboro'." The specimens of the Brattleboro' still extant may be counted on the fingers of one hand, but the Mauritius can be numbered by the score."

The postmasters throughout this country have been notified by the post office authorities that the present date stamps are to give place to stamps which will show the time of despatch of the mail on the postmark. The time will be stamped in plain figures, and not in the regulation puzzle code letters as was originally intended. Another victory for Mr. Henniker Heaton.

The libel action to which I referred in your March number as pending between two of our stamp dealers, has not yet come off. But the defendant, a well known man, tells me that his defence will be a plea of justification. The case is likely to be of considerable interest because of the witnesses who will be called.

"Transvaals almost complete!" Such is the announcement in the advertised particulars of a collection which some scoundrel has stolen from Mr. T. W. Chaplin of Johannesburg, Transvaal. "Almost complete," and in a Stafford Smith general album!! I have been collecting Transvaals for many years; I have seen all the big stocks in London, and I think I may safely say that if my own collection, and that of my friend Mr. Pearce were thrown together, and thereto were added the Tapling collection, and all the dealers' stock, they would not suffice to make up a collection which could be properly described as "Almost complete." Some day our wealthy specialisers will take up Transvaals, and then they will learn what a fascinating country it is to collect, and what an endless one it is to complete.

Friend Brown has got hold of a philatelic poet of the humorous caste. Here is a sample:

"To see a big Stamp Dealer I, a *greenhorn*, went to Town,
And for half a hard earned dollar got a stamp not worth a *Brown*.
Says he, 'Its a nice new issue, such a lovely specimen,'
But that Skipton, when he saw it, muttered low, '*Not genuen*'."

CHORUS.—Such a very worthless stamp, yes, a bogus of a stamp.
 And it nearly, ah, so nearly made me cry.
 But my boy, I'll never rest ; that philatelist I'll best,
 In the sweet, sweet bye and bye.

Here is terrible news for nervous collectors! The *British Medical Journal*, the organ of the British Medical Association, has the following in its issue of this week:—

“At the present day a man of any position in the medical world can scarcely be considered to have fully justified his existence till he has discovered a new disease, or, at least, some previously unsuspected source of danger to health. Dr. Unna, of Hamburg, may therefore be looked upon as doubly fortunate, for besides enriching nosology with more than one new disease, he has now made a considerable section of the human race still further his debtors by showing them that their favorite “hobby” has the added spice of danger required to make it completely delightful. Stamp collecting might at first sight appear to be a perfectly harmless mania, but here, too, as in every other human pleasure or pursuit, it turns out that *latet anguis in herba*. There is a disgusting disease of the hair known as *pie dra* (stone), and hitherto considered to be peculiar to Columbia in South America, where it is comparatively common among the fair sex. Men also suffer, though to a less extent, and chiefly in their beards. Black gritty particles form on the hair shafts; they are so hard that they rattle like pebbles (hence the name) when the comb is used. An unpleasant feature of the affection is a peculiar acid smell. The concretions have been found to consist of the closely-packed spores of a special fungus. The disease is supposed to be connected with a mucilaginous substance which is greatly in favor with the native beauties of Columbia for anointing their dark tresses. Dr. Unna has satisfied himself that this interesting complaint can be conveyed to Europe by a somewhat unexpected channel. He has recently had under his care a professional brother whose beard was unquestionably affected with *pie dra*. The patient had never been near Columbia, and the question was how could he have got the disease? It turned out, however, that he often received letters from Columbia, and he was in the habit of detaching the stamps by soaking them in water. Dr. Unna conjectures that he may have innoculated himself with the fungus which causes the disease while fiddling with his beard, with fingers still wet with the water in which he had soaked the stamps. The theory appears to involve the hypothesis that the “mucilaginous substance” which is suspected of breeding the disease is used in Columbia for gumming stamps; but, at any rate, the case should be a warning to stamp collectors as suggesting the possibility of the importation of the germs of various inoculable diseases from their native haunts.”

Following out this theory to its natural conclusion we should cut off all business relations with any and every country having epidemics or diseases peculiar to itself, for fear that we may, by handling the products of that country, inoculate ourselves with some form of disease. Stamp collectors may suffer from what the writer calls a harmless mania, but they are sane enough to be pretty certain that they stand much more danger from Esculapius at home than they do from diseases from over the sea. Moreover, collectors do not lick their stamps, and when an outcry is raised by the stamp users of Columbia then we shall know there is something in the discovery. Mean while, as a precautionary measure, it may be as well for those collectors who have flowing beards to drop in at the nearest barbers and have them off.

The most bloated of bloated fashions in latter-day specialising is to devote a page to copies, shades if possible, of each stamp. First a page of well displayed *unused* copies, then a page to follow, of the same stamp *used*. It would make your lips water to see some collections arranged on this plan. Mr. Ehrenbach's old Germans are so arranged, and I know nothing to beat his neat display of unobtainables. But fancy Moldavias, 81 paras, in such profusion!

In the matter of albums the taste is decidedly settling down in favor of a portable size. In fact there may be said to be a revolt against the ponderous two horse wagon load albums. Why on earth they ever came into fashion is a mystery. They could not have been designed by any collector that wanted to take them to and fro to Philatelic meetings. Small albums and small catalogues is the order of the day.

A good few specialists are going in for Greece. Lieut. Napier, who specialises them, has done much to popularise them of late. His own collection is said to be a very grand one. As a convert I am bound to admit that it is a most interesting country to collect. They are pretty stamps, and what is much to the purpose are, in the matter of price, very reasonable, indeed cheap.

A wordy duel has begun between the two Shanghai specialists—Mr. Thornhill, the author of Gibbons' Handbook of Shanghai, and Mr. Wickham Jones, a member of the London Philatelic Society. Mr. Jones has pitched into Mr. Thornhill's book, in a long article in the *London Philatelist*, and Mr. Thornhill replies in the next issue of Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*. Truly it must be most exciting to the readers of these journals. Of course the readers of the *L. P.* will think that Mr. Thornhill has committed suicide out of sheer fright, as no reply appears from him in the *L. P.* And the readers of the *M. J.*, when they read Mr. Thornhill's reply will be asking "who the Jericho is this Jones?" And if the battle wages warm, and a lot of ink get spilled over it, it will develop into a sort of mystery on both sides so far as the readers are concerned.

The old issues of Newfoundland are in much request, as collectors who have neglected them are getting frightened that if that colony gets swallowed up in the Canadian federation, as seems more than probable, those old favorites will run out of all reasonable reach.

LONDON, May 11, 1895.

The philatelic event of the month, and, probably the event of the year, is the practical effect which has already been given to the outcry against speculative and unnecessary issues. There is no question now that at last, collectors and dealers are thoroughly and determinedly roused on the matter, and that being so they are not at all likely to let it rest until they have safeguarded their hobby and their business from the deliberate swindling of the manufacturers of labels intended solely to fool money out of the pockets of philatelists. The combination for action is the strongest that has ever been brought about in philatelic circles. It includes a strong committee of the London Philatelic Society, three of whom are members of the Council of the Society, with Mr. Castle at their head, heart and soul in the business. On the dealers side we have every leading dealer in the trade with the one excep-

tion of Mr. W. Brown of Salisbury. Mr. C. J. Phillips is taking the lead in his own energetic style as the principal dealer in this country. The London Philatelic Society opened the ball by inviting the principal dealers to meet their committee for a conference to settle the basis for combined action. That meeting has been held, and I now have the pleasure to enclose you an early proof of the official report of what was done.

EFFINGHAM HOUSE, Arundel St., Strand, W. C.
10th May, 1895.

DEAR SIR : The Philatelic Society, London, having recently appointed a committee to consider the best means for putting a stop to the great increase in the production of unnecessary and speculative stamps, a special meeting, to which representatives of the leading stamp importers and members of the Philatelic Press were invited, was held at the Society's rooms on Monday evening, the 6th May, 1895, for the consideration and discussion of the whole subject. I have been directed to forward to you the following report of the proceedings at such meeting. Yours truly,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec. to the Committee.*

There were present at the meeting the members of the Committee : Messrs. M. P. Castle (in the chair), R. Ehrenbach, J. A. Tilleard, E. J. Nankivell, and H. R. Oldfield, and in addition Messrs. Percy C. Bishop, Theodore Buhl, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, H. Hilckes, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, H. Stafford Smith, and D. W. Wood.

Numerous letters regretting the inability of the writers to be present at the meeting, and expressing sympathy with the movement, and promises of practical support, were read, including communications from Messrs. Butler Bros., of Oxford ; Messrs. Clarke & Co., of Bushey ; Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich ; Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co., of Bath ; and Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham.

The Chairman, having explained the object of the meeting, moved the following resolution :—

I. "That this meeting is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps, for sale to Collectors, threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Castle called attention to the strong feeling on this subject which had been expressed both in this country and abroad, and pointed out that the steps proposed to be taken were for the common good, the interests both of collectors and of dealers being identical so far as these issues were concerned.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, in seconding the resolution, referred to correspondence which had passed between Messrs Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and various leading houses representing the chief European firms of dealers and importers. The following are short extracts from the replies recived by Mr. Phillips, which were of considerable length, and showed a remarkable unanimity of opinion amongst the writers as to the desirability of some steps being taken to put an end to speculative and unnecessary issues of stamps.

Messrs. Whitfield King, of Ipswich, write : "We had already on our own initiative decided some time ago not to buy or sell any more speculative issues."

Mons. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, writes : "As regards the rubbish that comes in from all quarters and that will be death of Philately, I share your opinion that they ought not to be sold."

Mr. Senf (of the firm of Senf Bros.), of Leipsic, writes : "I, too, share your doubts as to the future of Philately. I am not aware if you know that

for many years past I have been of opinion that everything not unavoidably necessary should be rejected, and I have always borne this in mind when writing our postage stamp albums."

Mons. Maury, of Paris, writes: "I have always in my journal warmly spoken against these speculative stamps. . . . It would be very useful to have the assent of Editors of Albums that they will not provide spaces for these stamps."

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., of New York, write: "We think the subject worthy of serious consideration, and we certainly feel inclined to join you in the matter."

Messrs. C. H. Mekeel & Co., of St. Louis, U. S. A., write: "The future of Philately is certainly menaced by the issues of stamps continually being prepared for the benefit of collectors. . . . If four or five of the leading firms agree on a certain policy with regard to stamps of this character, we shall be glad to co-operate with them."

After some further discussion the above resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Buhl, and after some discussion was carried unanimously:

II. "That it is desired to form a representative Committee of the leading dealers and importers and of the Philatelic Press in Great Britain to co-operate with the Committee of the London Philatelic Society in considering the measures to be taken to prevent the issue of unnecessary stamps and surcharges, and to warn Collectors against purchasing them."

Various matters of detail in connection with this resolution were discussed, and ultimately postponed for consideration by the two Committees.

In response to questions, the Society's Committee explained the many obvious reasons which had actuated the members in suggesting the formation of separate committees, representing the "trade" and "collectors," rather than a joint Committee, and it was also pointed out that consultations could be held when required, and that emergency sub-committees could be appointed, if necessary, to deal with pressing matters.

The following further resolutions were then duly considered and unanimously agreed to:—

III. "That it should be the duty of the two Committees to enquire into the status of all future issues, and to decide what shall be classed as unnecessary or speculative, and to arrange for public notice being given of their decision in the Philatelic Press."

(Proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Nankivell.)

IV. "That the two Committees shall use their utmost efforts to secure the exclusion from all Journals, Catalogues, and Albums of all unnecessary issues."

(Proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Peckitt.)

V. "That with regard to existing issues the two Committees shall consult, and public notice shall be given of such stamps as may be agreed to be unnecessary."

(Proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Giwelb.)

Mr. C. J. Phillips then intimated that all members of the trade invited to or attending that meeting, together with other well-known stamp dealers and importers, would be asked to meet at the offices of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, on Friday the 10th of May, at 3 P. M., to consider the appointment of a representative committee of the trade.

The proceedings, which throughout had been most harmonious and enthusiastic, then terminated with a vote of thanks to the London Philatelic

Society and its special committee appointed to consider this subject, and to the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of such Committee.

I need add very little to this report. There was not a dissentient voice as to the absolute necessity of taking action. The main discussion turned on ways and means of getting to work. It will be noted that the resolutions carefully leave the details to be settled by the joint Committees. The question which will at once occur to everybody on reading the report will be why have two Committees? This was thoroughly gone into, and it was ultimately unanimously agreed that it would be better for dealers and collectors each to be represented by a separate committee, the collectors' committee being essentially a committee for making suggestions, and the dealers' committee one for inquiry and action. The two bodies will constantly confer with each other, and will, when necessary, take joint, or separate, action as may be deemed advisable. *The Financial News* commenting on the movement constitutes itself "the Devil's advocate" in the following editorial: "Those amiable and interesting cranks the philatelists, are going to take a step which will be regretted by one or two struggling States which have made greater profits out of their stamp issues than the legitimate demand for postage purposes would ever have brought in. A good many issues have been made in different parts of the world simply for sale to collectors; but the philatelists propose to refuse quotations—or, at least, to stop dealings—in stamps which have not been honestly intended for postal requirements. It is absurd to blame the poverty-stricken States which have aided their slender resources at the expense, of stamp collectors; for they have simply done what they could to satisfy a demand. The responsibility is all on the side of the collectors, who wanted postal "freaks" and eccentric issues, and our sympathy is all with the poor little countries who are to be deprived of this interesting means of earning an honest penny or two."

Therefore, I think I may already say that we have sounded the death knell of Speculative issues in this country. It now remains for collectors and dealers in other countries to follow suit, and so close the ranks for ever against the further sale of bogus stamps.

If the action of our Committees is backed up by the watchful co-operation of similar Committees in other countries it will be impossible for any Speculative issue, however well planned, to run the gauntlet. Some may escape into the Chronicle of New Issues, now and then, but they are certain to meet their fate before they can get into the albums.

The Nyassaland bogies have been exposed with a vengeance. They have turned out to be absolutely worthless, and now it is officially announced that in consequence of irregularities in the administration of the company the public prosecutor is to be set to work with the view of dissolving the company. The company has been the subject of unpleasant rumours for some time past. The Speculative Issue Joint Committee, if it had been in existence a few months ago, would have saved friend Brown from coming such a cropper as he has over his agency for such ineffable rubbish. As it is, it must have cost him a pretty penny returning the money for all the sales he must have affected, for he boomed them considerably; even in his April list they are still retained, though unpriced, hoping no doubt that they would yet be duly authorized. The latest news must have shaken his faith to the last degree. It is a scand-

alous shame that so good a fellow as Brown should have been made the scapegoat over the business; but it should convince him of the necessity for the protection which the Speculative Issues Committee is formed to afford.

The following telegram is going the round of the press :

MARITZBURG.—Old sixpenny stamps surcharged halfpenny, recently issued by the postal department, are becoming still more valuable. This morning there were buyers of 5s sheets at six guineas each. This afternoon these sheets were selling for £7. These stamps are being extensively dealt in on the streets throughout each day. The craze is increasing daily in intensity. A well-known citizen, who bought large numbers of these stamps when first issued, sold a lot yesterday, clearing a profit of over £500. Those he has left are valued at £1,800 estimated at present prices.

I have reason to believe that the attention of the home authorities will be directed to the speculation that has taken place in this stamp; as Natal is a Crown colony we may hear something further before long.

The following were the chief prices realized at a recent sale of postage stamps by Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper: France, a strip of six 1f, one *tête bêche*, £6; Ceylon, 4d rose, imperforate, £16; 8d brown, imperforate, £13; Labuan, provisional 6c on 16c red and blue, £10 10s; Canada, ½d rose, two strips of three on envelopes, £4 10s, a strip of six ½d rose on envelope £9, 6½d, green unused, £5 10s; Newfoundland, 6½d carmine vermilion used, £14; Nova Scotia, half a 6d green used as 3d, £3 10s; United States, 1869, a pair of 90c unused, £9; Trinidad, lithographed, 1d red, a pair, £3 17s 6d, 6d green, imperforate, £3 5s; Turks Island, 4d on 1s prune and 4d on 1d red, £4 12s 6d, 4d on 1d with inverted surcharge, £4 10s; Pacific Steam Navigation Company, one real blue, £4 12s 6d; Queensland, a pair of 2s 6d unused, £3 12s 6d, a pair of 5s unused, £3 12s 6d, a pair of 10s unused, £6, a pair of 20s unused, £4; Victoria, 2d lilac, fine background, £5; New South Wales, Sydney views, 1d red, £4 12s 6d, 2d blue, £3 12s 6d. The notable lot in these prices is the 4d imperforate Ceylon. In the sales of 1888-9 this stamp fetched an average of £5 11s 6d and it has been rising steadily ever since, till now it has reached the record figure of £16.

After all the alteration in the wagon in the central arms in the new design of stamps of the Transvaal, has been made. The two shafts have given place to the one shaft, or *disselboom*, as it is properly termed. The first delivery with two shafts was put into circulation, but the *disselboom* was introduced into the design before a second delivery was made and is now in circulation. As the two shaft wagon will be more or less scarce in time, those who collect Transvaal issues should see to it that their sets of the double shaft variety are complete in good time. The one shilling will be the scarcest.

Fleet street, as all places in the world has begun to turn out stamp curiosities in the shape of labels intended, so it is said, for local consumption in the Island of Madagascar. They emanate from a firm of advertisement agents. The inscription on one "Voamena," is said to be Fleet-Street—Malagasy for "Twopence." But it has led to the stamps being nick-named the "Whoa Emma" series.

May 14th.

The meeting of the Stamp Trade foreshadowed in the report of the meeting at the rooms of the London Philatelic Society has been held, and a representative committee has been formed to act in conjunction with the committee of the London Society. Mr. Gordon Smith has been appointed Secretary. A meeting of the joint committees is to be held on Friday the next. Those who have been shaking their very wise heads and fearing that the movement would open out into a lot of raving against all and sundry issues would do well to possess their souls in patience till they have the programme before them. Then they will learn that wisdom and sanity is not an exclusive possession, Neither collectors nor dealers are so bereft as to waste their precious time tilting Don Quixote style, at post office authorities who would simply put their fingers to their noses. The combination have the power to decree a ruinous silence which will effect a much more speedy reform than all the ranting against sinning post offices that some recommend. The committees will not condemn without good reason, and they are sufficiently representative of all interests to close the English market from this time forth and for ever against swindling issues.

Let collectors and dealers in other countries go and do likewise, and the profitable manufacture of bogus rubbish will be at an end before the year is out.

The effect of the movement is already apparent, for Mr. William Brown, who was inclined to doubt the possibility of giving practical effect to the outcry, and has therefore hung back, has now thrown in his lot with us in his last number of the *P. J. G. B.* His only doubt at present is that we may not be quite sure that we can boycott certain postal issues entirely, and yet be certain that some one will not keep a few up his sleeve. Now what the deuce will be the use of anyone keeping rubbish up his sleeve which is excluded from the catalogues and the albums? The objection, to be of any force, must infer that the joint committees are very likely to order a boycott of some really genuine issue. The committees are not at all likely to do anything of the sort. It is far more likely that, in their natural desire not to exclude any genuine postal issue, they will pass some things which should strictly be excluded, and which, eventually, may, on reconsideration, have to be excluded. But all doubtful stamps will have to establish their *bona fides*. Ah! say the doubters, but what are doubtful stamps? Doubtful stamps are those labels which engender suspicion. If you have a label offered you to do duty for an island described in the latest gazetteers as uninhabited you naturally want to know something more about those labels before you accept them. And if a dealer is offered a long set of new issues up to £25 labels at *half face* he is naturally suspicious. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that not a single swindle has been ever perpetrated upon collectors or dealers in the past in this matter of new issues connected with which there has not been enough to justify delay and enquiry, and that such delay and inquiry in the future will be the salvation of Philately.

Mr. Brown, who has been so badly bitten in the matter of Nyassa, announces in the May number of his journal his desire to recall all he has sold and return the money. Those who imagine that Mr. Brown has been a willing tool in the hands of greedy speculators never made a greater mistake. There is not a soul who knows him who would not say he is the last man for

that sort of business. Therefore it is no use girding at Brown as some seem inclined to do. He is the victim of an unfortunate business. When the criminal proceedings, which a Reuter's telegram announces are to be taken against the Co. by the Portuguese Government, have been opened, we shall probably hear more of the stamp issue and its *raison d'être*.

Grecians and Chilians are creeping into popularity.

Of Chilians I have recently met with two copies on what I believe to be laid paper, and last Friday I submitted them to a meeting of the London Philatelic Society. Friends Castle and Bacon shook their philatelic heads, and final judgment is withheld till I have submitted the specimens to an expert in the paper trade. In the meantime, it will be interesting to know whether any of your readers have met with other specimens. My copies are water-marked with the long 5 of the 1865 issue.

Like many others I am surprised that the beautiful issues of Greece have been so long neglected. They are full of interest, full of variety, and full of unsolved problems. They afford grand opportunities for shades of the most distinct and surprising variety; and they present the marked differences that distinguish engravers printings from crude local work with the same plates. And they are still very cheap.

As I write, I hear that a very fine and beautiful design has been approved for a new series of Greek stamps. The head of Hermes, copied from an ancient gold medal, takes the place of the one, as Brown's sprightly review put it, in a fancy hat *inconnu des anciens*, for internal communication, while for further travels Hermes is fastening on his sandals. There is also it seems a series of seven commemorative of the Olympian games, of high artistic merit.

The London Society's next work I am told is now well in hand; and we may expect to see the complete issue of the *magnum opus* on the African colonies before the year closes.

And some are asking, are we to have an Exhibition? I hope not this year, for the very tangible reason that an exhibition at end of a year does not bring in so many new members to the society as an exhibition at the beginning of a year, when the subscription commences.

The following questions put to the Postmaster General in the House of Commons last night, and the ministers reply will be read with interest.—

Mr. Henniker-Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he had observed an advertisement in *The Times* purporting to give from the "Post Office Guide" the rates of postage for "*The Times Atlas*" to the British colonies and dependencies, and also to the principal foreign countries of the world; whether he had noticed that there were 38 different rates of postage for the 74 countries in the list, based upon no common principle, most of them far exceeding the freightage paid upon a ton of merchandise, the charges being higher to our colonies than to foreign countries—for instance, to British Guiana 7s.6d. to Dutch Guiana 4s.6d., and to French Guiana 3s.11d.: to Cochin China (French), 4s. 8d.; to Hongkong (British), 5s. 10d.; to Egypt (under England) 5s., and to Massowah (Italy) 3s. 8d.: to Tunis (France), 3s. 1d.: to the Congo

Free State (Belgian) 3s. 5d., to the Gold Coast (British) 8s. 3d., to the Cameroons (German) 4s., and to French Congo 3s. 11d.; and, finally, to British New Guinea 8s. 3d., and to German New Guinea 4s. 10d.; and whether he would endeavor to arrange with the other members of the Postal Union for the establishment of a general parcel post (the United States being included in the scheme) at uniform rates, based as nearly as may be on the actual cost of transmission and delivery.

MR. A. MORLEY.—The advertisement to which the question no doubt refers, gives the cost of an 11lb. parcel sent by parcel post to various places abroad by British, colonial, or foreign services, or a combination of such, as the case may be. The endeavor of her Majesty's Government in entering some years ago on this service, of which it had no experience, was to fix the rates in accordance with the estimated expenses, with some margin to secure the State against loss. As experience has been gained, rates found to be more than duly profitable have been reduced, and the process is still going on. But the circumstances are so dissimilar in this country and foreign countries that, with every desire for a more uniform tariff for places abroad, I see very little likelihood of attaining entire uniformity. On the basis of expense such a tariff is simply impossible. One important difference between our system and that of the Postal Union is that we recognize the difference of cost as between light and heavy parcels, while the Union does not; hence, while a comparison of rates to foreign countries and colonies shows an advantage to foreign countries in regard to heavy parcels, it shows a great advantage to colonies on light parcels. A comparison of parcel post and freight rates would not be apposite, as the latter do not include collection, inland conveyance, Customs formalities, or delivery.

SIR J. LENG asked the Postmaster-General whether, on two occasions recently, the American mails made up in London on Saturdays had reached New York within a few hours of those made up on the preceding Wednesday. The hon. member also asked other questions on the same subject.

MR. A. MORLEY.—The answer to the first paragraph of the hon. member's question is "Yes;" and this is one of the minor drawbacks which occasionally qualify the public advantage of introducing such swift boats as the Campania and Lucania into a mail service. With regard to the second paragraph of the question. I am glad to be able to assure the House that there will not be every fortnight this year a practically simultaneous delivery at New York of the Wednesday and Saturday mails. As far as can be judged from the information in my hands, this is not likely to happen on many occasions in the next few months. Nevertheless, I have already called the attention of the contractors to the postal disadvantage resulting from the juxtaposition of slow and fast boats, and have ascertained from them that they have re-engined the Germanic with the view of securing a considerable acceleration by that vessel; and I have also obtained from them a promise to curtail the use of the slow boats as far as possible. The hon. member is doubtless aware that the arrangements for accelerating the American mail on Saturday, which were rendered possible by the Saturday half-holiday, have reduced by at least four hours the interval between the sailings of the Wednesday and Saturday packet.

CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

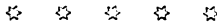
In order to be able to supply the subscribers to this work with the complete plates of the varieties of the stamps of the first issue of the Philippine Islands, we are in need of the following stamps which we desire to have

photographed. We shall be very thankful to any of our readers who may have any of these in their possession to send them to us by registered mail, and we shall, of course, be responsible for their full value until they are returned to the owners' hands.

- 1854 issue, 1 real blue, Nos. 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 34, 37.
 2 reales green, Nos. 29, 30.
 1859 issue, 5 cuartos red, block of 4 varieties.
 10 cuartos rose, block of 4 varieties.

NOTES.

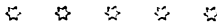
We illustrate below the Chilian provisional unpaid letter stamps chronicled some time ago.



Smith's Monthly Circular chronicles the 4 cent of the 1894 issue of Sarawak imperforate horizontally.



The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* states that unpaid letter stamps of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 paras are to be issued in Servia, and also postal cards, with border, of 5 and 10 paras, single and reply, and letter cards of 5 and 10 paras.



L'Echo de la Timbrologie notes that copies of the current 5 and 20c France have been found with the paper colored on the back. The 75 centimes of French Guinea has also been seen with paper colored on both sides.



Below we illustrate the watermark of the Hankow stamps chronicled in April.



Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10 pfennige of Germany with a dot on each side of the central branch of the T in REICHSPOST. This is due merely to a slight break on the plate.



We have seen two horizontal rows of the 1 cent brown, of the 1894 issue of Salvador, imperforate horizontally between.



Dr. B. M. Feldmann has shown us the 2 cent claret of the 1892 issue of

the United States without shading under the shield. The 2 cent green of the 1887 issue exists in the same way.



We have seen two horizontal rows of the 2 centavo brown, of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, imperforated horizontally in the centre.



According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the State of Santander will shortly issue a 5 centavo stamp of a new design.



Mr. A. L. Townsend has shown us a vertical pair of the 25 cent Power of Attorney of the U. S. imperforate horizontally.



Mr. L. M. Libbey informs us that he has a 2 cent lake playing card stamp of the United States rouletted at top and bottom but imperforate at sides. The period is also missing between "August" and "1894."



We have seen the 15c on 25c unpaid letter stamp of Martinique with red surcharge with the surcharge inverted and "TIMBRE POSTE" under "MARTINIQUE"

"15
MARTINIQUE" also with surcharge inverted with 15 at top
TIMBRE POSTE";

and without "TIMBRE POSTE" "15
MARTINIQUE."



Mr. R. B. Leefe informs us that he has the 1 penny red of the 1892 issue of Tonga and the 1 penny blue of the same date surcharged G. F. B., both cut diagonally and used as ½ penny.



Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste states that on account of the continual decline in the currency, the stamps of Indo-China will probably be surcharged with the value in cents and piastres.



L'Echo de la Timbrologie mentions that it is contemplated to change the colors of the current Austrian stamps and to issue unpaid letter stamps, of the same type as the current issue, of the values of 2, 6 and 7 kreuzer.



According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Belgium is about to issue unpaid letter stamps of 5, 50 centimes and 1 franc.



Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that it is likely that on the occasion of the revival of the Olympic games in Greece a set of special stamps and cards will be issued for use during the festivities.

A more senseless issue it would be difficult to imagine and we recommend that these stamps be left severely alone.



Mr. J. N. Luff has shown us the 2 pence of the 1892 issue of British Bechuanaland with double surcharge one over the other.

We have seen the 1 penny of the 1864 issue of Tasmania perforated 10 with double perforation at bottom, and the 2 pence perforated 11½ with double perforation at right side and bottom.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Messrs. Makins & Co., have shown us a vertical pair of the current 1 candareen of China imperforate in the center.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that letter sheets of 3 and 12½ cents—single and reply—are shortly to be issued in the Netherlands.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain mentions that the dies used for stamping envelopes to order in Great Britain have been changed, with the exception of the 10 pence. The 6 pence is a new die without any circles for the date, and the 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 pence and the 1 shilling have the circles filled.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen two vertical rows of the 2 centavos vermilion of the 1894 issue of Nicaragua imperforate vertically between, and two horizontal rows of the 20 centavos red of the same issue imperforate horizontally between.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The stamps of the French offices in China and in Morocco are now surcharged in vermilion instead of carmine.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Our European contemporaries have just discovered that the 1 penny envelope of the Leeward Islands exists in size 120x95 mm. (square) chronicled by us in July, 1891.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Paez informs us that the following quantities of Peruvian stamps were surcharged with portrait of Morales Bermudes:

1c orange,	175,164
1c green,	516,823
2c carmine,	631,057
2c mauve,	883,260
2c vermilion and black	543,127
5c blue	71,980*
5c blue black,	499,615*
10c green,	1,568,160
50c green,	76,485
50c rose and black,	3,000*
1s blue and black,	1,000*

*Exhausted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Joseph Rechert sends us the following list of the varieties of the Columbian issue of envelopes.

With dot with Meridian.		Without dot with Meridian.	
1 cent	P. Q.	1 cent	A. Q. N. R.
2 cents	P. Q. R. I.	2 cents	A. P. Q. N. R. G. H. I.
5 cents	P. Q. R. G. H. I.	5 cents	Q. P. R.
10 cents		10 cents	G. H. I.

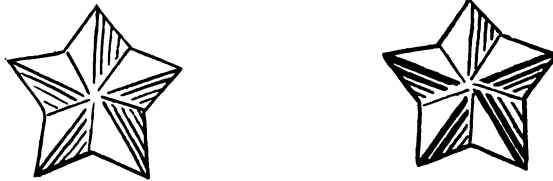
With dot without Meridian.		Without dot without Meridian.	
1 cent	A. P. Q. N. R.	1 cent	
2 cents	P. Q. R.	2 cents	H. G.
5 cents	Q. R. G. I. H.	5 cents	Q. G.
10 cents			

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Mandel has shown us the secret marks of the Continental Banknote Co. on the 2 cent, the 24 cent and the 90 cent stamps.



In the 2 cent it consists of a small diagonal line in the scroll at the left of the s of "u. s."



In the 24c it consists in the thickening of some of the lines of shading in the right star in the upper label. In the 90c stamp the upper right corner



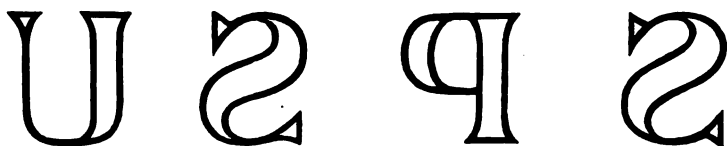
star has been treated in a similar manner.

Mr. H. E. Deats has shown us an unknown local in the shape of a 2c value of the California Penny Post.

Mr. J. K. Schuh has shown us the 3c of the 1856 issue on thin horizontally laid paper.

Mr. John N. Luff has shown us the 90c carmine of the 1872 issue on vertically ribbed paper.

We have seen the 2 cent stamp of the current issue printed on water-marked paper, its appearance being due to the counterfeiting which was discovered recently. Mr. M. A. Young informs us that the 1 and the 10 cent values have also been issued. The watermark consists of the letters "U S P S" in double line capitals 16 mm. high repeated in the sheet, as per the following diagram of a quarter sheet.



P S U S P S U S P
 S U S P S U S P S
 U S P S U S P S U
 S P S U S P S U S
 P S U S P S U S P
 S U S P S U S P S
 U S P S U S P S U
 S P S U S P S U S
 P S U S P S U S P
 S U S P S U S P S

As will be seen from the diagram, there are only 9 letters horizontally covering the space of ten stamps and one border, and ten letters vertically covering the space of ten stamps and one border. This watermark has been found on the stamps with triangle I, II, III.

Mr. Frank P. Brown has shown us the current 1c wrapper the stamp of which is printed in dark blue.

Adhesive stamps.

- 1856 issue.
- Perforated.
- Horizontally laid paper.
- 3c red
 - 1872 issue.
 - Perforated.
- 2c brown with secret mark
- 24c purple with secret mark
- 90c carmine with secret mark
 - 1873 issue.
 - Perforated.
 - Ribbed paper.
- 90c carmine
 - 1895.
 - Watermarked "U. S. P. S." repeated in horizontal rows.
 - Perforated.
- 1c ultramarine
- 2c rose, triangle type 1
- 2c rose, triangle type 2
- 2c rose, triangle type 3
- 10c dark green

Triangle type 1, the lines cross the triangle in its entire width and are of the same thickness as the horizontal lines of the groundwork.

Triangle type II, the lines also cross the triangle in its entire width but are thinner than the lines of the groundwork.

Triangle type III, the lines do not cross the frame of the triangle and are thinner than those in the groundwork.

Triangle I and III were illustrated in last month's journal.

Local stamp.

California Penny Post Co.



2c blue

AUSTRIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a number of perforations of the 1883 issue; some of these are already noted in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors; we mention below those not yet catalogued by us.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 9.
2kr brown and black
3kr green and black
5kr rose and black

Perforated 9x9½.
2kr brown and black
3kr green and black

Perforated 10.
*2kr brown and black

Perforated 10x10½.
2kr brown and black
3kr green and black

1okr blue and black
2okr gray and black
5okr violet and black

1okr blue and black

*2okr gray and black

N.B.—Those marked * are not given in the *Monthly Journal's* list.

BENIN.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current 1, 2, 3, 4, 40 and 60 centimes unpaid letter stamps of the French colonies surcharged Benin (without accent) in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.



1c black, black surcharge
2c " " "
3c " " "
40c " " "
60c " " "

BRAZIL.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, postal cards of 40 reis have been issued with the instructions “Neste lado só ó endereço,” in small thick type measuring 30x1 mm. Envelopes have also been issued with the letters of the word “reis” closer together. At the time of going to press we receive from Mr. Nielsen, a 40 reis Post Card, issued on April 30th, with stamp of the same type as the current 10 reis adhesive; the face of the card is deep buff, and the reverse pale buff, blue ruled. Messrs. Bruck & Nielsen also send us a 200 reis Letter Card issued on the same day, with stamp of the same type as the current adhesive of the same value; the face is lavender and inside pale buff, blue ruled.

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size 160x91 mm.

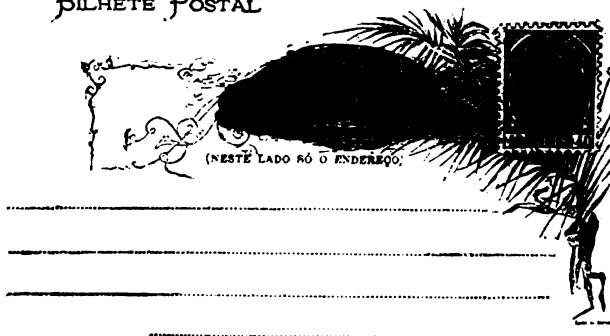
100r red

Size 133x107 mm.

100r red

Postal cards.

BILHETE POSTAL

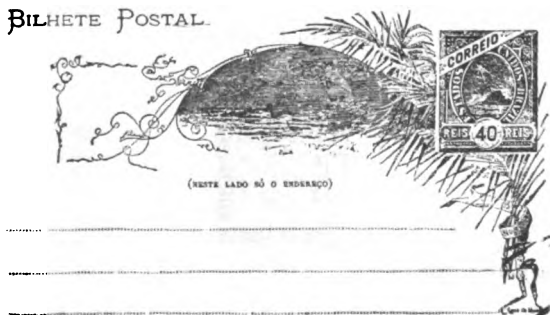


Brazil

40r red and ultramarine, *white*

40r red and blue, *yellowish*

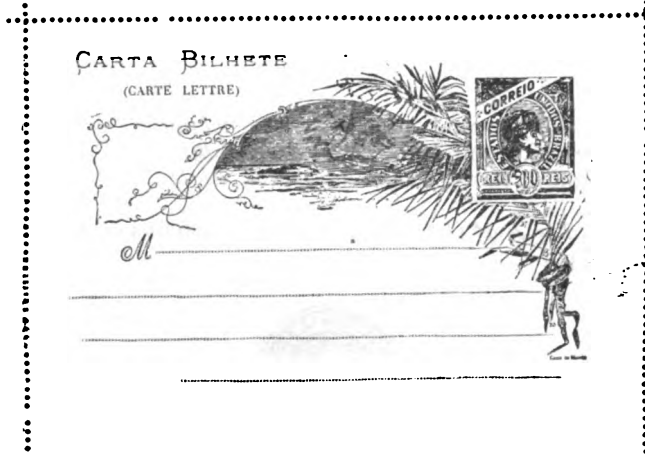
BILHETE POSTAL



Brazil

40r green and dark ultramarine, *deep buff*

Letter card.



2000 orange, black and deep ultramarine, lavender Perf. I.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—We copy the following from *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* :

“We have received from Mr. Maunder a set of stamps, etc., that are to be used in this colony. The design consists of the arms and supporters (two negroes) and motto below in center, and printed in black. Above are two scrolls, the upper one solid, inscribed ‘POSTAGE’ & ‘REVENUE,’ the other white and inscribed ‘BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.’ The lower values have the values in small squares in bottom corners, while the higher values (2/6 and over) are larger and have the value in words at bottom.

“The Registered Envelopes are of the old shape, with flap at right side, and have the ‘R’ in an oval at left with inscription ‘BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE’ at top above the usual instructions. The stamp is oval and with the arms in center and above the name, as on the front, with ‘REGISTRATION FOUR PENCE’ in a scroll below.

“The Post Cards have the Royal Arms at top with ‘POST’-‘CARD’ to right or left, with the name in a scroll in two lines. The two lower values have the word ‘INTERNAL’ below the name, and the higher value ‘EXTERNAL.’ There is on the outside of the card a frame consisting of a continuous black line, then a blank line, and the extreme edge is yellow.

“The stamps appear to be lithographed, are unwatermarked and perforated 14.”

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

- 1p black
- 2p black and green
- 4p black and orange
- 6p black and blue
- 1sh black and rose
- 2sh 6p black and violet
- 3sh black and yellow
- 5sh black and olive
- £1 black and orange
- £10 black and vermillion
- £25 black and blue green

Registration envelopes.

Size F.

4p blue, *white*

Size H2.

4p blue, *white**Postal cards.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p black and yellow, stamp black and yellow, *white*1p black and yellow, stamp black and yellow, *white*2p black and yellow, stamp black and yellow, *white*

CANADA.—*The Post Office* states that the current 1 cent wrapper is now issued on yellow paper.

Wrapper.

1c slate on yellow paper.

CEYLON.—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge has sent us a 5c wrapper the issue of which was heralded last month.

Wrapper.

Size 155x335 mm.

5c orange brown on brown manila

COSTA RICA.—We have seen the 2 centavos of the 1883 issue and the 10 centavos of the 1887 issue surcharged horizontally *Guanacaste*

Guanacaste.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

2c carmine

10c orange

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Mr. C. A. Bornn has sent us a just issued, provisional 10 cent stamp made by surcharging the current 50 cent stamp horizontally in three lines, 10—CENTS—1895.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated

Watermarked a Crown.

10c on 50c mauve, black surcharge

FERNANDO PO.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current 1 and 5 centimos stamps have been surcharged "Habilitado para correos 50 cent. pta." in blue.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

50c on 1c green, blue surcharge

50c on 5c blue " "

FINLAND.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the following uncatalogued perforations of the 1875-81 issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11x12 1/2.

2p gray

5p orange

10p brown

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the issue of a 3 pesa reply card made by surcharging the stamps on the current 5pf reply card of Germany "3 PESA."

Postal card.

3px3p on 5pfx5pf green, black surcharge, buff

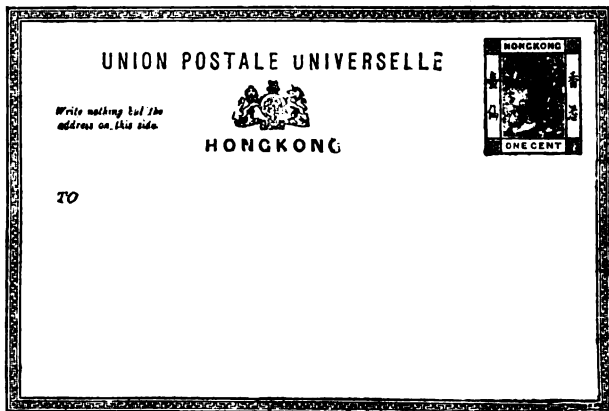
HORTA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that a 20 reis postal card has been issued.

Postal card.

20r mauve, buff

HONGKONG.—Mr. C. J. Reed sends us the four cent Postal card which, since the first of May, is issued on pale buff card.

Postal card.



4c slate, pale buff

ICELAND.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that a 50 aur official stamp has been issued.

Official stamp.



Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

50a violet

Bussahir State.—This State, the geographical position of which is probably known to most of our readers, although we have been unable to find it on any map, has just issued some stamps, samples of which have been sent us by Messrs. Basakhee Ram Hurdial ; each stamp has a monogram formed of the letters *rs* in ornamented type.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 7.

Horizontally laid paper.

½a slate, monogram red
 1a red " violet
 2a yellow " green

8a red brown, monogram violet
 12a green " red
 1r blue " red

Wove paper.

4a lilac, monogram red

ITALY.—The official postal card is now dated "93," instead of "91," and has an inscription at top in French "Carte Postale Italie." The words "*Provincia di* " have been suppressed and the inscription at the left has been lengthened by the addition of the words "*della presente.*"

Official postal card.

10c carmine, *straw*

LOURENCO MARQUES.—We have received a series of the stamps of the now current colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.



Various perforations.

5r yellow
 10r reddish violet
 15r chocolate
 20r lavender
 25r green
 50r light blue

Newspaper stamps.

75r carmine
 80r yellow green
 100r brown, *buff*
 150r carmine, *rose*
 200r dark blue, *blue*
 300r dark blue, *buff*



Various perforations.

2½r brown

LUXEMBURG.—We have seen the 10 centimes of the 1892 issue perforated 11½x11, and the 12½ centimes of the same issue perforated 11. We have received the 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 centimes of the new type; the same have also been issued surcharged S. P.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11½x11.
 10c carmine
 Perforated 11.
 12½c slate blue



Perforated 12½.
 1c pale violet
 2c brown
 4c olive yellow
 5c green
 10c carmine

Official stamps.

Surcharged S. P. in black.

Perforated 12½.

1c pale violet
 2c brown
 4c olive yellow
 5c green
 10c carmine

MEXICO.—The current 3 centavos postal card for the interior has also been issued on buff card. We wonder if this is also by error. They certainly seem to be especially careless in Mexico in the manufacture of their postal cards.

We have received a 2 centavos wrapper of the same design as the 1 centavo chronicled last month ; the wrapper also has the error "Fajilla."

Wrappers.

ESTA FAJILLA SIRVE PARA IMPRESOS CUYO PESO NO EXCEDA DE 100 GRAMOS

SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO



FAJILLA PARA IMPRESOS.

Señor

ESTADO DE _____



SERVICIO INTERIOR

Manila paper.

Size 250x82 mm.

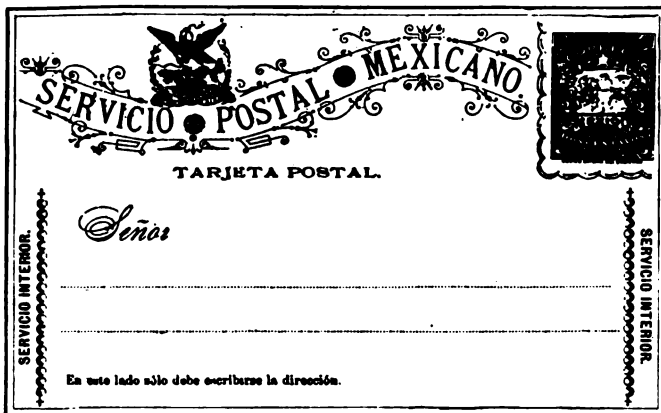
2c carmine, stamp carmine

2c rose " "

Variety:

Senor instead of Senor (broken "r").

Postal card.



3c brown, carmine impression, buff, 8 varieties.

NETHERLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a long list of perforations of the stamps of the 1882-85 issue; nine tenths of these are mentioned in the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors; we note below those not catalogued by us:

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11x12.

10c carmine

Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

5c ultramarine

20c green

Perforated 11 1/2 x 12 1/2.

1/2c rose

1c green

2c yellow

2 1/2c violet

5c ultramarine

Perforated 12 1/2 x 13.

1/2c rose

- 1c green
2c yellow
2½c violet
5c ultramarine

NEW ZEALAND.—Mrs. John A. Hartog has sent us the new ½ penny newspaper stamp.

Newspaper stamp.



Perforated 10.
Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

½p black

NORWAY.—*Le Timbre-Poste* has found the 2 skilling of the 1857 issue on laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.

1857 issue.



Perforated.
White laid paper.

2sk yellow

PERSIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following perforations which are not in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors:

Adhesive stamps.

August, 1876.



Perforated 10½x11 and vice versa.
5s black and rose
10s black and blue

Perforated $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
 5s black and rose
 February, 1879.



Perforated 12×13 .
 5kr blue and black
 Perforated $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
 1k brown and black
 June, 1881.



Lithographed.
 Perforated 12×13 .
 5c purple
 10c carmine
 1882.
 Perforated 12×13 .
 10c carmine

PERU—We have received from Piura a set of five provisional stamps issued on the occasion of the last revolution. They are of different designs and lithographed on white wove paper, each surcharged in vermilion with double circle and inscribed "PROVISORIO 5 (10, 20, 50 or 100) CENTAVOS."

Adhesive Stamps.
 Provisional issue.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 5c green, vermilion surcharge
 10c vermilion " "
 20c brown " "



50c ultramarine, vermilion surcharge



1s red, vermilion surcharge

PORTO RICO.—*L'Avenir des Timbres-Poste* states that the 3 centavos is now issued in bluish green.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.
3c bluish green

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—We have received a series of stamps of the now current colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.



Various perforations.
1 1/2r black
4 1/2r bistre
6r green
1t light blue

2t rose
4t blue

8t violet

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE.—We have received the new stamps of the regulation type.

Adhesive stamps.



Various perforations.

- 5r yellow
- 10r reddish lilac
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r green
- 50r light blue
- 75r carmine
- 80r yellow green
- 100r brown, *buff*
- 150 carmine, *rose*
- 200r dark blue, *blue*
- 300r dark blue, *buff*

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The 3 pence of the new type—a prairie wagon with a pole—has been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



- Perforated 12½.
- 3p violet

SPAIN.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* chronicles the 15 centesimos of the current type having been printed in pale yellow for official use.

Official stamp.



- Perforated.
- 15c yellow

SURINAM.—The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 20 and 25 cent unpaid letter stamps of the new type.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.



Perforated.

20c	lilac and black,	type 1
20c	" " " "	2
20c	" " " "	3
25c	" " " "	1
25c	" " " "	2
25c	" " " "	3

SWITZERLAND.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* mentions the discovery of a 10 centime envelope watermarked with the numerals "10," 47 mm. high, instead of the regular watermark (a cross surrounded by 22 stars and four "10"). This envelope was canceled "Rarogne 15 Mars 1875."
Envelope.



Watermarked large numeral "10."
10c rose, white paper

TASMANIA.—Mr. G. Johnson informs us that not only the 1 penny card of the 1889 was used in 1892, for the provisional 1½ penny, but that also 95 cards of the first issue were employed.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

1px ½p rose and vermillion, buff

Variety:

Ornament in the upper frame, next to the right corner ornament is inverted.

VICTORIA.—We have received the 2 shillings of the current series of unpaid letter stamps.

Unpaid letter stamp.



Perforated 12 ½.
2sh green and red

REPRINTS OF THE ROMAGNA STAMPS.

This month in the part, of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, relating to the stamps of Romagna, we catalogue a set of reprints of these stamps, on the authority of Mr. J. B. Moens and Dr. Kalckhoff; at the time, however, we were not able to describe them, as we had not seen any, but since, and just at the moment of going to press, we have received a couple of sets.

After a close and careful examination, we have come to the conclusion, that, in our humble opinion, there are, so far, no reprints of the stamps of Romagna, as, to our mind the so called reprints are only photo-lithographic copies of the genuine, and consequently we have to withdraw them from our Catalogue. In support of our theory we shall give a minute description of the stamps in question.

The sizes and colors of the so called reprints are as follows :

- 1/2b., intense black on deep yellow, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21$ mm.
- 1b., intense black on pearl gray, $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22$ mm.
- 2b., intense black, on orange yellow, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 20\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
- 3b., intense black on dark green, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- 4b., intense black on pale fawn, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 5b., intense black on lilac, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 6b., intense black on green, $18 \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 8b., intense black on blue, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 20b., intense black on blue, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

In all these stamps the R and A and sometimes the R, A and N of FRANCO are joined at the bottom, also the T and A of POSTALE are joined in most copies.

The letters of the inscriptions are blurred, the top and bottom strokes being quite thick.

The ornaments in the corners are so blurred as to obliterate almost entirely the Y shaped ornaments between the balls.

The small dots, which in the genuine surround the corner ornaments, are in most instances either absent or joined to the balls.

The lines forming the frame of the inner rectangle are irregular and thicker than in the genuine.

In most of these so called reprints one or more of the letters are broken, as in the 1 baj. where the O of FRANCO and the A of POSTALE are broken at the top; in the 20 baj. the dot under the R, between the two lines of the bottom frame, is also missing.

In all imitations made by a photographic process, the size generally differs, the lines lose their sharpness and regularity, small details are generally lost, and the general appearance is muddy and indistinct; these are just the differences which we have noticed between the so called reprints and the genuine, and unless some satisfactory proof to the contrary is given to us, we must adhere to our opinion.

AUCTION SALES.

The close of the Auction season for 1894-95 is marked by the sale of the extraordinary collection of United States envelopes formed by the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, of Yorkshire, England, which was disposed of on May 27th and 28th by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, in connection with a

choice lot of United States and foreign stamps received from various parties. As the number of collectors of entire United States envelopes is rather limited, the general impression seemed to prevail that the sale of so many envelopes at one time would lead to a general slaughter, but we are happy to say that no such experience resulted and that taken as a whole the prices realized must be extremely satisfactory to the executors of Mr. Harrison's estate. The collections of envelopes realized \$6,425, and the miscellaneous lots added to the collection \$2,145.

We present herewith a list of the envelopes which realized \$10 and over and it may be noticed in some instances that there are great differences between different specimens of the same number, resulting from slight differences in condition, which, of course, brought about the most spirited competition on the choicest specimens.

It will be observed that the prices for unused United States stamps are still advancing, and each succeeding auction sale justifies the prediction that the next year or two will be marked by a still greater advance in all directions for these stamps. They are only just beginning to be appreciated, and our collectors will be wise to seize every opportunity that presents itself to complete their sets of stamps of their own country.

ISSUE OF 1853.

3c red on white, curved label, die 2a, ladies note (H. No. ½), a superb unused specimen,	\$116 00
A beautiful used specimen of the same,	50 00
3c red on buff, broad straight label, die 1, full letter (H. No. 5) a perfect specimen of a used envelope,	11 00
3c red on white, narrow curved label, die 2a, full letter horizontal vergures (H. No. 6½), uncanceled,	12 50
3c red on white, octagon ends, die 2b, full letter (H. No. 8), used,	15 50
Another fine copy of the same,	20 00
Still another,	27 50
3c red on white, curved label, die 2d, full letter, shape C, (H. No. 14), uncanceled,	52 00
10c green on white, narrow label, (H. No. 22), unused,	30 00
Another very fine copy of same,	23 50
Another one,	15 50
Still another,	10 00
Another one,	13 50
Another,	12 00
Still another,	12 50

ISSUE OF 1857-60.

1c blue on pale orange, full letter, shape D, (H. No. 29½), no watermark, very fine, uncanceled,	15 50
Another one,	16 50
1c blue on orange, full letter, shape G, (H. No. 30½), uncanceled,	20 00
1c blue on dark buff, full letter, shape M, (H. No. 31½), die 12a, ungummed, very fine, unused,	76 00
Another one, gummed, flap had been removed but pasted on again, used,	
Another one, very fine, used,	

1x3c on white, ordinary letter, shape N. (H. No. 37), dies 9c and 12a, very fine, unused,	34 00
Another one, very fine, used,	17 50
Another one, dies 9a and 9b, very fine, unused,	24 00
1x3c on buff, ordinary letter, shape N, (H. No. 37½), dies 9c and 12c very fine, unused,	15 00
Another one,	14 50
1x3c on white, full letter, shape A, (H. No. 40), dies 9c and 12a, very fine, unused,	11 25
Another one, with Wells, Fargo & Co's. frank, unused,	22.00
1x3c on buff, full letter, shape A, dies 9d and 12a, very fine, uncan- celled,	14 50
Another one,	16 50
1x3c on white, full letter, shape M, (H. Nos. 42), dies 9a and 12c, fine, uncancelled,	52 00
10c green on white, full letter, shape A, (H. No. 44), unused,	111 00
10c green on buff, ordinary letter, shape A, (H. No. 45), superb speci- men, unused,	33 00
6c red on white, official, shape B, (H. No 46), unused,	27 00
Another one,	19 50
6c red on buff, official, shape B, (H. No. 47), magnificent specimen, unused,	35 50
1c blue on white laid paper, wrapper, (H. No. No. 48½), die 12c, watermarked, very fine, unused,	18 00
Another one,	13 50
1c blue on orange, wrapper, (H. No. 49¼), die 12c, on laid paper, un- watermarked, very fine, unused,	14 00
1c blue on orange, wrapper, (H. No. 49½), die 12c, on wove paper, unwatermarked, very fine, unused,	12 00

ISSUE OF 1861.

2c black on straw, "U. S. Postage", die 2, full letter, shape G, very fine, unused,	24.00
Another one, slightly damaged,	11 50
2c black on orange, "U. S. Postage," full letter, shape G, die 2, (H. No. 58), very fine, uncancelled,	52 00
3c pink on orange, full letter, (not in Horner), unwatermarked, very fine, uncancelled,	76 00
3c pink on white, extra letter, (H. No. 67), very fine, cancelled,	15 00
3c pink on white, extra letter, (H. No. 67¼), unwatermarked, very fine, uncancelled,	51 00
3c pink on buff, extra letter, (H. No. 68), very fine, unused,	20 00
3c pink on orange, extra letter, (not in Horner), unwatermarked, very fine, unused,	86 00
6c on white, shape K, (H. No. 70½), very fine, unused,	51 00
6c on white, shape K, (H. No. 70½), very fine, unused, specimen,	18 25
6c on white, shape K, (H. No. 70½), very fine, unused, cancelled,	61 00
6c on white, shape K, (H. No. 78), very fine, unused,	10 50
6c on salmon, (H. No. 80), very fine, unused,	33 00
6c on straw, (H. No. 81), very fine, unused,	10 50
	10 50

ISSUE OF 1864.

2c black on straw, full letter, shape A, (H. No. 88½), fine, uncancelled, 26 00

ISSUE OF 1870 (Reay Issue).

1c blue on white, ordinary letter, shape S, (H. No. 127), unused, 26 00
 2c brown on amber, ordinary letter, shape S, (H. No. 134), unused, 11 25
 3c green on white, ordinary letter, shape S, (H. No. 139), unused, 26 00
 3c green on amber, ordinary letter, blue lined, paper almost 3rd quality, (not in Horner), unused, 10 50
 3c green on cream, ordinary letter, blue lined, (H. No. 144), uncancelled, 17 00
 Another one, 11 00
 3c green on white, full letter, blue lined, (H. No. 157), used, 15 00
 10c black on white, full letter, (H. No. 165), unused, 12 50
 3c green on white, extra letter, shape R, (H. No. 169½), used, 15 50
 3c green on amber, extra letter, shape R, (H. No. 170½), used, 19 50
 3c green on white, extra letter, shape S, (H. No. 173), unused, 17 00
 3c green on cream, extra letter, shape S, (H. No. 175), unused, 18 00
 Another one, with horizontal laid lines, 15 50

WAR DEPARTMENT.

3c dark red on amber, extra letter, (H. No. 226), uncancelled, 42 00
 3c dark red on cream, extra letter, (H. No. 227), uncancelled, 44 00
 10c dark red on white, official, (H. No. 233), very fine, unused, 30 00
 Another one with stamp a shade lighter, 27 00
 10c bright red on white, official, (H. No. 233), uncancelled, 30 00

ISSUE OF 1874 (Plimpton Issue).

3c die A, on amber, full letter, round gum, (H. No. 281½), uncancelled, 13 00
 3c die A, on cream, full letter, round gum, (H. No. 282½) uncancelled, 12 75
 5c die C, on cream, official, (not in Horner), uncancelled, 15 50
 2c vermilion, die A, on manila, wrapper, (H. No. 395), in superb condition, uncancelled, 55 00
 2c vermilion, die B, on manila, wrapper, (H. No. 396½), marked specimen, 41 00

ENVELOPES REPRINTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

3c die A, on amber 3rd, ordinary letter, (H. No. 399), unused, 14 00
 3c die A, on amber 3rd, full letter, shape T, (H. No. 401), uncancelled, 12 00
 3c die A, on amber 3rd, full letter, shape U, (H. No. 402), uncancelled, 16 00
 3c die A, on amber 3rd, extra letter, (H. No. 406), uncancelled, 16 50
 3c die B, on amber 3rd, extra letter, (H. No. 407), uncancelled, 17 25

WAR DEPARTMENT.

1c on amber, full letter, (H. No. 426½), marked specimen,	26 00
10c on amber, full letter, (H. No. 438), superb specimen, unused,	49 00
12c on amber, official, (H. No. 456), uncanceled,	19 00
15c on amber, official, (H. No. 458), uncanceled,	28 00
30c on amber, official, (H. No. 465), uncanceled,	29 00
12c on amber, extra official, (H. No. 465), uncanceled,	20 50
15c on amber, extra official, (H. No. 467), uncanceled,	25 00
30c on amber, extra official, (H. No. 469), uncanceled,	40 00

ISSUE OF 1878 (Plimpton & Morgan issue).

3c green on blue, commercial, unwatermarked, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	12 50
---	-------

WAR DEPARTMENT.

War, 12c on cream, official, (H. No. 654), uncanceled,	11 00
“ 15c on cream, official, (H. No. 606), uncanceled,	12 75
“ Another one, uncanceled,	12 10
“ 30c on cream, official, (H. No. 608), uncanceled,	21 00

ISSUE OF 1870, Star Watermark.

1c on amber, note, (H. No. 625½), uncanceled,	21 00
2c red, die D, on white, ordinary letter, (H. No. 629½), very fine, uncanceled,	21 50
Another one, envelope addressed, but stamp uncanceled,	17 00
6c red on fawn, commercial, (H. No. 658½), marked Specimen,	10 50
3c green, die C, on white, extra letter, (H. No. 662), unused,	20 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Dept., 3c on white, extra letter, (H. No. 706), uncanceled,	38 00
Post Office Dept., 6c on white, extra letter, (H. No. 708), uncanceled,	38 00

ISSUE OF 1883 (with 82 watermark).

3c green on blue, full letter, (H. No. 729), uncanceled,	13 50
--	-------

ISSUE OF OCTOBER, 1883.

2c brown on white, extra letter, (H. No. 799), uncanceled,	20 00
--	-------

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1884.

2c red on blue, ordinary letter, (H. No. 910), uncanceled,	13 75
2c red on white, commercial, (H. No. 916), uncanceled,	32 00
2c lake on white, commercial, (H. No. 917), uncanceled,	11 00
Another one,	10 00

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1st, 1886.

10c yellow on white, official, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	13 50
---	-------

10c yellow on amber, official, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	21 00
90c carmine on blue, extra official, 82 watermark, (not in Horner), un-	
canceled,	10 50
4c green on blue, legal, (not in Horner), uncanceled,	13 50

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1887.

2c green on manila, die A, full letter, (H. No. 1058), unused,	80 00
2c green on manila, die A, full letter, (H. No. 1059), uncanceled,	85 00
1c on blue, the rejected or so-called Tiffany die, commercial, (not in	
Horner), uncanceled,	26 00
2c green on blue, die A, extra letter, (H. No. 1086), envelope addressed	
and opened at top, but uncanceled,	26 00

SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.

UNITED STATES.

Providence, 1846, 10c black, with full margins on both sides, full gum,	
uncanceled,	22 00
St. Louis, 1845, 5c black, die C, fine margins, lightly canceled, paper	
slightly creased before printing, beautiful specimen,	160 00
St. Louis, 1845, 10c black, die A, large margins, lightly canceled, very	
fine,	80 00
1847, 10c black, with part of original gum, very fine, uncanceled,	13 00
1851, 5c brown, with full gum, large margins, very fine, uncanceled,	36 00
1851, 5c pale yellow brown, good margins, part of original gum ; it is	
possible that this is a proof, but the color has been re-	
cognized as having been legitimately issued ; uncanceled,	16 00
1851, 10c green, fine margins, full gum, uncanceled,	12 50
1856, 5c brown, with full ornaments, uncanceled,	10 25
1856, 5c red brown, a perfectly centered specimen, with original gum,	
uncanceled,	28 00
1856, 90c blue, without gum, fine specimen, uncanceled,	12 70
1868, 3c rose, embossing covering the entire stamp, not well centered,	
but a fine specimen, canceled,	11 00
1868, 90c blue, grill 9x13, full gum, not exactly centered but a very	
fine specimen, uncanceled,	20 50
Another one, without gum, marginal stamp without perforation at	
right side, uncanceled,	17 00
1869, 24c green and purple, full gum, evenly centered, very fine, un-	
canceled,	18 00
1869, 90c black and carmine, full gum, evenly centered, a beautiful	
specimen, uncanceled,	27 50
1875, re-issue of 1869, 15c brown and blue, full gum, very fine, un-	
canceled,	10 25
1875, re-issue of 1869, 24c green and purple, without gum, very fine,	
uncanceled,	10 25
1875, re-issue of 1869, 24c green and purple, full gum, very fine, un-	
canceled,	11 00
1875, re-issue of 1869, 30c blue and carmine, without gum, very fine,	
uncanceled,	13 75
Another one, full gum, uncanceled,	15 00

1875, re-issue of 1869, 90c black and carmine, full gum very fine, uncancelled,	26 00
Another one, full gum, but not exactly centered, very fine, uncancelled,	20 25
1870, embossed, 7c vermilion, full gum, evenly centered, extra fine, uncancelled,	11 50
Carrier stamp, 1842, 3c blue on glazed paper, fine margins, light cancellation, very fine,	13 00
Justice, 30c full gum, almost evenly centered, uncancelled,	14 00
Justice, 90c well centered, full gum, uncancelled,	28 50
Medicine stamp, Fleming Bros., 1c black, Liver Pills, slightly scraped along the upper margin, uncancelled,	30 00
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 2c green, lightly cancelled,	240 00

FOREIGN.

Canada, 1858, perforated, 6p lilac, perforation missing in right upper and right lower corners, uncancelled,	26 00
Labuan, 1880, 6c on 16c blue, type A2, cancelled, very fine,	72 00
Mauritius, 1858, 2p blue, fillet head, type A5, stamp has been repaired in two places, but presents the appearance of an absolutely perfect specimen, cancelled,	49 00
Montserrat, 1884, watermark Crown and C A, 4p blue, cancelled,	21 00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4p orange, slightly repaired in one corner, but imperceptible at present, uncancelled,	24 50
Queensland, 1875, 10sh brown, original gum, very fine, uncancelled, unsevered pair,	26 10
Roumania, 1856, 54p blue on green, a magnificent cancelled specimen with large margins,	47 00
Spain, 1865, 12c blue and pink, imperforate, with head inverted, a magnificent cancelled specimen,	73 00
Tuscany, 1852, 60c brick red, a beautiful cancelled specimen,	50 00
Tuscany, 1860, 3lire ochre, magnificent color, light cancellation, stamp slightly repaired at bottom, but this is imperceptible at present,	131 00

COMMUNICATIONS.

My Dear Sir :—

Upon comparing my specimens of Prince Edwards Island with those listed by you in the last A. J. of P. I find one variety of perforation, which you have not listed, *i. e.* 1872, 1c orange yellow, I have it perforated 12½ on the left, 12 at the top, and 11½ on the right and bottom.

Also regarding varieties of the U. S. 1847, 10c black, I have one in which the two thin horizontal lines through frame and ornament at side appear on *both* sides, not only on the left as you describe.

Yours truly,

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

NEW YORK, May 13th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., City.

DEAR SIRs:—I am very much surprised at an editorial in the *A. J. of P.* in which you claim that I had offered genuine specimens of the error, *which he himself had made*, at 50 cents a piece. I have never made any such offer as I have never believed in the so called 5 cent error offered at \$30.00 apiece by a western firm, and if you would have followed the controversy in my journal *The Post Office*, then you will find that the only 50 cent a piece proposition which I made was in reply to a letter to the party offering the 5 cent error to me and sold them after I pronounced them changelings to the western concern, that I could supply him all he wanted at 50 cents a piece, and I hope that you will correct your error in your next number, or if you prefer you can publish this letter.

Yours very respectfully, H. GREMEL.

The Philatelic Protection Association sends us the following :

LONDON, May 2d, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

It having been suggested by some of the Members of the Association that the Committee should furnish them with some information as to the work which is being done, I am authorized by the Committee to point out that much of the work of the Association is necessarily of such a nature that it is not desirable to print an account of it, even in a private circular.

At the same time, as a specimen of the work that is in hand, the Committee have much pleasure in communicating to Members that a most important matter, on which much labor and patience has been bestowed, has been brought to a successful and practical issue.

For some considerable time past representations have been made to the Authorities, respecting the production and importation of forgeries into the United Kingdom. The negotiations have been conducted by the Solicitor to the Association (MR. J. A. TILLEARD), and have resulted in a material acknowledgment of the Association's work and influence.

That this is a practical result will be seen from the following:—The Association having learned that an attempt was being made to place on the English market a very large parcel of forgeries, numbering nearly 600,000, at once communicated with Somerset House. The Board of Inland Revenue used special means to trace the parcel in order to prevent the delivery and arrangements were made for the detention of the stamps by the Customs if the importation was attempted. Having located the parcel in Germany, the Board communicated with the Berlin Authorities with a view to their co-operation, and the result is awaited with interest.

The Association is to be congratulated on the fact that the Board of Inland Revenue are willing to give their powerful support to the Association to the work of putting a stop to the manufacture and sale of forgeries, and the communication with the German Officials will no doubt have a beneficial and far reaching result.

The Committee need hardly point out that this is an important advance in the best interests of philately, and the result in many respects is by far the most influential acknowledgment of the claims for protection from forgery, etc., that philatelists have received from official sources.

The negotiations have necessarily be prolonged and of a confidential nature ; the Committee therefore have not been in a position to report until the present time.

In communicating the above the committee appeal for your continued hearty support and interest, especially in the active participation in the work of the Association by attending the Meetings as often as possible.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

FRED'K R. GINN,
Hon. Secretary.

The following circular issued by the New Zealand Post Office Department, speaks for itself.

PRIZES OF £150 AND £100 OFFERED FOR
DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE
STAMPS.

DESIGNS are invited for a new issue of POST-AGE and REVENUE STAMPS. For the series of Designs which may be adjudged by the Postmaster-General to be the best there will be Prizes of £150 and £100 respectively.

Specifications may be seen at the General Post Office, Wellington, or at any Chief Post Office.
General Post Office, W. GRAY, Secretary.
Wellington, 20th March, 1895. [1491-95]

SPECIFICATIONS OF DESIGNS FOR NEW ISSUE OF
POSTAGE STAMPS.

1. The design of each stamp must include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery or *genre*, but may otherwise be of any pattern, provided the words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" and the value in figures, or in figures and words, are plainly shown.

2. The designs must be of a size of $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. x $\frac{7}{8}$ in., or $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 11-16in. (For an example of the larger size, see the Columbus issue of stamps of the United States; for the smaller, see the current New Zealand stamps.)

3. The designs proper must be colored, but uncolored drawings or enlargements may accompany them. Photographs of any kind are excluded.

4. The value of the stamps to be printed anew are:—

1d.	3d.	6d.	2s.
2d.	4d.	8d.	5s.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	1s.	...

5. The designs are to be sent under cover of a pseudonym or a motto, accompanied by the name of the sender enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the same assumed title outside, addressed to "The Secretary, General Post office, Wellington," not later than the 31st July next.

6. All designs, whether original or copies, submitted will become the property of the Postmaster-General.

7. The Postmaster-General reserves the right to select the best and second-best designs from any series submitted, and to divide the prizes proportionately.

W. GRAY.
Secretary.

General Post Office,
20th March, 1895.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, 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. GREMMEL.*House* { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.*Librarian*, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York.*Finance* { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH.*Membership* { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.*Exchange Manager*, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208
West End Ave., New York.

May 14, 1895.

The 38th Meeting of the Corporation and 286th of the society was called to order at 8 o'clock, by President Levick.

There were present Messrs. Betz, Berlepsch, Bruner, Drew, Green Gregory, Crittenton, Hobby, Krassa, Levick, Meyenberg, Merry, Luff, Perrin, Rechert, Rich, Siddall, and Terrett.

As visitors Messrs. Chas. H. Mead and Chas. R. Braine, Jr.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Rechert proposed as corresponding members, N. E. Carter, Delavan, Wis.; W. F. Lambert, Alexandria Va. Mr. Crittenton, proposed as active members Charles H. Mead, 217 West 42d St., A. L. Seitz, Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Siddall, K. W. Lawson, Fort Lee, N. J.; Mr. Moreau, Lionel M. Homberger, 168 West 96th Street.

All other business was passed and Mr. Merry invited to the chair.

He at once proceeded to dispose of the 150 lots provided by Mr. Crittenton to the amusement and profit of those present and we hope to the profit and satisfaction of the owners.

The 150 lots were sold for \$212.16. Those most worthy of mention were:

2 U. S., 1847, 5c unsevered, on original,	\$1.20
3 — — 5c and 10c,	3.30
7 — 1869, 30c,	1.90
11 — 1893, 1.00 unused,	4.35
20 Three little Bloods and two blackheads,	.25
27 War fine unused set,	1.76
49 Great Britain 1883, 1 £,	1.25
52 U. S., 1847, 5c unused,	1.30
53 — — 10c,	2.10
54 — 1868, 30c, fine grill,	2.50
61 — Agriculture, set unused,	10.80
62 Executive 2c,	3.15
63 — — 10c,	3.85
82 Newfoundland 1863, 2d., unused,	3.10
90 South Australia 1867, 10 on 9d., black surcharge,	3.30
104 U. S., 1893, \$1.00 unused,	4.50
132 Nova Scotia, 8½c, 3 perms. off,	3.00
141 St. Vincent 1861, 4d,	6.50
142 — 4d, blue,	1.50
144 — 1871 1sh., vermilion,	1.80

After delivery of the stamps, meeting adjourned at 10.40.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*

May 28, 1895.

The 39th meeting of the Corporation and 287th of the Society was called to order at 8.40 by President Levick, the Trustees having been in session from 8 o'clock.

Present Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Feldman, Levick, Luff, Meyenberg, Moreau, Perrin, Rich and Tuttle.

The Secretary being absent, the President appointed Mr. Rich Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the 38th meeting were read and adopted.

The Trustees, reported the following gentlemen as elected to membership; Messrs. Lionel M. Homberger, K. W. Lawson, W. F. Lambert, N. E. Carter, A. L. Seitz, Charles H. Mead, Thos. B. Stillman, F. W. Hunter, and J. B. Kerfoot.

Applications for membership were received from Mr. Archibald Walpole Craigie, proposed by W. F. Gregory; W. F. Lancaster, Chicago, Ill., proposed by Jos. Rechert; Mr. Adolph Dittmar, proposed by G. W. D. Crittenton, and Mr. Walter E. Faber, proposed by G. W. D. Crittenton.

The Librarian reported donations to the Society as follow: from Mr. G. W. D. Crittenton, Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, July 94 to April 95; L. A. W. Bulletin, April 26, May 3, 10; Bicycling World, April 26, May 3, 10, '7; Bearings, April 26, May 3, 10; Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, April 20, May 4. Mr. Levick—Cushings Manual.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.: London Philatelist, Jan., Feb. and March 1895; Envelope recovered from the wreck of the S.S. "Elbe."

Wm. Brown, through W. F. Gregory, Philatelic Journal of G. B., Jan., Feb., March and April 1895.

E. B. Sterling, 3 photographs, New Haven Envelopes.

R. R. Bogert, Priced Catalogue 45th Sale Bogert & Durbin Co.

Jos. S. Rich, Comprehensive Check List for Philatelic Literature, Collectors Great Achievements and those who achieved them.

Publishers: American Journal of Philately, May 1895; Der Philatelist, April 1895; Trinacria, April 1895; Post Office, May 1895; Philatelic Monthly and World, May; Briefmarken Offertenblatt, April.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

Dr. B. Feldman read a paper on "The Transmission of Contagious Diseases through Stamp Collecting," which was listened to with great interest and on motion he was tendered the thanks of the meeting.

An article from the Evening Sun of this day as follows: "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin has decided that stamps printed in black in albums cannot be held to be counterfeits, and has directed the Secret Service Department to restore such of this class as have been seized. The cuts in question are found in the bound volumes with which the collector begins his career and are used as a guide in arranging stamps under the proper groupings. This is a sensible decision. As the matter stood a serious injustice was done to a very harmless and law-abiding class of persons. There is no body of amateurs so bound together as the stamp collectors. They profess a hatred for fraud and live up to their professions. Woe betide the wretch who foists bogus specimens upon the public. He is tracked and exposed with a persistence worthy of Nemesis herself. It was ridiculous to en-

force a prohibition which would tend to restrict the acquisition of the mania of collecting. The more stamp fiends the greater the prevalence of virtue in the nation," was read and it was moved and carried that the article be incorporated in full in the minutes of the meeting.

A letter from the Chicago Branch No 1, A. P. A., was read and was ordered to be accepted and placed on file. The Secretary, by motion, was instructed to acknowledge receipt and inform the Chicago Branch that the National Philatelic Society is not a branch of the A. P. A. and also that he write the opinion of the A. P. A. members present as individuals.

Meeting adjourned 10.40.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec. pro tem.*

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, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

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

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

146th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held May 16th, 1895. The meeting was called to order at 6:15 P. M.

Present, Mr. August Dejonge, in the chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Henry Obert, Adolph Lienhardt, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. E. Roehre and R. S. Lehman.

As guests there were present Messrs. Richard Brueckenstein and Carl Dreier.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

There were proposed for membership by Mr. August Dejonge, Mrs. Cornelius C. Kolff; by Mr. E. R. Carter, Mr. Edward J. Abbott. The nominations were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. E. R. Carter, Manager of Exchange, read the following report:

Exchange Department of the Staten Island Philatelic Society,

January 22d, 1895 to May 16th, 1895.

To the Members of the S. I. P. S.

The Manager of the Exchange Department submits the following statement, showing the business done during the past four months.

68 circuits have been received by the Manager, amounting to \$46.30. Sales have been made from the above aggregating \$375.02, 18 circuits amounting to \$1.171.91 have been retired, returned to owners and settled for. Sales from these retired circuits were made amounting to \$235.59, equal to a little over 20 per cent. of value of circuits. Outstanding circuits

of this date are 50, amounting to \$3,460, from sales of same the Manager has received \$139.44.

A new feature of the Department, suggested by our President, has been made in the shape of small circuit books with space for holding 100 stamps. These books have been made in a size to be placed in an ordinary envelope and are sold to the members only at 2½ cents apiece, at about cost of making. The first issue has been sold and is obsolete ; there are no remainders. We are now sending out the second issue, and we are seriously thinking of placing an order for a third edition.

In conclusion the Manager of the Exchange Department wishes to express his thanks to the members and friends of the S. I. P. S. for the hearty and willing co-operation he has received from them during the less than four months that he has looked after the Department, and trusts that in the next annual report of the Department a much better showing will be made.

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR R. CARTER,

Tompkinsville, N. Y.,

Exchange Manager, S. I. P. S.

May 16th, 1895.

Mr. Clotz moves that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Carter for the able manner in which he has conducted his office, and for the magnificent report which he has rendered. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents the Society with No. 14 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society, for which thanks are tendered.

The annual election was held with the following result: *President*, August Dejonge; *Vice-President*, R. F. Albrecht; *Treasurer*, Henry Clotz; *Secretary*, R. S. Lehman; *Exchange Manager*, E. R. Carter; *Executive Committee*, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary and C. Witt; *Librarian*, Adolph Lienhardt; *Steward*, Louis Loescher.

The newly re-elected president thanked the Society for the repetition of the honor which has been for so many years conferred upon him, and predicted a successful year for the Society, if the members worked together so harmoniously and industriously as in the preceding one.

The President reported that he and the Exchange Manager visited our member, Mr. Frank H. Knoll at his home in Brooklyn, and were both delighted and astonished at the glorious exhibition of stamps which greeted their eyes when he opened his Album. They had every reason to be satisfied with the unbounded hospitality displayed by this gentleman towards them.

The attention of the members is called to the fact that the Society possesses three Albums, namely, a Stamp Album, a Counterfeit Album and a Photograph Album, and all are respectfully urged to contribute thereto,

The Meeting was adjourned at 10.35 P.M. and a Supplementary Meeting, composed of the A. P. A. Members, was held, in which the following business was transacted,

A communication of the Pittsburg Branch of the A. P. A. was received, in which the A. P. A. members of this Society were informed that it had nominated the following ticket for A. P. A. officers for the year 1895-1896. *For President* Alvah Davison, *for Vice President* H. B. Phillips, *for Secretary* W. C. Stone, *for Treasurer* N. W. Chandler, *for International Secretary*

E. Doebelin. This ticket was endorsed unanimously by the A. P. A. members present.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht was elected resident Vice President for Staten Island for the ensuing year.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN
Secretary.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

August Dejonge, P. O. B. 281, Stapleton, N. Y.; Dr. G. Odendall, I Pestalozzi Gasse, 3 Vienna, Aust.; Henry Clotz, P. O. B. 999, N. Y. City; Albert Beutler, P. O. B. 3163, N. Y. City; Dr. A. Moschkau, Oybin by Zittau, Saxony; E. L. Schumann, Broadway and John St., N. Y.; Oscar Dejonge, care of E. D. Cordes, 40 Exchange Place, N. Y.; E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; J. K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Corwin, P. O. B. 3327, N. Y. City; J. W. Scott, 40 John St., N. Y. City; Robt. S. Lehman, 9 W. 110th St., N. Y. City; Wm. Rasmus, 17 Broad St., N. Y. City; Chas. Gregory, 18 New St., N. Y. City; Paul Ascher, Casilla 162 Lima, Peru; Jos. Rechert, 401 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.; R. F. Albrecht, P. O. B. 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.; R. H. Benary, 7 Third Ave., New Brighton, N. Y.; C. Witt, 304 E. 86th St., N. Y. City; H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.; F. W. H. Hahn, care of Kremelberg & Co., P. O. B. 601, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. H. Watson, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City; H. L. Calman, 18 E. 23d St., N. Y. City; E. Doebelin, Allegheny City, Pa.; W. F. Ketcheson, P. O. B. 499, Belleville, Ont.; Henry Collin, 18 E. 23d St., N. Y. City; August Lehman, Jr., 188 Tyler St., Patterson, N. J.; J. N. T. Levick, 54 William St., N. Y. City; E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.; J. Oakley Hobby, 112 Washington St., N. Y. City; Prof. Gustav Weise, P. O. B. 281 Patterson, N. J.; R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building, N. Y. City; Ad. Lohmeyer, 922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.; F. C. Vehslage, Irvington, N. J.; Hugo Kessler, Stapleton, N. Y.; A. Zschiesche, Naumburg a'Saale, Germany; Albert Schindler, 3158 Groveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. R. Roehre, care of Ultramarine Works, Roseville, P. O. Richmond Co., N. Y.; Jules Bernichon, 10 Rue Buffauld, Paris, France; A. H. E. Burger, 53 Nassau St., N. Y. City; Frank A. Knoll, 98 Moffat St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary D. H. Bassett, Derby, Conn.; E. T. Parker, E. 23d St., bet. 4th Ave. and Broadway, N. Y. City; Prof. Gustav Beil, 64 Rue Batignolles, Paris, France; Henry Obert, P. O. B. 420, Stapleton, N. Y.; Charles Grevening, 2 W. 14th St., N. Y. City; Henry Knoll, 52 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Beamish, 1105 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; T. S. Clark, P. O. B. 184 Belleville, Ont.; Luther W. Mott, 78 W. 5th St., Oswego, N. Y.; Alfred L. Holman, Herald Building, Chicago, Ill.; V. Gurdji care of Sirakian & Co., 381 Broadway, N. Y. City; Adolph Lienhardt, P. O. B. 538, Staplecare of Honduras; W. H. Heusinger, P. O. B. 1025, San Antonio, Tex.; W. A. Haylock, Belize, British Honduras; W. H. H. Whiting, 31 Milk Street, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Makins, 506 Market Street San Francisco, Cal.; W. F. Lambert, Alexandria, Va.; Philip Stanley Woods, Belize, British Honduras; W. G. Aikman, London, England; Herman Krug, Belize, British Honduras; H. E. Oswald, Belize, British Honduras; Mrs. Clara Albrecht, P. O. B. 245 Tompkinsville, N. Y.; Julius Niedermeyer, care Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen; Chas. F. Zantgraf, Stapleton, N. Y.; Charles Horrmann, Stapleton, N. Y.; W. T. Willett, Brighton, England; A. W. Dunning, P. O. B. 962, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. L. Marshall, Belize, British Honduras; Jos. E. Rich, 489 Manhattan Avenue, N. Y. City; John N. Luff, 18 E. 23d Street, N. Y. City; W. F. Morgan, Jr., 67 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.; W. C. Ormiston, Azusa, Calif.; Jacob A. Ulman, 41 S. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.; G. A. Kunkel, Glacis Strasse 40, Dresden N. Germany; Rudolph Sulzberger, care Dresden Photo Paper Works, 621 Broadway, N. Y.; Oliver H. Griffin, Stapleton, N. Y.; Otto Credo, 204 Bay Street, Stapleton, N. Y.; N. P. Castle, Brighton, England; Louis Levison, care R. F. Albrecht & Co., Nassau and Fulton Streets, N. Y.; Jno. N. Reynolds, 1138 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.; Henry C. Merry, 92 W. 103rd St., N. Y. City; Walter S. Scott, 90 Nassau Street, N. Y. City; D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn.; Edgar R. Carter, 11 Central Avenue, New Brighton, N. Y.; Leon Auscher, care Jules Bernichon, 10 Rue Buffauld, Paris, France; Wm. F. Hasse, 107 E. 14th St., N. Y. City; Chas. M. Ams, 372 Greenwich St., N. Y. City; Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, 36 S. Holliday, St., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Cornelius G. Koeff, 34 Taylor Street, West Brighton, N. Y.; Edw. J. Abbott, Dongan Street, West Brighton, 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 Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, and the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken.

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. Foreign Countries, 75c. JULY 1, 1895 [Single Copies, 5cts.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

ROUMANIA.

Currency: 40 PARALE — 1 PIASTRE — \$0.05 U. S. CURRENCY. 100 TANI — 1 LEU — \$0.19 U. S. CURRENCY.

Moldavia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 15th, 1858.

Hand-stamped in black or color on colored paper, in sheets of 32 stamps, in four horizontal rows of eight stamps each. Only one type for each value. Diameter: 27, 54 and 81 parale, 19½ mm.; 108 parale, 20 mm.



November 1st, 1858.

Hand-stamped on bluish wove pelure paper. One type for each value. The plate consists of 32 stamps in four horizontal rows of eight stamps each. The third and fourth rows are printed *à tête bêche* with respect to the first and second rows. Sizes: 5pa, 15½x18 mm.; 40pa, 16½x19½ mm.; 80pa, 17x19½ mm.



I. Colored laid paper.

- 1 27pa black on rose paper
- 2 54pa blue on green paper
- 3 108pa blue on lilac rose paper

II. Colored wove paper.

- 4 27pa black on rose paper
- 5 54pa blue on green paper
- 6 81pa blue on blue paper
- 7 108pa blue on lilac rose paper

We catalogue the 27, 54 and 108 parale on wove paper on the authority of Mr. Mahé.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 8 | 5pa black |
| 9 | 40pa gray blue |
| 10 | 40pa dull blue |
| 11 | 80pa v. vermilion red |
| 12 | 80pa deep red |
| | <i>Varieties: Tête bêche.</i> |
| 13 | 5pa black |
| 14 | 40pa gray blue |
| 15 | 40pa dull blue |
| 16 | 80pa vermilion red |
| 17 | 80pa deep red |

June 23d, 1859.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

I. White wove paper.

18 5pa black

Variety: *Tête bêche.*

19 5pa black

II. Ye lowish white wove pelure paper.

20 5pa black

21 40pa pale blue

22 40pa greenish blue

23 40pa dull blue

24 80pa vermilion red

25 80pa pale red

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

26 5pa black

27 40pa pale blue

28 40pa greenish blue

29 40pa dull blue

30 80pa vermilion red

31 80pa pale red

III. Thin yellowish white wove paper.

32 40pa dull blue

33 40pa bright blue

34 40pa greenish blue

35 80pa pale rose

36 80pa bright red

37 80pa brownish red

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

38 40pa dull blue

39 40pa bright blue

40 40pa greenish blue

41 80pa pale rose

42 80pa bright red

43 80pa brownish red

Roumania

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

June 25th, 1862.

Hand-stamped on various papers in sheets of 32 stamps, as in issue of November 1st, 1858, of Moldavia. Size 20x21 mm.



I. Thin white wove paper.

44 3pa yellow

45 6pa carmine

46 30pa blue

47 30pa greenish blue

48 30pa dull blue

Varieties: *tête bêche.*

49 3pa yellow

50 6pa carmine

51 30pa blue.

52 30pa greenish blue

53 30pa dull blue

II. Thin grayish white wove paper.

54 30pa blue

Variety: *Tête bêche.*

55 30pa blue

1864.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on various papers in sheets of 40 stamps in five horizontal rows of eight stamps each. The stamps of the first and second rows are inverted, those of the third or central row are placed sideways (the four at the left are *tête bêche* with respect to the four at the right), and the stamps of the fourth and fifth rows are in normal position.

I. Thin grayish white wove paper.

56 3pa lemon

57 3pa yellow

58 3pa deep yellow

59 6pa carmine

60 6pa rose

61 6pa vermilion

62 6pa red

63 30pa blue

64 30pa pale blue

65 30pa black blue

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

66 3pa lemon

67 3pa yellow

68 3pa deep yellow

69 6pa carmine

70 6pa rose

71 6pa vermilion

72 6pa red

73 30pa blue

74 30pa pale blue

75 30pa black blue

II. Thin white wove paper.

76 3pa yellow

77 3pa deep yellow

78 6pa red

79 30pa blue

80 30pa pale blue

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

81 3pa yellow

82 3pa deep yellow

83 6pa red

84 30pa blue

85 30pa pale blue

III. Thin grayish white paper, horizontally laid.

86 3pa orange

87 3pa yellow

88 6pa red

89 6pa carmine

90 30pa blue

91 30pa deep blue

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

92 3pa orange

93 3pa yellow

94 6pa red

95 6pa carmine

- 96 30pa blue
 - 97 30pa deep blue
- The typographed stamps can be distinguished from the hand-stamped ones by the clearness and sharpness of the impression.

Reprints.

- 18 (?)
- Typographed on thin grayish white wove paper.*
- 98 30pa blue
 - 99 30pa pale blue
 - 100 30pa dark blue

Although reprints of this issue are not mentioned anywhere, we have come to the conclusion that they exist, for the following reasons:

We have found in our stock a number of pairs and blocks of 4, 6, 8 and 10 stamps of very clear and sharp print, all exactly alike, but spaced very irregularly, as though each stamp had been printed separately, which, in fact, we believe was the case. We suppose a small hand press was used, the sheet of paper being moved after each impression; this would easily account for the irregularity of the spacing. That they are hand-stamped is out of the question, the impression being too sharp and too clear, being, in fact, clearer than that of the typographed originals. In the sheets of these latter, a large number of stamps show one or two small dots, one at the left of the eagle's head and the other at the right of the post-horn. These are probably caused by the nails used to block the clichés. In each sheet we have found only six of the original stamps without any trace of these nails, while in those we believe to be reprints not one shows the faintest trace of blocking.

January 1st, 1865.

Portrait of Prince Couza, lithographed on various papers. Two types of the 20 parale; in type 2, the figures of value are thicker than in type 1, especially in the upper right and lower left corners. Sizes: 2 and 5 parale. 18½x20¾ mm.; 20 parale, type 1, 18x21¼ mm.; 20 parale, type 2, 18½x21¼ mm,



- I. White wove paper.
- 101 2pa pale yellow
 - 102 2pa orange
 - 103 2pa deep orange
 - 104 5pa blue
 - 105 5pa deep blue
 - 106 20pa red (type 1)
 - 107 20pa deep red (type 1)
 - 108 20pa red (type 2)
 - 109 20pa deep red (type 2)

- II. Thin white wove paper.
- 110 5pa blue
 - 111 5pa dark blue
 - 112 20pa red (type 1)
 - 113 20pa deep red (type 1)
 - 114 20pa red (type 2)
 - 115 20pa deep red (type 2)

- III. Thin bluish white wove paper.
- 116 20pa deep red (type 1)
 - 117 20pa deep red (type 2)

- IV. Horizontally laid paper.
- 118 2pa orange
 - 119 5pa blue

- V. Vertically laid paper.
- 120 2pa orange
 - 121 5pa blue

1865.
Lithographed on white wove paper.



- 122 2pa bistre
 - 123 20pa brick red
- These stamps were never placed in actual use.

August 1st, 1866.
Portrait of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, lithographed in black on various papers. Two types of the 20 parale; in type 1 the Greek border at the right goes from left to right, while in type 2 it goes from right to left. Size 18¼x24 mm.



- I. Thick colored wove paper.
- 124 2pa black on yellow paper
 - 125 2pa black on orange paper
 - 126 5pa black on pale blue paper

- 127 5pa black on blue paper
 128 20pa black on red paper (type 1)
 129 20pa black on deep red paper (type 1)
 130 20pa black on red paper (type 2)
 131 20pa black on deep red paper (type 2)

II. Thin colored wove paper.

- 132 2pa black on pale yellow paper
 133 2pa black on deep yellow paper
 134 5pa black on pale blue paper
 135 5pa black on deep blue paper
 136 20pa black on rose paper (type 1)
 137 20pa black on deep rose paper (type 1)
 138 20pa black on rose paper (type 2)
 139 20pa black on deep rose paper (type 2)

February 1st, 1868.

Lithographed on white wove paper Size
 18x24 mm.



- 140 2b yellow
 141 2b deep yellow
 142 2b orange
 143 4b blue
 144 4b pale blue
 145 4p deep blue
 146 4b indigo blue
 147 18b rose
 148 18b deep rose
 149 18b red
 150 18b vermilion

Varieties:

- a. FOSTA, instead of POSTA.
 151 2b yellow
 b. Lower left angle dotted instead of ruled.
 152 4b blue

April, 1869.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
 19½x23½ mm.



- 153 5b yellow
 154 5b deep yellow
 155 5b orange
 156 10b dull blue
 157 10b dark blue
 158 10b ultramarine
 159 15b vermilion
 160 15b red

- 161 15b carmine red
 162 25b yellow, centre blue
 163 25b orange, centre blue
 164 50b pale blue, centre vermilion
 165 50b deep blue, centre vermilion

Varieties:

- a. Bluish paper.
 166 15b red
 b. Yellowish paper.
 167 15b red
 c. Dot before "R" of ROMANA.
 168 15b vermilion
 169 15b red
 d. Accent over "A" of BANI.
 170 15b vermilion
 171 15b red

May, 1870.

Same type, impression and paper as the
 issue of February 1st, 1868.

- 172 3b mauve
 173 3b lilac
 174 3b violet
 175 3b brownish mauve

January 1st, 1871.

Lithographed on various papers. Size
 19½x23½ mm.



I. White wove paper.

- 176 5b vermilion
 177 5b deep vermilion
 178 5b carmine
 179 5b deep carmine
 180 10b yellow
 181 10b deep yellow
 182 15b vermilion
 183 15b carmine
 184 25b brown
 185 25b yellow brown

Variety: "N" of CINCIS is in vert. d.

- 186 15b carmine

II. Rosy white wove paper.

- 187 5b carmine

III. White laid paper.

- 188 10b yellow

End of 1871.

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

- 189 10b blue
 190 10b deep blue
 191 10b ultramarine
 192 10b dull blue

January, 1872.

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

Perforated 12½.

- 193 5b red
- 194 5b carmine
- 195 5b vermilion
- 196 10b blue
- 197 10b ultramarine
- 198 25b brown
- 199 25b yellow brown
- 200 25b black brown

September, 1872.

Same type as preceding issue, but poor impression.

I. White wove paper.

- 201 10b ultramarine
- 202 10b pale ultramarine
- 203 10b deep ultramarine
- 204 50b blue, centre red

II. Yellowish wove paper.

- 205 10b ultramarine

III. White laid paper.

- 206 10b pale ultramarine
- 207 10b deep ultramarine

IV. Yellowish laid paper.

- 208 10b ultramarine

October, 1872.

Typographed on tinted wove paper. Size 18½ x 22¼ mm. Fine impression, printed in Paris.



Perforated 14 x 13½.

- 209 1½b bronze green on greenish blue paper
- 210 1½b deep bronze green on greenish blue paper
- 211 1½b yellow green on greenish blue paper
- 212 5b bistre on pale buff paper
- 213 10b blue on bluish paper
- 214 15b red brown on pale buff paper
- 215 25b orange on pale buff paper
- 216 25b deep orange on pale buff paper (1878)
- 217 50b rose on rose paper

October, 1876.

Same type as preceding issue, printed on tinted paper varying very much in shade, some being almost white. Coarse impression, printed in Bucharest.

1° Perforated 13½.

- 218 1½b olive green on pale greenish blue paper
- 219 1½b bronze green on pale greenish blue paper

- 220 5b yellow bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 221 5b yellow brown on pale yellowish paper
- 222 15b red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 223 15b deep red brown on pale yellowish paper

2° Perforated 11.

- 224 1½b blue green on pale greenish blue paper
- 225 1½b bronze green on pale greenish blue paper
- 226 1½b dark bronze green on pale greenish blue paper
- 227 5b yellow bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 228 10b greenish blue on pale yellowish paper
- 229 10b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 230 10b dark blue on pale yellowish paper
- 231 10b ultramarine on pale yellowish paper
- 232 15b red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 233 15b deep red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 234 30b red on pale yellowish paper
- 235 30b deep red on pale yellowish paper

3° Perforated 13½ x 13 or vice versa.

- 236 1½b olive green on pale greenish blue paper
- 237 5b yellow bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 238 5b yellow brown on pale yellowish paper
- 239 15b deep red brown on pale yellowish paper

4° Perforated 14 x 13½.

- 240 15b red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 5° Perforated 13.
- 241 1½b olive green on pale greenish blue paper
 - 242 15b deep red brown on pale yellowish paper

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate vertically.
- 243 1½b olive green on pale greenish blue paper
- 244 10b blue on pale yellowish paper
- b. Cliché of the 5 bani inserted in the plate of the 10 bani.
- 245 5b dark blue on pale yellowish paper
- c. Printed on both sides.
- 246 5b yellow brown on pale yellowish paper

Reprints.

1880.

Perforated 11½.

- 247 5b dark blue on greenish blue paper

April, 1879.

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

1° Perforated 11.

- 248 1½b gray black on light bluish paper
 249 1½b black on light bluish paper
 250 3b olive green on greenish blue paper
 251 5b light green on greenish blue paper
 252 10b pale rose on pale yellowish paper
 253 10b carmine on pale yellowish paper
 254 15b red on pale yellowish paper
 255 15b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper
 256 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
 257 50b yellow brown on pale yellowish paper

2° Perforated 11½.

- 258 1½b gray black on light bluish paper
 259 1½b black on light bluish paper
 260 3b olive green on greenish blue paper
 261 5b green on greenish blue paper
 262 5b dark green on greenish blue paper
 263 10b carmine on pale yellowish paper
 264 50b yellow bistre on pale yellowish paper

3° Perforated 13¼.

- 265 1½b gray black on light bluish paper
 266 10b pale rose on pale yellowish paper

4° Perforated 11¼x13½.

- 267 1½b gray black on light bluish paper
 268 10b pale rose on pale yellowish paper

Varieties:

a. Imperforate vertically.

- 269 1½b black on light bluish paper

b. Cliché of the 5 bani inserted in the plate of the 10 bani.

- 270 5b rose on pale yellowish paper

According to most authorities, this error was discovered before the stamps were placed in use, and all the errors were stamped "*annulato*," those not stamped in this manner are merely perforated essays.

August, 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22¼ mm.



1° Perforated 11.

- 271 15b deep red brown
 272 25b blue

2° Perforated 11½.

- 273 15b pale red brown
 274 15b deep red brown
 275 25b blue
 276 25b pale blue

3° Perforated 13¼.

- 277 25b blue
 278 25b pale blue

4° Perforated 11½x13½.

- 279 15b pale red brown
 280 25b blue
 1885-88.

Typographed on white or tinted wove paper varying slightly in thickness. Size 18½x22¼ mm.



I. White wove paper.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 281 1½b black
 282 3b mauve
 283 5b green
 284 15b red brown
 285 15b pale red brown
 286 25b blue
 287 25b pale blue

2° Perforated 13¼.

- 288 1½b black
 289 3b mauve
 290 3b violet
 291 5b green
 292 15b red brown
 293 15b pale red brown
 294 25b blue
 295 25b pale blue

3° Perforated 11¼x13½.

- 296 1½b black
 297 3b mauve
 298 3b violet
 299 5b green
 300 15b red brown
 301 15b pale red brown
 302 25b blue
 303 25b pale blue

II. Tinted wove paper.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 304 1½b black on pale bluish paper
 305 3b olive green on pale bluish paper
 306 3b violet on pale bluish paper
 307 5b green on pale bluish paper
 308 10b red on pale buff paper
 309 10b pale red on pale buff paper
 310 15b red brown on pale buff paper
 311 50b yellow bistre on pale buff paper

2° Perforated 13¼.

- 312 1½b black on pale bluish paper
 313 3b olive green on pale bluish paper
 314 3b violet on pale bluish paper
 315 5b green on pale bluish paper
 316 10b red on pale buff paper
 317 10b pale red on pale buff paper
 318 15b red brown on pale buff paper
 319 50b yellow bistre on pale buff paper

- 3° Perforated 11½x13½ or vice versa.
- 320 1½b black on pale bluish paper
- 321 3b olive green on pale bluish paper
- 322 3b violet on pale bluish paper
- 323 5b green on pale bluish paper
- 324 10b red on pale buff paper
- 325 10b pale red on pale buff paper
- 326 15b red brown on pale buff paper
- 327 50b yellow bistre on pale buff paper

October, 1889.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thin white wove paper, more or less yellowish, watermarked Coat of Arms.



- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 328 1½b black on pale yellowish paper
- 329 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 330 3b lilac on pale yellowish paper
- 331 5b green on pale yellowish paper
- 332 10b red on pale yellowish paper
- 333 15b red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 334 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 335 1½b black on pale yellowish paper
- 336 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 337 3b lilac on pale yellowish paper
- 338 5b green on pale yellowish paper
- 339 10b red on pale yellowish paper
- 340 15b red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 341 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 3° Perforated 11½x13½ or vice versa
- 342 1½b black on pale yellowish paper
- 343 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 344 3b lilac on pale yellowish paper
- 345 5b green on pale yellowish paper
- 346 10b red on pale yellowish paper
- 347 15b red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 348 25b blue on pale yellowish paper

February, 1890.

Typographed on thin white wove paper, slightly yellowish, watermarked Coat of Arms. Size 19x22½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 349 1½b lilac red on pale yellowish paper
- 350 3b mauve on pale yellowish paper
- 351 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper

- 352 10b red on pale yellowish paper
- 353 10b rose red on pale yellowish paper
- 354 15b gray bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 355 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 356 50b orange on pale yellowish paper

2° Perforated 13½.

- 357 1½b lilac red on pale yellowish paper
- 358 3b mauve on pale yellowish paper
- 359 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 360 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 351 10b vermilion red on pale yellowish paper
- 362 10b rose red on pale yellowish paper
- 363 15b gray bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 364 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 365 50b orange on pale yellowish paper

3° Perforated 11½x13½.

- 366 1½b lilac red on pale yellowish paper
- 367 3b mauve on pale yellowish paper
- 368 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 369 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 370 10b vermilion red on pale yellowish paper
- 371 10b rose red on pale yellowish paper
- 372 15b gray bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 373 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 374 50b orange on pale yellowish paper

February, 1891.

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

I. Thin paper, slightly yellowish.

1° Perforated 11½.

- 375 1½b lilac red on pale yellowish paper
- 376 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 377 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 378 10b pale red on pale yellowish paper
- 379 15b gray bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 380 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 381 50b pale orange on pale yellowish paper

2° Perforated 13½.

- 382 1½b lilac red on pale yellowish paper
- 383 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 384 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 385 10b pale red on pale yellowish paper
- 386 15b gray bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 387 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 388 50b pale orange on pale yellowish paper

3° Perforated 11½x13½.

- 389 1½b lilac red on pale yellowish paper
- 390 3b violet on pale yellowish paper
- 391 3b pale violet on pale yellowish paper
- 392 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 393 10b pale red on pale yellowish paper
- 394 15b gray bistre on pale yellowish paper
- 395 25b blue on pale yellowish paper
- 396 50b orange on pale yellowish paper

II. Ordinary white wove paper

- 1° Perforated 13½.
 397 1½b lilac red
 398 3b violet
 399 5b emerald green
 400 10b pale red
 401 15b gray bistre
 402 25b blue
 403 50b orange
 2° Perforated 11½x13½.
 404 1½b lilac red
 405 3b violet
 406 5b emerald green
 407 10b pale red
 408 15b gray bistre
 409 25b blue
 410 50b orange

Variety: Horizontal pair, imperforate in the centre.

- 411 1½b lilac red

May 10th, 1892.

Jubilee issue in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

Typographed on white wove paper, unwatermarked. Size 18¼x22½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 11½x13½.
 412 1½b carmine red
 413 15b gray bistre
 2° Perforated 13½.
 414 3b violet
 415 5b emerald green
 416 10b red

1893.

Same type as issue of 1891 for the values in bani and new type for the 1 leu and 2 lei.

Typographed on white wove paper; watermark **PR** in single lined capitals

6x10 mm. Size of 1 and 2 lei 19½x24½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 11½x13½.
 417 3b violet
 418 5b emerald green
 419 25b light blue
 420 50b orange
 2° Perforated 13½.
 421 5b emerald green
 422 25b light blue
 423 1l bistre, centre rose
 424 2l orange, centre brown

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper; watermarked PR as in preceding issue. The 25 and 50 bani are of the same design. Size 19x24½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 11½x13½.
 425 10b emerald green
 2° Perforated 13½.
 426 1½b black
 427 3b brown
 428 5b blue
 429 10b emerald green
 430 15b red
 431 25b deep violet
 432 50b orange

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

May 1st, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper with pale yellowish tint. Size 20x23 mm.



- 501 1° Perforated 11
2b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 502 5b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 503 10b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 504 30b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 505 50b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 506 60b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 2° Perforated 11½
- 507 10b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 508 30b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper

Variety: *Tête bêche.*

- 509 5b dark red brown on pale yellowish paper

1886.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 510 10b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 511 30b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 512 10b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 513 30b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 3° Perforated 11½x13½.
- 514 10b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper
- 515 30b pale red brown on pale yellowish paper

December, 1887.

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

- 1° Perforated 11½x13½.
- 516 2b green
- 517 5b green
- 518 10b green
- 519 30b green

2° Perforated 13½.

- 520 5b green
- 521 10b green
- 522 30b green

1889.

Same type as preceding issue; typographed on pale yellow paper.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 523 30b green on pale yellow paper
- 2° Perforated 11½x13½.
- 524 30b green on pale yellow paper
- 3° Perforated 13½.
- 525 2b green on pale yellow paper
- 526 5b green on pale yellow paper
- 527 10b green on pale yellow paper
- 528 30b green on pale yellow paper

April, 1890.

Same type as preceding issue; typographed on white wove paper with pale yellowish tint. Watermarked Coat of Arms sideways.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 529 10b green on pale yellowish paper
- 530 10b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 531 5b green on pale yellowish paper
- 532 5b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 533 10b green on pale yellowish paper
- 534 10b emerald green on pale yellowish paper
- 535 30b green on pale yellowish paper
- 536 30b emerald green on pale yellowish paper

Varieties:

- a. Double perforation, horizontally.
- 537 10b green on pale yellowish paper
- b. Two stars to the right of "bani" instead of one.
- 538 30b green on pale yellowish paper

1892.

Same type impression, paper and watermark as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
- 539 2b green on pale yellowish paper
- 2° Perforated 13½.
- 540 50b emerald green on pale yellowish paper

WRAPPERS.

October 15th, 1870.

Stamp typographed at the left in black on colored wove paper; printed in sheets of four wrappers, differing one from another in various details of the engraving of the stamp.



Size 420x39 mm.

- 701 1½b black on green paper, four varieties
 702 1½b black on pale green paper, four varieties
 703 1½b black on blue green paper, four varieties

January, 1871.

Stamp typographed at the left in blue on pale yellow paper



Size 480x36 mm.

- 704 1½b blue
 705 1½b pale blue
 706 1½b greenish blue

1892.

Stamp same type as adhesive stamps of corresponding issue. Typographed at the left on gray blue marbled paper.



Size 470x41½.

- 707 1½b blue on gray marbled paper

1894.

Stamp same type as adhesive stamps of corresponding issue. Typographed at the left on gray blue marbled paper.



Size 470x41½ mm.

- 708 1½b black on gray blue marbled paper

COUNTERFEITS.

There are numerous counterfeits of the stamps of the first, second and third issues; to assist collectors to distinguish these from the genuine, we shall give below some points pertaining to the latter.

Issue of July 1858.

27 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; the right ear is larger than the left one; the pupil of the right eye is smaller and rounder than the left one; at about a mm., from the mouth piece of the post horn there is a small white spot in the shape of a minute "v" the mouth does not touch the post horn; the vertical stroke of the "7" turns up at the bottom with a small hook; the three upper lines of shading of the small end of the post horn do not touch the ring; the left stroke of the first letter of ИОПІО is joined to the left bottom stroke by a small dot; there is a space of 1½ mm., between the last two letters (Russian R and E) of the second word.

54 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; the mouth touches the post horn; there is a small white spot at ½ mm., from the mouth piece of the post horn; there is a break at the lower part of the right ear, near the temple. The upper right branch of the star is smaller than the others; there is a small break in the upper part of the right horn ½ mm., from the top at the outside; the nose has the same width at the top as at the bottom; the lower part of the K turns slightly upwards.

81 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; there is a white dot between the right horn and the upper right branch of the star; there is a white spot about ½ mm from the mouthpiece of the post horn; the bottom stroke of the "r" is turned upwards at the right; the lower part of the right ear is straight, while the left ear is rounded; the nose is broader at the bottom than at the top; there are two small lines running diagonally upwards from the right cheek towards the nose; there is a small white "v" in the shading at the top of the nose.

108 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; both sides of the horns are of about equal thickness; the nose is broader at the bottom than at the top, and the bottom of the right nostril is turned upwards as a hook; the extremity of the left horn turns to the left instead of upwards; there is a break at the junction of the upper central and left branches of the star; there is a small break in the forehead, immediately under the centre of the star; the mouth touches the post horn; there is a small break in the frame, a trifle below the last letter of the second word; there is a larger space between the K and P of the second word than between the other letters of the same word.

Issue of November 1858.

5 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; the right horn is broken at the base; the mouthpiece touches the post horn; there is a break in the bottom

frame, immediately under the letter A of PAR; the distance between the extremities of the ears is $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; the distance between the extremities of the horns is 5 mm.; the bottom stroke of the last letter of ПАР is much longer at the right than at the left.

40 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; the central top branch of the star is broken at its extremity; there is a break in the top of the ring of the post horn, a trifle to the right of the mouth; the two central lines of shading of the small end of the post horn do not touch the ring; the mouth does not touch the post horn, but is very close to it; the word SCRISOREI is slightly curved; the right ear is more horizontal than the left; the lower stroke of the R of PORTO has a decided upward turn; the side strokes of the T of PORTO are very long; the second O of PORTO leans toward the right; the distance between the extremities of the ears is 8 mm.; the distance between the extremities of the horns is $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

80 Parale.

The horns turn outward; the central top branch of the star is broken at top; there is a small break at the mouth, a trifle to the right; the mouth is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the post horn; the S of 80 at top and bottom leans to the right; the word SCRISOREI is slightly curved; there is a break in the right frame, opposite the second R of SCRISOREI; there is a very wide space between the A and P at top

Issue 1862.

3, 6 and 30 Parale.

The horns turn outwards; the distance between the extremities of the two horns is $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; the word SCRISOREI measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; there is a small vertical dash near the mouthpiece of the post horn; the first R of SCRISOREI is larger than the second one.

The counterfeits of the subsequent issues are easy to tell by comparison, as at least some of the stamps of each of the later issues are rather common.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

OUSTYSOLSK,--Continued

January ? 1885.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $31\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm. Nine types printed in three horizontal rows; type 7 has the left hand numeral inverted.



15 2k black on green

Variety: Left hand 2 inverted.

16 2k black on green

February 9th, 1886.

Black on thick colored wove paper, type set, size $31\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm. Nine types printed in three horizontal rows.



17 2k black on green

Variety: tête bêche.

18 2k black on green

Same on thin colored wove paper.

19 2k black on green

Variety: tête bêche.

20 2k black on green

March 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $21 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



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

21 2k red

1888.

Same, color changed.

22 2k dull wine

April 1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $21 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
23 2k vermilion

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $21 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
24 2k brown, red and blue

ENVELOPES.

1871.

Black stamp (similar to following issue),
printed in left upper corner; the top word of
the inscription has only nine letters.

Size 180×115 mm.

51 3k black on yellowish wove paper,

1871.

Colored stamp (size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) printed
in left upper corner.



Size 115×80 mm.

52 3k red on yellowish wove paper,

Size 180×115 mm.

53 3k red on yellowish wove paper,

Variety: Stamp inverted in right lower
corner.

Size 112×63 mm.

54 3k red on yellowish wove paper,

May 1889.

Colored stamp (size 17×23 mm.), printed in
right upper corner.



55 2k red on white laid paper,
Size 149×121 mm.

1893.

Colored stamp (size 17×23 mm.), previous
issue slightly retouched, printed in right
upper corner.



Size 148×120 mm.

56 2k red on white laid paper,

Size 152×87 mm.

57 2k red on white laid paper,

Size 154×90 mm.

58 2k red on white laid paper,

Size 156×126 mm.

59 2k red on white laid paper,

1894.

Colored stamp, printed in right upper cor-
ner, envelope for registered matter.



60 5k red, ultramarine and black on white
wove paper

PAVLOGRAD. (Ekaterinoslav.)

1869.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



1 5k Prussian blue

1872.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21 1/2 x 26 mm.



2 5k Prussian blue
Same on white laid paper

3 5k Prussian blue
July 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



4 5k mauve

1884.
Color on white wove paper, 1872 stamp.
Perforated 14.

5 5k Prussian blue

PEREIASLAV (Poltava.)

1871?

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.



1 3k black on yellow

1871?

Black on colored wove paper, diameter
29 mm., lithographed.



2 3k black on buff
Variety: tête bêche.

3 3k black on buff

1874.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 21 x 22 mm.



4 3k black on buff

1875.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed
size 20 x 23 1/2 mm.



5 3k black on buff

1878.

Same with manuscript surcharged "5" in
red ink.

6 5k on 3k black on buff, red surcharge
1878.

Black on colored wove paper, 1875 stamp
with figure of value changed.



7 5k black on buff

January ? 1882.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x24 mm.



8 5k black on pale brown

January 1883.

Same, color changed.

9 5k black on pale purple

November 7th, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x26 mm.



10 5k dark blue

November 14th, 1885.

Black on colored wove paper, same as previous issue.

11 5k black on orange

1887.

Color on white paper, same as previous issue.

12 5k greenish blue

January 1st, 1888.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 20x25 mm., the frame is formed of three lines. Two types.



13 5k blue on orange

January 1st, 1889.

Color on colored wove paper, same as previous issue.

Perforated 12½.

14 5k red on yellow

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

15 5k red on yellow

January 1st, 1890.

Color on colored wove paper, size 18x23 mm.

Same as previous issue, but the outer line of the frame is suppressed, leaving only two.

Perforated 10½.

16 5k red on yellow

February 1891.

Color on colored wove paper, size 19x24½ mm.

1884 stamp, slightly retouched.



Perforated 11½.

17 5k red on green

End 1893.

Color on colored wove paper, same as previous issue, color changed.

Perforated 12½.

18 5k dark blue on pink

PERESLAV ZALESKI (Vladimir)

1874 ?

Black on colored wove paper, type set, diameter 25 mm. Two types.



1 3k black on green

Variety: *ête bêche.*

2 3k black on green

1877 ?

Black on colored wove paper, type set, diameter 25½ mm., similar to previous issue, but the second word to left of star is written ВЛАДИМ, instead of ВЛАД



3 3k black on blue green

End 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, diameter 27 mm.



4 3k black on green

Variety: tête bêche.

5 3k black on green

March 1879.

Black on white wove paper, type set. This is a label for sealing official packages, but made a postage stamp by a blue surcharge.



6 3k black, blue surcharge

March ? 1879.

Color on greyish wove paper, lithographed, size 31x22 mm. These stamps are widely spaced on the sheet.



7 3k dark blue and dull rose

Variety: tête bêche.

8 3k dark blue and dull rose

1881.

Color on white wove paper, new printing of previous issue; the stamps are much closer one to another, the distance being about 3mm.

9 3k dark blue and bright red

Variety: tête bêche.

10 3k dark blue and bright red

PERM (Perm.)

January 1872.

Black on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 29½x30½ mm. Six types printed in one horizontal row, showing only trifling differences.



1 3k black

1873.

Same as previous issue on white wove paper, size 30x30 mm. Four types printed in one horizontal row, showing only trifling differences. In this issue the word "cep" is punctuated on all the stamps, which is only found in type 1 of the previous issue, and not at all in the following one.

2 3k black

End 1875.

Same as previous issue on slightly blued wove paper, size 30x30 mm. Four types printed in one horizontal row, showing only trifling differences.

3 3k black

March ? 1878.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 30x30 mm.



4 3k black

Suppressed in 1881, but re-established in 1898.

January 1st, 1892.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 25x32 mm.



Perforated 11½.
5 5k blue
6 5k red
These stamps are for registered letters.

PIRIATIN (Poltava.)

1868.
Black on glazed surface colored paper, type
set, diameter 28½ mm.



1 3k black on orange.
Suppressed in 1869.

PODOLSK (Moscow.)

1870.
Color on white wove paper, arms within
circle, lithographed.

1 5k dull green

February 1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21x28 mm.,



Rouletted.
2 5k blue green
3 5k yellow green

1875.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19x24½ mm.



Pin perforated.
4 5k dark green
5 5k light yellow green
Variety: tête bêche.
6 5k dark green
7 5k light yellow green

End 1876.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 12½.
8 5k dark green

July ? 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23½ mm.

This stamp has a thin outer line.



Perforated 12½,
9 5k yellow green
Variety: tête bêche.
10 5k yellow green.

June ? 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19½x25½ mm.



Perforated 12½.
 11 5k yellow green
 1883.
 Color on white wove paper. lithographed,
 size 19½x26 mm.



Perforated 11½.
 12 5k dark green
 13 5k light yellow green

1894.

Color on white wove paper lithographed,
 size 19x25 mm.



Perforated 11.
 14 5k brown and green
Variety: Tête bêche.
 15 5k brown and green

Of this type there were stamps printed in
 green alone in place of green and brown,
 but they were never issued.

THE PLATE NUMBERS OF UNITED STATES STAMPS.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

I must admit that a list of the plate numbers of United States stamps, when first suggested, seems to offer little of interest or value. Yet I believe everything which is seriously written on a philatelic subject is of interest, and nothing is without value which adds to our knowledge in this field.

The stamps of Great Britain with plate numbers have been collected for many years, and with renewed earnestness of late. But these numbers are to be found on the stamps themselves, and indicate a change in the die, while those of the United States stamps are only to be found in the margins of the sheets, and indicate merely the number of the plate. None the less, I think there is much good material in this subject, and the deeper I go the more I find in it both of utility and interest. I trust this list may yet prove of value to philatelists, and I am certain many of them are already interested from the enthusiastic support they have given my efforts, and the fact that some of them are already collecting these marginal imprints and numbers. On many of the earlier issues the numbers are rare, and some of them are practically unattainable. But the later issues present a great and varied field, and even the department stamps are not difficult to obtain with margins attached. I will be obliged if any of my readers can help me fill the gaps in the list, which are lamentably frequent in the earlier issues.

The figures enclosed in parenthesis indicate the number of stamps on the plate. A sheet, as sold at the post office, may be a whole, half, or quarter of a plate.

PLATES OF RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON.

1847 5c brown ()
 10c black ()

At the very beginning I am forced to record a failure. I have not been able to learn the imprint or plate numbers of these stamps, or, indeed, that they have any. The records of the makers, if preserved, are inaccessible. The plates did not become the property of the Government at the termination of the contract, as has since been the rule, and in 1875, when it was desired to reprint our stamps for the benefit (?) of collectors, the Government was forced to the remarkable expedient of counterfeiting its own securities. These fac-simile plates were made by the Continental Bank Note Co. It has been stated that they contain fifty stamps each, and again the number is given as one hundred each. I feel certain there is an error here. I doubt the creation of two plates for each value, and I think one hundred stamps is probably correct. That is the number on the plates for reprints of the 1857 issue, made at the same time, and a plate of this size would be more useful than a smaller one.

PLATES OF TOPPAN, CARPENTER, CASILEAR & CO.

1851	1c blue, full ornaments	(200)	1
	1c blue, broken circle	(200)	
	3c red	(200)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	5c brown	(200)	1
	10c green	(200)	1, 2, 3
	12c black	(200)	1, 2, 3
	24c lilac	(200)	1
	30c orange	(200)	1
	90c blue	(200)	1
	Franklin Carrier	(200)	
	Eagle Carrier	(200)	1

I presume the Franklin Carrier was also numbered 1, as it was plainly the rule to begin numbering the plates of all values at 1, and probably one plate of this stamp was sufficient.

1857	1c blue, full ornaments	(200)	
	1c blue, broken circle	(200)	9, 10, 11, 12
	3c red, outer line	(200)	
	3c red	(200)	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
	5c red brown	(200)	
	5c brown	(200)	
	5c brown, projections removed	(200)	
	10c green	(200)	1, 2, 3
	12c black	(200)	1, 2, 3
	24c lilac	(200)	1
	30c orange	(200)	1
	90c blue	(200)	1

Although I have ascertained that the plates of the issues of 1851-57 were numbered from 1 to 12, inclusive, for the one cent, and from 1 to 28, inclusive, for the three cents, I have not been able to learn which numbers belong to the two varieties of each value, and which were used for the imperforate and the perforated stamps. For this reason I have only given such numbers as I am able to locate positively. For the five cents I have only heard of plate 1. At the same time, I believe there were at least two plates for the 1857 issue, and that neither of them is the plate used for the 1851 issue. My opinion is based on the spacing of the stamps, as shown by blocks and pairs. Strange as it may seem, the perforated stamps are placed

nearer together—at least, horizontally—than the imperforate. The projections at top and bottom are said to have been cut away to give more room for perforating. If this was the object it must have been defeated, since all blocks I have seen are apparently from a new plate, on which the stamps are much nearer together vertically than before.

When the reprints were made in 1875, it was found impossible to perforate some of the stamps of this issue without seriously cutting into them. So the Continental Bank Note Co. made new plates for the 1, 3, 10 and 12 cent values. On these plates the stamps are set further apart, and present an improved appearance. Full sheets from these plates show them to have one hundred stamps each, and no imprint or numbers. The cardboard proofs are made from these new plates—at least I cannot learn of any from the original plates.

There are at least three styles of imprint on these plates. The name CASILEAR appears only on the lower numbers.

PLATES OF THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

1861	1c blue	(100)	1, 9, 10, 22, 25, 27, 56
	3c pink	(200)	12
	3c rose	(200)	2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55
	5c brown	(100)	3, 17, 58
	5c yellow	(100)	
	10c green	(100)	4, 15, 26, 59
	12c black	(100)	5, 16, 60
	24c gray lilac	(200)	6
	30c orange	(200)	7
	90c blue	(200)	8, 18
1862-66	2c black	(100)	28, 29, 30, 31, 50, 51, 53, 57
	3c scarlet	(200)	
	5c chocolate	(100)	
	15c black	(200)	41
	24c red lilac (mauve)	(200)	6

Newspaper and Periodical Stamps.

1865	5c blue, blue border	(20)	38
	5c blue, white border	(20)	38
	10c green	(20)	39
	25c red	(20)	40

These newspaper and periodical stamps are typographed; the rest of the issue are engraved. I have not seen a 5 cents, with blue border, showing the plate number, but I have assigned to it the number found on the same value with white border, as the latter is clearly the result of removing that portion of the plate between the stamps which printed the colored margins. Examination of a few copies will make this evident.

186 (?)	Laid paper		
	1c blue	(100)	
	3c rose	(200)	
1868	Stamps of preceding issue and from the same plates, with grilles of various sizes.		
	Grille covering the entire stamp.		
	3c rose	(200)	

	5c brown	(100)		
	30c orange	(200)	7	
	Grille 13x16 mm.			
	3c rose	(200)		
	Grille 11x13 mm.			
	1c blue	(100)		
	2c black	(100)		
	3c rose	(200)		
	10c green	(100)		
	12c black	(100)		
	15c black	(200)	41	
	Grille 9x11 mm.			
	1c blue	(100)		
	2c black	(100)		
	3c rose	(200)		
	5c brown	(100)		
	10c green	(100)		
	12c black	(100)		
	15c black	(200)	41	
	24c gray lilac	(200)	6	
	30c orange	(200)	7	
	90c blue	(200)		
1869	1c buff	(300)	1, 2 (150)	33
	2c brown	(300)	3, 4, 5, 6, 27, 28	
	3c blue	(300)	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 26, 29, 30	
	6c blue	(300)	13, 14	
	10c yellow	(300)	15, 16	
	12c green	(300)	17, 18	
	15c brown and blue, with diamond	(100)	frame 19	vignette 19
			" 23	" 23
	15c brown and blue, no diamond	(100)	" 31	" 19 (?)
			" 32	" 23
	24c green and purple	(100)	" 20	" 24
	30c blue and carmine	(100)	" 21	" 21
	90c carmine and black	(100)	" 22	" 22
	Inverted Vignettes.			
	15c brown and blue, diamond		frame	vignette
	24c green and purple		" 20	" 24
	30c blue and carmine		" 21	" 21

The plates of the four higher values originally contained 150 stamps each. But it was found they did not "register" well, so they were cut down to 100 each. For the same reason new plates of the 15 cents (numbers 31 and 32) without the frame around the vignette, were made. I cannot learn that new plates for the vignettes were made to accompany plates 31 and 32, and it is certain that 32 and 23 have been used together, as given above. It is possible that a frame plate 24 and a vignette plate 20 exist, but I have not heard of them.

1870 First issued with grille, afterwards without.

1c ultramarine	(200)	16, 17, 50, 51, 52, 53
2c red brown	(200)	12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 30, 34, 35, 45, 46, 47
3c green	(200)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 25, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 54, 55

6c carmine	(200)	26, 27
7c vermilion	(200)	33
10c brown	(200)	18, 19, 48, 49
12c dull violet	(200)	24
15c orange	(200)	20
24c purple	(200)	21
30c black	(200)	22
90c carmine	(200)	23

I have been fortunate in securing a complete list of the plates made by the National Bank Note Co., but lack the information which were used for the grilled stamps and which for those not grilled. Presumably the lower numbers belong to the former class and the higher to the latter, and many may have served both purposes. It seems such an impossible task to separate them correctly that I have decided not to attempt it, at least at this time.

1888 Printed by the American Bank Note Co. from plates of the National Bank Note Co.

30c brown	(200)	22 (?)
90c purple	(200)	23

I list this 30 cents with doubt. I have never seen it, but have been told it exists.

The National Bank Note Co. used at least two styles of imprint; one had a border of pearls with a colored outer line, the other a plain double-lined border.

PLATES OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO.

1873	1c indigo	(200)	12, 13, 16, 26, 125, 126, 127, 128, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 181, 182, 229, 230, 294, 295, 298, 299, 300, 301, 307, 308
	2c dark brown	(200)	2, 3, 4, 6, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 234, (?) 241, (?) 242 (?)
	3c green	(200)	1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 138, 139, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 309, 310
	6c pale rose	(200)	18, 21, 304, 305
	7c vermilion	(200)	22
	10c brown	(200)	23, 25, 302, 303
	12c dark violet	(200)	24, 137
	15c orange	(200)	31
	24c purple	()	(?)
	30c black	()	(?)
	90c carmine	()	(?)

Although there exist die proofs of the 24 and 90 cents with secret marks added by the Continental Bank Note Co., and the 30 cents is said to have

had a secret mark added also (it is yet to be discovered), I cannot learn that any plates of these values were made, bearing the imprint of the Continental Bank Note Co. Until further information I can only list them as above.

Mr. J. N. T. Levick has shown me in interesting oddity in the shape of a strip of the 1c from plate 182 which bears on the back an off-set from plate 181. The off-set is a good clear impression, under the gum. The stamps are fully finished and were bought in the post office.

187? Stamps of the previous issue printed on ribbed paper.

	1c indigo	(200)	
	2c dark brown	(200)	
	3c green	(200)	
	6c pale rose	(200)	
	7c vermilion	(200)	22
	10c brown	(200)	
	12c dark violet	(200)	
	15c orange	(200)	31
	24c purple	()	(?)
	30c black	()	(?)
	90c carmine	()	(?)
1875	2c vermilion	(200)	161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, (?) 167, 168, (?) 169, 234, (?) 241, 242, 245, 246, 296, 297
	5c blue(Taylor)	(200)	243, 244, 247, 248, 284, 306

Newspaper and Periodical Stamps.

1875	2c black	(100)	200, 218B
	3c black	(100)	206, 233, 233B
	4c black	(100)	215
	6c black	(100)	216
	8c black	(100)	213
	9c black	(100)	211
	10c black	(100)	217
	12c carmine	(100)	195
	24c carmine	(100)	198
	36c carmine	(100)	196
	48c carmine	(100)	203
	60c carmine	(100)	202
	72c carmine	(100)	201
	84c carmine	(100)	205
	96c carmine	(100)	204
	\$1.92 brown	(100)	207
	3.00 vermilion	(100)	199
	6.00 blue	(100)	197
	9.00 orange	(100)	194
	12.00 green	(100)	214
	24.00 gray violet	(100)	209
	36.00 brown red	(100)	212
	48.00 yellow brown	(100)	210
	60.00 purple	(100)	208

I have not seen all the plates of the 2 and 3 cent stamps, and am at a loss to account for the use of the letter B. It is reasonable to infer that plates exist numbered 218, 218A and 233A. Has any one seen them?

A PHILATELIC FRAUD

Within the past week local stamp collectors have been thrown into a flutter of excitement and anxiety by the discovery that a number of spurious imitations of several of the more valuable of the stamps in the series of surcharged Bermuda Postage Stamps had been successfully circulated in local philatelic circles, and had been readily purchased by ardent collectors.

The person who is charged with having circulated the spurious stamps is Mr. Irby F. McKernan, and it is said that Mr. McKernan has not only exchanged copies of the spurious Bermuda surcharged stamps for valuable genuine foreign stamps, but has also sold copies of the former, receiving for some of them as high as \$4 each.

A few days ago Mr. McKernan was invited to meet a party of gentlemen—two of whom had come into possession of copies of some of the spurious stamps—and one of them squarely accused him of having perpetrated a deliberate fraud upon the community. This Mr. McKernan denied, stating that the Bermuda stamps which he had exchanged and sold in Bermuda were genuine copies which had been in his possession before he came to Bermuda; at the same time he admitted that he had had in his possession some spurious copies of Bermuda surcharged stamps, but these, he said, he had sent to friends abroad as presents. This does not improve the matter; it only goes to show that there is a larger number of spurious copies of Bermuda surcharged stamps in existence than even Mr. McKernan was aware of, because beyond a shadow of doubt the copies which he has exchanged and sold here, and which he claims he obtained in England, are spurious as well as those which he admits that he has sent to friends abroad.

But the chances are that the copies which Mr. McKernan has circulated here and the copies which he has sent abroad—if he has sent any—are parts of the same lot of stamps, and, if this be so, they do not exceed forty in number, and the following is their history:

In February last, Mr. McKernan called upon the proprietor of the *Colonist* printing establishment, and asked him if he would cause certain surcharged values to be printed upon some cancelled Bermuda postage stamps. In reply to a question as to his object in having the surcharged values put upon the cancelled stamps, Mr. McKernan explained that it was next to impossible to procure genuine copies of the originals, and if they could be got it would only be by paying a fabulous price for each copy; and having some friends who were enthusiastic collectors, he had conceived of the idea of having some fac-similes of the originals made for presentation to his friends. The fac-similes, though valueless for purposes of sale or exchange, he said, would be prized because they would serve to complete collections in which they would appear as fac-similes only. Mr. Toddings thought the explanation a plausible one, and, knowing Mr. McKernan's social position here, and believing him to be sincere and truthful, without more ado he instructed his foreman to print upon the cancelled stamps such values as Mr. McKernan might direct. This was done, although certain *fancy type* which Mr. McKernan asked to be used in printing some two-penny blue stamps and some one-penny rose ones could not be supplied.

Mr. McKernan had three lots of stamps printed within a few days of each other—some bearing the words "one penny," the word "one" being over the word "penny," and some bearing the word "threepence," printed diagonally across the stamp—the entire number of stamps printed being about forty.

The foregoing facts are made public because Mr. Toddings believes that there is sufficient evidence in his possession to warrant him in concluding, *prima facie*, that Mr. McKernan has taken advantage of the confidence with which he was treated. Unquestionably, Mr. Toddings showed a sad want of shrewdness when he agreed to allow the cancelled stamps to be surcharged, but, at least, he acted in good faith.

As to Mr. McKernan. It was through the columns of the *Colonist* that he was introduced to the public of Bermuda, immediately on his arrival, on the occasion of his first visit to the colony, and it is a matter of regret that, in justice to the public, it is found necessary, on the eve of his departure from Bermuda, to make public in the same columns facts which, when taken collectively, seem to tell so strongly against his integrity as a man and a gentleman.—*The Bermuda Colonist*.

NOTE—We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Wainwright for the above clipping.—Ed.

MADE COUNTERFEIT HAYTIAN STAMPS.

MAXIMILIAN MAITRET ARRESTED BY UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVES.—HE ADMITTED HIS GUILT.—SAID HIS WARES WERE NOT INTENDED FOR POSTAL USE, BUT WERE TO BE SOLD TO COLLECTORS.—WELL EQUIPPED FOR WORK.

United States Secret Service Detectives Owen and Baggs last evening arrested Maximilian Maitret, thirty-five years old, of No. 235 West Twenty-second street. He was taken to the West Thirtieth street police station, where he was locked up after the detectives had entered a charge of counterfeiting Haytian postage stamps against him.

Maitret lives with his wife in the boarding house at the above number. He has a printing office at No 36 Frankfort street, where he makes his headquarters during the day. He described himself to the detectives as a musician and foreign stamp collector.

The secret service men have been on the track for several month of as band whose members have been counterfeiting in large quantities the postage stamps of South American and West Indian countries. The detectives who were assigned to the case discovered that the actual printing was done at No. 36 Frankfort street, and for three weeks they closely watched the building.

FOLLOWED TO HIS HOME.

Maitret left the building at six o'clock last evening, and was followed by the detectives. Under his arm he carried a small package. He took a Ninth avenue "L" train to the Twenty-third street station, and walked to his home. Just as he was ascending the front steps he was seized by the detectives, who relieved him of the package and then went with him to his room, which they carefully searched.

They found a machine of a new and improved pattern for perforating postage stamps, and in the package which they had taken from him they found four thousand sheets of Haytian three cent stamps newly printed.

They then took him to his office, where they unearthed four sets of plates and one wood cut of the Haytian stamps and also a plate for the printing of stamps of British Columbia. The detectives have traced two million stamps which, they say, were manufactured by Maitret. He told the detectives he had been in this country four years. He was born in France.

A LIMIT TO HIS CANDOR.

When arraigned before Sergeant Lane in the police station, Maitret was

cool and collected. When the detectives accused him of making the stamps for the purpose of selling them, he said they were not intended for postal use, his object being to mark them as if cancelled and then sell them to stamp collectors. He frankly admitted that he had made the stamps, but when asked if he had counterfeited those of other countries he smiled and said :—

“That is for them to discover,” pointing to the detectives.

He is thick set, well dressed, vary dark and has a long black mustache and curly hair. It is believed he has accomplices and agents in Hayti, to whom he has sent large quantities of stamps. All the printing he did at his office, but the perforating and packing of the stamps he did evenings at home

There were twenty thousand stamps in the bundle found in his possession when arrested, and the detectives believe they will find more this morning when they search more carefully his printing establishment. Detective Baggs told me he had learned that Maitret was about to sail for Hayti, and that was the reason he arrested him before he had obtained all the evidence he wanted against him.

NYASSALAND STAMPS

As there is no longer any doubt as to the fraudulent character of these stamps, we will gladly refund the money paid for them to any one who purchased these stamps from us.

NOTES

Le Timbre-Poste announces that a new series of adhesive stamps will shortly be issued in Uruguay, composed of the following values: 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 25 and 50 centesimos and 1, 2 and 3 pesos; all of them are to be of new and original designs, and some of them are to be printed in two colors.

The same country will also issue on the 8th October, for only one day, a set of 3 stamps—1, 5 and 10 centesimos—on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Joaquin Suarez. These last will make some good material for the black list of the S. S. S. S. We shall certainly not recognize them.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* states, on the authority of a correspondent in Bloemfontein, that the current two-pence violet of the Orange Free State has not been surcharged “2d,” as chronicled in March.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen a pair of the \$25 mortgage stamp of the United States imperforate vertically between.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We have seen a strip of the 10 centavos of the 1892 issue of Ecuador with double perforation on the left side.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. Frank Brown informs us that he has the current 2c stamp of the United States with the watermark sideways.

Mr. Burgess informed us some time ago that he had a 12c of the 1887 issue of the Argentine Republic, perforated 11½, and since then we have found some printed on white and on bluish paper, both with this perforation.

* * * * *

Austria-Philatelist states that unpaid letter stamps of 2 pfennige are shortly to be issued in Bavaria.

* * * * *

We have seen a vertical pair of the current 1 centavo of the Argentine Republic, imperforate between.

* * * * *

We believe the following stamps to be good material for the S. S. S. S. (Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps) to start its blacklist with, as, in our opinion, there is not the slightest doubt that they are speculative, and intended to gather in the shekels of collectors. We, at least, shall not catalogue them.

North Borneo: 4, 10, 20, 30 and 40c on 1 dollar.

Labuan: 4, 10, 20, 30 and 40c on 1 dollar of North Borneo.

Chinkiang, new type, adhesive: ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15c.

— — —, unpaid letter stamps: ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15c.

Chunking, unpaid letter stamps: 2, 4, 8, 16, 24c.

At the moment of going to press we receive the following notice from the S. S. S. S.:

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.,

10th June, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Society having taken into consideration the Stamps (or other postal matter) enumerated below, has decided and do declare the same to be speculative or unnecessary, and warns all whom it may concern not to deal in or collect the same.

1. PORTUGAL. "*Santo Antonio*" Centennial Stamps.
2. CHINESE LOCALS: that is to say, any issues for Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chunking, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Tientsin or Wuhu appearing after this date, or for any other place in China of a like nature.
3. NORTH BORNEO and LABUAN. The 4, 10, 20, 30 and 40 cent surcharged on 1 dollar red appear to be unnecessary.

By order,

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary.

* * * * *

Le Timbre-Poste chronicles the following oddities in the current Belgian postal cards:

- 1° Double cards formed by two single cards.
 - 5x5c green, F 2 (printed on first and fourth faces, folded at top)
 - 5x5c green, F 6 (printed on first and fourth faces, folded at right)
 - 10x10c red brown, F 2
 - 10x10c red brown, F 6
- 2° Same, with instructions at the top.
 - 5x5c green, F 2
 - 5x5c green, F 6

- 10x10c red brown, F 2
- 10x10c red brown, F 6
- 3° Reply cards
- 5x5c green, F 7 (printed on first and third faces, folded at bottom)
- 10x10c red brown, F 7
- 4° Formed of two first parts of the reply card ("AVEC REPONSE").
- 5x5c green, F 6
- 10x10c red brown, F 6
- 5° Formed of two second parts of the reply card ("REPONSE").
- 5x5c green, F 6
- 10x10c red brown, F 6



A naval officer of the South Coast of America Station sends us some information which should be of interest to those who still retain some confidence in the stamps that were brought out by the principality of Trinidad.

On January last the commander of H. M. S. Baracouta proceeded to the island and took possession of it, and hoisted the British flag there. A landing was effected with some difficulty, as the island was almost inaccessible, and nothing more than a rugged rock about three miles long and one and a quarter broad, with a central peak of 3,000 feet high, uninhabited and practically uninhabitable.

We seem to have first taken possession of it in 1700, and in 1781 we tried to form a settlement there but failed. The Brazilians had also tried to settle there, but without success.

In 1844 H. M. S. Growler visited the island and found no trace of any settlement; in fact, its sole products appear to be postage stamps and "Croix de Trinidad," neither of which are consumed on the premises.—*Monthly Journal*.



Mr. George A. Cole informs us that the 1 shilling Queensland of the first type does not exist unwatermarked without *moirée* at the back. We give the following extract from his letter:

"The one shilling no watermark does not exist; they are with *moirée* on back. The *moirée* is very easily washed off, and I fancy, if you will look at your no watermark one shilling, you will observe on the back a faint yellow stain, which will be the moire almost washed off. These stamps—*moirée* on the back—have a watermark in the shape of double-lined capitals. I have a strip of four, the third stamp of which has the letters **I E** thus:



I have another one with the letter **A**, and all I can offer in explanation is that ordinary paper watermarked '**A. PIRIE & SONS,**' or perhaps '**A. PIRIE**' only, was used to print them on."

We catalogue this stamp in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors on the authority of Messrs. Bassett Hull and Moens, and the London Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of Australasia. Before expunging it from our Catalogue we should like to hear some more on this subject.



According to the *Monthly Journal*, the 1 penny of the Falkland Islands is again printed in claret, and the 1 penny orange brown is now obsolete.

The *London Philatelist* describes a pair of 6 pence, no watermark, St. Vincent, imperforate vertically. The stamp is quite of a dark, slightly bluish green shade, and has a fine semi-blind perforation, gauging about 15½.

* * * * *

Mr. H. B. Phillips has shown us the 3 cent red with outer line of the 1857 issue of the United States imperforate at top and bottom

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* mentions a curious error in the current issue of Gibraltar, consisting of the carmine stamp with the value (10 centimos) omitted. It seems that two rows of ten stamps each have been found in this condition on a sheet otherwise perfect.

* * * * *

We notice that at a recent auction sale in London was sold a half of one shilling violet of the 1874 issue of Barbados, used as a six-pence.

* * * * *

Mr. Berlepsch has given us the following clipping from a Ceylon daily paper.

A Compact Letter Card.

We have received from Mr. E. G. Rusbridge a specimen of a new and improved letter card which has just been issued by the Ceylon Government. It is in the form of a card within a card, the inside small one being intended for the reply, and both cards forming one piece. The convenience presumably lies in the readiness with which materials are to hand for promptly replying to the sender. The new letter card, of course, would not be sent unless a quick reply was expected. The invention is one more move towards the prevention of prevarication and the practice of deceit. A person cannot plead that he had not the material handy or was minus a stamp, or employ any of the hundred and one excuses by which men and women shuffle out of a plain obligation. It is just possible, however, that persons possessed of ultra-independent feelings may resent the reflection which the enclosure may be deemed to make upon both their honor and means. But that would be an absurdly exaggerated view to take, consequently we expect to see the new post-card very widely adopted.—*Ceylon Independent.*

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES—Mr. John N. Morse has shown us two New York local stamps which are not catalogued by us; we shall illustrate the Cumming's next month.

Mr. Berlepsch has shown us the 2 cent envelope on amber paper, size 150x92 (New No. 4), with the old watermark U. S. in monogram.

Envelope.

Watermarked U. S. in monogram.

Size 150x92 mm (New No. 4).

2c green on amber paper

Local stamps.

Cumming's City Post.

2c black on green glazed paper



Pinkney's Express Post. (1851)
2c black on green glazed paper

AUSTRIA.—The unpaid letter stamps of 2, 6 and 7 kr. which were heralded last month, have been issued ; they are of the same type as those previously chronicled.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.

2kr brown

7kr brown

6kr brown

BRAZIL.— At the moment of going to press we receive from Mr. A. Bruck a 80 reis reply card similar to 40 reis card chronicled last month, but "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

inscription in upper left corner reads

Carte Postale
Aver Reponse Payée."

Postal Card.

80x80r mauve and deep blue, blue, F 1

CANADA.—



Mr. Wallbridge sends us a 2c envelope of a new design issued on June 14th in Ottawa.

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 150x85 mm.

2c blue green

CEYLON.—According to the *Austria-Philatelist*, two provisional 3c postal cards have been issued—one by surcharging the original value on the stamp of the 5c card on buff paper with a large numeral "3" in black, and the other by surcharging the same card in red with the words "THREE CENTS", and also obliterating the original value in red.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2 cent wrapper of current type on the same paper as the 5 cent chronicled last month.

Mr. Rusbridge sends us a novelty in the shape of a reply letter card, the reply card being attached to the original in the same manner as the French reply letter card. The design is the same as the single letter card issued last year.

Wrapper.

Size 125x317 mm.

2c mauve, brown manila

Postal cards.

Provisional issue.

- 3c on 5c blue, *buff*, black surcharge
 3c on 5c blue, *buff*, red surcharge
Letter Card.
 5x5c black, *blue*, Perf. II.

CHILE.—We have received an officially sealed stamp issued by the Valparaiso office.



Officially sealed stamp.
 Perforated 11½.
 Chocolate on rosy buff paper.

FRANCE.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 50 centimes unpaid letter stamp of current type as having been issued in lilac.

- Unpaid letter stamp.*
 Perforated 14x13½.
 50c lilac

French Offices in Madagascar.—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the current envelopes, postal cards and letter cards of France have been surcharged in a similar manner to the adhesive stamps chronicled in May.

- Envelope.*
 5c green on greenish, red surcharge
Postal cards.
 10c black, *green*, red surcharge 10 x 10c black, *blue*, red surcharge
Letter cards.
 15c blue, *gray*, red surcharge 25c black, *rose*, red surcharge

INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two wrappers bearing a stamp of rather a large size and poor execution, with the head of the queen similar to that upon the Jubilee coinage, but not quite so much in profile.

According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the stamp of the current 9 pies envelope has been surcharged in gothic type "one anna" and a small crown, over the original value.

- Envelope.*
 Provisional issue.
 White wove paper.
 Size 140x78 mm.
 1a on 9p vermilion, black surcharge
Wrappers.
 Size 127x300 mm.
 ½a green, *buff*
 1a red brown, *buff*

PERSIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the following issue of envelopes with stamps of the same design as the current adhesives of one shahi, but of larger size.

- Envelopes.*
 White paper.

Size 140x80 mm.
5s blue
8s brown

16s rose carmine

SALVADOR.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* states that the 11 centavos envelope of the 1894 issue was surcharged at the end of last year "DOS CENTAVOS" in two curved lines; these envelopes were used for local service.

Envelopes.

Provisional issue

White wove paper.

2c on 11c red, black surcharge

SERVIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces the issue of the unpaid letter stamps heralded last month. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* also chronicles the issue of new postal and letter cards.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 12½.

5pa lilac rose

30pa green

10pa blue

50pa rose

20pa red brown

Variety: Error. A *cliché* of the 5 paras inserted in the plate of 50 paras.

5pa rose

Postal cards.

5p rose, buff

5x5p rose, buff

10p blue, buff

10x10p blue, buff

Letter cards.

5p rose, buff

10p blue, buff

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the ½ and 2 penny stamps with the prairie wagon having a pole instead of the two shafts.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

½p gray

2p bistre

PERAK.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* mentions that the current 5 cent stamp has been printed in rose and surcharged "3 cents," similar to the Selangor stamps of same value.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3c on 5c rose, black surcharge

SELANGOR.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 2 cent stamp of the Tiger type is now printed in orange.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2c orange

TUNIS.—We have received the current 75 centimes printed in black on orange.

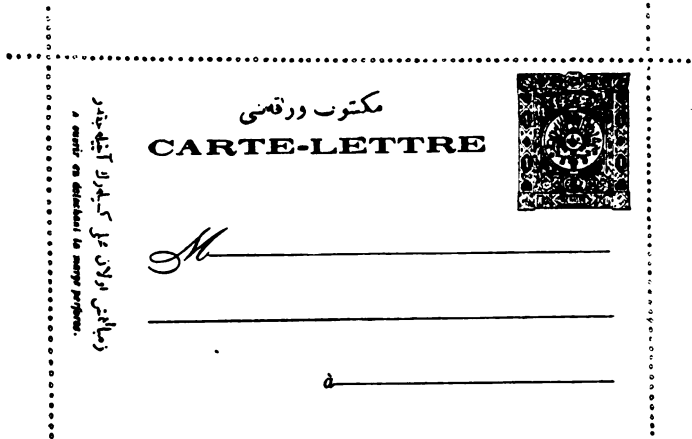
Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

75c black on orange

TURKEY.—Mr. S. L. Boticheff has sent us a letter card of 1 piastre, the stamp is printed in blue and the inscription is black.

Letter card.



1pia blue, *rose*, perforation 1.

TURK'S ISLAND.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the issue of a 4 penny adhesive stamp of the current colonial type, and a 2½ penny envelope with stamp of the same type as the stamp on the postal cards of the 1893 issue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown & C. A.

Perforated 14.

4p violet and blue

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 140x80 mm.

2½p ultramarine

COMMUNICATIONS.

SINGAPORE, May 14, 1895.

DEAR SIR: Since I wrote you yesterday morning I have heard from Labuan. It appears that the Sultan of Brunei has not been able to work the stamp business yet. "He has only one clerk, and the clerk's wife has been sick a long time, so that business in Brunei has been at a standstill. This sounds absurd, but it is true."

The letter goes on to state that the stamps are on the same footing as those of Sarawak and native States not in the Postal Union.

I shall make further inquiries before committing myself on your behalf.

Yours faithfully,

McC.

We at least shall not recognize these stamps until the clerk's wife is well.



ST. LOUIS MO.
JUN 30
1862



M



ST. LOUIS MO.
JUN 27
1862



ST. LOUIS MO.
JUN 27
1862

Mys

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. AUG. 1, 1895 [Single Copies, 5cts.
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

EDITORIAL.

The letter of Mr. W. C. Eaton, printed in another part of this number, and our reply thereto, brings us to the entire question of the establishment of the S. S. S. S., or Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. In our answer to Mr. Eaton, we have outlined the real purposes of the association, and a review of its first circular offers an excellent opportunity to show the methods by which the society intends to work. In the circular in question, collectors are warned against the following as unworthy of recognition: the Chinese local issues, the San Antonio jubilee stamps issued in Portugal last month and the surcharges for North Borneo and Labuan on the one dollar stamps of North Borneo.

As to the Chinese locals, the article already referred to will give our reasons for sustaining the position of the society. The San Antonio issue of Portugal was issued for no other purpose than to obtain revenue for the bankrupt treasury of Portugal, as the circular authorizing the issue distinctly states that the Post Office Department shall receive, on account of the San Antonio stamps sold within the limited period of their issue, only an amount equal to its usual receipts for stamps on the corresponding days; the rest of the proceeds are to be turned over to the government for a monument or some similar purpose. We have no doubt that St. Anthony of Padua was a very honorable gentleman, but if philatelists did not take early steps against the perpetuating of saints by means of complete series of postage stamps, we should soon have to issue separate albums to contain the labels issued in commemoration of the many thousands of men and women who have been canonized in the Catholic church. The pictures on the St. Anthony stamps are pretty, and would be very attractive if not tabooed by the good sense of the philatelic world.

As to the last proscription of the society, viz., the Labuan and Borneo surcharges, they can be dismissed with a few words. It has been stated by the agent who has for years had the monopoly of the disposal of the remainders of the stamps of the North Borneo Co., that people might as well buy these surcharges from him in London, as none would be obtainable in Labuan or Borneo anyway. This expression alone so evidently stamps these productions as unworthy the attention of any stamp collector that any further discussion of them would be useless waste of time.

While we are on the question of the S. S. S., we would suggest that our friends in England make a determined effort to stop the British Government from making compound and other envelopes to order. The varieties and combinations issued in the past without any postal necessity are bad enough, but we now hear the appalling news that all the dies have been changed by the insertion of a *fleuron* in the date plugs. As a natural consequence, unless somebody interferes, we would receive an entire outfit of the various combinations of compound envelopes made from the new dies.

* * * *

The best evidence of the wonderful increase in interest as well as stability in the stamp business is furnished by the recent sale by the Belgian Government of 2400 5 fr. stamps which were discovered in the post office department and which were of no use for postal purposes, as they had been demonetised some time before. Five years ago, such a quantity of a rare stamp would have smashed the market beyond recognition, and if then put up at auction would certainly have realized far less than face value. Last month, when the sale took place, four bids were received averaging over 13 fr. for each stamp, and they were finally sold at the rate of 15 fr. each, or Fr. 36,000 for the lot.

* * * *

We find that we must again refer to the all-engrossing subject of the S. S. S., and we recommend to their attention certain issues with which we are threatened.

Peru intends to issue a commemorative set on Sept. 10, available only for that day. Up to the present the object of the issue has not been stated, but we suppose it is to celebrate some revolution which will take place in the next five or ten years.

Uruguay, on October 8th, intends to issue three special stamps on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of Joaquin Suarez.

The pious Postmaster General of Belgium proposes to issue, next year, special sets for Liege and Brussels, and it would be rather appropriate, if the issues can not be stopped, if he supplied the stamps with a photograph of himself adorned with celestial wings.

* * * *

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Philatelic Monthly and World*, slips up rather badly in its July number. In the first place, it states that the 2d. newspaper stamps of Grenada are obsolete. As far as we can see, these stamps must have become obsolete before they were issued, as Grenada has never had any newspaper stamps.

Again, it states that the Cuba 2½ c blue is a changeling produced from the 2½ c violet. It may be very well that the specimens that our E. C. has seen were changelings, but we can assure him that the 2½ c blue really exists and we have seen an entire half sheet unused with full gum which could not under any circumstances have been changed from violet.

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.)

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS—\$1.00.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

March, 1875.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 18½
x22½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

1 10c rose

These stamps prepaid mail matter carried by the vessels of the Company between the following places in the West Indies: Curaçao, Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and Puerto Cabello, and were used till about the year 1880, when they were discontinued. Some catalogues mention this stamp as printed in blue, but we can state on the best authority that the stamp was never issued in any other color than rose.

COUNTERFEITS.

Lithographed forgeries exist printed in both rose and blue, and perforated 11. They are easily distinguished by the perforation and by the number of the lines below the flag, which in the genuine number 18, while in the counterfeits there are only 10. In the forgeries the top of the flagstaff touches the frame of the circle, which it does not in the

genuine stamps. The general appearance of the counterfeits is blurred, while the genuine are finely engraved stamps.

RUSSIA.

CURRENCY: 100 KOPEKS—1 RUBLE—50C

U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1858.

Typographed on thick white wove paper, lightly coated. The coat of arms in the centre is embossed in white on colored ground. Size 16¼x22¼ mm.

Watermarked



1 10k brown, centre blue

January 10th, 1858.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, the watermark being 1, 2 or 3, according to the value, the 10 kopeks being watermarked "1," the 20 kopeks "2" and the 30 kopeks "3."



I. Thick wove paper.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

2 10k brown, centre blue

II. Thin wove paper.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

3 10k brown, centre blue

4 20k blue, centre orange

5 30k rose, centre green

November 9th, 1858.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Unwatermarked.

I. Thick white wove paper.

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

6 10k bistre, centre pale blue

7 10k brown, centre blue

II. Thin white paper.

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

8 10k brown, centre blue

9 10k red brown, centre blue

10 20k blue, centre orange

11 30k rose, centre green

July, 1864.

A. Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper, heavily coated. Unwatermarked.

I. Thick paper.

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

12 10k brown, centre blue

II. Thin paper.

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

13 10k brown, centre blue

Variety: Imperforate.

14 10k brown, centre blue

B. Typographed on thin white wove paper, heavily coated. The groundwork of each stamp consists of small numerals corresponding to the value of the stamp, repeated many times. Unwatermarked. Size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



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

15 1k yellow and black

16 3k green and black

17 5k lilac and black

The difference between the lightly and heavily coated stamps is that the latter can not stand the slightest contact with water without losing their color.

June, 1865.

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

I. Thick paper.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

18 1k yellow and black

19 1k orange and black

20 3k green and black

21 5k lilac and black

22 5k pearl gray and black

23 10k red brown, centre blue

24 20k blue, centre orange

25 30k rose, centre green

II. Thin paper.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

26 1k yellow and black

27 1k orange and black

28 3k green and black

29 5k lilac and black

30 5k pearl gray and black

31 10k red brown, centre blue

32 20k blue, centre orange

33 30k rose, centre green

Variety: Centre printed in green instead of blue.

34 10k red brown, centre green

September, 1866.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white laid paper, heavily coated.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

35 5k lilac and blue

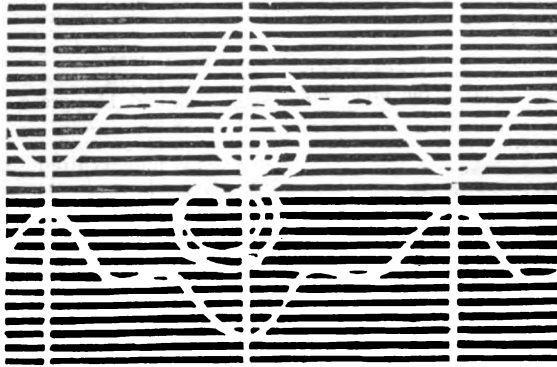
36 10k red brown, centre blue

37 20k blue, centre orange

38 30k rose, centre green

1868-1871.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white horizontally laid paper. Watermarked horizontal wavy lines from 5 to 40 mm. apart and double lined Russian capitals *Э. Б. Г. В.* the initials of the words *Экспедиция Заготовления Государственных Бумагъ.* (Office for the preparation of State papers.)



Perforated 14½x15.

- 39 1k yellow and black
- 40 1k orange and black
- 41 3k green and black
- 42 3k yellow green and black
- 43 5k redd sh lilac and black
- 44 5k gray lilac and black
- 45 10k brown, centre blue
- 46 20k blue, centre orange
- 47 30k carmine, centre green

Varieties:

- a. Vertically laid paper.
 - 48 1k yellow and black
 - 49 1k orange and black
 - 50 3k green and black
 - 51 3k yellow green and black
 - 52 5k reddish lilac and black
 - 53 5k gray lilac and black
 - 54 10k brown, centre blue
 - 55 20k blue, centre orange
 - 56 30k carmine, centre green
- b. Groundwork of the 5 kopek stamp used by error on the 3 kopek.
 - 57 3k green and black (error in the groundwork)
- c. Imperforate.
 - 58 1k orange and black
 - 59 3k green and black
 - 60 5k lilac and black

1875-1881.

Same type, paper and watermark as preceding issue. Paper lightly coated.

Perforated 14½x15.

- 61 1k deep yellow and black
- 62 3k blue green and black
- 63 5k lilac and black
- 64 10k brown, centre blue
- 65 20k blue, centre orange
- 66 30k rose, centre green

Varieties: Vertically laid paper.

- 67 1k deep yellow and black
- 68 3k blue green and black
- 69 5k lilac and black
- 70 10k brown, centre blue
- 71 20k blue, centre orange
- 72 30k rose, centre green

July 1st, 1875.

Typographed on horizontally laid white paper, lightly coated. Watermarked as in the preceding issue. The 2 kopeks is of the same type as the 1, 3 and 5 kopeks of the preceding issue; the 8, 10 and 20 kopeks are of similar type to the 10, 20 and 30 kopeks of the preceding issue, but the inscription at the bottom is straight instead of curved.



Perforated 14½x15.

- 73 2k red and black
- 74 2k deep red and black
- 75 8k gray, centre rose
- 76 10k red brown, centre blue
- 77 20k blue, centre orange

Varieties:

- a. Vertically laid paper.
 - 78 2k red and black
 - 79 8k gray, centre rose
- b. Inverted centre.
 - 80 10k red brown, centre blue

c. The T in the Russian word at the bottom has a small piece added to the left branch, so as to give the letter the appearance of a cross.

81 20k blue, centre orange

d. Imperforate.

82 2k red and black

83 8k gray, centre rose

March 31st, 1879.

Same type, impression, paper and watermark as the 8 kopek stamp of the preceding issue.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

84 7k gray, centre rose

85 7k gray black, centre rose

Varieties:

a. Vertically laid paper.

86 7k gray black, centre rose

b. Imperforate.

87 7k gray black, centre rose

December 26th, 1883.

Typographed on white laid paper, lightly coated. Watermarked wavy lines and parts of letters. The type of the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 kopeks is similar to that of the 1 kopek of the preceding issue, but without the small numerals in the groundwork. The type of the 14, 35 and 70 kopeks is similar to the 10 kopeks of the preceding issue, but with the inscriptions at the bottom in white letters on a colored ground. The $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 ruble stamps are of a new design. Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 kopeks, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; 14, 35 and 70 kopeks, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 rubles, $24\frac{3}{4} \times 29\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



- 93 3k carmine
94 5k violet
95 5k pale violet
96 7k blue
97 7k dark blue
98 14k blue, centre rose
99 35k lilac, centre green
100 70k brown, centre orange

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

101 1k yellow

102 2k dark blue green

103 3k rose

104 7k blue

105 14k blue, centre rose

b. Groundwork inverted.

106 7k blue

c. Centre inverted.

107 14k blue, centre rose

II. Vertically laid paper.

Perforated 13.

108 3r 50k gray and black

109 7r orange and black

Variety: Horizontally laid paper.

110 3r 50k gray and black

May 14th, 1889.

Typographed on white horizontally laid paper, lightly coated, watermarked wavy lines and parts of letters. In the 20, 50 kopeks and 1 ruble stamps the central oval and the figures of value are in different colors from the remainder of the stamp. Sizes: kopek values, $15\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; 1 ruble, $21\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



I. Horizontally laid paper.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

- 88 1k orange
89 1k yellow
90 2k dark blue green
91 2k light blue green
92 2k yellow green (1888)

1° Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 111 4k rose
112 10k indigo blue
113 20k blue, centre red
114 50k mauve, centre green
2° Perforated 13.
115 1r dark brown, centre orange

1890-94.

Same type as corresponding values of the issues of 1883-89, with the addition of two thunderbolts across the post horns below the eagle. Typographed on white horizontally laid paper, lightly coated. Watermarked wavy lines and parts of letters.



- 1° Perforated 14½.
- 116 1k orange
- 117 1k yellow
- 118 2k yellow green
- 119 3k carmine
- 120 5k violet
- 121 7k blue
- 122 14k blue, centre rose
- 123 35k lilac, centre green

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 124 2k yellow green
- 125 7k blue
- 2° Perforated 13.
- 126 3r 50k gray and black
- 127 7r orange and black

Adhesive stamps for local use in the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

July, 1863.

Typographed on white wove paper, heavily coated. Size 16x22 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
- 201 5k blue and black

ENVELOPES.

December 1st, 1848.

Stamp embossed on upper flap; coarse yellowish gray white paper; watermarked coat of arms with quadrille work around. There are three types of the eagle; in the first one the space between the neck and the right wing ends in a point; in the second it is rounded, and in the third it ends in a square.





- 1° Size 136x107 mm.
 301 10k gray black
 302 10k black

March, 1849.

Stamp embossed on the upper flap; on coarse yellowish gray white paper. Watermarked as in preceding issue.



- 1° Size 136x107 mm.
 310 10k black
 2° Size 140x110 mm.
 311 10k black
 312 10k gray black
 313 20k pale blue
 314 20k blue
 315 20k deep blue
 316 20k greenish blue
 3° Size 143x116 mm.
 317 30k rose

1859.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, embossed on upper flap, on smooth paper, watermarked coat of arms in oval frame surrounded by quadrille work.

2° Size 140x110 mm.

- 303 10k black
 304 20k pale blue
 305 20k blue
 306 20k black blue

3° Size 143x116 mm.

- 307 30k rose
 308 30k carmine
 309 30k red brown

The sizes given for the early issues are only approximate, as differences exist, varying between 2 mm. more and 2 mm. less than the given size.

- 318 30k deep rose

4° Size 123x90 mm.

- 319 10k black

5° Size 142x84 mm.

- 320 10k black

Varieties:

a. Error in size.

Size 143x116 mm.

- 321 20k deep blue

b. Error in size and type, the type of the finis tissue being used.

Size 143x116 mm.

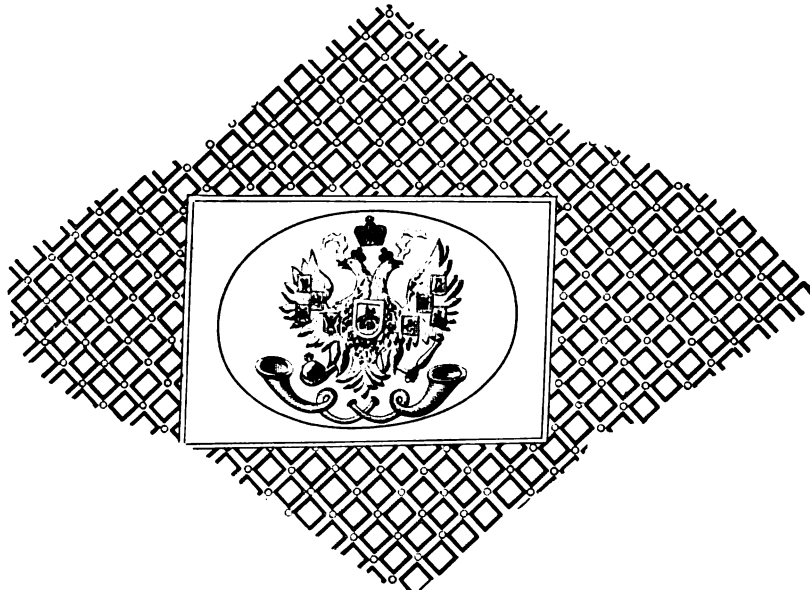
- 322 20k milky blue, white paper

1855.

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

Size 139x111 mm.

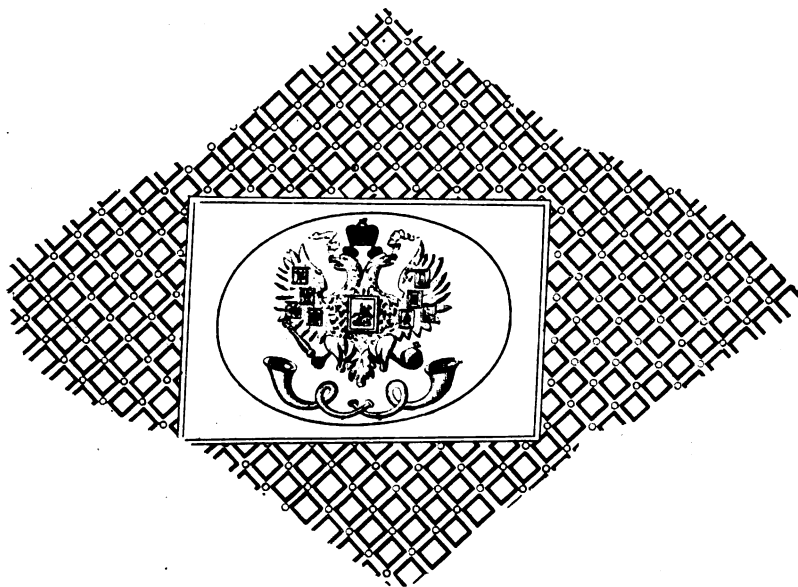
- 323 10k black, white paper
 324 10k black, yellowish paper
 325 10k black, bluish paper



- I. Grayish paper
 Size 138x108 mm.
 326 10k black
 327 10k gray black
- II. Greenish blue paper
 Size 138x108 mm.
 328 10k black
 329 10k gray black
- III. White wove paper.
 1° Size 138x108 mm.
 330 10k black
 331 10k gray black
 2° Size 143x116 mm.
 332 20k pale blue
 333 20k deep blue
 334 20k greenish blue
 335 20k ultramarine
 336 30k vermilion
 337 30k deep vermilion
 338 30k brick red
Variety: Error of type, the type of the first issue having been used.
 339 20k ultramarine
- December, 1862.
 A. Same type, paper and watermark as 1862.

- in the issue of March, 1849. Coarse grayish white paper.
 Size 136x85 mm.
 340 10k black
- B. Same type as issue of 1849, but water-marked as in the issue of 1859.
- I. Smooth grayish paper.
 1° Size 120x76 mm.
 341 10k black
Variety: Stamp inverted.
 342 10k black
 2° Size 133x85 mm.
 343 10k black
 344 10k gray black
 3° Size 142x84 mm.
 345 10k black
 346 10k gray black
- II. Smooth bluish white paper.
 Size 120x76 mm.
 347 10k black
 348 10k gray black
- III. Smooth white paper.
 Size 126x76 mm.
 349 10k black
 350 10k gray black

Stamp same type as preceding issue, embossed on upper flap; smooth bluish white paper; watermark similar to that of the 1859 issue, but with the post horns turned almost upright.



- 1° Size 119x77 mm.
 351 10k black
- 2° Size 138x88 mm.
 352 10k black
- 3° Size 136x105 mm
 353 10k black
- 4° Size 138x108 mm.
 354 10k black

- 5° Size 142x84 mm.
 355 10k black
 6° Size 142x113 mm.
 356 20k blue
 357 20k bright blue

December 1st, 1868.

A. Stamp embossed in upper left corner on white wove paper.



I. Flaps rounded.

- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
 358 10k brown
 359 10k pale brown
 360 20k blue
 361 30k carmine
 2° Size 145x80 mm.
 362 10k brown
 363 20k blue
 364 30k carmine
 3° Size 140x57 mm.
 365 10k brown
 366 20k blue
 367 30k carmine
 4° Size 113x73 mm.
 368 10k brown
 369 20k blue
 370 30k carmine

II. Lower and side flaps pointed.

- Size 140x110 mm.
 371 10k brown
 372 20k blue
 373 30k carmine

B. Stamp similar to preceding issue, but of larger size (19x22 mm) and with numerals of value larger. Embossed in upper left corner on white wove paper.

- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
 374 30k carmine
 2° Size 145x80 mm.
 375 30k carmine
 3° Size 140x57 mm.
 376 30k carmine
 4° Size 113x73 mm.
 377 30k carmine

These envelopes were only essays brought into use by error.

May, 1869.

Stamp typographed in upper left corner, on white wove paper,



- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
 378 5k rose violet
 2° Size 145x80 mm.
 379 5k rose violet
 3° Size 140x57 mm.
 380 5k rose violet
 4° Size 113x73 mm.
 381 5k rose violet

January 1st, 1870.

Stamp typographed in upper left corner, on white wove paper.



- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
 382 5k carmine
 2° Size 145x80 mm.
 383 5k carmine
 3° Size 140x57 mm.
 384 5k carmine
 4° Size 113x73 mm.
 385 5k carmine

January, 1872.

Stamp of same type as corresponding values of the issue of December 1st, 1868, and January 1st, 1870, printed in upper right corner, on white wove paper.

- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
 386 5k carmine
 387 10k brown
 388 20k blue
 389 30k carmine
 2° Size 145x80 mm.
 390 5k carmine
 391 10k brown
 392 20k blue
 393 30k carmine
Variety: Double impression.
 394 10k brown
 3° Size 140x57 mm.
 395 5k carmine
 396 10k brown
 4° Size 113x73 mm.
 397 5k carmine
 398 10k brown

July, 1875.

Stamp similar to preceding issue, but with the letters of the inscription larger and only

two words instead of three. Embossed in upper right corner, on white wove paper.



- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
- 399 5k violet
- 400 5k red violet
- 401 8k gray
- 402 10k brown
- 403 10k deep brown
- 404 20k blue
- Variety*: Double impression of stamp.
- 405 8k gray
- 2° Size 145x80 mm.
- 406 5k violet
- 407 5k red violet
- 408 8k gray
- 409 10k brown
- 410 10k deep brown
- 411 20k blue
- 3° Size 140x57 mm.
- 412 8k gray
- 4° Size 113x73 mm.
- 413 8k gray

April 1st, 1879.

Same type, impression and paper as the preceding issue.

- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
- 414 7k gray
- 415 7k gray black
- 2° Size 145x80 mm.
- 416 7k gray
- 417 7k gray black
- 3° Size 140x57 mm.
- 418 7k gray
- 419 7k gray black
- 4° Size 113x73 mm.
- 420 7k gray
- 421 7k gray black

February 23d, 1880.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of the issues of 1872 and 1875 surcharged in red below the stamp with the new value, as per illustration. There are three varieties of the surcharge. First variety: The second letter has the horizontal bar longer at the right than at the left, and the k is close to the o. Second variety. The left side of the bar is wider than the right side, the k is further from the o. Third variety: The horizontal bar of the second letter is higher than in the other two varieties; the numeral 7 has a decided upward curve at the bottom.



I.



II.



III.

A. Issue of January, 1872.

Size 140x110 mm.

- 422 7k on 10k brown, red surcharge, 1st variety

B. Issue of July, 1875.

1° Size 140x110 mm.

- 423 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 2nd variety
- 424 7k on 10k brown, red surcharge, 1st variety
- 425 7k on 10k brown, red surcharge, 3rd variety
- 426 7k on 20k blue, red surcharge, 1st variety

- 2° Size 145x80 mm.
 427 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 1st variety
 428 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 2nd variety
 429 7k on 10k brown, red surcharge, 1st variety
 430 7k on 10k deep brown, red surcharge, 1st variety

Varieties:

a. The left branch of the H is shorter than the right one.

- 431 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 2nd variety

b. The upper end of the vertical branch of the 7 is almost on a level with the horizontal stroke.

- 432 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 2nd variety

3° Size 140x57 mm.

- 433 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 1st variety

4° Size 113x73 mm.

- 434 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 1st variety

- 435 7k on 8k gray, red surcharge, 2nd variety

1884-1888.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner, on colored paper. Watermarked wavy lines.



I. Cream paper.

1° Size 140x110 mm.

- 436 5k violet (January, 1885)
 437 7k pale blue (February 6th, 1884)

2° Size 145x80 mm.

- 438 5k violet
 439 7k pale blue

Varieties:

a. Double impression of stamp, the second below the first.

- 440 7kx7k pale blue

b. Double impression of stamp, the second in lower left corner.

- 441 7kx7k pale blue

3° Size 140x58 mm.

- 442 5k violet (January, 1885)
 443 7k pale blue (April, 1884)

4° Size 113x73 mm.

- 444 5k violet (January, 1885)
 445 7k pale blue (April, 1884)

5° Size 145x120 mm.

- 446 5k violet (March, 1888)
 447 7k pale blue (March, 1888)

6° Size 114x80 mm.

- 448 7k pale blue (March, 1888)

II. Blue paper.

1° Size 140x110 mm.

- 449 14k deep blue

2° Size 145x80 mm.

- 450 14k deep blue

3° Size 140x57 mm.

- 451 14k deep blue

September 2d, 1889.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on colored paper. Watermarked wavy lines.



I. Cream paper.

1° Size 145x80 mm.

- 452 10k blue

2° Size 145x120 mm.

- 453 10k blue

II. Blue paper.

1° Size 145x80 mm.

- 454 20k blue

2° Size 145x120 mm.

- 455 20k blue

November, 1889-1892.

Type of stamp similar to that of preceding issue, but with thunderbolts across the post horns below the eagle. Typographed in upper right corner on cream paper. Watermarked wavy lines.

1° Size 145x80 mm.

- 456 5k violet
 457 7k blue

2° Size 140x57 mm.

- 458 5k violet
 459 7k blue

3° Size 145x120 mm.

- 460 5k violet
 461 7k blue

4° Size 114x80 mm.

- 462 5k violet
 463 7k blue

Envelopes and letter sheets for local use in the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Moscow.

ENVELOPES.

January, 1846.

Stamp typographed in upper right or lower left corner, on white wove paper. The translation of the inscription on the stamp is "Moscow City Post, for letter 5 kopeks, for envelope 1 kopek."



I. Stamp in upper right hand corner.

- 1° Size 140x110 mm.
- 501 5k red
- 2° Size 130x84 mm.
- 502 5k red
- 3° Size 104x75 mm.
- 503 5k red

II. Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

- Size 111x84 mm.
- 504 5k red

St. Petersburg.

I. Letter sheet with envelope attached.

December, 1845.

Stamp of the same type as for the city of Moscow, typographed in upper right corner on yellowish white wove paper. In the inscription the word Moscow has been replaced by the letters *СПБ* in Russian characters.



Size of letter sheet, 170x213 mm.

Size of envelope, 86x48 mm.

- 505 5k dark blue

II. Envelopes.

December, 1845.

Stamp same type as on letter sheet, embossed in upper right corner on yellowish white wove paper.

- 1° Size 133x84 mm.
- 506 5k prussian blue
- 507 5k pale blue
- 508 5k dark blue

- 2° Size 113x74 mm.
- 509 5k dark blue

1863.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, but inverted in lower left corner.

- 1° Size 170x113 mm.
- 510 5k dull blue
- 511 5k blue
- 512 5k ultramarine

- 2° Size 146x120 mm.
- 513 5k blue
- 514 5k ultramarine
- 515 5k pale blue

- 3° Size 142x83 mm.
- 516 5k blue
- 517 5k pale blue

- 4° Size 136x86 mm.
- 518 5k dull blue
- 519 5k blue
- 520 5k ultramarine
- 521 5k pale blue

- 5° Size 135x112 mm.
- 522 5k dull blue
- 523 5k blue
- 524 5k ultramarine
- 525 5k pale blue

- 6° Size 135x101 mm.
- 526 5k dull blue
- 527 5k ultramarine

- 7° Size 135x81 mm.
- 528 5k ultramarine

- 8° Size 122x88 mm.
- 529 5k dull blue
- 530 5k ultramarine
- 531 5k dark blue

- 9° Size 114x75 mm.
- 532 5k dull blue
- 533 5k ultramarine

- 10° Size 86x48 mm.
- 534 5k ultramarine
- 535 5k dark blue

1864.

Same as preceding issue, but stamp in lower right corner.

- 1° Size 133x70 mm.
- 536 5k ultramarine

- 2° Size 133x84 mm.
- 537 5k ultramarine

- 3° Size 113x74 mm.
- 538 5k ultramarine

- 4° Size 135x112 mm.
- 539 5k dull blue

5° Size 135x101 mm.
 540 5k dull blue
 541 5k dark blue

6° Size 121x86 mm.
 542 5k dull blue
 543 5k blue
 544 5k pale blue

WRAPPERS.

January, 1890.
 Stamp typographed at the right, on white wove paper.



1° Size 88x376 mm.
 701 1k orange
 2° Size 135x380 mm.
 702 2k green
 3° Size 176x144 mm.
 703 2k green

October, 1890.
 Same as preceding issue, with three lines of inscriptions below the stamp.

1° Size 135x380 mm.
 704 2k green
 2° Size 176x144 mm.
 705 2k green

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

PORCHOFF. (Pskoff)

January, 1876.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19x28½ mm.

Perforated 11½.
 3 5k dark Prussian blue
 4 5k light dull blue



1 5k dull purple
 2 5k bright mauve

1887.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x29½ mm.



PRILOUKY (Poltava)

1879?
 Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 20½x23½ mm.



1 5k black on pale magenta

January ?, 1887.
 Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 20½x23½ mm.

4 types printed in two horizontal rows; in the subsequent issues the relative position of the types is changed and the spacing varies.



- 2 5k black on pale pink
March 1st, 1887.
Same, color changed.
- 3 5k black on blue
1888.
Same, color changed.
- 4 5k black on pale mauve
January, 1889.
Same, color changed.
- 5 5k black on blue green
- 6 5k black on yellow green
1889.
Same, color changed.
- 7 5k black on light pink
1891.
Same, color changed.
- 8 5k black on brown
1893.
Same, color changed.
- 9 5k black on purple

PSKOFF. (Pskoff.)

January 1, 1871.
Color on white wove paper, engraved.



- 1 5k dark purple

1871.

Color on white wove paper, engraved, size 19x29 mm,



- 2 5k dark purple
- 3 5k purplish gray

January, 1877.

Color on white wove paper, engraved, size 19½x29 mm.



- 4 5k bright mauve
Variety: Tête bêche.
- 5 5k bright mauve
1878 ?.
Same, rouletted.
- 6 5k bright mauve
1881.

Black on white wove paper, engraved, size 19x28½ mm.



- 7 3k black
Variety: Tête bêche.
- 8 3k black

In the last three issues the leopard's tail is curved like an s.

1886.

Black on white wove paper, engraved, size 18½x28 mm.

The leopard's tail is almost straight; this stamp has an outer line.



Perforated 12½.

9 3k black

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

10 3k black

January 1, 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

11 1k green

12 10k vermilion

April 27, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x23 mm.



Perforated 11½.

13 5k brown, blue and black

November, 1892.

Same as previous issue.

14 1k brown, blue, green and black

15 3k brown, blue, grey and black

16 10k brown, blue, purple and black

17 40k brown, blue, pink, red and black

Variety: two values joined.

18 1k brown, blue, green and black x 10k brown, blue, purple and black

РИАДСК. (Riazan.)

1882 ?

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 22½x22½ mm.

6 types printed in one vertical row showing only slight differences.

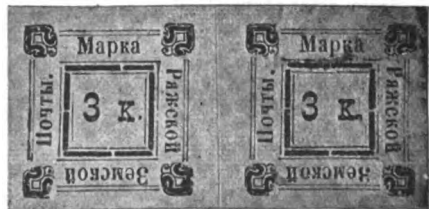


1 3k black on rose

1887.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 22½x22½ mm.

2 types printed side by sides howin gonly slight differences.



2 3k black on rose

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

3 3k black on rose

1892.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size 22½x22½ mm.

6 varieties printed in one vertical row showing two distinct types:

a. large 3 and a large lower case k.

b. smaller 3 and small capital K.

The three upper stamps are of type a and the three lower ones of type b. There are besides differences in the corner ornaments.



- 4 3k black on bright pink, type a
- 5 3k black on bright pink, type b

RIAZAN (Riazan)

March 10th, 1867.

Color on yellowish wove paper, litho-

graphed, size 40x24mm. In this issue the second and third letters of the first word of the inscription are wrong, **З** instead of **С**; the letters are block capitals.



- 1 2k dark blue
- 1867?

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue, size 38x23 mm. The inscriptions of the frame are in small Roman capitals.

- 2 2k dark blue
- 1868?

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 40x24mm., similar to previous issue, but inscriptions of frame in block capitals



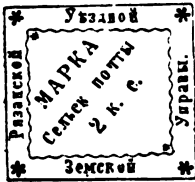
- 3 2k pale blue
- 1872.
- Same, color changed.
- 4 2k Prussian blue
- Variety: *Tête bêche*.
- 5 2k Prussian blue

1873.

Color on thin pinkish wove paper, type set, eight varieties printed in two horizontal rows, showing two distinct types: a, size 22x22mm. interior frame, formed of a thin, wavy line; b, size 22½x21½mm. interior frame, formed of two thin, straight lines; the stamps of top row are of type a, those of bottom row of type b.



- 6 2k purplish gray, type a
 7 2k purplish gray, type b
Varieties:
 a. types a and b tête bêche.
 8 2k purplish gray, types a and b
 b. type b tête bêche.
 9 2k purplish gray, type b
 Same on thick yellowish wove paper.
 10 2k purplish gray, type a
 11 2k purplish gray, type b
Varieties:
 a. types a and b tête bêche.
 12 2k purplish gray, types a and b
 b. type b tête bêche.
 13 2k purplish gray, type b
 May, 1874.
 Color on white wove paper, type set.
 6 (?) types.



- 14 2k purplish blue
 End 1875.
 Color on white wove paper, type set, size 26x25 mm. 6 types in two vertical rows.



- 15 2k bluish slate
 1876.
 Color on white wove paper, type set, size 26x26 mm. 6 types in two vertical rows.



16 2k lilac

These last three stamps have stars in only two corners of the interior frame; the following issues have stars in all four corners.

1877.
 Color on white wove paper, type set, size 27x26 mm. 6 types.



- 17 2k gray
 End 1877.
 Color on thin bluish wove paper, type set, size 26x26½ mm.
 Same as previous issue, six types in one vertical row.



- 18 2k yellow green
 January, 1878.
 Color on thin bluish wove paper, type set, size 26½x26½ mm.
 6 types in one vertical row. This stamp and the following ones can be readily distinguished from stamps of the previous issues by the position of the stars in the corners of the outer frame which are placed sideways instead of straight as before.



19 2k yellow green

End 1878.

Same, color changed, six types in one vertical row.

20 2k purple

January ?, 1879.

Same, color changed, six types in one vertical row.

21 2k gold

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

March 10th, 1867.

Black on yellowish wove paper, same as postage stamps of same date.

51 2k black

1868?

Black on yellowish wove paper, same as 1868? postage stamp.

52 2k black

1872.

Same, color changed.

53 2k gold

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

54 2k gold

1873.

Color on thin pinkish wove paper, same as 1873 postage stamps; eight varieties.

55 2k gold, type a

56 2k gold, type b

Varieties:

a. Types a and b *tête bêche*.

57 2k gold, types a and b

b. Type b *tête bêche*.

58 2k gold, type b

Same on thick yellowish wove paper, eight varieties.

59 2k gold, type a

60 2k gold, type b

Varieties:

a. Types a and b *tête bêche*.

61 2k gold, types a and b

b. Type b *tête bêche*.

62 2k gold, type b

End 1875.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1875 postage stamps; six types.

63 2k gold

1876.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1876 postage stamps; six types.

64 2k silver

1877.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1877 postage stamps; six types.

65 2k greenish yellow

End 1877.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1877 postage stamps; six types.

66 2k vermilion

End 1878.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1878 postage stamps; six types.

67 2k yellow

January, 1879.

Color on white wove paper, same as 1879 postage stamps; six types.

68 2k bronze

69 2k silver

70 2k greenish silver

Variety:

Perforated 12 1/4 (unofficially?)

71 2k silver

Suppressed March 1st, 1880.

RIEFF (Tver)

February 19 h, 1867.

Black on yellowish wove paper, type set, diameter 26 mm.; several types, some having a small star on each side of the figure of value, others without.



1 2k black

1868.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



2 2k black

3 2k blue

1869?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x27 mm.



4 2k dull red and black
Same on yellowish wove paper.

5 2k dull red and black

1872.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x27 mm.



6 2k dull red and black

1874.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x27½ mm.



7 2k carmine and black
8 2k bronze red and black

1882.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19½x27 mm.



9 2k vermilion and ultramarine
1883?

Same.

Perforated 11½.

10 2k vermilion and ultramarine

January, 1887.

Black on yellowish wove paper, type set,
diameter 20½ mm.; eight types.



11 2k black

Variety: *Tête bêche.*

12 2k black

March 10th, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x26 mm.



Perforated 13.

13 2k pale green

May 25th, 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x26½ mm.



December 7, 1891.

Round stamp (diam. 19 mm.) printed in left upper corner.



- Perforated 11 1/2.
 14 2k red and gray.
Variety: Unperforated.
 15 2k red and gray
 There are unperforated proofs of this issue printed in various colors on thin glazed paper.

- 55 3k gold on white wove paper, size 151x116 mm.
 56 3k gold on white wove paper, size 150x122 mm.
 57 3k gold on buff wove paper, size 148x116 mm.
 58 3k gold on buff wove paper, size 153x125 mm.
 59 3k gold on azure wove paper, size 148x116 mm.
 60 3k gold on azure wove paper, size 153x125 mm.
 61 3k gold on azure wove paper, size 151x116 mm.
 62 3k gold on gray granite paper, size 148x80 mm.

ENVELOPES.

1888.

Oval stamp printed in left upper corner.



- The interior of the envelope is colored.
 63 3k gold on white laid paper, size 146x84 mm., interior green
 64 3k gold on white laid paper, size 146x84 mm., interior blue
 65 3k gold on white laid paper, size 186x84 mm., interior rose
 66 3k gold on white laid paper, size 146x84 mm., interior yellow
 67 3k gold on white laid paper, size 146x84 mm., interior lilac
 The stamp is printed in right upper corner.
 68 3k gold on azure wove paper, size 148x46 mm.
- 51 3k purple on buff wove paper, size 148x116 mm.
 52 3k blue on white laid paper, size 145x120 mm.
 53 3k blue on white laid paper, size 140x107 mm.
 54 3k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.

THE HIGHER VALUES OF THE 1872 ISSUE OF THE UNITED STATES

Read before the National Philatelic Society by
 JOHN N. LUFF.

I wish to say, as a sort of apologetic preface, that this brief paper is not as interesting as I had hoped to make it. I have been unable to secure certain facts and material which I wished to present to your attention.

The last number of the *Post Office* says: "There have been assertions made by many persons during the last two months that they have discovered the marks of the Continental Company on the twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents, 1872. The all-sufficient reply to this has been that the Continental Co. never made any plates for these values." This is quite true, and yet it is not the whole truth. There are several ways of killing a cat besides choking it with cream. And it is possible that transfers from two different dies may exist on the same plate and that we may have the stamps of two bank note companies in unsevered pairs. We will return to these points later.

For a number of years I have been studying stamps and trying to learn all I could about them. It has seemed to me both expedient and interesting to know how they are made and I have obtained all possible information in this direction. Among other things I have learned that plates often wear out very rapidly, usually from the grinding effect of the inks used. Mineral inks are especially destructive. For the two cents of 1890 no less than 262 plates were made, during the four years it was in use, for one of which years the two cent Columbian was largely printed and required 135 plates. Steel plates are very expensive and, if they were to be thrown away whenever they become too much worn for further printing, the loss to those using them would be serious. To avoid this they are "re-entered," as it is termed. The process of re-entering consists of softening the plate and making fresh and deeper impressions of the design. When portions of the plate are not much worn it may not be deemed necessary to re-enter and there is nothing in the process to compel the whole plate to be so treated. The imprints, plate numbers and guide lines for setting the impressions are seldom re-entered. The new impressions should occupy exactly the positions of the old. Occasionally they get slightly out of place and a double impression results, but these are of the greatest rarity. It has been said that the well known variety of the 5 cents New York with double printing of the value, the 10 cents 1847 with the words "POST OFFICE" double, and the variety of the 5 cents Canada, 1859, are examples of this. I am, however, inclined to consider them the result of defective transfers in the original making of the plate.

It is claimed that the Continental Bank Note Co. added their secret marks to all the dies of the National Bank Note Co. This claim is said to be based on records and no one seems inclined to question it. So far, we know the marks on all but the 15 and 30 cents. I have found some marks on the 15 cents which, at the time of discovery, I believed to be the secret marks of the Continental Co. but experts in engraving are not inclined to agree with me. In each lower corner of the stamp is a small triangle, the center of which is composed of crossed horizontal and vertical lines and the surrounding frame of four parallel lines.



On the stamps of the National Bank Note Co. the vertical frame lines of the left hand triangle are of equal thickness, but on those of the Continental Bank Note Co. the lower ends of these lines are widened. This strengthening is rather irregular, being about $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long on the first and third lines, (counting from the left), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the second and barely 1 mm. on the fourth. The result is a spot of heavier color which is apparent without the aid of a glass. You will notice this difference quite distinctly on the proofs and stamps now shown you. It appears to me that these lines are very similar to the markings applied to other stamps of the series. But the opinion of engravers has been sought and they pronounce the marks accidental widenings of the lines, rather than anything intentionally applied. They are unable, however, to account for the widening. Whether or not these are the secret marks of the Continental Co. they are in the die and are

found on the stamps of the Continental and American Companies and not on those of the National. And they will serve as well to distinguish the work of the former from the latter as any of the accepted marks.

Since these marks on the 15 cents are so doubtful and we know none on the 30 cents, I shall have to base my further remarks on the 24 and 90 cents.* The article in the *Post Office*, to which I have before referred, adds: "The marks given are a thickening of certain lines in the stars of the two stamps. Granting that these marks exist, they are either the result of the manner of printing and quality of paper used, or more probably they are, what is found for nearly every plate of the United States stamps that has been made, stamps from retouched plates." Again I venture to take issue with the writer. I do not see any reason that paper or printing should affect one line in a stamp more than another; if one comes out fine and clear, all should be so; if one is thick and heavy, all should be likewise. Furthermore I do not think any plates for U. S. stamps, except some of those issued in 1851-57, were ever retouched. The dies, however, have been and it is on proofs from the retouched dies that we find the marks of the Continental Co. most distinctly. But in addition to die proofs we have plate proofs and the stamps themselves, showing the secret marks.

In my recent researches on the subject of plate numbers of U. S. stamps I have learned that the National Bank Note Co. made plates for the 24, 30 and 90 cents, numbered respectively 21, 22 and 23. The Continental Bank Note Co. did not make any new plates for these values. Not only did I not find any plates for these stamps, but I have completed the list of plates of this Company from 1 to 310 inclusive without a missing number. There was no higher number, for the American Bank Note Co. began with 311. Yet the stamps and proofs exist and they can only exist by re-entering. In view of the evidence before us I think we must come to this conclusion. It is quite possible that all the impressions on a plate were not re-entered and in that case we might have the stamps of the two companies in unsevered pairs. The scarcity of pairs and blocks, added to the lack of clearness in most of the stamps, makes it extremely difficult to find corroborative proof of this idea. But I consider that the three pairs of the 90 cents, which I now place before you, show the two varieties, as I have stated.

It has been asserted that the secret marks for the 24 and 90 cents, while undoubtedly to be found on the die proofs, do not exist on the stamps themselves. I think the stamps I have shown you prove to the contrary. Undeniably the marks on the stamps lack the emphasis they have on the proofs, but they are there, none the less. It is unfortunate that in transferring from the dies to the plates the re-enforced lines seem to have been poorly brought out. The colors add to the difficulty of distinguishing these lines. But, most of all, I think the differences are due to ink and printing. In making die proofs very thick, greasy ink is used and the work is done slowly and carefully on a hand press. For printing stamps a much thinner ink is used, considerable of it is taken up in wiping the plates and the rapid work of steam pressess does not allow the paper to thoroughly absorb the remainder. It is obvious that the results most differ greatly. As the 24 cents was withdrawn in 1875, it is probable that only a limited quantity of them were printed by the Continental Co. This of course adds to the difficulty of finding the stamp with the secret marks. So far as my experience goes the 90 cents of the Continental Co. is not at all scarce. It is possible to separate the work

*NOTE: Illustrations of the secret marks on the 24 and 90 cents will be found in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol 8, number 6, page 307.

of the Continental Co. from that of the National Co. by the colder colors, less brittle paper and lighter gum, which is either white or a lighter brown than that used on the earlier stamps. Using this method the number of the 24 cents of the Continental Co. is found to be decidedly small.

The Continental Co. did not put their marks on the stamps without a reason. Beyond doubt they wished to be able to identify their work at any future time. But it may have been considered sufficient to mark only a few stamps on a plate, especially if the plate were little worn. The 30 cents, in particular, was not largely used and black is one of the least destructive colors. It is possible the plate was in such good order as to induce the re-entering of only a few stamps, sufficient to guard the interests of the Company. From the thorough way the 30 cent stamp has been studied by philatelists the secret mark must either be unusually elusive or else very little used. I am inclined to the latter theory. Of course this is only a theory which later information may entirely disprove.

A WORD IN REGARD TO THE S. S. S. S. vs. CHINESE LOCALS.

In the beginning let me say that I believe in the S. S. S. S. Something must be done to stop the flood of speculative issues and I know of no other way to accomplish the desired object except through such an association, and at the same time I see the mass of difficulties which must meet them at the very start and the great labor necessary to properly discriminate. I do not wish to be one to place a stumbling block in their way, as in principle I am thoroughly in accord with them, still I can but feel that they have made a mistake in their first announced proscription, at least the first I have seen, in proscribing all Chinese locals to be issued hereafter at the ports named "or any other place in China of like nature." I think the situation in the Chinese ports is not understood, and granting that many of these issues are tainted, directly or indirectly, with speculation, as few of even the large governments are exempt from this fault, still so sweeping a condemnation is wrong. It seems to me the two questions which should be asked in deciding the legitimacy of a stamp are, 1st, Is it issued by competent authority? 2nd, Is there a legitimate need?

Given a treaty port in China, such as many of these are; a separate community of foreigners on a portion of land conceded to them by the Chinese Empire for the purpose of establishing a foreign settlement; their governing body a Municipal Council duly elected. The mere number occupying this conceded territory can make no difference in principle, whether it be one hundred or ten thousand, but let us take a fair sample and say there are two hundred. As to the first question; this body of men constitute a practically independent Government, or community if you like; they are on land ceded by the Empire and so not a part of the country in any real sense; they are governed by their own Municipal Council; there are no Chinese officials in the community in any way connected with its government; they do not observe the Chinese laws; they are certainly not connected in any way with the government of other like Chinese ports; they may perhaps constitute a British concession only, that is, land conceded to Great Britain, of which more hereafter, but in this case, Great Britain, aside from the fact that she has her Consul there, allows them to make their own Municipal Council; through their Municipal Council they established their post office and issue stamps. Is not this authority competent?

Second, as to the need. We have taken a representative community of two hundred foreigners. These two hundred, aside from the missionaries, are made up largely of merchants and exporters with a large business correspondence, do they not need a postal service? As this must be answered in the affirmative the next question would be, is that need supplied without the local post? I answer, no. One may say that they might use the Chinese Custom post, but I do not think this an answer. The Custom post charges five times as much to carry a letter as do the local posts and why should a foreign community on ceded territory use the stamps of the empire when they constitute an independent foreign community? For a long time many of these places had branches of the Shanghai post; nobody denied the need of these posts; is it strange that they should at last awake to the anomaly of the revenue from their posts being absorbed by Shanghai, with which port they had no more to do in the way of government than has New York with Paris? It appears to me only strange that these local posts were not established long ago. It is an undoubted fact that a postal service is an absolute necessity to their ports. This conceded, who is to issue the stamps if not their own governing bodies? I cannot see how the legitimacy of *some* stamps issues by these posts can be evaded.

There is no question as to the speculative nature of an undue multiplicity of issues or of unnecessary values in an issue, but to decry all Chinese locals is entirely too sweeping. Again I notice that Shanghai is omitted from the proscribed list. Why? It must be because the independence and importance of Shanghai is too well known and to deny it the prerogative of issuing stamps would meet with ridicule; but wherein lies any real difference between Shanghai and many of the other ports except the mere fact that Shanghai is larger?

It may be said that some of these communities are on territory conceded to Great Britain only and that country could arrange to establish posts there—a sufficient answer to this is that she does not, but allows the community to provide its own local laws and services and the need remains. In such places it will be found that the British Consul is in general an active agent in the establishment of the local post.

But many of the posts are not British Concessions alone. Tientsin has one portion of territory conceded to Great Britain an adjoining one to France and another to Germany,

Shanghai has an American concession as well. In these cases the different communities unite under the Municipal Council governing the whole, unless, like the French in Shanghai, one post may hold aloof from the rest.

Should the S. S. S. S. discriminate against unnecessary values or issues, I am sure we would all say Amen. But to select the stamps of all the Chinese posts from the mass of unnecessary issues in the world for so sweeping a condemnation seems to me entirely unfair. I believe, for example, speculation has never in any way affected the stamps of Chefoo.

As to the latter port "or any other place in China of like nature" let us take Foochow. This port as a matter of convenience has long had a branch of the Shanghai post situated there. Its need, I think, has never been questioned. Now, as I have implied before, Foochow, has no more to do with Shanghai than New York has with Paris, and suppose some day the community at Foochow ask themselves the question why the anomaly exists of Shanghai enjoying the revenues from the postal service of Foochow and concludes to establish their own post? Are they to be declared illegitimate?

Strike out Wuhu or Chungking where the service is really "local" so far, that is to say the establishment of one individual only and not of the Governing body,—guard against future speculative or unnecessary issues there as well as in England itself, but let us first get a correct understanding of the situation and not jump at conclusions.

And why assault these poor Chinese locals before investigating the French Colonials a little? The former are monuments of legitimacy by the side of some of the latter, at least as far as "need" is concerned. Compare the Chinese ports with the French ports around Madagascar, for I have visited both. Mayotte is quite a respectable little place on a small island, the whole place as large perhaps as a small country village, but they have a number of public buildings and, I think, a garrison there. But St. Marie de Madagascar! When I was there a few years ago it was practically one short road with thatched native huts on either side and a lane or two with like huts behind. I do not remember a single foreign building and I am quite sure there were not then a dozen foreigners there all told, at least I did not see half that number. Nossi Bé was little better, and yet these places have not only complete separate issues but, Nossi Bé at least, surcharges galore in addition.

Sometimes, owing to differences in currency, separate colonial issues are required, but there can be no doubt that one set of stamps is quite enough for all these French possessions in the neighbourhood of Madagascar.

I am not prejudiced in this matter as my album contains the stamps of all these places. My French colonials are quite full and expansive but I cry for impartiality and better discrimination. Let the S. S. S. S. be not deterred by the great labor involved but secure information as to the exact conditions in each place and proscribe each lot of stamps *specifically*, not making sweeping proscription of whole countries. If each speculative set is tabooed as it comes out or is heralded, the speculators will soon cease to issue them. To make sweeping proscriptions will injure the society and forestall the very good they hope to do. A hard drinker, impressed with the eloquence of a temperance orator as to the destructive effects of alcohol, resolved in his mind to reform, till the speaker in mistaken zeal began to use the same intemperate language in regard to tobacco. Said our inebriate friend, "I know better than that and now I don't believe a word he said about alcohol." The moral is obvious, and indicates the very purpose of this article, I want the S. S. S. S. to *succeed*, and success means great care at the start.

I am not a defender especially of Chinese locals. The Publishers of the *Journal* know of the wrath that has poured down upon my devoted head on account of my condemnation of certain Chinese locals, but let our proscription be *specific*. Had the S. S. S. S. made a charge against any specific issues I would not have taken exceptions even though I disagreed with them, for I am too much in sympathy with them to wish to obstruct them in any way, but I feel that I must say a word against wholesale proscriptions and I write because, having visited every Chinese port they proscribe, with the exceptions of Chefoo and Chungking, as well as all the French ports I mention, I believe I know something of the subject whereof I speak.

It is a difficult work that the S. S. S. S. has before them and one involving nice discrimination; a great and necessary work. May wisdom guide them for we look to them for the salvation of Philately.

W. C. EATON.

We insert the above letter from Mr. Eaton, but we must confess that we

do not at all agree with him as to his claims. In the first place, he misunderstands entirely the underlying principles of the S. S. S. S., as he seems to think that one of their objects is to inquire as to whether certain stamps are issued by competent authority. This, as we understand it, is entirely foreign to the society in question, as stamps not issued by competent authority are not worthy of a moment's consideration, and certainly their suppression would not warrant the formation of a large international association of philatelists.

The purpose of the society is to force "competent authority" to cease issuing stamps for the purpose of selling to collectors, and, if the society is supported in its endeavors, it will be successful from the very outset. There is no doubt that the stamps issued by the treaty ports in China are legitimate and are used to pay the postage, but the question for the society to consider is simply: Would any of these stamps ever have been issued if there were no stamp collectors and if the "competent authority" did not expect to realize twenty times as much from the sale of the stamps to collectors as the revenue to be derived from those sold for postal purposes?

The reason for the exclusion of Shanghai from the boycotted list is that this municipality has issued such stamps for thirty years past and has really supplied the treaty ports with all the postal facilities that they require.

Mr. Eaton asks why anybody should object to the different treaty ports retaining the revenue to be obtained from a regular postal service. It is the experience of every well established government that the revenues to be obtained from the sale of postage stamps is fully counterbalanced—in some cases outbalanced—by the expenses of carrying on the service, and if the service which has been established in these Chinese treaty ports is solely for the convenience of the inhabitants of these towns, the question of division of revenue would scarcely arise.

THE PLATE NUMBERS OF UNITED STATES STAMPS.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Continued from page 358.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1875	1c yellow	(100)	65
	2c yellow	(100)	64
	3c yellow	(100)	57
	6c yellow	(100)	72
	10c yellow	(100)	114
	12c yellow	(100)	73
	15c yellow	(100)	105
	24c yellow	(100)	145
	30c yellow	(100)	100

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1875	1c carmine	(100)	82
	2c carmine	(100)	75
	3c carmine	(100)	63
	6c carmine	(100)	76
	10c carmine	(100)	111

Mr. M. Berlepsch has a portion of a sheet of the 1 cent, showing in the

margin the number 81, erased with chisel marks, and the correct number, 82, inserted beside it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

1875	1c vermilion	(100)	52
	2c vermilion	(100)	45
	3c vermilion	(100)	27
	6c vermilion	(100)	56
	10c vermilion,	(100)	109
	12c vermilion	(100)	49
	15c vermilion	(100)	93
	24c vermilion	(100)	104
	30c vermilion	(100)	95
	90c vermilion	(100)	108

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1875	1c purple	(100)	85
	2c purple	(100)	90
	3c purple	(100)	28
	6c purple	(100)	77
	10c purple	(100)	97
	12c purple	(100)	91
	15c purple	(100)	99
	24c purple	(100)	115
	30c purple	(100)	110
	90c purple	(100)	113

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1875	1c blue	(100)	80
	2c blue	(100)	50
	2c green	(100)	50
	3c blue	(100)	34
	6c blue	(100)	53
	7c blue	(100)	119
	10c blue	(100)	101
	12c blue	(100)	92
	15c blue	(100)	94
	24c blue	(100)	107
	30c blue	(100)	96
	90c blue	(100)	106

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1875	1c black	(200)	43
	2c black	(100)	37, 38, 285
	3c black	(100)	36, 40 (200) 30, 41, 140, 141
	6c black	(200)	39, 47, 249
	10c black	(100)	62
	12c black	(100)	71
	15c black	(100)	66
	24c black	(100)	74
	30c black	(100)	68
	90c black	(100)	88

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

1875	1c green	(100)	55		
	2c green	(100)	59		
	3c green	(100)	70		
	6c green	(100)	83		
	7c green	(100)	112		
	10c green	(100)	98		
	12c green	(100)	78		
	15c green	(100)	118		
	24c green	(100)	117		
	30c green	(100)	116		
	90c green	(100)	67		
	\$2.00 green and black	(10)	frame 121	vignette 123	
	5.00 green and black	(10)	" 120	" 123	
	10.00 green and black	(10)	" 122	" 123	
	20.00 green and black	(10)	" 124	" 123	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1875	1c brown	(200)	44
	2c brown	(200)	42
	3c brown	(200)	29, 33
	6c brown	(100)	51
	7c brown	(100)	103
	10c brown	(100)	58
	12c brown	(100)	46
	15c brown	(100)	84
	24c brown	(100)	134
	30c brown	(100)	69
	90c brown	(100)	61

WAR DEPARTMENT.

1875	1c rose	(100)	48
	2c rose	(200)	35
	3c rose	(200)	32
	6c rose	(100)	60
	7c rose	(100)	102
	10c rose	(100)	79
	12c rose	(100)	54
	15c rose	(100)	87
	24c rose	(100)	86
	30c rose	(100)	81
	90c rose	(100)	89

This completes the series of the Continental Bank Note Co., from 1 to 310 inclusive.

This company used two styles of numerals in marking their plates. At first they employed plain Roman figures, 3 mm. high, with the vertical lines heavily shaded. From the very irregular arrangement of the figures it is evident that they are punched in with dies. The later numbers are composed of large script figures, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, neatly engraved on the plate. The highest number I have seen of the first type is 175 and the lowest of the second is 242. From internal evidence I think the change of style was made with the set for Newspapers and Periodicals, either at 194, the lowest, or 218, the highest consecutive number. I favor the latter.

PLATES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

1879	1c blue	(200)	319, 320, 327, 328, 336, 337, 344, 353, 354, 355, 356, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 387, 388, 389, 390
	2c vermilion	(200)	338, 339, 391, 392, 393, 394, 412, 413
	3c green	(200)	311, 312, 321, 322, 323, 324, 329, 330, 334, 335, 340, 341, 341A 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 350A 351, 352, 357, 358, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 395, 396, 397, 398
	5c blue (Taylor)	(200)	325, 326, 379, 380
	1cc brown	(200)	377, 378
1882	1c blue, reengraved	(200)	401, 402, 406, 407, 422, 423, 424, 425, 475
	3c green, reengraved	(200)	408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421
	5c brown (Garfield)	(200)	399, 400, 488, 489
	6c red, reengraved	(200)	426, 427
	10c brown, reengraved	(200)	403, 403A 404, 404A 480, 481
	30c black	(200)	405
1888	2c red brown	(200)	430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 437, 474, 476, 477, 478, 479
	4c green	(200)	456, 457

Beginning in 1885 the plates of the American Bank Note Co., bear a serial letter, as well as a number. There are usually five plates to each letter. The object of the letters is that the five companion plates may always be used together and even impressions be secured, which obviously would not be the result if plates in different stages of wear were used together. A letter is usually assigned to the first plate of each value, even if only one plate is to be made, since more may be needed later.

1885	1c blue, reengraved	(200) C.	497, 498, 499, 500, 501
		(200) D.	502, 503, 504, 505, 506
		(200) I.	527, 528, 529, 530, 531
	2c red brown	(200) A.	483, 484, 485, 486, 487
		(200) B.	490, 491, 492, 493, 494
		(200) E.	507, 508, 509, 510, 511
		(200) F.	512, 513, 514, 515, 516
		(200) G.	517, 518, 519, 520, 521
		(200) H.	522, 523, 524, 525, 526
		(200) J.	532, 533, 534, 535, 536
		(200) N.	553, 554, 555, 556, 557
		(200) O.	558, 559, 560, 561, 562
		(200) P.	563, 564, 565, 566, 567
		(200) Q.	568, 569, 570, 571, 572
		(200) U.	588, 589, 590, 591, 592
		(200) V.	593, 594, 595, 596, 597

	4c green	(200) L.	542, 543, 544, 545, 546
	5c brown (Garfield)	(200) K.	537, 538, 539, 540, 541
	10c brown, reengraved	(200) M.	547, 548, 549, 550, 551
1887	1c blue (Franklin)	(200) R.	573, 574, 575, 576, 577
		(200) S.	578, 579, 580, 581, 582
		(200) T.	583, 584, 585, 586, 587
		(200) FF.	644, 645, 646, 647, 648
		(200) GG.	649, 650, 651, 652, 653
		(200) JJ.	664, 665, 666, 667, 668
		(200) PP.	694, 695, 696, 697, 698
		(200) UU.	719, 720, 721, 722, 723
	2c green	(200) N.	553, 554, 555, 556, 557
		(200) O.	558, 559, 560, 561, 562
		(200) P.	563, 564, 565, 566, 567
		(200) Q.	568, 569, 570, 571, 572
		(200) U.	588, 589, 590, 591, 592
		(200) V.	593, 594, 595, 596, 597
		(200) W.	598, 599, 600, 601, 602
		(200) X.	603, 604, 605, 606, 607
		(200) Y.	608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613
		(200) Z.	614, 615, 616, 617, 618
		(200) AA.	619, 620, 621, 622, 623
		(200) BB.	624, 625, 626, 627, 628
		(200) CC.	629, 630, 631, 632, 633
		(200) DD.	634, 635, 636, 637, 638
		(200) EE.	639, 640, 641, 642, 643
		(200) HH.	654, 655, 656, 657, 658
		(200) II.	659, 660, 661, 662, 663
		(200) KK.	669, 670, 671, 672, 673
		(200) LL.	674, 675, 676, 677, 678
		(200) MM.	679, 680, 681, 682, 683
		(200) NN.	684, 685, 686, 687, 688
		(200) OO.	689, 690, 691, 692, 693
		(200) QQ.	699, 700, 701, 702, 703
		(200) RR.	704, 705, 706, 707, 708
		(200) SS.	709, 710, 711, 712, 713
		(200) TT.	714, 715, 716, 717, 718
	3c vermilion	(200)	421
1888	4c carmine	(200) L.	542, 543, 544, 545, 546
	5c indigo blue (Garfield)	(200) K.	537, 538, 539, 540, 541
	30c orange brown	(200)	405

Plate 613 was added to serial letter Y to replace 611, which was broken. It is possible that other plates than those I have given were used for the 2, 4 and 5 cents.

POSTAGE DUE.

1879	1c brown	(200)	313, 314
	2c brown	(200)	315, 464
	3c brown	(200)	316, 317
	5c brown	(200)	318
	10c brown	(200)	331

30c brown (200) 332
 50c brown (200) 333

These plates were used for the various printings in yellow brown, brown, red brown, claret and the many intermediate shades.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1882 1c black (200) 428

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1885 1c black (200) 482

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

1885 10c blue, "Special Office" (100) 495, 496

1888 10c blue, "Any P. O." (100) 552

1893 10c orange, "Any P. O." (100) 552

I have been unable to locate plate 429; otherwise the series is complete from 311 to 723 inclusive.

THE A. B. C. OF U. S. WATERMARKS.

Now that the United States Postage Stamps are for the first time beginning to appear with watermarks, it would seem well and proper to note the various positions in which said watermarks may be found and initiate a correct numbering of them at the beginning. It is quite evident they will be collected by position, and in the beginning it is just as easy to learn one numbering as another, with that idea in mind I submit the following scheme of positions as being the most natural, and easiest to memorize.

For the purpose of determining the position of the watermark, take the stamp right side up and face to you as it is seen in your album, hold it up to a light and view the watermark by *transmitted* light. Let this be the rule with no exceptions. In this position, should the letters of the watermark appear normal, i. e. as they appear in ordinary print, then they are in the normal or 1st position.

To illustrate, we will take the two letters "U. S." of the watermark, as follows:

Normal position,	U S	1st Position
Reversed "	S U	2nd "
Inverted	∩ S	3rd "
Inverted and Reversed	S ∩	4th "

When the paper is fed sideways, we have, revolving the sheet to the right 90°, the

1st position changed to	S	5th Position
2nd " " "	U S	6th "
3rd " " "	S S	7th "
4th " " "	∩ ∩	8th "

Should the awkwardness of the feeders produce diagonal positions, and the refinements of Philately demand the collecting of the same, then it is easy

to continue and number the right and left diagonals on from 8 to 16, in the same sequences.

Going with the sun, to the right, at 45°, the first or right diagonal, normal becomes 9th position, and at 135°, the second or left diagonal, the normal becomes 13th position.

It may be noted that a specialist in watermarks could amplify the above and get four positions for each degree of a semi-circle, thus securing the respectable number of 720 positions, without in any way straining the system proposed, or exhausting its possibilities.

H. B. PHILLIPS.

San Francisco, Cal., July 4th 1895.

STATUTES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

OBJECTS.

Law 1. This Society is formed:—

(a) To discountenance and prevent the dealing in and collecting of postage stamps or other postal matter created wholly or partly for speculative purposes, or unnecessary for legitimate postal uses or requirements.

(b) To decide and declare what stamps or other postal matter shall be classed as speculative or unnecessary, as aforesaid.

(c) To secure the exclusion from all catalogues, albums, journals, price lists, or other philatelic publications, of all such stamps or other postal matter, as aforesaid.

(d) To take such measures as may lead to the prevention of the issue of all such stamps or other postal matter, as aforesaid.

(e) To publish and cause to be published from time to time all decisions, proceedings, or other information, in such manner as may secure the widest publicity amongst all persons or Societies interested in stamp collecting throughout the world.

(f) To take any measures that may be deemed expedient, desirable, or necessary for the further and better carrying out of the before-mentioned objects, or for any other purpose in the interest of the members of this Society.

MEMBERSHIP.

Law 2. All persons (not under 21 years of age) who are stamp collectors, stamp dealers, or importers, proprietors and publishers of stamp catalogues, albums, or journals, and philatelic journalists or writers, are eligible for membership.

Law 3. Candidates for membership shall be proposed and seconded by members of the Society, and balloted for at a meeting of the Committee next after that at which the proposal has been received. One black ball in 4 to exclude. Where a candidate is unable to obtain a proposer and seconder, two satisfactory references will be accepted in lieu thereof.

Law 4. Where any charge affecting the conduct or character of a member has been brought before the Committee, the same shall be inquired into and the member given opportunity to explain the charge or charges made against him. If, in the opinion of the Committee, the conduct or character of the member so charged is inconsistent with or injurious to the interest of the Society or its members, the Committee may, by a majority of three-fourths

of those present, expel such member from the Society, but the member so expelled may appeal to a General Meeting of the Society, at which a majority of three-fourths of those present shall be necessary to quash the expulsion.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

Law 5. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Chairman of Committees, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Law 6. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of the Officers and 45 other members. Whenever the membership of the Society exceeds 200, the Committee may be increased by one for every 25 members in excess of 200. Seven shall form a quorum.

Law 7. The Officers and Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, which shall be held on the first Friday in May. Vacancies occurring during the current year shall be filled up by the Committee.

Law 8. The Committee shall appoint from among themselves Sub-Committees for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Society. The Committee shall have power (i.) to make By-laws for the regulation of the Committee or of the Sub-Committees; (ii.) to appoint such Honorary Officers as may in the opinion of the Committee best serve the interests of the Society; and (iii.) generally manage the affairs of the Society, and pay all salaries and other monies that the Committee may think desirable for carrying out the objects of the Society.

Law 9. At the meeting of the Committee preceding the Annual General Meeting, two Auditors shall be appointed (one of whom shall not be a member of the Committee), who shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and present a report thereon at the Annual General Meeting.

Law 10. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, keep minutes, issue notices and circulars, attend all meetings, and carry out the directions of the Committee. In conjunction with the Treasurer, he shall collect the income of the Society and give receipts, and pay over to the Treasurer all amounts received.

Law 11. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, make all necessary payments, and keep accounts of receipts and expenditure.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Law 12. The annual subscription of members shall be Five Shillings, payable in advance on election, and thereafter on the first of May in each year. No member whose subscription is in arrears after the first of August (or in the case of a member residing abroad, the first of November) can vote at any meeting of the Society, and if in arrears on the first of November (or 12 months in the case of a member residing abroad) he shall be considered to have resigned his membership, provided that due application shall have been made to him at his last known address or place of abode.

GENERAL.

Law 13. A General Meeting may be called at any time by the Committee, or upon a requisition signed by not less than 25 members, and notice thereof shall be sent out 14 days before such Meeting, stating the business for which such Meeting has been called.

Law 14. No alteration of, amendment of, or addition to these Statutes shall be made except at a General Meeting, and only then after one month's notice or other publication of such proposed alteration, amendment, or addition.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE 5 FR. BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMP.

On the 6th of March, 1878, there appeared in the *Moniteur Belge* a ministerial order which ran thus :

"In view of the royal decree of November 13, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and color of the postage stamps, as well as the date of their being brought into use :

It is decreed : That a postage stamp of the value of 5 francs and of a red brown color be placed at the disposal of the public beginning the 1st of April next.

BRUSSELS, March 6th, 1878.

A. BEERNAERT."

This postal value, the largest created so far in the Belgian postal service, has ceased to exist. A royal decree of the 5th of August, 1894, having fixed the 31st of October following as the term of the validity of the Belgium postage stamp of 5 francs, the post and telegraph offices were authorized to exchange up to that date the said stamps for an equal value or stamps of the types in use. However, in order to prevent counterfeit stamps from being exchanged, the Administration ordered that the stamps should be received from those holding them, a receipt being given, and sent to the Administration for its decision.

As may be supposed, this proposal to exchange found no supporters. The postage stamps of 5 francs, suppressed in principle since 1884, had been much sought after for a long time by philatelists, and those who had any preferred rather to keep their new stamps than to exchange them, philately attributing to these new stamps at that time a value of 20 francs each. According to official information supplied by the Belgian Postal Administration, the 5 franc stamp ceased to be sold to the public in 1888. This stamp, therefore, was in actual existence for ten years, during which time there were issued 160 sheets of 300, or 48,000 copies.

The sale of these 48,000 stamps was divided as follows :

1878, 2391.	1883, 8494.
1879, 3286.	1884, 3172.
1880, 3080.	1885, 4733.
1881, 4171.	1886, 4947.
1882, 7937.	1887, 3389.

in all, 45,600 stamps.

After the royal decree of August 5, 1894, already mentioned, no post office having received any 5 fr. stamps to be exchanged, there remained in stock from the 1st of January, 1888, 2400 copies.

On the 25th of June, 1894, these 2400 stamps of a nominal value of 5 frs. each, were the subject of a public sale in the Brussels salesroom before the Receiver of Domains. As will be well understood, this salesroom was on that day the rendezvous of stamp merchants of Belgium and abroad and of a large number of amateurs.

The tenders varied between 200 frs. and 40,000 frs., which is 8 centimes per stamp for the lowest and about 17 frs. for the highest tenders. The highest offer was made by Mr. Otto Steffens, it being of the sum of 40,000 frs.; then came Mme. Moens with the sum of frs. 36,001.15, then Mr. Schild-Knecht frs. 36,000, and lastly Messrs. Gelli & Tani with frs. 32,400. The other offers were not serious.

According to the specification, the amount of the offers was to be paid on the spot, and, failing immediate payment, the tender was declared null.

Mr. Otto Steffens not being present, and not having paid down the amount of his tender, it was annulled. Then came Mrs. Moens (36,001.15),

she wished to hand the receiver a check for this amount, but this not being receivable in the State Treasury, it was refused by the receiver of Domains, who declared Mr. Schild-Knecht to be the purchaser, he having there and then paid into the hands of the receiver frs. 36,000 in cash. Can this purchase be considered as a really advantageous one? Let us say frankly that that is not the opinion of the majority of philatelists, who, moreover, have always rightly given the preference to the genuine cancelled stamp. Under these circumstances, amateurs may take heart. Searches already started by several distinguished Belgian philatelists give hopes of leading before long to the discovery of 4000 or 5000 5 frs. stamps cancelled from 1881 to 1883. These stamps on entire envelopes, and of which consequently it will be easy to verify the authenticity, will be sold at a price relatively much lower than that fixed by the sale of June 25, 1895.

JULES BOUVEZ, Mons, Belgium.

Our correspondent has given a very interesting history of the birth, life and death of the 5 fr. stamp, but we are surprised that one who appears to be so intelligent a philatelist should still be hampered by the old superstition that a cancelled stamp is preferable to an uncanceled one because the cancellation proves it to be genuine. Intelligent stamp collectors have recognized for some time that a dirty black smudge like a cancellation can be more easily counterfeited than a finely engraved stamp, and we had really thought that this idea was held only by boys and people that never collected stamps seriously.—*Ed.*

NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

The committee composed of Messrs. J. M. Andreini, R. R. Bogert, G. B. Calman, Alvah Davison, H. E. Deats, W. Herrick, F. W. Hunter, Jos. S. Rich and J. W. Scott, held their first meeting on July 17th.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Andreini, Calman and Scott was appointed to draw up resolutions showing the disadvantages accruing to the Government from issuing stamps of a speculative nature; these resolutions to be printed in various languages and to be sent to all stamp issuing governments. It was also decided that it is the sense of the committee that commemorative stamps available for postage for only a limited period should not be collected; the committee also discourages the collecting of the last issue of Borneo and Labuan provisionals, as they were informed that these stamps were not sold at the respective post offices of these countries.

NOTES.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste announces that the 15, 25, 30, 50, centimes and 1 franc stamps of France have been surcharged D. S. in large capitals for use in Diego Suarez; we certainly shall not recognize these before knowing some more about them, as they probably will come under the ban of the S. S. S. S.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We illustrate below the Seychelles Envelopes and the Lagos Registration Envelope, chronicled some time ago.



The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles and illustrates a provisional type set stamp of Guatemala of the value 1 centavo, printed in red on white paper. This stamp, however, is of no philatelic interest as it is only a Revenue stamp, which was issued some time last year.



Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that an issue of stamps is proposed for the occasion of the Egyptian Carnival in September next; they have been ordered of Messrs. De Larue & Co. There seems to be a lot of work ahead for the S. S. S. S.



We illustrate below the one cent Postal Card of Guatemala, chronicled some time ago; we also illustrate the wrappers of India chronicled last month.



Mr. Beroard has shown us a current 1c Canadian postal card size 129 x 76 mm., with the second part of the current reply card printed on the reverse.

We have received the San Antonio stamps and postal cards for Portugal and Azores. The series consists of 15 adhesives: 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1000 reis and one postal card of 10 reis. The series for the Azores are exactly the same as those of Portugal, but surcharged "Acores" in small type.

As these stamps are purely speculative they have now been proscribed by the S. S. S. S., consequently we shall neither illustrate nor catalogue them, nor give them a place in the Albums published by us.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We illustrate below the Cummings City Post chronicled last month.



✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that a new issue of stamps for Guatemala is in preparation and will soon make its appearance.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* the French post office in Port said will shortly receive special stamps, probably the current French stamps surcharged with the name of the city and the value in Egyptian currency like the other French offices in Levant.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

According to some of our European contemporaries it is now certain that the Unpaid stamps of the French Colonies were never officially surcharged "Cochinchine;" thus exit these surcharges from our Catalogues and Albums

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Messrs. A. Smith & Co., state that they have a vertical pair of the "Half" on the 1 penny stamps of Natal of which one has a double surcharge and the other is without surcharge.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the following varieties in the surcharges of the Orange Free State:

4 p on 6p rose, type II, surcharge inverted.

3 p on 4p blue, type II, double surcharge.

3 p on 4p blue, type III, double surcharge.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Messrs. Smith & Co., have a used imperforate copy of the 9 pence, dull violet of 1860 of South Australia. We wonder how large the margins really are, a pair would be far better evidence.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* states that the 5 shilling of Swazieland exists with surcharge inverted,

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that each sheet of the 9 candareen stamps of China contains a tête bêche pair. ¶

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that the one penny on 3p brown, Cape of Good Hope, has been seen with double surcharge.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the provisional Danish West Indies chronicled in June.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Fred. Y. Bennett informs us that Wells, Fargo & Co. will not carry any more letters, as soon as their present stock of envelopes is exhausted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Eastern Philatelist* in its editorial of May is making inquiries concerning the 10c blue stamp of the 1888 issue of Cuba, cut in two diagonally and states that this stamp has never been catalogued; if the editor had consulted the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors he would have found the desired information in that part of the catalogue relating to the stamps of Cuba, and published in the American Journal of Philately of November 15th, 1890.

Half stamps, unless surcharged, are not given in our Standard Sales Catalogue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* publishes a decree signed by the Governor of the Territory of Manica and Sofala (Mozambique Company) authorizing the issue by the Company of a provisional stamp of the value of 25 reis; to this effect the current 80 reis stamp was surcharged "PROVISORIO" and "25" over the original value; it is said that only 3000 copies were surcharged; before giving it a place in our catalogue we shall await further developments.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The effect of the recent organization of stamp collectors against the issue of stamps of a speculative nature is already shown by the fact that the Portuguese government has extended the time for the use of the San Antonio stamps owing to the non-success of the sale of these stamps.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We wish to see cancelled copies of the 1867 Hawaiian 5 cents blue on blue paper, the doubtful variety with "Inter Island" on the left. If any of our readers have copies of this stamp we will be obliged if they will loan them to us for examination. A gentleman recently showed in our office one which proved to be cancelled with the mark of the San Francisco post office. We would particularly like to see this copy again.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The Belgian journals reproduce the types proposed for the acceptance of the Belgian government for the festival which Liege is going to celebrate next year in commemoration of the centenary of the foundation of the town by St. Lambert, its first Bishop. These types are charming, and we shall give a short description of them for fear that, if they are rejected, they should be forgotten too soon.

The 1 centime shows the Botteresse (1) which roused our curiosity so much; she is a superb young woman, with her sleeves tucked up above the elbows, cap and white apron, and an immense basket on her back; she is carelessly seated on the corner of a table and is roguishly placing a finger on her mouth; it is all on a light colored back-ground. On the 5c, we see the coat of arms of the city: the Liege staircase with the letters L. G. at the sides; the shield between two branches of foliage, and above and below the fold of a standard bearing an inscription; the whole on a solid ground. The 10c, gives a full face half length portait of St. Lambert, with his mitre on his head, holding his crozier in one hand and an open book in the other. Lastly, the 25c, of larger size and oblong, shows, under an immense arch of a bridge, the numerous arches of another bridge with the distant perspective of the monuments of the city of Liege. All these stamps bear the inscription "Fêtes Liégeoises" with "Belgique" and sometimes "Postes" and the dates 696-1896, but these are very discreet, even being hidden, as in the 1 and 10c., when they might injure the arrangement of the design. In a word, these stamps are very artistic and we should wish them a great deal of good, if the utility of this issue could be demonstrated to us.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(1) An amiable lady correspondant gives us the following description of this type which is to be found only in Liege: We call Botteresses women in short dresses who are occupied in crushing with their heavy shoes, the fine coal mixed with water which forms the coal bricks. These women have baskets on their backs in which they carry the coal. There are other Botteresses who carry goods to private houses.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We have seen the current one cent Envelope on white paper, size No. 5 with stamp printed in dark blue. Mr. Frank Brown informs us that the 30 and 50c unpaid letter stamps of the new type have been issued.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated.

30c deep claret

50c deep claret

Envelopes.

White paper, 1894 watermark.

Size No. 5, (160x90 mm.)

1c dark blue

BAVARIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the issue of the 2 Pfennig Unpaid letter stamp of same type as the current higher values.

Unpaid Letter Stamp

Horizontal wavy lines close together.

Perforated 14½.

2 Pfennig gray, red surcharge

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—



We have received from an unquestionable source an uncatalogued variety of the provisional 4 penny registration envelope on which the words "TWO PENCE" are obliterated by a black line and the words "Four Pence" in small capitals, surcharged below.

Registration Envelope.

Size ?

4p on 2p ultramarine

CHILE.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* the Chilean Officially Sealed stamp chronicled last month exists in various colors.

Officially Sealed Stamp.

Perforated 12.

Blue on green

Black and yellow on green

Black and yellow on white

INDIA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the current $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna envelopes as having been surcharged "on H. M. S." for official use, the same as the Adhesives.

Official Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size 120x94 mm.

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

White wove paper.

Size 120x94 mm.

1 anna brown

JUMMOO KASHMIR.—



The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 4 and 8 anna Official stamps, of the same type as the regular adhesives, as having been issued on thin white laid paper.

Official stamps.

Thin white laid paper.

Imperforate.

4a black

8a black

ITALY.—



Mr. G. B. Vallarani has sent us a new 20 centesimi stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

20c orange

MEXICO.—Mr. Sanchez sends us the current set from 1c to 50c surcharged "Oficial" in red; the same correspondent sends us a new Officially Sealed stamp of a similar type to the preceding issue but re-engraved, the principal differences being in the laurel branch and in the letters of Cerrado Y Sellado, which are shorter.

Official stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c green,	red surcharge
2c carmine	“ “
3c yellow brown	“ “
4c vermilion	“ “
5c ultramarine	“ “
10c rose lilac	“ “
12c olive	“ “
15c bright blue green	“ “
20c brown lilac	“ “
50c violet	“ “

Officially Sealed Stamp.

Perforated 11.

Yellow brown

NETHERLANDS.—According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* the 1c unpaid letter stamps are now issued in ultramarine in the reengraved type; the variety with period after *Betalen* is not on the plate of this value

Unpaid Letter stamp.

Perforated 12 ½.

1c dark ultramarine

NEW ZEALAND.—According to the *Monthly Journal* 60 sheets of the new half penny stamps were perforated 11 ½.

We have received the current Letter Card printed on rose, blue and gray card; judging from the varieties of color used, it seems that the Post office authorities are undecided what color of card to use, or they may possibly have bought at a bargain some remnant of card stock. We give below the list of the different varieties issued so far.

Newspaper stamps.

Watermarked N. Z., and small star.

Perforated 11 ½.

½p black

Letter cards.

1 ½p violet, <i>pale yellow green</i> , glazed,	perf. I.
1 ½p violet, <i>very pale gray green</i> , almost white, unglazed,	“
1 ½p pale violet, <i>pale gray green</i>	“
1 ½p deep violet,	“
1 ½p pale violet, <i>gray blue</i>	“
1 ½p deep violet	“
1 ½p violet, <i>buff</i>	glazed,
1 ½p pale violet, <i>greenish blue</i>	unglazed,
1 ½p pale violet, <i>rose</i>	“
1 ½p deep violet	“
1 ½p violet, <i>gray</i> , marbled	“

PERSIA.—We have received a 50 kran stamp of the same type as the current 5 and 10 kran.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.

50 kran emerald green and gold

PERU.—



The 5c adhesive stamp is now issued in the old llama type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

5c rose

QUEENSLAND.—



We have received from Mr. Cooper the half penny of the re-engraved type, also a two penny letter card as per illustration.

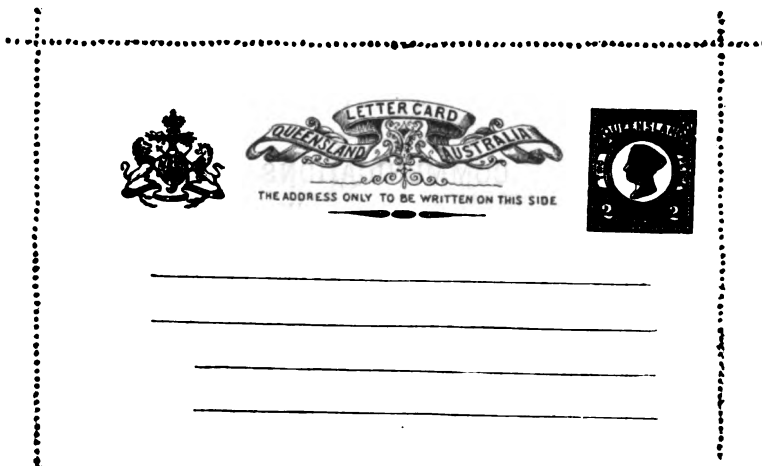
Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and Q sideways.

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

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

Letter card.



2p dark blue, gray, inside white, perf. 1

RUSSIA.—From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that the inscriptions on the 3 kopek card, single and reply, are now printed in the same color as the stamp, instead of in black as before.

Postal cards.

3k rose, buff

3x3k rose, buff

SIAM.—



Mr. DeSanto Remedio has sent us an Officially Sealed stamp issued by the Siamese postal department.

Officially sealed.

Imperforate.

Red

SELANGOR.—Major McCallum informs us that the 2c stamp of the Tiger type is now issued in yellow.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

2c yellow

VENEZUELA.—Mr. C. Boos, has shown us the 5c blue of 1883 with surcharge in violet "25 centimos Resolution etc."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue "1892".

Perforated 12.

25c on 5c blue, violet surcharge

VICTORIA.—The 4 penny unpaid letter stamps printed in carmine and blue has made its appearance, we wonder whether the higher values were also printed in this color.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated 12.

4p carmine and blue

COMMUNICATIONS.

WUHU, CHINA, JUNE 1, 1895

SIR:—

Might I crave your further indulgence in asking you to peruse the following facts, and to be good enough to grant same a place in your valuable journal?

1st. At a meeting of residents held here in the "International Missionary Alliance Home" on the 23rd June, 1894, I was elected as local postmaster for Wuhu by a large majority of our citizens, (outside the customs who have their own postal service,) a committee of three gentlemen being selected to notify me of my appointment. A copy of the minutes of the above meeting was duly forwarded to the Secretary of the Municipal Council at Shanghai, in reply to which a letter was by me received: saying, that the proposed rules for this office had been submitted to the Council, and they had decided to make the same arrangement with the Post Office at Wuhu as they had with the local offices at Hankow, etc., and that the arrangement would come into force from and after the 1st August.

2nd. I not only receive and despatch the local mails, but I have full control over all foreign mail matter passing to and from this port. It must therefore be obvious to all, that I am not only a responsible, but trusted person.

3rd. The "Wuhu Stamps" are received and recognized as "Official" by all of the local offices in China, in the same manner as stamps from Shanghai and the other treaty ports are accepted by this office. In confirmation of the above, I send you six covers, which you will observe have "with the Wuhu stamps" passed through several of the local offices out here.

Mr. Eaton in his letter to your paper of the 7th July, 1894, makes the following statement i. e.: However in justice it should be said, that the meeting did finally endorse him (Mr. Gregson) as postmaster. And again in your April number the same gentleman writes: That he is quite willing to admit that the stamps issued by the Wuhu local post office do "postal duty" and he has never denied it.

After the facts which I have laid before you, coupled with the admissions of your correspondent, I venture to think that most of the readers of your journal will concur with me in thinking that Mr. Eaton has, in the present instance, allowed himself somewhat to be carried away in his endeavors to serve the cause of philately.

In conclusion let me say the Wuhu local post office still continues to thrive, every one seeming well satisfied with the working of same. And after all this is really the main thing. In any case I do not propose to ask Mr. Eaton to undo anything he may consider he has done either against this office or yet its postmaster.

Just let me add that had Mr. Eaton in the first instance represented to me that he wrote for your journal, and was anxious to supply you with information regarding the working of same, I would gladly have done all in my power to meet his wishes. Instead of which however it now appears he gathered his information from outside sources. If Mr. Eaton feels hurt over my letter, he has no one but himself to blame, as it must be allowed, that it was hardly in the best form to "Open Fire" on this office as he did, and that too whilst holding out to me the hand of friendship.

I am, your obedient servant,

A. KNIGHT GREGSON.

Detroit, Mich. July 10th, 1895.

MESSRS. SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., N. Y.

Gentlemen:

There has been used at the Post Office this city a provisional "Postage Due" stamp for the regular ones of the denominations of 1c and 2c and I thought an account of them would interest you.

Saturday, June 22nd, 1895, I got at my place of business the letter having affixed the 2c stamp as inclosed (No. 1) I inquired of the Letter Carrier the reason for it and was informed that the regular stamp, through some oversight, had become exhausted the night before, and a new supply had been telegraphed for.

That evening I fixed up a lot of letters addressed to myself, but the result was they were tied in one bundle and delivered Monday morning with 14c "Postage Due" on as per No. 2.

Another effort to secure some on Monday morning proved a failure as the regular stamps were received Monday and used after the first delivery. I learned however from my Letter Carrier that a few yet remained in the office, so sent through two letters (No. 3 and 4) one carrier seeing that these stamps were used and giving the letters to the other to deliver. Thursday June 27th, I was told that one single 1c stamp yet remained and it is on number 5 so that these provisional stamps were used from the last delivery

June 21st, 1895, to 11 a. m., delivery June 27th, 1895, the latter date being without question the very last.

Their character was recognized by a large number of the few who received them and kept for future use. So I have been unable to obtain any other, and know of but one other specimen of the 2c. Neither of my Letter Carriers were able to obtain specimens until I arranged to secure one letter for each in return for their kindness in securing mine. The stamps were surcharged in the sheet and used as wanted.

I have learned that during Saturday June 22d, 1c and 2c stamps with "Due 1c" and Due 2c *written across* were used at the sub-stations but I have been unable to get or see one; 2c stamps of this kind are the only ones except mine I am able to hear of, can get no information of another 2c regularly surcharged, and you will notice two 1c stamps are made to do duty for two cents. So I am inclined to believe true the statement of my carrier that a single sheet of 100 stamps were all the 2c issued with the regular surcharge "DUE 2."

Yours truly,

GEO. W. RICE,
186 East High Street,
Detroit, Mich.

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, 86 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

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

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 38, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

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

147TH MEETING, HELD JUNE 20TH, 1895.

The meeting was called to order at 8:25 p. m., with the following members present:

President August Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Henry Obert, Adolph Lienhardt, Hugo Kessler, Oscar Dejonge, E. R. Carter, Dr. R. Roehre, Robert S. Lehman.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee reports favorably on the nomination of Mrs. Cornelius G. Kolff and Mr. Edw. J. Abbott, and upon balloting on the names the parties were unanimously elected to membership.

Mr. Witt presents the Society with an oddity in the shape of a misprint of the 10pf. German, present issue, having a bar through the T of the upper label Reichspost, a lot of proofs of the 10 cents first issue Netherlands in fancy colors, and an impression from the entire original plate of the same stamp in gray for the Stamp Album, also a volume of the "Stamps of Lubeck" for the Library.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents the Society with No. 15 and 16 of the "*Monthly Bulletin*" of the Postal Card Society.

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

The Committee on the new circuit books were discharged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht informed the members that he would leave for Europe during the coming week. The members assembled wished him a very pleasant and safe journey.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

The next meeting will be held July 18th, 1895.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

148TH MEETING OF THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

JULY 18TH, 1895.

The Meeting was called to order at 8.15 P. M. with the following members present:

President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Adolph Lienhardt, Edgar R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, Henry Obert, R. H. Benary, Chas. Horrmann, Hugo Kessler, Otto Credo, Oliver H. Griffin and R. S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously accepted

Mr. Henry Clotz proposed for membership Mr. A. Richter.

Mr. Albrecht presented the Society with a bound and priced copy of his Auction Catalogues No. 22 to No. 29; a complete catalogue of the postage stamps of British North America and West Indies; and a catalogue of United States Stamps.

Mr. Lohmeyer presented the Society with the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society No. 17.

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

Mr. Edw. H. Heusinger, our member at San Antonio, Texas, sent a communication to the Exchange Manager that he will send us some exchange books in the near future, and also notifies the Society of his marriage, on which occasion the same sends its best congratulations; the President ordered the members to empty a bumper to the health and future happiness of the young couple.

Mr. Carter proposed that an evening outing, be held during the month of August or September, and the President appointed Messrs. Clotz & Carter as a committee to consider the matter and see absent members on the subject, reporting at the next meeting or before if necessary.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the National Philatelic Society, with resolutions passed at a meeting of said Society favoring the issuing of Periodical and Postage Due stamps for sale to the General public by the Postmaster General. The members assembled heartily endorsed these resolutions and hope that they will be able to convince the Postmaster General of the benefits which would accrue from such action.

Our member the Rev. E. J. Abbott notifies the Society that he has changed his address to Wadhams Mills, Essex Co., N. Y.

All members who have not sent their photographs for the Society Album are respectfully requested to do so at once.

The meeting adjourned upon motion at 11 P. M. The next meeting will be held on August 5th, 1895.

ROBERT LEHMAN,
Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 18, 1894.

Executive Committee: EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,
HENRY A. REUSS, Vice-President,
JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,
Literary Board: COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.
H. C. GLAZE, Secretary.
Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:
C. T. FINCHAM, Counterfeit Detector,

E. G. CERVANTES, Treasurer,
MAX. E. JESSE, Assistant Secretary.

JULUS JERMY, Librarian & Correspondent.
CHARLES ROEMER, Superintendent.
H. MUENZENBERGER, Attorney.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHT MEETING, HELD JUNE 6, 1895.

Was held by invitation of the assistant Secretary, at his residence 115 San Juan St.

The meeting came to order at 9.00 P. M. President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, C. T. Fincham, Charles Roemer, Julius Jermy, Max E. Jesse, H. D. Stumberg, H. Muenzenberger, E. G. Cervantes, F. J. Northrup, Henry A. Reuss, John G. Roth, members, Adolph Richter and Henry P. Lichte of Dennison, Tex., visitor, in attendance.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the Report of the Executive Committee was accepted.

The Librarian reported a number of donations to the Library and upon motion of Mr. Cervantes unanimous vote of thanks was extended the donors.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership Mr. Henry A. Reuss, Mr. Roth proposed for corresponding membership Messrs. F. A. Martins of Lisbon, Porugal, and Howard K. Sanderson of Lynn, Mass. No objections being made the above candidates were declared elected.

Upon motion of Mr. Fincham, a Committee consisting of H. Muenzenberger, C. T. Fincham, and John G. Roth, was appointed a Committee on membership and one consisting of Charles Roemer, Edward C. Jungkind and H. Muenzenberger was appointed a Committee on Club Rooms.

After a consideration and discussion with reference to celebrate the first anniversary to be held November 13, 1895, a committee consisting of C. T. Fincham, E. G. Cervantes, Julius Jermy, the president and secretary, ex-officio, was appointed to make arrangements to hold a Philatelic Exhibition, Auction Sale and Banquet on that day.

Upon motion of Mr. Stumberg, duly seconded by Mr. Reuss it was suggested that the Executive Committee invite the American Philatelic Association to meet in convention in this city in 1896 and the secretary was instructed to send a letter of invitation to the convention.

The balance of the evening was taken up in looking over the collection of Mr. Lichte, after which cigars and refreshments were served and beautiful recitations on the piano were rendered by Messrs. Jesse and Stumberg.

Meeting adjourned at 12 p. m.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE NINTH MEETING HELD JULY 13, 1895,

was held in Scholtn's hall, 109 St. Alamo street. The meeting came to order at 8.30 p. m., President Edward W. Heusinger, presiding, Julius Jermy, Max E. Jesse, Jos. A. Müller, F. I. Northrup, Henry T. Phelps, Chas. Roemer, Henry A. Reuss, John G. Roth, members, C. S. Ragland, Drs. J. P. Roth and Jas. H. Graham, visitors, in attendance.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the Report of the Executive Committee was accepted.

The Librarian reported several donations and upon motion of Mr. Jesse a unanimous vote of thanks was extended the donors.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership, Mr. Jos. A. Müller and for corresponding membership Dr. J. A. Legrand of Neuilly sur Seine, and

Cav. Col. Edoardo De Bartolomeir of Rome; Mr. Roth proposed for active membership Mr. Monroe Adler. No objections being made, the above candidates were declared elected.

The resolution of the National Philatelic Society of the City of New York was read and upon motion of Mr. Reuss was adopted.

President Heusinger then made a short speech thanking the members for the beautiful present, in the shape of a large oak hat and umbrella rack, sent him for his wedding on June 15th, last, after which refreshments were served.

A number of valuable stamps were shown.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organised 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, 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. GREMMEL.

Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH,

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. RITTENTON.
Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.
Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 206
West End Ave., New York.

June 11th, 1895.

The 40th meeting of the Corporation and 288th of the Society was called to order by the Secretary, President Levick being absent.

Mr. R. R. Bogert was chosen as President *pro tem*.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Crane, A. F. Gregory, Hobby, Hornberger, Luff, Perrin, Rich and Siddall. Mr. Xavier Cukier was present as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. Rich, the following resolutions were adopted and the Secretary instructed to forward copies to other Societies and request their co-operation. Also to send a copy to the Postmaster General.

Whereas, There is a patriotic desire on the part of American stamp collectors to possess sets of all stamps issued by our Government, especially the new series of Periodical and Postage Due stamps;

Whereas, There seems to be no valid reason why these stamps should not be sold at face value by the Post Office Department;

Whereas, The sale of these Periodical and Postage Due stamps would afford a very considerable source of revenue to the Government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the National Philatelic Society, that the Postmaster General be respectfully requested to carefully consider the advisability of putting the same on sale.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the various philatelic societies in this country for their consideration and co-operation.

The discussion of speculative stamps, being in order, resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions and the appointment of the following representative collectors and dealers to act in sympathy with the London Committee on speculative stamps.

Whereas, It is the sense of this meeting of members of the National Philatelic Society that "the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors threatens to have a very serious effect upon the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world";

Resolved, That the National Philatelic Society expresses its sympathy with the initiatory work of the two London committees, and hereby offers its co-operation and the co-operation of its individual members in the suppression of unnecessary and speculative issues.

<i>Committee,</i>	{	Messrs. J. M. ANDREINI,
		" R. R. BOGERT,
		" G. B. CALMAN,
		" ALVAH DAVISON,
		" H. E. DEATS,
		" WM. HERRICK,
		" F. W. HUNTER,
		" JOS. S. RICH,
	" JOHN WALTER SCOTT.	

Upon motion duly carried the use of the Society's room was tendered for a meeting to form a branch of the American Philatelic Association. New members: were proposed by Wm. Krassa, John B. Brevoort, 3 Broad St., Wm. Crane, A. J. Gallier, Bayonne, N. J.; Wm. Gregory, Herman Stein, 187 Pearl St., Xavier Cukier 631 Park Ave., as active members, and as corresponding members by Mr. Crane, Geo. E. Boynton, Baltimore, Md. By Mr. Gregory, Albert M. Young, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Adjourned 10.30.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

41ST MEETING HELD JULY, 9TH.

The 41st meeting of the corporation and 289th of the Society was called to order by President Levick, at 8:15

Present Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Berlepsch, Bruner, Grevning, W. F. Gregory, Hornberger, Levick, Luff, Perrin, Rich, J. W. Scott, and G. R. Tuttle.

Walter S. Scott present as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting passed without reading.

The Librarian moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Grevning for a complete file of "The Stamp" which was passed unanimously.

The Secretary read letters from the Philatelic Society, New York, in response to the resolutions passed at the meeting of June 11th, stating their sympathy and co-operations in the subjects presented.

Letters ordered placed on file.

Mr. J. N. Luff read a paper on "The Higher Values of the 1872 Issue."

The paper showed a careful study of the subject from first principles and the conclusions reached must certainly help to settle some of the questions concerning secret marks on the 1872 issue which now so greatly agitate the philatelic mind.

It was listened to with great interest and the stamps shown to illustrate

the points made, added greatly to the value of the reading.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Luff.

The following were admitted to membership. As active members, John. Brevoort, Archibald Walpole Craigie, Adolph Dittmar, Walter E. Faber, A. J. Gallier, Herman Stein, Albert M. Young.

As corresponding members, Geo. E. Boynton, F. Lancaster.

Adjourned 10:00

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE A. P. A.

We have felt for some time that the A. P. A. was being run for the benefit of one particular member or firm, and for that reason we have not shown the interest in the Association which would be expected from the largest dealers in the United States. In order to show that we had not entirely forgotten our connection with the A. P. A., Mr. Henry L. Calman, manager of our business, wrote a letter which is given below in *extenso* to Mr. J. D. Rice, the chairman of the Literary Board, expecting that such letter would be published in the July Circular of the Association. The circular duly reached us on publication, and to our surprise the letter, which was in fact a circular to the members, was omitted and our Mr. Calman immediately wrote to Mr. Rice, asking an explanation. To his surprise he has received the following letter :

"DEAR SIR :—Replying to yours of the 20th in relation to the non-appearance of your letter in the July circular. I am as much in darkness on the subject as yourself. The letter was sent with other matter to the printers for publication.

The Literary Board are supposed to insert whatever matter they deem proper, but why the printers did not use your letter is a mystery to me, and will be duly investigated.

Respectfully,

J. D. RICE, Chairman.

The Official Circular of the A. P. A. is printed by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp Publishing Co., which is the party whom we have suspected for some time of running the A. P. A. as an advertising branch of its business. They appear to feel so secure in their position, that they have positively had the impudence to omit from the Official Circular a letter sent to them for publication by the Chairman of the Literary Board.

We hope that the Annual Convention, to be held at Clayton, will take cognizance of the action of the guilty members, and it appears to us that almost no punishment is sufficiently severe for so glaring an abuse of the confidence which has been reposed in them.

We publish herewith the letter referred to above :

MR. J. D. RICE, Chairman,

Editorial Department, American Philatelic Association.

DEAR SIR :—For some time I have noticed that the Sales Department of the A. P. A. has advertised stamps at prices which led me to believe that the stamps were counterfeits, reprints, or, at any rate, such as should not under

any circumstances be offered to the members of the Association with its guarantee. I therefore carefully looked through the last list published in May, and wrote to Mr. G. D. Mekeel, the Sales Superintendent, for certain stamps advertised. As a result I received lot No. 384, Portugal 1853 100r unused, which was a reprint; lot No. 392 Argentine 10c, 1864, imperforate, with margins so small that it could have been trimmed from any perforated specimen; lot No. 404, Bergedorf 4s cancelled, with a fraudulent cancellation. I also asked for certain other lots, which, however, appear to have been sold.

The three items mentioned above are to prove to you, that the department in question is not run as it should be run, and that it should be placed in the hands of somebody who is really an expert on the question of the genuineness of stamps. It would, indeed be an outrage on our members if they were to purchase such high-priced specimens from the Association with the idea that purchasing in this way is a guarantee of the genuineness of the articles thus obtained, and, later on, in five or ten years, when they come to sell their collections, find that they have been imposed on, and that their money has been thrown away.

I have heard a great deal for the last seven or eight years about the attempts of the East to obtain the offices in the Association, but, as an honest expression of opinion, I wish to state here, that there is not a single dealer in the West who would be considered an expert on stamps anywhere outside of his own borough. It must not be supposed that my intention in writing this letter is to obtain control of the department in question, as I am not a candidate for any office, nor would I accept any. I merely wish to call the attention of the members at large to the absolute necessity for their own protection of obtaining for this office a man who is thoroughly versed in all questions of counterfeits and who is able to distinguish a reprint from an original specimen.

Yours truly,

HENRY L. CALMAN.

A GRAND FIND.

We present to our readers, with this number, a photograph of the finest lot of St. Louis stamps that has been discovered in over twenty years, consisting of four 5 cent, three 10 cent and two 20 cent stamps. The entire lot was found in a Western city, and the finder was well rewarded for his trouble. The history of the St. Louis stamps has been so thoroughly ventilated by Mr. J. K. Tiffany that but little can be added, but fortunately, the present lot will clear up in part the mystery of the relative position of the various stamps on the plate. One of the letters in the photograph shows three stamps in one block, namely, two 10c and one 5c, and it shows that the different dies of the same value were placed over one another, and also that Die B of the 10c was above Die C.

The 20c stamps plainly show the traces of the erasure of the "5" from the plate and the fact that all the 5c stamps are of Die A confirms the theory that Dies B and C of the 5c were used in preparing the 20c stamps.

In our next number we hope to solve the entire question of the construction of the plate from which the St. Louis stamps were printed.



AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. [SEPT. 2, 1895. [Single Copies, 5cts.
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

RUSSIA.—Continued.

Russian Steamship Navigation Co.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

These stamps prepaid all mail matter carried by steamers of the Co. between Odessa and the Russian coast cities in the Black Sea and the foreign ports in the Black Sea and Mediterranean.

January 1st, 1863.

Typographed on white wove paper, lightly or heavily coated. The translation of the inscription reads "For dispatch under wrapper to the orient—6 kopeks per lot", the lot being about half an ounce. Size $42\frac{1}{2} \times 42\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- I. Lightly coated paper.
- 1 6k light blue
- II. Heavily coated paper.
- 2 6k dark blue

1865.

Lithographed on white wove paper in sheets of 63 stamps in seven horizontal rows of nine stamps each, differing from one another in the letters of inscription, ship and coat of arms. The five Russian characters ПОИИТ are the initials of the name of the Company, РУССКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ПАРОВОДСТВА И ТОРГОВЛИ (Russian Steamship Navigation and Commercial Co.) The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamps. Size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



- 3 (2k) brown, inscriptions in white on blue ground, 63 varieties
- 4 (20k) blue, inscriptions in white on red ground, 63 varieties

1866.

Similar to preceding issue. Lithographed on white wove paper, with horizontal network printed over the stamps. Size $16 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



I. The label with the Russian letters ПОЛѢТ in the 2 kopeks and the letters П. О. in the 20 kopeks have small vertical lines of shading.

- 5 (2k) rose, blue network
6 (20k) blue, rose network

II. The labels are not shaded.

- 7 (2k) rose, blue network
8 (20k) blue, rose network

1867.

Same type as preceding issue, but with vertical instead of horizontal network.

- 9 (2k) rose, blue network
10 (20k) blue, rose network

May 1st, 1868.

Typographed on horizontally laid paper, heavily coated, with colored network covering the white parts of the stamp. The inscription in the oval reads ВОСТОЧНАЯ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИЯ (Correspondence to the Orient.) Size 16x22mm. Watermarked wavy lines.



Perforated 11½.

- 11 1k dark brown, light brown network
12 3k light green, dark green network
13 5k dark blue, light blue network
14 10k red, green network

1872.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on horizontally laid white paper, heavily coated. Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated 14½x15.

- 15 1k dark brown, light brown network
16 3k dark green, light green network
17 5k dark blue, light blue network
18 10k red, green network

Varieties: Vertically laid paper.

- 19 1k dark brown, light brown network
20 3k dark green, light green network
21 5k dark blue, light blue network
22 10k red, green network

1876.

Provisional issue.

10 kopek stamps of the preceding issue surcharged by hand with new value. Horizontally laid paper. Watermarked wavy lines.



- 1° Perforated 11½.
23 8k on 10k red, green network, black surcharge

- 24 8k on 10k red, green network, blue surcharge

- 2° Perforated 14½ x 15.
25 8k on 10k red, green network, black surcharge
26 8k on 10k red, green network, blue surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Vertically laid paper.
27 8k on 10k red, green network, black surcharge
28 8k on 10k red, green network, blue surcharge
b. Surcharge inverted.
29 8k on 10k red, green network, blue surcharge

April 1st, 1879.

Provisional issue.

10 kopek stamps of the issues of 1868 and 1872 surcharged by hand with new value. There are two types of this surcharge, one being thick and short and the other long and thin. Horizontally laid paper. Watermarked wavy lines.

A. Thick short numerals.

- 1° Perforated 11½.
30 7k on 10k carmine, green network, black surcharge
31 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge
2° Perforated 14½x15.
32 7k on 10k carmine, green network, black surcharge
33 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge

Varieties.

- a. Vertically laid paper.
34 7k on 10k carmine, green network, black surcharge
35 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge
b. Surcharge inverted.
36 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge

B. Thin numerals.

- 2° Perforated 14½x15.
37 7k on 10k carmine, green network, black surcharge
38 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Vertically laid paper.

- 39 7k on 10k carmine, green network, black surcharge
- 40 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge
- b. Surcharge inverted.
- 41 7k on 10k carmine, green network, black surcharge
- 42 7k on 10k carmine, green network, blue surcharge

July, 1879.

Same type as issue of 1872. Typographed on horizontally laid paper, lightly coated. Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated 14½x15.

- 43 1k black, yellow network
- 44 1k black, orange network
- 45 2k black, rose network
- 46 7k carmine, gray network
- 47 7k vermilion, gray network
- Varieties*: Vertically laid paper.
- 48 1k black, yellow network
- 49 1k black, orange network
- 50 2k black, rose network
- 51 7k carmine, gray network
- 52 7k vermilion, gray network

1884.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on horizontally laid white paper, lightly coated. Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated 14½ x 15.

- 53 1k orange, pale yellow network
- 54 1k deep orange, deep yellow network
- 55 2k green, pale green network
- 56 2k dark green, pale green network
- 57 5k violet, pale violet network
- 58 5k deep violet, pale violet network
- 59 7k blue, pale blue network
- 60 7k dark blue, pale blue network

January, 1890.

Same type as issue of 1872. Typographed on horizontally laid paper, lightly coated. Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated 14½ x 15.

- 61 10k red, green network

Livonia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862.

Lithographed on white wove paper. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamp. Size, diameter 18 mm.



- 1 (2k) blue
- 2 (2k) pale blue
- Varieties*: *Tête bêche*.
- 3 (2k) blue
- 4 (2k) pale blue

1862.

The inscriptions are typographed in black

on white wove paper on a groundwork lithographed in color. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamp. Size 28½x18 mm.



- 5 (2k) black, rose groundwork 1863.

Lithographed on white wove paper, the central oval being in green and the remainder in red. The value is not expressed on the stamp.



Size 16x22½ mm.

- 6 (2k) red, centre green

Varieties:

- a. Yellowish paper.
- 7 (2k) red, centre green
- b. With green frame around central oval.
- 8 (2k) red, centre green

1863.

Lithographed on white wove paper. The central oval is green, with the griffin printed in white. Size 16x22½ mm.



- 9 (2k) red, centre dark green
- Variety*: Griffin printed in green.
- 10 (2k) red, centre green and white

July, 1870.

Lithographed on white wove paper. The central oval is printed in green. Size 16¼ x22½ mm. The denomination of value is not expressed.



Perforated 11½.

11 (2k) red, centre green

12 (2k) carmine, centre green

Variety: The frame at the top is formed of two thin horizontal lines.

13 (2k) red, centre green

1872.

Lithographed on white wove paper. The oval band surrounding the central oval and the arm and sword in the centre are printed in green; Size 16¼ x 22½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

14 (2k) red and green

1875.

Lithographed on white wove paper, with central oval printed in red and the arm and sword in green. Beginning with this issue the denomination of value is expressed on the stamp. Size 16 ½ x 22½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

15 2k blue green and red

16 2k yellow green and red

Variety: The numeral in the upper right corner is an inverted 3.

17 2k blue green and red

January, 1879.

Lithographed on white wove paper, with the central oval printed in red and the arm and sword in green. Size 16¼ x 22½.



Perforated 12½.

18 2k green and red

End of 1880.

Same type as preceding issue, printed in black except the arm and sword which are printed in green on red groundwork. Yellowish white wove paper.

Perforated 12½.

19 2k black, green and red

Variety: Imperforate.

20 2k black, green and red

1885.

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

Perforated 11½.

21 2k black, green and red

PACKET STAMPS.

1863-71.

Inscription typographed in black and groundwork lithographed in color, on white wove paper. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamps.



Size 20½ x 19 mm.

51 (4k) black, blue green groundwork

52 (4k) black, yellow green groundwork (1871)

Varieties:

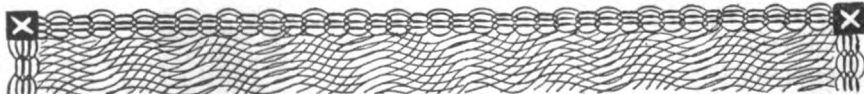
a. Inscription inverted.

53 (4k) black, yellow green groundwork

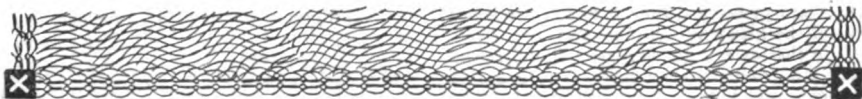
b. 4 kopek stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 2 kopek.

54 (2k) black, yellow green groundwork (half of 4k)

In the stamp with the inscription in its normal position, the upper border of the groundwork is exactly the same as the side borders—a dash followed by a double lined semicircle repeated 19 times,—while the lower border is formed of 38 interlaced single lined semicircles.



Upper Border.



Lower Border.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of the Russian Empire, but the early issues of the stamps of the Levant and Livonia have been extensively counterfeited. In order to assist collectors in distinguishing the good from the bad, we shall give some of the points pertaining to the genuine and some of those of the counterfeits.

Russian Steamship Navigation Co., in the Levant.

Issue of January 1st, 1863.

6 kopek blue

GENUINE.

The outside colored circle is surrounded by a thin white circle, so that the corner ornaments do not touch the blue circle. The multifoil surrounding the circle containing the coat of arms does not touch the thin blue circle around it. There are two lines of shading in the bell of the left horn and three in that of the right horn. There are a few indentations in the blue outer circle above the letters TH.

Issue of 1865.

2 kopeks blue and brown

GENUINE.

There is a square period after each of the letters P O H T of the inscription on top. There is no period after the H in the same inscription. The H in the same inscription is perfectly level at top. The network is sharp and the loops can easily be counted in a vertical direction.

COUNTERFEIT.

There is a round period after the letters P O H and a small oblong period after the letter H. The letter H has an indentation at the top, a trifle to the right of the left vertical branch and resembles a lower case Latin "n." The network is blurred and the loops can not be counted.

20 kopeks red and blue

GENUINE.

There is a square period after each of the letters H and T in the lower label, both close to the letters. There are 19 loops in the network between the bottom scroll work of the circle containing the P and the bottom frame. There are 11 loops in the network above the circle containing the letter P. The folds of the bandrol touch

the frame below it, but the central part of the label does not touch the frame below it. Between the bandrol and the frame there are five well formed crosses, three at the left and two at the right side of the scroll immediately above it. The left fold of the bandrol does not touch the bandrol. The outside frame of the circle containing the eagle almost touches the line above it. In the folds of the bandrol the shading is formed of horizontal and vertical lines. The scrollwork to the right and left of the ship is heavily shaded in the upper part especially at the right side.

COUNTERFEITS.

There is no shading in the folds of the bandrol, but there are a few horizontal lines of shading between the T and the fold. The vertical branch of the T is a trifle curved, and the vertical branches of the H are a trifle wider apart at the bottom. There is very little shading in the scroll work above the shield. The scroll above the left fold of the bandrol touches it.

Livonia.

1862-63.

2k black and rose and 4k black and green.

GENUINE.

As the groundwork is exactly the same for both values, the points given for the one will apply to the other. The groundwork is very clear and sharp, and is formed of horizontal wavy lines crossed by diagonal wavy lines. The second diagonal wavy line running from the left side to the top is broken just near the top of the frame. The seventh and eighth vertical lines are broken near the top of the frame.

1863.

2k red and green (plain centre and with griffin).

These are both exactly alike with the exception of the central oval.

GENUINE.

The lines of the groundwork pass beyond the inner line up to the outer line of the frame at the top. The ornament below the upper left star is formed of three balls; the ornament below the upper right star is composed of two balls, the upper one being oval shaped; the lower right ornament consists of two balls and a dash in the centre, and the lower left ornament has two thick balls and

a smaller oval shaped one in the centre. There are 37 vertical lines between the lower ball of the lower left corner and the lower ball in the lower right corner. The first and last one each touch a ball. There are 55 vertical lines below BRIEFMARKE; the first one from the right almost touches the inner line of the frame. The letters of BRIEFMARKE are crossed by the vertical lines of the ground-work, as follows: One through the B, one between the B and the R, two between R and I, two through the E, one between F. and M., one between M and A. one between R and K. and one between K and E. The interlaced loops surrounding the upper part of the oval have the right side heavier than the left.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Currency: 12 PENCE—I SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS—I POUND (£1)—\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 1st, 1870.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of Queen Victoria. Size $18\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Watermarked Crown and C. C.



I. Perforated 12½.

- 1 1p rose
- 2 1p lilac rose
- 3 6p green
- 4 6p yellow green

II. Perforated 14.

- 5 1p lilac rose
- 6 6p green
- 7 6p yellow green

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate vertically.
- 8 6p green
- b. One penny stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a half-penny stamp.
- 9 ½p lilac rose (half of 1p)

November, 1879.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 10 2½p red brown
- 11 4p blue

End of 1882.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 12 ½p green
- 13 1p rose
- 14 1p lilac rose
- 15 2½p red brown
- 16 4p blue

Variety: One penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as a half-penny stamp.

- 17 ½p lilac rose, (half of 1p) 1883

1884.

Same type, impression and paper, as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 18 2½p ultramarine
- 19 4p gray

March, 1895.

Provisional issue.

I. One penny stamps of the 1882 issue cut diagonally in two, each half being surcharged "Halfpenny" diagonally. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 20 ½p on half of 1p rose, black surcharge, upper half
- 21 ½p on half of 1p rose, black surcharge, lower half

Varieties:

- a. Surcharged vertically.
- 22 ½p on half 1p rose, black surcharge, upper half
- 23 ½p on half of 1p rose, black surcharge, lower half
- c. Surcharge inverted.
- 24 ½p on half of 1p rose, black surcharge, upper half
- 25 ½p on half of 1p rose, black surcharge, lower half

II. Sixpenny stamps of the issue of April 1st, 1870, surcharged "FOUR PENCE". Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 26 4p on 6p green, black surcharge

Variety: Without period after "Pence."
 27 4p on 6p green, black surcharge
 June, 1886.

Sixpenny stamps of the issue of April, 1870, surcharged in black with new value and the original value cancelled by a bar. Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.
 28 1p on 6p green, black surcharge
 29 4p on 6p green " "

Varieties:

a. Without period after "Penny."
 30 1p on 6p green, black surcharge
 b. Without period after "d".
 31 4p on 6p green, black surcharge

February, 1887.

Same type, impression and paper, as issues of 1878-82. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 32 1sh lilac
 May, 1887.

Provisional issue.

Halfpenny stamps of the issue of 1882 surcharged in black with new value, the original value being obliterated by a bar. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
 33 1p on 1/2p green, black surcharge
Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.
 34 1p on 1/2p green, black surcharge
 b. Without period after "penny".
 35 1p on 1/2p green, black surcharge
 c. Without bar across original value.
 36 1p on 1/2p green, black surcharge

May, 1888.

Provisional issue.

Two pence halfpenny stamps of the issue of 1884, surcharged with new value. There are two varieties of the surcharge; one has the letters 3 mm. high and the original value

obliterated by a bar; the other has the letters measuring only 2 mm. in height and the original value is not cancelled. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
 37 1p on 2 1/2p ultramarine, black surcharge, type I
 38 1p on 2 1/2p ultramarine, black surcharge, type 2

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.
 39 1p on 2 1/2p ultramarine, black surcharge, type I
 b. Double surcharge.
 40 1x1p on 2 1/2p ultramarine, black surcharge, type I

February, 1890.

Provisional issue.

One penny stamps of Antigua, issue of 1884, used in St. Christopher pending the arrival of a supply of one penny stamps from England. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
 41 1p rose red

This provisional can be identified by the St. Christopher postmark, A 12.

May, 1890.

Same type, impression and paper as previous regular issues. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 42 6p olive brown

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR
 POSTAGE.

1885.

I. Postage stamps of St. Christopher surcharged "SAINT KITTS—NEVIS—REVENUE." Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 43 1p red
- 44 3p violet
- 45 6p green
- 46 6p orange brown
- 47 1sh olive
- 48 1sh rose

II. Postage stamps of Nevis surcharged "Saint Christopher Revenue." Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 49 6p green, black and lilac surcharge
- 50 1sh lilac, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony. Cleaned revenue stamps with forged postmarks are, however, plentiful, and collectors should be especially careful in purchasing these.

Since October, 1890, this colony has ceased to issue stamps of its own, and is using those of the Leeward Islands.

ST. HELENA.

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

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1856.

Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper varying in thickness, sometimes blued by chemical action of the gum. Size $19\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Watermarked a large six rayed star.



- I. White wove paper.
- 1 6p blue

- II. White wove paper blued.
- 2 6p blue

1862.

Same type, impression and paper, as preceding issue. Watermarked a large six rayed star.

Perforated 14 to $15\frac{1}{2}$, single and compound.

- I. White wove paper.
- 3 6p blue
- II. White wove paper blued.
- 4 6p blue

1863.

Same type as preceding issue, but with original value obliterated by a black line and new value surcharged above it. On the one penny stamp the letters of the surcharge are

$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in height, **ONE PENNY** and on the four penny stamp they are 3 mm.

ONE PENNY In the one penny there

are two styles of bars; the first measuring from 16 to 17 mm., and the second $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Watermarked Crown and C. C.



- 1° Surchage $2\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- Bar, 16 to 17 mm.

- 5 1p red, black surcharge

- 2° Surchage $2\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 mm.

- Bar $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 6 1p red, black surcharge

- 3° Surchage $3 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 mm.

- Bar 16 to 17 mm.

- 7 4p rose, black surcharge

Variety: Without surcharge.

- 8 6p rose

1864.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

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

- 1° Surchage $2\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- Bar 16 to 17 mm.

- 9 1p red, black surcharge

- 2° Surchage $3 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 mm.

- Bar 16 to 17 mm.

- 10 4p rose carmine, black surcharge

- 11 4p carmine, black surcharge

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 12 4x4p carmine, black surcharge

- 3° Surchage $3 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 mm.

- Bar. 16 to 17 mm.

- 13 1sh yellow green, black surcharge
1868.
Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 12½.
1° Surcharge 2½x17½mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 14 1p red, black surcharge
2° Surcharge 3x15½mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 15 2p yellow, black surcharge
3° Surcharge 3x17½ to 18mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 16 3p brown violet, black surcharge
- 17 3p violet, black surcharge
4° Surcharge 3x18 to 19mm.
Bar 13 to 14½mm.
- 18 4p rose, black surcharge
- 19 4p carmine rose, black surcharge
5° Surcharge 2½x16½ to 17mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 20 1sh yellow green, black surcharge
6° Surcharge 2½x18mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 21 5sh orange, black surcharge
1871-73.
Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 12½.
1° Without surcharge.
- 22 6p milky blue (1871)
- 23 6p dull blue (1873)
2° Surcharge 3x17mm.
Bar 16½ to 17mm.
- 24 1p red, black surcharge
3° Surcharge 3x18mm.
a. Bar 18mm.
- 25 2p yellow, black surcharge
b. Bar 16½ to 17½mm.
- 26 3p violet, black surcharge
c. Bar 16mm.
- 27 3p brown violet
d. Bar 17 to 18mm.
- 28 1sh green, black surcharge
1877.
Same type, as preceding issue, white wove paper, blued.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 14.
Surcharge 2½x17½mm.
Bar ?
- 29 1p dark red
We catalogue this stamp on the authority of Mr. Moens.
1882-84.
Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.
I. Perforated 14x12½.

- 1° Without surcharge.
- 30 6p gray blue
2° Surcharge, 2½x17mm.
Bar, 13½ to 14mm.
- 31 1p red, black surcharge
3° Surcharge 3x15½mm.
Bar, 14mm.
- 32 2p yellow, black surcharge
4° Surcharge 3x17 to 17½mm.
a. Bar, 14 to 15mm.
- 33 3p violet, black surcharge
b. Bar, 14 to 14½mm.
- 34 4p rose carmine, black surcharge
5° Surcharge 3x17½ to 18mm.
Bar, 17½ to 18mm.
- 35 1sh green, black surcharge
II. Perforated 14.
1° Without surcharge.
- 36 6p gray blue
2° Surcharge 2½x17mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 37 1p red, black surcharge
3° Surcharge 3x15 to 15½mm.
Bar 14 to 14½mm.
- 38 2p yellow, black surcharge
4° Surcharge 2½x17mm.
Bar 13½ to 14½mm.
- 39 1sh yellow green, black surcharge
1884-90.
Same type impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
1° Without surcharge.
- 40 6p gray (1880)
2° Surcharge 3x17 to 17½mm.
Bar 13½ to 14½mm.
- 41 ½p emerald green, black surcharge, (blurred print, 1884)
- 42 ½p light yellow green, black surcharge.
- 43 ½p dark yellow green, black surcharge.
Variety: Double surcharge, the bars measuring respectively 14 and 14½mm.
- 44 ½x½p emerald green, black surcharge
3° Surcharge 2½x17 to 17½mm.
Bar, 13½ to 15mm.
- 45 1p pale red, black surcharge (1888)
4° Surcharge 3x17½ to 18mm.
Bar 13½ to 14½mm.
- 46 3p violet, black surcharge (1887)
5° Surcharge 3x17mm.
Bar 13½ to 14½mm.
- 47 4p brown, black surcharge (1890)
Variety: With thin line, 18mm., long, below the thick line.
- 48 4p brown, black surcharge
This is the second stamp from the left in the seventh horizontal row.
June, 1890.
Typographed on white wove paper. The

name and denomination of value are printed in different colors from the remainder of the stamp. Size $18\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
49 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p brown and green
1893.

Same type, paper and impression as the issue of 1856-62, surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d" and original value obliterated with a black line. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
Bar $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine, black surcharge
1894.

Same type, paper and impression as issue

of 1884-90. Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.
Surcharge $3 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- a. Bar 14 mm.
- 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge
- b. Bar $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- 52 2p yellow, black surcharge

1895.
Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.
Surcharge ?
Bar ?

53 1sh green, black surcharge
Not yet having seen this stamp, we do not know the size of the surcharge or of the bar.

The stamps of St. Helena are printed in sheets of 240 stamps, in 20 consecutive horizontal rows of 12 each, instead of four panels of 60 stamps each, separated one from another by a border containing a watermark, as is the case with other colonial stamps; this was done on account of the size of the stamps, which is larger than that of the other colonial stamps. As a result the stamps of the seventh vertical and of the tenth horizontal rows show only a very small part of the watermark Crown and C. C. or C. A., but also show parts of the letters forming the marginal watermark; the stamps of the bottom row are generally without any watermark showing only a horizontal line, part of the frame surrounding the watermarks in each panel.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of St. Heleua.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

ROSTOFF (Ekaterinoslav.)

May 7th, 1871.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
Size $23 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The interior oval is formed of one thick and two thin lines.



1 5k dark blue

Variety: Printed sideways.
2 5k dark blue
End 1874.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $23 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The interior oval is formed of one thick and one thin line.



3 5k blue

End 1877.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 23x29 mm. The interior oval is formed
of one thick line.



- 4 5k blue
Same on yellowish wove paper.
5 5k blue
Variety: Rouletted.

6 5k blue
1881.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20½x26½ mm.



- 7 2k blue
Same on yellowish wove paper.
8 2k blue
1883.
Same on white laid batonné paper.
9 2k blue
Variety: *Tête bêche*.
10 2k blue
1888.
Same on white wove paper, different setting
up from 1881.
Varieties:
a. Printed sideways.
11 2k blue
b. *Tête bêche*.
12 2k blue
1889.
Same, on medium white closely laid paper.
13 2k blue
Same on thin yellowish closely laid paper.
14 2k blue
1889.
Color on white faintly laid paper, litho-
graphed. Size 21½x27 mm.



- 15 2k blue
Varieties:
a. *Tête bêche*.
16 2k blue
b. 1881 and 1889 types printed together.
17 2kx2k blue
1891.
1881 stamp printed on white widely laid
paper.
18 2k blue
Varieties:
a. Printed sideways.
19 2k blue
b. *Tête bêche*.
20 2k blue

SAPOJOK (Riazan.)

1870.
Black on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20½x28 mm.



- 1 5k black
Suppressed Sept., 1872, but re-established in 1884.
August 19th, 1884.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
Diameter 25 mm.



- Perforated 12½.
2 5k red and black
3 10k green and black

1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Diameter 25½ mm.

Same as previous issue, but the letters of the circular inscription are thicker.

Perforated 12½.

- 4 5k red and black
5 10k green and black

1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19½x24½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 6 5k red
7 10k black on green

End 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19½x24½ mm.

Three types for each value; for the 5k the ornaments on each side of the shield face inward, for the 10k they face outward except on type 2 where one faces inward and the other outward.



Perforated 12½.

- 8 5k green and red
9 10k yellow and green

SARAPOU (Viatka.)

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19½x26½ mm.



Perforated 13½.

- 1 2k orange
2 2k brown
3 2k blue
4 2k green
5 2k pink

SARATOFF (Saratoff.)

1869.

Color on white pelure paper. Size 17x24mm.
Date in small figures under the sheaf of wheat in central design, stamps numbered in red ink.



- 1 5k blue

1871.

- Same but dated 1871, numbered in red ink.
2 5k blue
Same, numbered in black ink.
3 5k blue

1874.

- Same but dated 1874, numbered in red ink.
4 5k blue
Same, numbered in black ink.
5 5k blue

There is a variety in this issue showing a white space in the upper frame, one on a sheet.

SCHADRINSK (Perm.)

September 1st, 1870.

Color on white wove paper, type set, several types.



- 1 5k blue

1871.

Color on white laid paper, lithographed.
Size 20x26 mm.



- 2 5k metallic gray
- 3 5k purplish gray
- Same on yellowish wove paper.
- 4 5k blue

The stamps of this issue are printed much more clearly than the following ones.

1873.

Same on bluish wove paper.

- 5 5k black

1874.

Same on bluish wove paper.

- 6 5k rose

1875.

Same, on yellowish wove paper.

- 7 5k rose

Same, on white wove glazed paper.

- 8 5k slate

1876.

Same, on white wove glazed paper.

- 9 5k mauve

Same, on white batone paper.

- 10 5k bluish purple

Same, on white quadrille paper.

- 11 5k purple

1878.

Same, on white wove paper.

- 12 5k pale blue

These stamps were reprinted in 1894 in carmine and in gold on dull white paper but the impression is much clearer than on the regular stamps.

January 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x26 mm.



- 13 5k reddish mauve

February 1880.

Same, surcharged in black 3k.



- 14 3k on 5k mauve, black surcharge
- Same, surcharged in blue.

- 15 3k on 5k mauve, blue surcharge.

Variety: Two stamps together, one with, the other without surcharge.

- 16 3x5k mauve, blue surcharge

Same as above but the 3 of the surcharge is in block type.



- 17 3k on 5k mauve, black surcharge

- 18 3k on 5k mauve, blue surcharge

The 3 in both these types of surcharge is 5½ mm., high. Counterfeits have been made but with larger surcharges.

March 1881.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19½x26 mm.



- 19 3k dark blue

August 1st, 1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed
Size 18x26 mm.



Perforated 13.
20 3k emerald green
1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x22 mm.



Perforated 13.
21 3k reddish purple
1889.

Color on white paper, lithographed. Size
18x22 mm.



Perforated 13.
22 3k purple
April 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x22 mm.



Perforated 11½.
23 3k blue, red centre and angles
June 1st, 1890.

Same, color changed.



24 3k red, blue center

December 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x22 mm.



Perforated 11½.
25 3k red, blue and green

SCHATZK (Tamboff.)

1871.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed.



1 3k black

1874.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19x29½ mm.



2 3k black

End 1874.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed
Size 18x29½ mm.



3 5k black

Variety: Printed sideways.

4 5k black

There is a variety without period after the side inscription.

Suppressed in 1879 but re-established in 1884.

January 1884.

Black on white wove paper, similar to following issues, value spelled 3 КОПѢЙК unpunctuated. Two types printed side by side.

5 3k black

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

6 3k black

August 1884.

Black on white wove paper. Size 31-31½ x 21-21½ mm., value punctuated. Two types printed side by side.



7 3k black

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

8 3k black

1885.

Black on white wove paper. Size 30½-31½ x 20½-21½ mm. Similar to previous issue, value spelled 3 КОПѢЙКИ unpunctuated. Eight types printed in two vertical rows.



9 3k black

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

10 3k black

1886.

Black on thick white wove paper. Size 31-31½ x 21-21½ mm. Same as previous issue but value punctuated. Two types printed side by side.



11 3k black

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

12 3k black

1888.

Same printed on thinner white paper.

13 3k black

Varieties:

a. *Tête bêche*.

14 3k black

b. Printed sideways.

15 3k black

April 1888.

Black on colored wove paper. Size 21½ x 31 mm.



Rouletted.

16 3k black on pink

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

17 3k black on pink

June 10th, 1888.

Black on colored wove paper. Size 18½ x 26 mm. Four types.



Rouletted.

18 3k black on blue gray

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

19 3k black on blue gray

January 12th, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.

Size 17x22 mm. The side ornaments are flowers with five petals.



- 20 3k rose
Same pin perforated.
- 21 3k rose
Same perforated 11 1/2.
- 22 3k black on red
1889.

Black on surface colored wove paper. glazed. Same as previous issue.

- 23 3k black on red
Same, pin perforated.
- 24 3k black on red
Variety: *Tête bêche*.
- 25 3k black on red
1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. size 17x22 mm. Same as previous issue but side ornament is formed of 6 lines in the shape of a star. The first stamp of each sheet of one hundred has in the upper corners, instead of the figures 3, 18 and 89,



- Perforated 11 1/2.
- 26 3k red
Variety:
a. Dated 18 89.



- 27 3k red
b. Unperforated.
- 28 3k red
Same on colored wove paper.
- 29 3k red on gray

- Variety: Dated 18 89.
- 30 3k red on gray
End 1889.

Black on colored wove paper. Size 19x27 mm. Four types printed in one horizontal row.



- Rouletted.
- 31 3k black on pink
Variety: *Tête bêche*.
- 32 3k black on pink

End 1891.
Black on colored wove paper, lithographed. Size 17x22 1/2 mm.
Same as January 1889 issue, but side ornament is a small cross.



- Perforated 11 1/2.
- 33 3k black on pink

1893.
Black on colored wove paper, lithographed. Similar to stamps of end 1889 from which it can be distinguished by the top word of the inscription which is less curved.

- Rouletted.
- 34 3k black on pink
1893.
Black on colored wove paper, lithographed. Size 17x22 1/2 mm.

Same stamps of end 1891, but side ornaments are formed of lines in the shape of a star.



Perforated 11½.	101	3k black on white laid paper, size 147x117 mm.
35 3k black on pink ENVELOPES.	102	3k black on buff wove paper, size 147x117 mm.
1890.	103	3k black on gray wove paper, size 152x124 mm.
Stamp same as end of 1891 adhesive, printed in right upper corner.		

THE PLATE NUMBERS OF UNITED STATES STAMPS.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Continued from page 400.)

PLATES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

1890	1c ultramarine	(400) C.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
		(400) G.	36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
		(400) Q.	89, 90, 91, 92, 93,
		(400) BB.	145, 146, 147, 148, 149,
		(400) FF.	165, 166, 167, 168, 169,
		(400) UU.	240, 241, 242, 243, 244,
		(400) CI.	280, 281, 282, 283, 284,
		(400) DI.	285, 286, 287, 288, 289,
		(400) FI.	295, 296, 297, 298, 299,
	2c carmine	(400) A.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
		(400) B.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 71,
		(400) D.	16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
		(400) F.	31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
		(400) H.	41, 42, 43, 44, 45,
		(200) K.	56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
		(200) L.	61, 62, 63, 64, 65,
		(200) M.	66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 99,
		(200) N.	74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
		(200) O.	79, 80, 81, 82, 83,
		(400) P.	84, 85, 86, 87, 88,
		(400) R.	94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
		(200) S.	100, 101, 102, 103, 104,
		(200) T.	105, 106, 107, 108, 109,
		(200) U.	110, 111, 112, 113, 114,
		(200) V.	115, 116, 117, 118, 119,
		(400) W.	120, 121, 122, 123, 124,
		(200) X.	125, 126, 127, 128, 129,
		(400) Y.	130, 131, 132, 133, 134,
		(400) Z.	135, 136, 137, 138, 139,
		(200) AA.	140, 141, 142, 143, 144,
		(400) CC.	150, 151, 152, 153, 154,
		(400) DD.	155, 156, 157, 158, 159,
		(400) EE.	160, 161, 162, 163, 164,
		(400) GG.	170, 171, 172, 173, 174,
		(400) HH.	175, 176, 177, 178, 179,
		(200) II.	180, 181, 182, 183, 184,
		(200) JJ.	185, 186, 187, 188, 189,
		(200) KK.	190, 191, 192, 193, 194,

(200)	LL.	195, 196, 197, 198, 199,
(400)	NN.	205, 206, 207, 208, 209,
(200)	OO.	210, 211, 212, 213, 214,
(200)	PP.	215, 216, 217, 218, 219,
(400)	QQ.	220, 221, 222, 223, 224,
(200)	RR.	225, 226, 227, 228, 229,
(400)	SS.	230, 231, 232, 233, 234,
(400)	TT.	235, 236, 237, 238, 239,
(200)	VV.	243, 246, 247, 248, 249,
(200)	WW.	250, 251, 252, 253, 254,
(200)	XX.	255, 256, 257, 258, 259,
(200)	YY.	260, 261, 262, 263, 264,
(400)	Ai.	270, 271, 272, 273, 274,
(400)	Bi.	275, 276, 277, 278, 279,
(400)	Ei.	290, 291, 292, 293, 294,
(400)	Gi.	300, 301, 302, 303, 304,
(400)	Hi.	305, 306, 307, 308, 309,
(400)	Ii.	310, 311, 312, 313, 314,
(400)	Ji.	315, 316, 317, 318, 319,
()	Ki.	320, 321, 322, 323, 324,
()	Li.	325, 326, 327, 328, 329,
()	Mi.	330, 331, 332, 333, 334,
()	Ni.	335, 336, 337, 338, 339,
()	Oi.	340, 341, 342, 343, 344,
()	Pi.	345, 346, 347, 348, 349,
		(200) 21, 72,
3c purple		(200) J. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,
4c black brown		(200) MM. 200, 201, 202, 203, 204,
		(200) I. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,
5c yellow brown		(200) 23,
6c brown red		(200) ZZ. 265, 266, 267, 268, 269,
8c lilac		(200) E. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
10c green		(200) 22,
15c dark blue		(200) 24,
30c black		(200) 25,
90c orange		(200) 25,

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

1890	10c blue	"Any P. O." 73,
1893	10c orange	" " 73,

This series is complete from 1 to 349 inclusive. Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs informs me that a sheet of the 2c from plate D 18, and one of the 5c from plate I 46 were issued imperforate. The 4c is also known in this condition but I have not been able to learn the plate number. The 15c imperforate is necessarily from plate 22.

Plates 71 and 99 are added to the sets lettered B and M, to replace damaged plates.

COLUMBIAN ISSUE.

1893	1c dark blue	(200) J. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,
		(200) K. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,
		(200) P. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69,
		(200) MM. 149, 150, 151, 152, 153,
		(200) OO. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163,
		(200) VV. 194, 195, 196, 197, 198,

1c violet	(200)	A.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
	(200)	C.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
	(200)	E.	21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
	(100)	F.	26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
	(100)	G.	31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
	(100)	H.	36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
	(100)	I.	41, 42, 43, 44, 45,
	(100)	O.	60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
	(100)	Q.	70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
	(200)	T.	78, 79, 80, 81, 82,
	(100)	U.	83, 84, 85, 86, 87,
	(200)	V.	88, 89, 90, 91, 92,
	(100)	X.	94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
	(200)	EE.	109, 110, 111, 112, 113,
	(200)	FF.	114, 115, 116, 117, 118,
	(100)	GG.	119, 120, 121, 122, 123,
	(200)	HH.	124, 125, 126, 127, 128,
	(200)	JJ.	134, 135, 136, 137, 138,
	(200)	KK.	139, 140, 141, 142, 143,
	(200)	LL.	144, 145, 146, 147, 148,
	(200)	NN.	154, 155, 156, 157, 158,
	(200)	PP.	164, 165, 166, 167, 168,
	(200)	QQ.	169, 170, 171, 172, 173,
	(200)	RR.	174, 175, 176, 177, 178,
	(200)	SS.	179, 180, 181, 182, 183,
	(200)	TT.	184, 185, 186, 187, 188,
	(200)	UU.	189, 190, 191, 192, 193,
3c dark green	(100)	L.	56, 57,
	(100)	R.	75, 76,
4c ultramarine	(100)	D.	16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
5c chocolate	(100)	B.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
6c purple	(100)	Z.	104,
8c magenta	(100)	II.	129, 130, 131, 132, 133,
10c black brown	(100)	Y.	99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
15c blue green	(100)	M.	58,
30c orange brown	(100)	N.	59,
50c slate blue	(100)	S.	77,
\$1.00 salmon red	(100)	W.	93,
2.00 brown rose	(100)	AA.	105,
3.00 yellow green	(100)	BB.	106,
4.00 carmine	(100)	CC.	107,
5.00 black	(100)	DD.	108,

This list is complete from 1 to 198 inclusive. It was compiled from the collections of Messrs. H. E. Deats, E. H. Mason, F. O. Conant, and Crawford Capen.

Mr. J. V. Painter has a sheet of the 4c, plate D 17, printed in the color of the 1c. It has been rumored that there exists an imperforate sheet of the 30c, plate N 59, but I am unable to secure positive information on the subject.

I believe it was study of this beautiful issue which first directed the attention of collectors to plate numbers as a matter of interest and a new branch of collecting. And the issue is indeed worthy of our attention and interest. The stamps are masterpieces in their line. Their conception is

admirable, the colors harmonious, the execution perfect in every detail. the subjects pertinent to the occasion they commemorate. In this issue the American Bank Note Co., excel themselves. It shows what this great company can do when, rising to the occasion, they bring artistic taste, trained abilities and lavish expenditure to the executing of a project. How marked is the contrast with the wretched productions which have followed.

PLATES OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

1894	UNWATERMARKED		
	1c ultramarine	()	2, 6, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
	1c blue	()	2, 6, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 98, 99, 101, 102, 119, 120, 121, 122,
	2c pale rose, triangle I	(400)	1, 7, 16, 22, 26, 32,
	2c carmine, triangle I	()	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 89, 96, 97, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 124, 125, 144,
	2c carmine, triangle II	()	126, 131, 132, 133, 169,
	2c carmine, triangle III	()	141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160,
	3c purple	()	44, 46, 47, 48, 91, 95, 103, 107,
	4c black brown	()	45, 50, 51, 59, 92, 94, 104, 106,
	5c chocolate	()	49, 53, 54, 56, 128, 129, 130, 134, 161, 162, 163, 164,
	6c lilac brown	()	28,
	8c brown violet	()	58,
	10c blue green	()	55, 62, 63, 64,
	15c dark indigo blue	()	52,
	50c orange	()	75,
	\$1.00 black	()	76,
	2.00 sapphire blue	()	84,
	5.00 dark green	()	85,

POSTAGE DUE.

1894	1c dark claret	()	57, 147,
	2c dark claret	()	34, 60, 159,
	3c dark claret	()	70,
	5c dark claret	()	71,
	10c dark claret	()	72,
	30c dark claret	()	73,
	50c dark claret	()	74,

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

1894	10c blue	(100)	77,
------	----------	-------	-----

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

1894	1c black	(100)	37, entered on plate 482 A. B. N. Co.,
------	----------	-------	--

	2c black	(100)	38,	"	"	"	218 B (?) C. B. N. Co.,
	4c black	(100)	39,	"	"	"	215 "
	6c black	(100)	40,	"	"	"	216 "
	10c black	(100)	41,	"	"	"	217 "
	12c carmine	(100)	42,	"	"	"	195 "
	24c carmine	(100)	81,	"	"	"	198 "
	36c carmine	(100)	43,	"	"	"	196 "
	60c carmine	(100)	83,	"	"	"	202 "
	72c carmine	(100)	65,	"	"	"	201 "
	96c carmine	(100)	127,	"	"	"	204 "
	\$3.00 vermilion	(100)	108,	"	"	"	199 "
	6.00 blue	(100)	118,	"	"	"	197 "
1894	1c black	(100)				90,	
	2c black	(100)				100,	
	5c black	(100)				93,	
	10c black	(100)				105,	
	25c carmine	(100)				123,	
	50c carmine	(100)				109,	
	\$2.00 carmine vermilion	(100)				136,	
	5.00 deep ultramarine	(100)				137,	
	10.00 green	(100)				138,	
	20.00 dark slate	(100)				139,	
	50.00 carmine	(100)				135,	
	100.00 purple	(100)				140,	
1895	WATERMARKED U. S. P. S. (UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.)						
	1c blue	()				24, 29, 33, 35, 98, 99, 101,	
						102, 119, 120, 121, 122, 165, 166,	
						197, 168, 177, 178, 179, 180,	
	2c carmine, triangle I ()					78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 96, 97,	
						111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117,	
						124, 125, 144,	
	2c carmine, triangle II ()					126, 131, 132, 133, 169,	
	2c carmine, triangle III ()					141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149,	
						150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156,	
						157, 158, 160, 170, 171, 172, 173,	
						174, 175, 176,	
	4c black brown ()					92, 94, 104, 106,	
	8c brown violet ()					58,	
	10c blue green ()					55, 62, 63, 64,	

I have compiled the list of the plates of the 1894-95 issue from the collections of Messrs. J. M. Andreini, H. E. Deats, E. H. Mason and A. M. Young, with some additional information from Mr. W. A. Cooper and Mr F. P. Brown. Mr. Brown also writes me that plate 14 has been cancelled and plate 36 is unfinished. He is unable to say if any impressions were taken from 14 before cancelling or why 36 remains unfinished. He also gives the interesting information of the placing of new numbers 36 to 43 on some of the old plates for Newspapers and Periodicals, made by the Continental and American Bank Note Companies.

The Nassau Stamp Co. also informs me of the placing of new numbers on the Continental Bank Note Co's plates for Newspapers and Periodicals of the values 24c, 60c, 72c, 96c, \$3.00 and \$6.00 and that the following remain unfinished:

Plate 61 10c postage (100)

66	1c postage due (400)
67	1c " " (400)
68	1c " " (400)
69	1c " " (400)
86	2c postage
87	2c " (cancelled Dec. 24, 1894).
89	2c "

Dr. A. Wendlinger has shown me an entire sheet of 5c, from plate 130 imperforate horizontally. Mr. F. W. Hunter has seen a block of 2c part-perforate but it was without margins. Two varieties of figures and three styles of imprint have been used for this issue. From 1 to 154 inclusive the figures are $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high; above 154 they are $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high and from a different fount. The first style of imprint used was a plain rectangle with a thin frame line. This was applied to the postage and postage due stamps from 1 to 75 inclusive and also to 159. The second style of imprint was made by cutting the frame line firmly and clearly and adding at each end a rosette and trident-shaped ornament. This imprint has been used on all postage and postage due stamps above plate 75 with the exception of 159. In the third type the letters are all capitals, the panel is much longer, the ends are octagonal and finished by a three branched ornament. This imprint appears only on the Special Delivery and the Newspapers and Periodicals stamps. Mr. J. M. Andreini informs me that on plate 9 the imprint is out of place, being moved to the right the width of one stamp.

Mr. E. H. Mason has called my attention to an interesting oddity. On plate 154, one stamp in the top row, immediately below the imprint, has a flaw near the triangle in left upper corner. Mr. Mason has this top row on both unwatermarked and watermarked paper and from north-west and north-east quarters of the sheet, all showing the stamp with flaw in the same position. His theory is that the plate of two hundred stamps was used twice to produce a sheet of four hundred. I am not inclined to agree, but at this time have no contrary evidence to offer.

I have been unable to learn the number of stamps on all the plates, but the rule seems to be one hundred for the Special Delivery and Newspapers and Periodicals stamps, two hundred for other stamps of higher value than two cents, and four hundred for one and two cent stamps. But there are a number of exceptions to the rule.

I have had occasion during this article to mention the names of many prominent collectors and dealers, in connection with oddities etc. I am also indebted to them for much other information of which no special mention has been made. Messrs. F. W. Ayer, R. R. Bogert, H. C. Davis, L. G. Dorpat, C. H. Hopkins, H. B. Phillips, J. S. Rich, Louis Strauss, A. B. Slater, Jr., C. G. Wilson and others whose names I may have overlooked, have given me valuable assistance. I am under special obligation to Mr. H. G. Mandell. To all who have assisted me by research and the use of their collections, I wish to offer my sincere thanks.

I hope after a few months to publish some additional notes and will appreciate corrections and criticism from my fellow collectors and any aid to make more complete the lists of the early and current issues and those with grilles. I would also like to hear from any one who has plate numbers of reprints, specimens and proofs. I especially desire to complete the lists of plates used for these.

NOTES ON UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

In looking over quite a quantity of entire U. S. envelopes lately my attention has been attracted to some points that were new to me and I have also confirmed others upon which some doubt had previously existed in my mind.

The hope that some of my conclusions, although they may not prove to be entirely new, may interest other collectors is my excuse for this article. We will first consider

THE 1870 (READY ISSUE), 1C, BLUE.

Upon examining a "Specimen" set of envelopes of this issue I was greatly surprised to notice that there were evidently two dies of this value. The difference between them, though slight, is very pronounced and, once noticed, is easily recognized at a glance. I will call them, for convenience A and B.

In die A the old fashioned choker which encircles Franklin's neck forms quite a pronounced projection between the chin and the bust, from both of which it is separated by clearly defined notches of color.

In die B this projection is entirely missing and the choker forms a straight, vertical line, connecting the chin and the bust. This difference can be better understood by a glance at the following outline sketches.



Die A.



Die B.

I have found both dies on all papers, i. e. white, amber, orange and manila. As to which is the earlier die I am unable to say positively. All of the patent and blue ruled envelopes which I have seen are die B, and, on the other hand, so also are the envelopes and wrappers of the War Dep't., which were not issued until the latter part of the Reay contract, or in 1873. This would seem to show that die B was in constant use during the entire term of the Reay contract and that die A was used only for a comparatively short interval during the contract.

The fact that they were both in use simultaneously at some time is proven by the fact that in every set of "Specimens" which I have seen both dies appear on orange paper; die A in size 4, and die B in size 6. Both are also found on white paper marked "Specimen," though not in the same set, as the orange paper is the only one coming in two sizes of envelopes in these sets. Again, the "Specimens" on amber are all die B and the wrappers are all die A.

So far as my experience goes die A is much less common than die B, this being especially true of the amber paper.

I have found the two dies on the following envelopes. I think it probable

that other varieties exist but they have not come to my notice. A few I have not been able to see at all.

1870, 1c BLUE.

T. B. & R. No.	Horner's No.	Die.		
163	127			B.
164	125	A.		B.
165	129			B.
166	145			
167	128			
168	126			B.
169	130			B.
170	146			B.
171	167	A.		B.
172	Not listed.			B.
173	183	A.		B.
1932	217	A.		B.
1701	219			B. Wrapper. War Dep't.
1721	219			B. " "
1985	242			B. " " Wrapper.

THE 1883-86, 4c. GREEN.

It may be remembered by readers of this JOURNAL that I pointed out some minor differences in this die last fall. At that time I was unable to prove that there was more than one die although I could prove the existence of a variety of it. Now, however, I can prove conclusively that there were two working dies as well as a variety of one of them.



Die A.



Die B.

In die A the figures of value at the sides measure about $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. across their widest part. The left figure comes to a sharp point where the cross and the downward slanting strokes meet. The points of the lower label, containing the words "Four Cents," stop short at the lower line of the third loop below the oval containing the figure "4." The points of the upper label, containing the words "U. S. Postage," cut completely through the fourth loop above the oval containing the figure "4" and are well over in the outer ends of the loops. There are 87 loops in the outer circle; these are divided by the ovals containing the figures of value so that there are 43 loops above and 44 below the ovals. There are 85 loops in the inner circle, divided, as above, so that there are 42 above and 43 below the ovals.

Some of these loops, where the frame of the oval containing the figure "4" cuts them off, show only a portion of a loop, in some cases only a dot. All these are included in the above count.

DIE B.

The figures of value at the sides are noticeably wider, measuring about $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. across their widest part. The figures are both rounded where the cross and the downward slanting strokes meet. The left point of the lower label does not stop at the lower line of the third loop below the oval, but cuts through it and fully half way through the loop itself. The left hand point of the upper label cuts only about half way through the fourth loop above the oval and both points of the label are much nearer the centre of the loops than in Die A.

There are 93 loops in both the outer and inner circles, both being divided by the ovals containing the figures of value so there are 47 loops above and 46 below.

DIE B. 2

This is the so-called "Cracked die" and differs from die B only by having a straight white line starting from the lower lip and extending outward and slightly upward toward the frame line. It varies slightly in length but is very pronounced.

I have seen two specimens of this variety, both on manila paper, which had a raised band, about one quarter of an inch wide, extending entirely across this portion of the bust, and the oval containing it, from frame line to frame line. This had the appearance of having been caused by an attempt to close the crack in the die by clamping it together, but may have been due merely to defective printing.

I have found all three varieties on white, amber, manila and amber-manila paper. Die A is the only one found on either blue or oriental buff.

All of the dies seem to have been used simultaneously and one appears to be as common as the others.

The following is the list of the various envelopes, so far as I have found them at this date.

1883-86, 4c GREEN.

T. B. & R. No.	Horner's No.	Die.		
784	821	A.		
785	828	A.		
786	831	A.		
787	833		B.	B2.
788	822	A.		
789	829	A.		
790	832	A.		
939	Not listed.			
940	" "			
1000	979		B.	B2.
1001	1030		B.	B2.
1002	980			B2.
1003	1031		B.	
1004	Not listed.	A.		
1005	" "	A.		
1006	981		B.	B2.
1007	1032		B.	B2.
1008	998	A.		
1009	1020		B.	B2.
1010	982			B2.
1011	1033		B.	B2.
1012	999	A.		
1013	1021		B.	B2.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED
OF THE PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF PARAGUAY OF 1878.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 29TH, 1895.

Mr. Esteban Latour,

My worthy friend:

I have just received the eighth part of the catalogue for Advanced Collectors, published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, in New York, and going through it I find in the Paraguay section a fantastic and confusing list of thirty odd varieties of the provisional stamps of 1878. The stamps of 1 real, rose, defiled with surcharges large and small, single and double, black and blue, on the face and on the back, etc., etc.

You are writing on the stamps of Paraguay, and should try to avoid making mountains of molehills.

I do not wish to complain of the enlightened and industrious compilers of the said catalogue, which will probably be the most complete and elaborate in existence; these stamps have been chronicled on various occasions and they are to be found used and still adhering to the envelopes, so that it is easily understood that these gentlemen, desiring to make a perfect work, should have catalogued all that they have seen or have heard of as being in existence.

But we, who are so near to the country, who have followed step by step all its issues and know many details, feel bound to point out to collectors what is real and what is pure fantasy.

It is certain that these surcharged stamps of 1 real have circulated; I myself on the 5th September, 1892, received a letter from Asuncion prepaid with two of these stamps, which I keep as a curiosity. You, I think, received another, as did also several other collectors, but these letters, or rather, these envelopes, for inside there was but a blank sheet of paper, were sent to us from pure complacency, to endeavor to convince us that the stamps had been in use, which we denied.

I have also various copies used in 1878 and with different cancellations, all fruit of the same tree, and which our common friend who gave them to me, wished at all hazards—and, I believe, in good faith—to make me accept as genuine. You know as much as I do on this subject, perhaps more; then throw some light on it.

In the said catalogue are also shown those of two and three reales with violet surcharge, which I believe never existed, and that of three reales with large black surcharge, which, as is well known, really circulated, is omitted.

Speak, then, my friend, and collectors will be very thankful to you.

Your sincere friend, etc.,

JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT.

OPEN LETTER.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 31ST, 1895.

Dr. José Marcó del Pont,

Esteemed friend:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 29th, with regard to the surcharged stamps of Paraguay of the year 1878. I also received the catalogue of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited.

This being a work prepared specially for "Advanced" collectors, it is to be supposed that it has to be much more complete than the rest; hence no doubt, that excess of postal varieties truly *fin de siècle* which you mention.

In the first number of our modest review, I dealt with these stamps and with the varieties known to you and a few more South American collectors who have always taken great interest in the stamps of the River Plate republics.

The catalogue which you mention is not the only one that contains errors respecting the stamps of Paraguay. The last catalogue of Victor Robert, which was heralded with so much noise, gives as the first issue of these surcharged stamps the violet surcharge on those of two and three reales; for which reason I said, speaking of these stamps, that this surcharge is a hoax and that it has never existed.

The stamp of three reales surcharged with a large black numeral 5, I consider the rarest, not only of its series, but of all the stamps of Paraguay.

With regard to the stamp of one real, rose, surcharge with 5, whether blue, black, or any other color, it existed only in the manner you mention, that is, it circulated in the year 1892 through complacency.

Those obliterated with dates of 1878 have no value in my eyes, and, in order that there may be no further doubt on the subject, I copy a few lines taken from a letter sent to me concerning these stamps by an ex-postmaster of Paraguay.

"Rose colored stamps of one real with numeral 5. The rose colored stamp surcharged with the numeral 5 has never been issued by the postal administration; I must tell you that in the last few days I saw a large frame prepared by the Director of the Post-office for exhibit in the Chicago Fair: in this frame there is among other stamps of the issue of 1870 a rose colored stamp of one real with a numeral 5: I inquired of the Director why he placed this stamp, which was out of use, in this frame, and he told me that it was because he had seen it chronicled in certain postage stamp catalogues and he had been assured that it had been current. In this way the present Director tends to confirm with his official word that there never were any of these stamps."

I hope that these data will settle the value which should be attached to these miraculous fantasies, among which figure also those with triple and quadruple surcharge.

Your sincere friend,

E. LATOUR.

—(Translated from *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*.)

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

391, STRAND,

LONDON, W. C.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same

4. *British Inland Mail, Madagascar.* Through the courtesy of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the Society is enabled to publish the following letter:

BRITISH CONSULATE,

TAMATAVE, 18TH MAY, 1895.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co.,
Ipswich England,

GENTLEMEN.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, with cheque enclosed.

In reply, I beg to inform you that the "British Inland Mail" now running between Antananarivo and Vatomandry, a port on the south-east coast of this Island, is not an official postal service at all, but a private speculation undertaken by a syndicate of gentlemen residing at Antananarivo, who, in order to facilitate matters, have arranged this Mail Service, and issued the stamps to which your letter refers.

I may also inform you that the Malagasy Government has no postal service at all, and since the departure of the French from the capital, there has not been any communication to and from the coast, save by special couriers or the private Mail in question.

Under the circumstances, I have not ventured to make the purchase you required. I have, however, kept the cheque in case you shall still want the stamps, but I must state that communication between this and Vatomandry, or any part of Madagascar, is only by sea, and many days and even weeks sometimes elapse before a safe opportunity offers. By the time your reply reaches me I am afraid that the French will be very near Antananarivo, and the "British Inland Mail" will be a thing of the past.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ANATOLE SAUZIER.

5. *Brunei*. Through the courtesy of MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co, of Ipswich, the Society is enabled to publish the following letter:
MESSRS WHITFIELD KING & Co., LABUAN, SINGAPORE,
Ipswich England, 30th March, 1895.

DEAR SIRS,

Your draft on Singapore for \$101.05 duly to hand, and the stamps shall be sent to you as soon as possible. I have just come back from Brunei, having gone to see the Sultan and Postmaster about your business, principally. Let me explain that it was I who suggested to the Sultan that he should issue stamps, and I have arranged the whole thing. He and his Postmaster have no idea of the way to conduct any business. I assure you that the delay in sending the stamps to you is caused by the illness of the Postmaster's wife—at least, one of his wives. In the meantime the Post Office is shut. But I have your money, and I promise to send off the stamps, if it can be done by next mail. I think that in future, should you wish more stamps, you should write to my brother, Mr. R. C. R. [address], and send the money after you have got the stamps. He will send them to you almost immediately, or at any rate he will have them sent to you. But, of course, if you wish to have them direct—that is to say, indirect from Brunei—it is all the same to me, except that there is at least delay in your getting the stamps, and delay in me getting a sale, and on that depends whether or not I lose or gain by the whole venture.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. C. R.

6. *Clipperton Island*. A set of Stamps bearing this name has lately been distributed (anonymously) among the London Dealers; the specimens are

obliterated by a hand stamp, with the name of a firm in San Francisco. Clipperton Island is off the Western Coast, and is a part of the United States; so that even if these Stamps are not absolutely illegal and bogus, they are at any rate either speculative or unnecessary, or both. Under these circumstances, Collectors and Dealers are warned to beware of them.

7. *Egypt*. Paragraphs in the press have recently appeared stating that a set of Stamps will be brought out in the Autumn, in connection with some fêtes or celebration festivities which will be held in Egypt. Collectors and Dealers are therefore put on their guard against an issue which would appear to be "unnecessary."

8. *Bussahir*. A set of Stamps bearing this name, has recently been issued. This country appears to be a native state in the Northern part of India, governed by a Rajah, of Rajpoot origin. It is a very mountainous region, having an area of about 3000 square miles, and peopled by a race not very highly civilized. Whether these Stamps have been issued by the native government (which appears unlikely, considering the nature of the country), or not, Collectors and Dealers are advised not to purchase until further information has been obtained.

In respect to paragraph 3 of the previous Circular, issued by the Society, in which it was stated that the newly-issued surcharges for *North Borneo and Labuan*, of 4, 10, 20, and 30 cents on 1 dollar red, "appear to be unnecessary," it was not intended to condemn them. It is considered only right to publish the following letter, so that the Collectors and Dealers may use their own discretion in this case.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.,

15, LEADENHALL STREET.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO.,

Ipswich,

LONDON, E. C., 19th June, 1895.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., we beg to say that in consequence of the alteration in the primary rates of postage from North Borneo, approved by the Bureau, of the International Postage Union, as following on the decline in the value of the dollar, it was deemed advisable, for the economic purposes of the Borneo Post Office, and for the convenience of the public, to have stamps of the denominations mentioned by you, and a surcharged issue was adopted to save the delay and expense of preparing new dies.

We are not philatelists, and the objection raised against the stamps, which arises apparently from a collector's point of view, is not one that we feel called upon to consider.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BENJ. T. KINDERSLEY,

Secretary.

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary, S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Secretary to the Special Committee, London Philatelic Society.

July 26th 1895.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BELGIAN TELEGRAPH STAMPS AND
THE METHOD OF COLLECTING THEM.

JULES BOUVEZ.

Philatelists have often asked the question whether the Belgian telegraph stamp, used for the prepayment of telegrams, should be excluded from collections of postage stamps. Before answering this question, which interests all collectors, it will be worth while to lay before them the decisions successively arrived at by the postal administration in Belgium with regard to these stamps, some of which belong to the postal domain, when not detached from the correspondence on which they were used.

The creation of the Belgian telegraph stamps dates from September 25th, 1865. A royal decree of this date introduced, for the prepayment of telegrams, special stamps of hexagonal form of the value of 50 centimes and 1 franc, and 50 centime forms with relief designs on yellow paper. This series was completed on the 1st June, 1872, by the issue of two new telegraph stamps, of the value of 25 centimes and 5 francs, which were, like the three other values, employed exclusively for the prepayment of telegrams; they have, therefore, not circulated through the post-office and, consequently, the philatelists who collect only stamps that are purely postal refuses them admittance to his collection.

Beginning with the 1st May, 1874, the telegraph stamp of 25 centimes only was used in the postal service for the prepayment of correspondence sent by express in the principal towns of the kingdom. In the *Moniteur Belge* of April 8th, 1874, we find the following decree of King Leopold II: "In the principal towns of the kingdom, to be designated by our Minister of Public works, the sender of a postal card or of an ordinary letter, prepaid to a destination in the same locality, may obtain its immediate delivery by the carriers of the telegraph service, within the limits of the radius of distribution of the telegraph offices in that locality. In addition to the ordinary postal rate, according to circumstances (5c. for postal cards and 10c for letters), the express charges will have to be prepaid by means of an adhesive telegraph stamp of 25c."

"The sender of a postal card with reply prepaid sent by express may have the reply sent to him by express by affixing a second telegraph stamp of 25c. on the form destined for the reply."

This service was first of all organized exclusively in Brussels. From the 1st May, 1874, and up to the 31st December of the same year, the nine telegraph and deposit offices of the City of Brussels distributed by express 11,470 articles of correspondence— 6,738 cards and 4,732 letters— which were divided as follows among the eight months of the year 1874:

Month.	Cards.	Letters.	Total.
May	679	344	1,023
June	920	518	1,438
July	868	508	1,376
August	789	493	1,278
September	793	493	1,286
October	781	678	1,459
November	911	744	1,955
December	1,001	945	1,955

The telegraph stamp which was employed during this period for the prepayment of expressage was that of the issue of 1872, of a fine dark green. It should be cancelled by one of the following offices which existed in 1874 in Brussels; Bruxelles (nord)— Bruxelles Bourse— Bruxelles (Legislatif)— Bruxelles (Ministère)— Bruxelles (midi)— Bruxelles (est)— Bruxelles (Molenbeek)— Bruxelles (Poste)— Bruxelles (Luxembourg).

It will thus be easily understood that this stamp, which was stuck on a postal card or on a letter, has now become very rare, and it will be still easier to understand the necessity for not collecting it when not attached to the card or envelope on which it was used, when it is known that the telegraph administration continued to make use of this stamp for the prepayment of telegrams and that after the rates were checked by the administration a great number of the stamps were clandestinely detached from the telegraph forms in order to sell them to collectors.

It was not until the 25th February, 1875, when the dark green color of the 25c. stamp was replaced by the light green, that the administration thought of extending the application of the decree of April 8th, 1874, to other towns.

In consequence of a ministerial order of February 19th, 1875, this measure was introduced into Antwerp on the 25th February, 1875, into Ghent on the 10th March, 1875, and into Liege on the 25th March, of the same year. Finally on the 1st March, 1883, it was applied to all the towns of the kingdom.

The official documents give the following information with regard to this extension:

During the year 1875 there were distributed in Antwerp 679 express cards and 478 express letters; in Ghent, 186 cards and 222 letters; in Liege, 717 cards and 464 letters. All this correspondence was prepaid by means of the pale green telegraph stamp of the issue of 1875, which is still in use.

This state of things was maintained until 1887, when a royal decree of the 15th September, put into execution on the 1st December of the same year, altogether changed the postal express service. From the 1st May 1874, to the 30th November, 1887, express cards and letters had gone through the post with only a hexagonal stamp of 25c. (dark green in 1874, pale green from 1875 to 1887); but from the 1st December, 1887, the Belgian post-office carried correspondence bearing telegraph stamps of the different values in use, not only at the fixed express rate of 25c., also for a supplementary express rate for any distance. These stamps, of the type of the annexed engraving, are as follows:

50c. bistre, issue of 1871; 1 fr. carmine, 1871; 10c. violet, 1878; 5c. black, 1879; 5c. bistre, 1891; 60c. olive, 1888; 5 fr. blue, 1872.

Taken alone, that is to say, detached from the correspondence to which they may have been affixed, the Belgian telegraph stamps are of no use to philatelists, who should refuse them a place in their collection.

To be continued.

THE ST. LOUIS FIND.

In our August number we presented a photograph of 8 St. Louis stamps which, in themselves, were remarkable, but at the time of publication we had no conception of the fact, nor would we have believed it, that they formed only a very small fraction of a wonderful find which had been made a few weeks before in clearing up certain rooms in the Louisville Court House.

A few hours after the August A. J. of P., was mailed to our subscribers we were the fortunate purchasers of 19 more of these stamps including two of the *rara aves* the 20c stamp, and, as will be seen by the photograph distributed herewith, they formed part of a vertical strip of three consisting of two 20c and one 5c. This strip now reposes securely in the collection of a well known American philatelist and, no matter how large the original find may prove to be, it will probably remain unique.

The photographs now presented to our readers will absolutely prove the relative positions of the different values and dies on the plate and they show that, while the dies of the 10c have always received their proper nomenclature, beginning, in the natural way, with die A at the top, the attribution of the different dies of the 5c and 20c have been erroneous and will have to be changed hereafter. Die "C," in old parlance, will become Die "A" and *vice-versa*, and the two 20c stamps will have to be called Dies "A" and "B," die "A" taking the place of our old friend "Die C." In the same way, the re-engraved plate will show Dies "A" and "B" of the 5c re-engraved and Die "C" normal

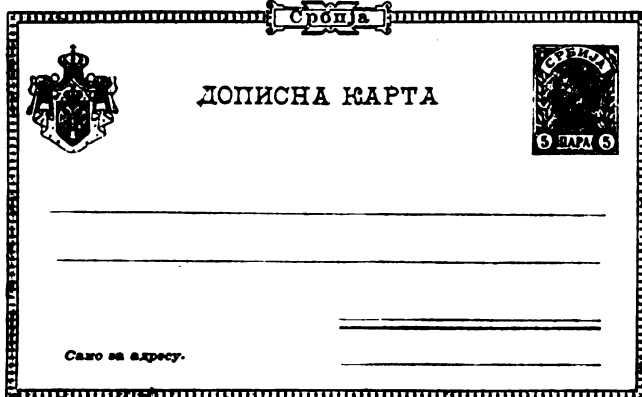
The full extent of the recent discovery is still unknown, but it consisted of over 100 stamps containing at least 15 of the 20c value, and they have all been secured by one of our competitors and ourselves, each securing about one half of the quantity that has thus far seen the light of day.

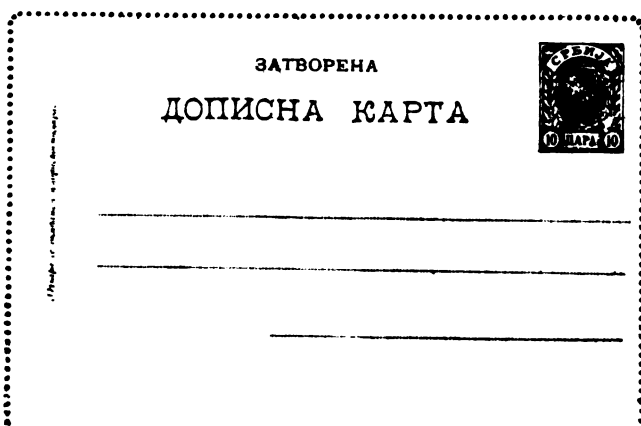
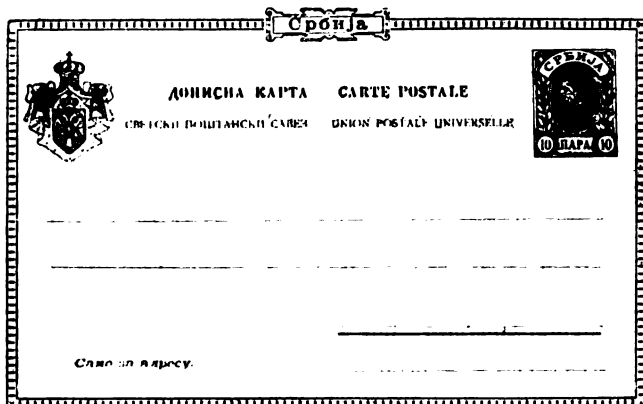
NOTES.

It appears that the new 2 centavos of Peru, chronicled by us in June, is not a postage but a revenue stamp.



We illustrate the Servia Unpaid letter stamps, Postal-cards, and Letter cards, chronicled in July.





* * * * *

Mr. J. E. Newell Bull informs us that a 5 penny adhesive is in preparation in Queensland.

* * * * *

We have received a series of stamps " $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 5c" issued by the local post of Amoy. These stamps are black-listed by the S. S. S. S. and consequently will not be catalogued by us.

* * * * *

We are informed by a correspondent here (Hongkong) that the Surchage "4 cents" on 3c cards, was first tried in *black*, but that *red* was the color finally adopted. and none of the cards with the *black* surcharge were issued. The single cards of the surcharged issue are now exhausted, and are replaced by a re-issue of the 4c cards; there is no change in the color, but the words "via Brindisi & London" have been obliterated, locally, with "a big black block," to show that they are for general Postal Union use. The same information tells us that there has been no fresh variety of the 5 dollars on 10 dollars fiscal stamp and we gather that this surcharge does not exist on the 10 dollars, *rose*, at all; also that only one die for each value has ever been used for the Chinese surcharge of the 20c. on 30c., and the 50c. on 48c, and that therefore no genuine varieties can exist.—*Monthly Journal*.

Le Timbre-Poste notes a variety of the Turkish Letter card on which the stamp is impressed on the back.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧



Our illustration shows the surcharge recently described (Danish West Indies). In reference to this surcharge, a correspondent in the West Indies tells us that a number of sheets (possibly as much as \$1,000 worth) were surcharged upside-down, it is supposed in error (?), and that to prevent loss to the Government (perhaps also to prevent the loss of this interesting variety to philately) the patriotic—and perhaps philatelic—printer offered to purchase the lot, which offer was accepted. This philanthropist is now willing to retail these errors at \$1 a-piece; there is nothing like turning ones own mistakes to good account, but we are glad to learn that there is no demand for these curiosities, even out there. This story is both interesting and instructive

There are said also to be a few copies (sheets perhaps) of these stamps without the date "1895," due to want of care, or to care exercised in a wrong direction, in the printing. Doubtless, the printer did not let too many of these pass—out of his hands. Finally, we are told that this overprinting was done, not to provide a temporary exhaustion of the ordinary 10c. stamps, which have been on sale all the time, but to facilitate the ecoulement of a large stock of the 50c. We feel the character of St. Thomas (D. W. I.) no longer stands so high with us as it did, and we shall have to class him in future with St. Anthony, San Marino, St. Pierre and Miquelon, St. Thomas and Prince, and the the other saints of philatelic proclivities.—(*Monthly Journal*.)

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧



We illustrate the Provisional Mozambique Co., mentioned last month.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

The Australian Philatelist publishes an official decree of the administrator of Fiji, authorizing the issue of postal cards of 1 and 1 ½, single and reply, and letter cards of 1 ½p.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Mr. F. G. Barnett in the *Australian Philatelist* claims that there are two printings of the provisional Fiji, Five Pence on 6p carmine, the difference consisting in the spacing between the words FIVE and PENCE. The same correspondent adds that only 2000 of each were issued.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

According to *Le Timbre-Poste* the 10 and 20c stamps of the first issue of Belgium have been reprinted on thin unwatermarked paper.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

According to *Le Timbre-Poste* the 7th stamp of each sheet of 20öre Official stamps of Sweden have the M of FRIMARKE omitted.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Through the kindness of Mr. A. H. Greenebaum we are able to illustrate the Provisional Salvador envelope chronicled in July.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo Argentine is now issued in slate blue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Courrier* the 2c Revenue stamp of Hayti was employed for postal purposes for several days last October at Port au Prince.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the Registration Envelope of Lagos has appeared in size I as well as size G.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *London Philatelist* new stamps for all the Malay States (Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and Negri Sembilan) will soon be issued. The values are to be 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50c, 1, 2, 5, 25, 100 dollars, the cents being in lilac and the dollars in green with the name and value of each stamp in a different color. The designs of the cents is to be a Tiger, while the dollar stamp is to be larger and have a group of elephants in the centre. The total face value of the five sets amounts to just under \$669.00. We recommend these stamps to the attention of the S. S. S. S.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Monthly Journal* mentions the 10 centavo stamp of the Columbian issue of Paraguay surcharged with the word "Official" in sloping capitals; before cataloguing it we shall await some further developments.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. E. T. Parker has shown us the 1c green, A. Goldback, on pink paper, which is uncatalogued.

Match stamp.

Pink paper.

Perforated.

1c green, "A. Goldback"

BRAZIL.



We have received a 2000 reis Unpaid Letter stamp of a new type.

Mr. Jacob Nielsen, sends us a 500 reis envelope of the current type which was issued on the 26th of July, also a 300 reis envelope of large size of which he states only 5000 have been issued; the same correspondent sends us a 40 reis reply card, same type as the single card of same value chronicled in June.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

Perforated 13x11.

2000r red brown

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

300r slate, size 160x90 mm.

500r deep blue

*Postal card.*40x40r green and dark blue, *deep buff, inside white*

BULGARIA.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the 1r stotinka is now printed in flesh.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

1s flesh

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. J. H. Drummond informs us that new 1r and 2c adhesives were issued on July 5th; the type is similar to the preceding issue, but has the figures of value in the four corners.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½x14.

1c green

2c red

FIJI.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the issue of a 1½p letter card of the same design as the current letter card of New South Wales, with stamp of the same type as the current Fiji adhesives.

*Letter card.*1½p red, *buff*, Perf. IV.

HONGKONG.—*The Monthly Journal* states that the Provisional 4c on 3c cards have been replaced by a re-issue of the 4c cards, with the words "Via Brindisi & London," obliterated with a bar.

*Postal card.*4c gray, *buff*. Inscriptions in lower left corner obliterated.

NETHERLANDS.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 2½c Postal card are now printed in mauve on deep pink paper.

*Postal cards.*2½c mauve, *deep pink*2½x2½c mauve, *deep pink*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the letter cards have had the instructions on the back reset; the first line ends with "without" and the second line is shorter and ends with "Zealand," the third line is the same, while the fourth is under the centre of the third. The perforation is rounded instead of crossing at the corners.

According to the *Australian Philatelist* some alterations have been made in the International Post-card. The stamp is now similar to that on the letter-card, having the words "Penny Half penny," on the label, which

was formerly left blank, and the figures of value are smaller. The accent on "coté," formerly placed in error over the letter C, has been printed in its proper position, and the hyphen between "Nouvelle" and "Galles" is now omitted. The size of the card varies considerably. The 1p stamped envelope, with O. S. in plugs, has the stamp "blocked out," in similar manner to the 2p., described last month.

Postal card.

Size 148x82mm to 154x89mm.

1½p blue, yellow altered type

Letter card.

1½p red, gray, perf. IV

ORANGE FREE STATE.—The *Monthly Bulletin* chronicles a new provisional card similar to the provisional issue of 1891, with a 2 penny mauve adhesive, surcharged in red "1½d" and overprinted in black with Coat of Arms without Flags. The same paper mentions a variety of the 1½p mauve and black card of 1892 with "Vrystaat" measuring only 11 mm.

Postal cards.

Provisional issue.

1½p mauve and black, white, "Vrystaat" 11 mm

1½p mauve, red and black, white

PERU.—We have seen the following four new official stamps: the 1, 2, and 50c are of the old type surcharged in black with head of Gen. Bermudez and the 20c is of the 1 anna type.

Official stamps.

Surcharged  in red.

Perforated.

1c green and black, red surcharge

2c carmine and black, red surcharge

20c blue, red surcharge

50c green and black, red surcharge

QUEENSLAND.—Mr. R. E. Cooper sends us the 2 penny of the new type, issued June 19.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 12½.

2p blue

ROUMANIA.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste* the letter card is now issued with stamp of same type as current adhesive of corresponding value.

Letter card.

15p rose, buff

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the penny postal card with same stamp of new type, "Prairie wagon with pole."

Postal card.

1p red, buff

SPAIN.—We learn from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the new 5 centimos postal card is printed on yellow card.

Postal card.

5c green, *yellow*

TIMOR.—We have received the stamps of the 1887 issue surcharged with new value in the same manner as the Macao stamps chronicled in November of last year.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

- 1a on 5r black, red surcharge
- 2a on 10r green, black surcharge.
- 3a on 20r red, green “
- 4a on 25r violet, black “
- 6a on 40r brown, “ “
- 8a on 50r blue, red “
- 13a on 80r gray, black “
- 16a on 100r red brown, black surcharge
- 31a on 200r lilac, “ “
- 47a on 300r orange, green “

Newspaper stamps.

Perforated 11½.

- ½a on 2½r brown, black surcharge

TONGA.



We have received the current 2 penny stamps printed in light blue and surcharged in red, with different values.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked N. Z., and star.

Perforated 11½.

- 1p on 2p light blue, red surcharge
- 1½p on 2p light blue, red surcharge
- 2½p on 2p light blue, red surcharge
- 7½p on 2p light blue, red surcharge

Varieties.

- a. SUROHARGE, (o instead of c)
- 2½ on 2p light blue, red surcharge
This is the third stamp of the 4th horizontal row.
- b. Dash between s and u of SURCHARGE.
- 1p on 2p light blue, red surcharge
This is the 5th stamp of the 4th horizontal row.

VICTORIA.—According to the *Phllatelic Record* a very short time ago the price of the letter cards was raised to 1½d; but since the minimum rate of postage in the Colony has been raised to 2d, the price of the letter cards has been also raised to 2d., the post office finding that the revenue was suffering, there being an increased demand for them. A small number in stock of the letter cards with stamp of one penny (about 45,000) were issued with the word “Price: TWO PENCE” printed in blue, under the words “LETTER CARD.” The definitive issue was made about the middle of May, a specimen of which has been sent us by Mr. D. H. Hill. It bears the stamp of 2d

of the current type, printed in rose, and there is a period after the word "CARD." The inscription on the back has been modified, the third and fourth lines, instead of reading "and Western Australia—but an additional one penny stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand and Fiji," reads "Western Australia,—New Zealand and Fiji." The paper is light grey-blue, and the perforation is round the corners.

Mr. W. Brettschneider informs us that the new 1 penny wrapper with stamp of same type as preceding issue, printed in blue, was issued on May 17th.

Wrapper.

Size 110x275mm.

White wove paper.

1p blue

Letter cards.

Provisional issue.

2p on 1p red, *blue-grey*, blue surcharge

Regular issue.

2p rose, *blue-grey*

 COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITORS JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

I note in the last JOURNAL your reply to my last article on the Chinese locals. I do not wish to occupy your space at length, but you do me an unintentional injustice in representing me as making the collectibility of stamps depend simply on the "competent authority" for their issue. That condition was put first because, as you say, "competent authority must first exist for a stamp to be collectible at all, but the real essence of my requirements was in the question "is there a legitimate need," and if so, which can hardly be questioned for these ports, who is to issue the stamps if not the ports themselves? To say that Shanghai can supply the need at Chefoo, or any other port with which it has not the slightest official connection seems to me to be as unreasonable as it would be to say that there is no need of stamps for Hayti, for example, because the United States could supply them. For the different French colonials at the Madagascar ports the "need" does not exist as the "competent authority" is the same for all and one set of stamps would fill all postal requirements.

Very cordially yours,

W. C. EATON.

In reply to Mr. Eaton's remarks, we can only say that the analogy between the French colonial stamps and those of the Chinese treaty ports is absolutely untenable. There is no reason why every single colonial possession of France should not have its own special issue, just as every English, Portuguese, Dutch and Spanish possession has an issue of its own, and it appears to us that the difference between these and the Chinese stamps is enormous.

The argument that each one of the treaty towns requires a proper service is answered by the statement coming from various of the cities in question that the postal service run under the auspices of the Chinese Customs Department is thoroughly satisfactory and meets all the wants of the small white settlements in the various treaty ports of China. The chief point of objection to these issues lies in the almost absolute certainty that not a single one of the stamps would have been printed if it were not for the fact that an enormous revenue is expected from the sale to collectors. We feel sure that every town outside of Shanghai would make an enormous loss if the revenue of the new postal service were to be derived entirely from the forwarding of letters, and we beg to doubt that the public spirit of the residents of any of the various towns is sufficiently developed to induce them to spend large sums of money for the purpose of having a postal service for the use of anywhere from 25 to 500 white residents.—*The Publishers.*

LONG BEACH, CAL., July 22d, 1895

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L't'd, New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :—Some years ago I wrote all the postmasters of southern towns where "Confederate locals" were issued, with a view of purchasing the old dies or stamps that might possibly be on hand. I obtained a few stamps of value, but all my correspondents informed me that their plates or dies had been either destroyed or lost long ago. A few weeks ago I received a letter from R. H. Glass, Esq., of Lynchburg, Va., informing me that although he had supposed the die of his local (Lynchburg) had been destroyed in the great fire that occurred in that city in 1883, the foreman of his office (Lynchburg Daily News) had found same among some old boxes of stereotypes that had been saved from the ruins and left unopened until this time. The die is now mine, I having purchased it at a figure well up in the hundreds. I have Mr. Glass' affidavit declaring that it is the original and only die from which he printed his local stamps in 1861, and that it has not been printed from since that date.

It has been given a place in my postal cabinet, where it will remain for some time, I having no intention of reprinting from it at present. I write this at length so that you can make use of it if you so desire, it not having been made public up to date. I notice that Mekeel speaks of it as "a wood engraving" in his catalogue. It is a copper die.

Very truly yours,

BREWSTER C. KENYON.

LONG BEACH, CAL., Aug. 12th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L't'd, New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :—The following copy of a letter just received from Ex-Postmaster Glass of Lynchburg, Va., may be of interest to you as it shows that there were four varieties of Lynchburg locals instead of but one, as now listed:

LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 6th, 1895.

HON. BREWSTER C. KENYON, Long Beach, Cal.

DEAR SIR :—In regard to stamps of different colors, I will remark that a few weeks before I quit using my die, my blue ink gave out, and being under war blockade, I could of course get no supply, so for some three or four week I had to use *red* ink, and on the envelopes, *black* ink.

But the number printed in these latter colors was so small that I doubt whether there is one in existence at this time, or in fact at any time since they became of any value. I never saw any of them.

Very respectfully yours,

R. H. GLASS.

As Mr. Glass had already mentioned printing stamped *envelopes* in *blue*, in a former letter, this would give us both a red and blue adhesive and a black and a blue envelope, without regard to the varieties of paper the latter might be found on (if found at all). In fact there already are *two* known varieties of adhesive, the blue and a *blue green*.

Very truly yours,

BREWSTER C. KENYON.

LONG BEACH, CAL., Aug. 12th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L't'd, New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN :—As I note that you are about to publish some information regarding your valuable "find" of St. Louis stamps, it may not be out of place for me to correct a slight error regarding the spelling of the name of the author of these labels. Mr. Tiffany in his history of the Postage Stamps of the United States, on page 38, quotes from a newspaper clipping regarding "Mr. Wimer, the postmaster," and then himself adds ; "We learn the

name of the postmaster who made them, (*the name however being incorrectly spelled*)." Referring to him thereafter as Mr. "Wymer." Whence does Mr. Tiffany get this information regarding the changing of the "i" to "y."

I have been for years acquainted with the ex-postmaster's family, wife and son, they having moved out this way after the war, and their name is, *and always was* "Wimer." The ex-postmaster's name was "John M. Wimer." Neither mother nor son remember having ever seen the stamp plate and are positive that it is not in the possession of their family, having been on the look-out for it for years.

Again, in the same work, Mr. Tiffany states that the die of the New Haven stamp was deposited in the archives of the New Haven Colonial Historical Society, but the officers of that institution inform me that they never had it or saw it. These are slight errors, yet it strikes me that they should not have occurred in a so-called "standard" work, when a little inquiry would have brought out the *facts*.

Very truly yours,

BREWSTER C. KENYON.

Mr. A. E. Tuttle sends us the following letter received from the P. O. Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11th, 1895.

A. E. TUTTLE, 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR :—In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, I beg to say that the reprint of the 1860 issue of newspaper and periodical stamps was effected in February, 1875 and the first sales made as specimen stamps on April 1 of that year. These sales continued until July 15th, 1884, and there were so sold :

16,395	-	-	5-cent.
8,515	-	-	10-cent.
7,434	-	-	25-cent.

I am not aware that there any of the original stamps left on hand at the time this reprint was issued either in the possession of the department proper or of postmasters.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

KERR CRAIGE, 3d Asst. P. M.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM MR. SEEBECK.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR :—I am not callous to the attacks made upon me as a manufacturer of what my over-zealous critics have chosen to call "Seebeckized" stamp issues. As a mere manufacturer, I could afford to disregard these attacks ; I would simply adapt my methods in the future, as I have adapted them in the past, to the needs and demands of my market. But I am not merely a manufacturer ; I am and for years have been a loyal and ardent philatelist. Long before the gray hairs began to crop out on the top of my devoted cranium I became and have ever since remained an enthusiastic devotee of the science of philately. And it is as one of your fraternity, and

because I want to retain the respect of my fellow philatelists, that I feel most keenly the injustice which has been done me. I do not think that the false imputations are inspired by malice. They are rather the result of misdirected and exaggerated zeal in a crusade, the main end of which is laudable—a crusade against official abuse of postal administrative powers.

With this crusade, as far as it attacks vicious administrative systems, I heartily sympathize. But I protest against the personal animus injected into it and which singles out a mere individual engraver as its victim and scapegoat. I protest especially against the unfair, not to say libelous abuse of my name as a trade-mark of everything that is unholy, and as if I were personally and peculiarly responsible for the acts of every government that chooses to employ me. Is it not plain that such a rule of responsibility is false, unfair and overstrained?

For years I have dealt with these various governments whose conduct seems recently to have aroused hostile criticism. During all these years my dealings have been known and sustained by the philatelic world; no one seems to have thought that my acceptance of payment in kind for my services as an engraver was anything but prudent and fair. Suddenly the current of opinion seems to have changed. Well and good. No one disputes that a man or even a whole set of men can honestly undergo a change of opinion. Gladstone in England, Bismark in Germany, Gambetta in France, and our Webster and Clay and "honest old Abe Lincoln" are brilliant examples of courage and honesty in confessing that wider experience had convinced them of former error and induced them to modify their previous opinions. And as I honor them, so I respect those members of our fraternity who now claim that their previous sanction of my business methods was all a mistake. But why am I not entitled to the same consideration which I am willing to extend to them? Why should they not recognize that, if I was or am mistaken in believing my methods to be right, I am at least honestly mistaken?

I have said that, as a business man, I necessarily adapt my methods to the changing of my market. In this case I shall, as a philatelist, do so most cheerfully. I shall bow to the consensus of opinion in my fraternity. Not that I am even now convinced that as a manufacturer I am responsible for governmental abuses. Nor because any combination of dealers will, in my opinion ever be strong enough to force the hand of administrative officers. Indeed I may go further and say that personally I believe the charges of maladministration to be grossly exaggerated. But in principle I agree with the spirit of the crusade against the indiscriminate issue of speculative stamps, and wholly irrespective of the merits involved, I rejoice in the manly stand which our fraternity is taking for what it honestly deems to be fair and square. I trust that the time will come when governments will realize that they owe something to the philatelic world. I believe that the present crusade will help to bring nearer that philatelic millenium; although, as a practical man, I feel that the millenium is still a good way off. But each of us can help. And I, among others, am willing to become an ally in the movement, by discontinuing the contracts which my fellow philatelists find so obnoxious, provided that I can do so with honor and without prejudice to vested rights.

It must, however, be evident to every reasonable person that my withdrawal from or attempt to cancel my present contract with the various South and Central American Republics would, for the purposes of our crusade, be futile, unless some adequate protection is guaranteed against the making of similar contracts with my competitors. But, if my fellow philatelists in fur-

therance of their high ends, can secure, from each one of the countries concerned, a guarantee that no similar contract in spirit to those found objectionable will hereafter be made with any other bank note company or other person, I am prepared to cancel every objectionable contract which I now hold; provided, of course, that the respective governments will join in such cancellation and release me from obligations assumed. I do not know how I can more effectually evidence my sympathy with the demand for fair play.

And in the meantime I wish Godspeed to the crusade of honesty and integrity in philatelic affairs. Only let the crusade be one of principle and not one of personal animosity.

Yours respectfully,

N. F. SEEBECK.

AUCKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

41 Pitt Street Auckland,
New Zealand, June 14th, 1895.

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

Gentlemen:—

For some years past the Philatelists and collectors of Auckland have been in the habit of meeting at the above address, the residence of Mr. E. C. Guildford. Lately things have come to a head. Mr. Guildford having kindly informed us that we could have the use of his rooms free, it was decided to form a Society to be called "The Auckland Philatelic Society," which was duly done on the 17th May, 1895, when a very pleasant evening was spent in forming the Society and electing the Officers for the year. The following Officers were elected:—

President, J. A. Woodward, Esq., Vice-President, G. Gribben, Esq., Treasurer, E. C. Guildford, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Chas. H. Cato.

Twenty-one members signed the roll during the evening and it was settled that the subscription be 5/—per annum, members to be admitted by ballot. It was decided that the meetings be held weekly on Friday evenings.

The next Friday falling on Queens Birthday the second meeting was postponed to the 31st May. On that date the second meeting was held when all the Officers were present, 14 members, and 4 visitors, 1 of whom was Mr. Kenny, Chief Postmaster of Newton. The minutes were read and confirmed and several small matters, re furniture, stationery, etc, having been disposed of the members went in for mutual exchange. Mr. T. Shewring kindly brought his collection for the members to look over.

On June 7th, the third meeting was held. All the Officers, 13 members and 2 visitors were present. The business of the evening was the formation and adoption of Rules, when it was decided to adopt the Rules of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, subject to alterations.

The rest of the evening was given up to exchange etc., when some fine specimens changed hands. If you would like me to keep you posted as to how we get on I will do so with pleasure. Trusting Philately is booming with you.

Believe me to remain, Yours truly,

CHAS. H. CATO, *Secretary, A. P. S.*

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, June 30th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'td., New York.

Dear Sirs:—

Enclosed please find copy of our annual report and balance sheet.

At the annual meeting on June 26th, the following officers were elected for 1895-96:

	<i>President</i> ,	Mr. A. S. WHELAN,
<i>Vice</i>	"	J. DAVIS,
<i>Librarian</i>	"	C. B. DONNE,
<i>Committee</i> ,	{	" W. DAVIES,
		" F. R. GODFREY,
		" S. E. INNES,
		" B. MARKS.
<i>Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent,</i>		W. BRETTSCHEIDER, 312 Flinders St., Melbourne.

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, 86 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

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

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

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

149TH MEETING HELD AUGUST 15TH 1895.

The meeting was called to order at 8:20 p. m., with the following members present:

President August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Henry Obert, Adolph Lienhardt, Edgar R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, Hugo Kessler, Walter S. Scott and Robert S. Lehman

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The executive committee having reported favorably upon the name of Mr. A. Richter as a candidate for membership it was put to ballot and he was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Obert and a "Friend" send some counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, for which the members tender them the thanks of the Society.

The Committee on the summer outing have decided that the same be held at Otto Credo's South Beach Hotel, at South Beach, Staten Island, on August 26th, 1895; dinner at 7.30 p. m.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.45 p.m., upon motion.

The next meeting will be held on September 19, 1895.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

MINUTES OF THE TENTH MEETING HELD AUGUST 14, 1895,

in the rooms of the Club, Dilling Block. The meeting came to order at 8:30

p.m., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding; Joseph A. Muller, H. Muenzenberger, Adolph Richter, Henry A. Reuss, Charles Ronner, F. J. Murphy, Otto Schaezler, F. I. Northrup, John G. Roth, members and Carl Sprague visitor in attendance.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and reports of the Executive Committee and Anniversary committee were read and accepted.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership Manuel Blanch and C. S. Ragland and Mr. Reuss proposed Charles Bull for membership in the same class. No objection being made, the above candidates were declared elected, members Nos. 194, 195 and 196.

Upon motion of Mr. Reuss being duly seconded by Mr. Northrup and after a discussion and consideration of the matter, the Executive committee was authorized to rent the club rooms used by the Doctors and Druggists Association, beginning with September 1st as the club room of the club.

Mr. Heusinger then showed a number of rare stamps, the balance of the evening being taken up in discussion of matters relating to the coming philatelic exhibition to be held by the Club on Nov. 13th.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p.m., the next meeting to be held Sept. 11.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, 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. GREMMEL.

Finance { P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. ICH,

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.
Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208 West End Ave., New York.

The 42d, meeting of the corporation and 290th of the Society was held August 13. The President being absent, Mr. Meyenberg was called to the chair.

Present Messrs. Andreini, Brevoort, Drey, Meyenberg, Perrin, Rich and Stein.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the special Committee on the suppression of speculative stamps made the following report:

The Committee met on July 17th at 1:30 p. m., at Room 1, 25 Ann St., and organized by the election of Mr. Wm. Herrick as President and Jos. S. Rich as Secretary.

Members of the Committee present: Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Calman, Herrick, Hunter, Rich and Scott.

It was moved by Mr. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Calman, that this Committee appoint a sub-committee to draw up resolutions showing the disadvantage of issuing stamps of a speculative nature, to be printed in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, and to be sent to all postal administrations. This motion was unanimously carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Andreini, Scott, and Calman as this Sub committee.

It was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Andreini, and carried, that it is the sense of this Committee that all commemorative stamps which are issued for use for a limited time only should be refused by collectors.

It was moved by Mr. Calman, and seconded by Mr. Andreini, that this Committee discourage the collecting of British North Borneo and Labuan stamps of the last issue, as we are informed that they are not regularly sold at the countries they represent.

It was moved by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Rich, and carried, that the next meeting of this Committee be subject to the call of the chairman.

Adjourned 2.55.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

It was moved by Mr. Stein, seconded by Mr. Perrin and carried that "the report of the Committee be received and spread in full on the minutes. The 3d assistant postmaster-general's letter :

WASHINGTON, July 9th, 1895.

Mr. W. F. GREGORY, Room 26, Bible House, New York, N.Y.

SIR :—Your letter of yesterday, enclosing copy of resolutions of the National Philatelic Society in advocacy of the sale by the Government of postage-due and newspaper and periodical stamps, has been received. The matter will receive such consideration as may seem proper.

Respectfully yours,

KERR CRAIGE, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

was read and ordered placed on file. A communication from the Philatelic Sons of America was read and ordered placed on file. The Librarian reported the following gifts to the library :

August 13th, 1895.

From Mr. R. R. Bogert : Catalogue of Postage Stamps of British N. A. Priced Catalogue 47th Sale Bogert & Durbin Co.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co. : London Philatelist, April, May and June, 1895
Nesbitt Stamped Envelopes of the United States. Priced Catalogue 133d
Auction Sale S. S. & C. Co., L't'd.

G. W. D. Crittenton : Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, May 18. L. A. W. Bulletin, May 24 to July 5. Bicycling World, May 24 to July 5 Bearings, May 24 to July 11.

M. C. Berlepsch : Eastern Philatelist, April, May, June and July.

J. S. Rich : Boston Stamp Book, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Metropolitan Philatelist June and July.

Publishers : American Journal of Philately, June and July. Briefmarken Offertenblatt, May Der Philatelist, May, June and July. Trinacria, May and June. Post Office, June and July.

JOS. S. RICH, *Librarian*.

A vote of thanks to the donors was unanimously carried.

Adjourned 9:45.

JOS. S. RICH, *Sec. pro. tem.*

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. [Single Copies, 5cts.]
Foreign Countries, 75c. OCT. 1, 1895

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.)

ST. LUCIA.

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

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

December 18th, 1860.

Engraved in *taille douce*, portrait of Queen Victoria, on white wove paper, watermarked a six rayed star. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamp. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 16.

- 1 (1p) lake
- 2 (4p) deep blue
- 3 (6p) deep yellow green

1863.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

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

- 4 (1p) lake
- 5 (4p) slate blue
- 6 (6p) emerald green

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 7 (4p) slate blue

- 8 (6p) emerald green

November 19th, 1864.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

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

- 9 (1p) black
- 10 (4p) yellow
- 11 (6p) violet
- 12 (1sh) orange

II. Perforated 14.

- 13 (1p) black
- 14 (4p) yellow
- 15 (6p) violet
- 16 (1sh) orange

Variety: Vertical half of 4 penny yellow used as 2 penny.

- 17 (2p) yellow (half of 4p)

September, 1881.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, with value surcharged horizontally across the stamp in black. Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 14.

- 18 ½p green, black surcharge
19 2½p scarlet, black surcharge

April, 1882.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 20 1p black, carmine surcharge
Variety: 1 penny stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as ½ penny.
21 ½p black, carmine surcharge (half of 1p)

1883.

A. Provisional issue.

1 penny stamps of the 1864 issue surcharged in M. S. "1d" in the center and a numeral "1" in each of the four corners in violet ink. Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 22 1p black, violet surcharge
Variety: Without the numeral "1" in the corners.

- 23 1p black, violet surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Same type, paper and impression as the issues of 1881-82. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

I. Perforated 14.

- 24 ½p green, black surcharge
25 1p black, carmine surcharge
26 3p dark blue, carmine surcharge
27 4p yellow, black surcharge
28 6p violet, " "
29 1sh orange, " "

Varieties:

- a. "ONE" spelt "ONEE."
30 1p black, carmine surcharge
b. Without surcharge.
31 (3p) dark blue
32 (6p) violet

Nos. 26 and 31 are probably Revenue stamps from which the surcharge has been removed.

II. Perforated 12.

- 33 4p yellow, black surcharge
July 6th, 1883.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of Queen Victoria. Size 18¾ x 22½ mm. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 34 ½p green
35 1p rose
36 2½p blue

January 1885.

Stamps of the issue of 1863 surcharged

with new value in black. Watermarked Crown and C. C.



Perforated 12½.

- 37 ½p emerald green, black surcharge
38 6p slate blue, black surcharge

These stamps were prepared for issue, but never went into use.

1885.

Same type, paper and impression as the issue of July, 1883. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 39 4p brown
40 6p lilac
41 1sh orange

February, 1886.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. The body of all the stamps is printed in lilac and the inscriptions at the top and bottom are printed in green on the 3p, blue on the 6p and carmine on the 1sh. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 42 1p lilac
43 3p lilac and green
44 6p lilac and blue
45 1sh lilac and carmine

1889-93.

Same type as preceding issue, but re-engraved. Typographed on white wove paper. The differences between the re-engraved and the preceding type are as follows: In the re-engraved, the lines of the ground work are thinner, the upper part of the second jewel of the band of the crown is like a large white dot, and this jewel does not touch the line below it; the lines of shading in the lower part of the neck are longer than in the first type. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 46 ½p green
47 1p lilac
48 2½p blue
49 3p lilac and green
50 4p brown (1893)
51 1sh lilac and carmine
52 5sh lilac and orange
53 10sh lilac and black

January 29th, 1892.

Provisional issue.

I. 4 penny stamps of the issue of 1885

surcharged in black with new value. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
 54 1p on 4p brown, black surcharge
 II. 3 penny stamps of the issues of 1886-89 surcharged with new value in black. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
 55 1/2p on 3p lilac and green, black surcharge
 56 1/2p on 3p lilac and green, black surcharge, (re-engraved type)
Variety: Double surcharge and additional surcharge on reverse of stamp.
 57 1/2p on 3p lilac and green, black surcharge, (re-engraved type)

III. 6 penny stamps of the issue of 1886 cut vertically in two and each half surcharged with new value in black. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



- Perforated 14.
 58 1/2p on half of 6p lilac and blue, black surcharge (right half)
 59 1/2p on half of 6p lilac and blue, black surcharge (left half)

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POST-AGE

1882-84.

Various revenue stamps of the issues of 1881 to 1893. Watermarked Crown and C.C.



I.



II.



III.



IV.

Perforated 14.

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 101 | 1p black, carmine surcharge, type 1 |
| 102 | 4p yellow, black " " |
| 103 | 6p violet, " " |
| 104 | (1)sh orange " " |
| 105 | 1p black, carmine " type 2 |
| 106 | 4p yellow, black " " |
| 107 | 6p lilac " " |
| 108 | 1/2p green " " type 3 |
| 109 | (1)sh orange " " type 4 |

Variety: SHILLEING instead of SHILLING.
 110 (1)sh orange, black surcharge, type 1
 d. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



V.



VI.



VII.

I. Perforated 14.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 111 | 1p black, carmine surcharge, type 5 |
| 112 | 2p pale blue, black " " |
| 113 | 3p deep blue, carmine " " |
| 114 | 4p yellow, black " " |
| 115 | 6p violet " " |
| 116 | 1p black, carmine " type 6
(Revenue 11 mm.) |
| 117 | 1p black, carmine surcharge, type 6
(Revenue 13 mm.) |
| 118 | 1/2p green, black surcharge, type 7 |
| 119 | 1p black, carmine " " |
| 120 | 1sh orange, black " " |

Variety: Double surcharge, one inverted at top.

- 121 1p black, carmine surcharge, type 7

II. Perforated 12.

- 122 4p yellow, black surcharge, type 7

1884.

Revenue stamps of the issue of 1883. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
123 1p rose, black surcharge
1885.

Revenue stamps of the same date. Water-
marked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
124 1p slate, carmine surcharge
125 1p lilac, black surcharge

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

December 20th, 1887.

Stamp embossed on right flap. Linen
lined envelope.



1° Size 152x97 mm.
151 2p ultramarine
2° Size 202x 127 mm.
152 2p ultramarine

WRAPPERS.

December 19th, 1887.

Stamp typographed at right on manila
paper.



Size 125x300 mm.
201 ½p green
202 1p carmine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of

the stamps of this colony, but revenue stamps
with the revenue cancellations washed off
and replaced by counterfeit postal cancella-
tions are plentiful

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.

Currency: 1000 REIS=1 MILREIS=\$1.08—
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

December 14th, 1869.

Typographed on thick white wove paper.
Size 21x24 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 1 5r black
- 2 10r orange yellow
- 3 20r pale bistre
- 4 20r deep bistre
- 5 25r rose
- 6 25r red
- 7 50r green
- 8 100r violet

1872-81.

Same type as preceding issue; typographed
on ordinary white wove paper, varying in
thickness, some appearing on very thin paper.

I. Perforated 12½.

- 9 5r black
- 10 10r yellow
- 11 20r bistre
- 12 25r rose
- 13 40r blue (1875)
- 14 50r green
- 15 100r violet
- 16 200r orange (1877)
- 17 300r brown (1877)
- 18 300r deep brown

II. Perforated 13.

- 19 5r black
- 20 10r yellow
- 21 20r bistre
- 22 25r rose
- 23 40r blue
- 24 50r green
- 25 100r gray lilac
- 26 200r orange
- 27 300r brown

1881-85.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. The 5 reis is printed from a new plate. The difference between the new plate and the preceding one consists in the figure "5" in the lower label, which, in the new plate, is slanting, instead of straight. There are two plates of the 50 reis, the first one being that used in the preceding issues, in which the figure "5" of "50" is straight, while in the second plate the "5" is slanting, as in the plate for the 5 reis of this issue.

I. Perforated 12½.

- 28 5r black, type 2
- 29 10r green (1881)
- 30 20r red (1885)
- 31 25r violet (1885)
- 32 40r yellow (1881)
- 33 50r blue, type 1 (1881)
- 34 50r deep blue, type 2

II. Perforated 13.

- 35 5r black, type 2
- 36 10r green
- 37 20r red
- 38 25r violet
- 39 40r yellow
- 40 50r blue, type 1
- 41 50r deep blue, type 2

1885.

Same type as preceding issue; typographed on thick smooth white paper un gummed.

Perforated 13.

- 42 5r black
- 43 10r light yellow
- 44 20r light bistre
- 45 25r light red
- 46 40r blue
- 47 50r light green
- 48 100r pale lilac
- 49 200r orange
- 50 300r light brown
- 51 10r green
- 52 20r light rose
- 53 25r light violet
- 54 40r light yellow
- 55 50r light blue

What we have said in regard to the stamps of Angola, Cape Verde, etc., printed on this paper will also apply to those of St. Thomas and Prince Islands.

1887.

Embossed on thick white paper; portrait of Dom Luiz. Size 21x24 mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

- 56 5r black
- 57 50r blue

II. Perforated 13

- 58 5r black
- 59 10r green
- 60 20r red
- 61 25r lilac
- 62 40r chocolate
- 63 50r blue
- 64 100r brown
- 65 200r slate
- 66 300r orange

August 31st, 1889.

Provisional issue.

10 reis stamps of the preceding issue surcharged in black with new value.



Perforated 13.

- 67 5r on 10r green, black surcharge
Variety: Without accent over the "e" of reis.
- 68 5r on 10r green, black surcharge

December 10th, 1889.

Provisional issue.

20 reis stamps of the issue of 1887, surcharged in black with new value.



Perforated 13.

- 69 5r on 20r red, black surcharge
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
- 70 5r on 20r red, black surcharge

June 23d, 1891.

Provisional issue.

40 reis stamps of the issue of 1889, surcharged in black with new value.



Perforated 13.

- 71 50r on 40r chocolate, black surcharge
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
 72 50r on 40r chocolate, black surcharge

1895.

Typographed on thick smooth white paper
 portrait of Dom Carlos. Size 20x23 mm.



I. Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

- 73 15r chocolate
 74 20r lavender
 75 100r brown on buff paper
 76 150r carmine on rose paper
 77 200r dark blue on blue paper
 78 300r dark blue on buff paper

II. Perforated 12 1/2.

- 79 5r yellow
 80 10r reddish violet
 81 25r green
 82 50r light blue
 83 80r yellow green

III. Perforated 13.

- 84 50r light blue

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 20x22 mm.



I. Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

- 201 2 1/2r brown

II. Perforated 13.

- 202 2 1/2r brown

1893.

Provisional issue.

Regular adhesives of the issue of 1887
 surcharged with new value.



I.

II.

Perforated 13.

I. Black surcharge.

- 203 2 1/2r on 10r green, type 1
 204 2 1/2r on 20r red, type 1
 205 2 1/2r on 10r green, type 2
 206 2 1/2r on 20r red, type 2

Varieties: Double surcharge, one in black
 and the other in green.

- 207 2 1/2 x 2 1/2r on 10r green, type 2
 208 2 1/2 x 2 1/2r on 20r red, type 2

II. Green surcharge.

- 209 2 1/2r on 5r black, type 1
 210 2 1/2r on 20r red, type 1
 211 2 1/2r on 5r black, type 2
 212 2 1/2r on 10r green, type 2
 213 2 1/2r on 20r red, type 2

Variety: Double surcharge

- 214 2 1/2r x 2 1/2r on 10r green, type 2
 215 2 1/2r x 2 1/2r on 20r red, type 2

COUNTERFEITS.

There is a pretty good forgery of the
 stamps of the first issue. Although it is not a
 dangerous one, it might deceive anyone who
 has no genuine stamp to compare with.
 The counterfeit is a trifle smaller than the
 genuine, measuring 20 x 23 1/2 mm. The
 bottom line of the label containing the word
 "CORREIO" and the top line of the label con-
 taining the value touch the outer line of the
 frame at the sides in the genuine stamp; in
 the counterfeit the outer line of the frame is
 of the same thickness as the inner line, while in
 the genuine the outer line is much thicker.
 The counterfeits are either pinperforated 13
 or regular perforation 11 1/2. We know of no
 good forgeries of the stamps of the subse-
 quent issues.

ST. VINCENT.

Currency: 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING; 20 SHILL-
 INGS—1 POUND—\$4.87—U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May, 1861.

Engraved in taille douce; portrait of

Queen Victoria. White wove paper; no watermark. Size $19\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Roughly perforated 14 to 15.

- 1 1p rose red
- 2 6p blue green

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate vertically.
- 3 6p blue green
- b. Imperforate.
- 4 1p rose red
- 5 6p blue green
- c. Double perforation horizontally.
- 6 1p rose red

1862.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Clean cut perforation 14½ to 15½.

- 7 6p yellow green

1863-66.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

I. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 8 1p rose red
- 9 6p blue green

II. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13 horizontally and rough perforation 14 to 15 vertically.

- 10 1p rose red

August, 1866.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

I. Rough perforation 14 to 15.

- 11 ish dark slate gray
- 12 ish grayish purple

II. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 13 4p deep blue

III. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13 horizontally and rough perforation 14 to 15 vertically.

- 14 ish dark slate gray
- 15 ish grayish purple

April, 1869.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 16 ish indigo

September, 1869.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 17 4p bright yellow
- 18 ish bright brown

June, 1871.

Same type, paper and impression as pre-

ceding issue. Watermarked a six rayed star.

I. Rough perforation 14 to 15.

- 19 1p black
- 20 6p blue green

Variety: Imperforate vertically.

- 21 1p black

II. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13 horizontally and rough perforation 14 to 15 vertically.

- 22 1p black

June, 1872.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked a star.

I. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 23 1sh rose red
- 24 1sh dull red

II. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13 horizontally and rough perforation 14 to 15 vertically.

- 25 1sh rose red

1874.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. Watermarked a star.

I. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 26 1sh pale violet rose

II. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13 horizontally and rough perforation 14 to 15 vertically.

- 27 1sh pale violet rose

1875.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked a star.

Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 28 1sh claret

1877-80.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked a star.

I. Rough perforation 14 to 15.

- 29 6p yellow green (Oct., 1878)

II. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

- 30 4p dark blue (July, 1877)
- 31 1sh vermilion red (June, 1880)

III. Clean cut perforation 11 to 13 horizontally and rough perforation 14 to 15 vertically.

- 32 6p yellow green (Feb., 1877)
- 33 1sh vermilion (Feb., 1877)

May, 1880.

Provisional issue

Six penny stamps of the issue of June, 1871, divided vertically in two by a line of perforation gauging 12, each being surcharged in red with new value, as per illustration, Watermarked a star.



Rough perforation 14 to 15, and one side clean cut perforation 12.

34 1p on half of 6p blue green, red surcharge (right half)

35 1p on half of 6p blue green, red surcharge (left half)

Variety: Double perforation 12.

36 1p on half of 6p blue green, red surcharge (right half)

June, 1880.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding regular issue for the one penny and six penny stamps and a new type for the five shillings. Size of the five shillings stamp 25½x30 mm. Watermarked a six rayed star.



Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

37 1p pale gray green

38 6p bright yellow green

39 5sh rose red

September, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Six penny stamps of the preceding issue divided vertically in two by a line of perforation gauging 12 and surcharged with new value, as per illustration. The top of the figure "1" is curved. Watermarked a six rayed star.



Clean cut perforation 11 to 13; perforated 12 on one side.

40 ½p on half of 6p yellow green, red surcharge (right half)

41 ½p on half of 6p yellow green, red surcharge (left half)

Varieties:

a. "1" with straight top.
42 ½p on half of 6p yellow green, red surcharge (right half)

b. Surcharged vertically.
43 ½p on half of 6p yellow green, red surcharge (left half)

November, 1881.

Provisional issue.

One shilling stamps of the issue of February, 1877, surcharged with new value in black, the original value being obliterated by a black line. Watermarked a star.



Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

44 4p on 1sh vermilion red, black surcharge

Variety: Black line at top and bottom of the stamp.

45 4p on 1sh vermilion red, black surcharge

December, 1881.

A. Provisional issue.

Six penny stamps of the issue of June, 1880, surcharged in black with new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line. Watermarked a star.



Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

46 1p on 6p bright yellow green, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Same type as preceding regular issue for the one and four penny stamps and a new type for the half penny stamp. Engraved on white wove paper. Size of the ½ penny stamp 17x20 mm. Watermarked a star.



Clean cut perforation 11 to 13.

47 ½p orange yellow

48 1p drab

49 4p bright ultramarine

January, 1883.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 50 1p drab
- 51 4p light blue

February, 1883.

Same type, impression and paper as one penny stamps of the preceding issue, but printed in rosy lake and surcharged in black with new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 52 2½p on 1p rosy lake, black surcharge

October, 1883.

Same type, impression and paper as the issue of January, 1883. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 12.

- 53 4p dull blue
- 54 6p bright green
- 55 1sh orange vermilion

September, 1884.

Same type, impression and paper as the corresponding values of the preceding issues. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 12.

- 56 ½p orange yellow
- 57 ¼p dark green
- 58 4p ultramarine

The first one was prepared for use, but was never issued.

March, 1885.

Provisional issue.

2½ penny stamps of the issue of February, 1883, surcharged in black "1d", the original value (2½ PENCE) being obliterated in black by double horizontal lines 1 mm., apart. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 59 1p on 2½p rosy lake, black surcharge

April, 1885.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issues. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 60 ¾p dark green
- 61 1p carmine
- 62 4p red brown

June, 1886.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 63 1p pink
- 64 1p rosy lake
- 65 4p purple brown
- 66 4p lake brown

October, 1888.

Same type, paper and impression as corresponding values of preceding regular issues. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 67 6p dark lilac
- 68 5sh lake

August, 1889.

Same type, impression and paper as the 2½ penny stamps of the issue of February, 1883, but printed in blue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 69 2½p on 1p milky blue, black surcharge

August, 1890.

Provisional issue.

Four penny stamps of the issue of June, 1886, surcharged in black with new value, the original value being obliterated by a black line. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.

- 70 2½p on 4p lake brown, black surcharge

November, 1890-91.

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding values of preceding regular issues. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 71 2½p on 1p bright blue, black surcharge
- 72 6p pale red lilac
- 73 6p deep red lilac
- 74 1sh vermilion red

November, 1892.

Provisional issue.

Four penny stamps of the issue of June, 1886, surcharged in carmine with new value, the original value being obliterated by a bar. Watermarked Crown and C. A.



Perforated 14.
75 5p on 4p lake brown, carmine surcharge
March, 1893.

I. Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issue. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
76 4p yellow

II. Same type as the sixpenny stamps of the preceding issue, but printed in carmine and surcharged in black "FIVE PENCE" over the original value. Watermarked Crown and C.A.



Perforated 14.
77 5p on 6p crimson lake, black surcharge
78 5p on 6p carmine lake, black surcharge

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

Revenue stamps were never allowed to be used for postage in this colony. Nevertheless, numerous revenue stamps are found with postal cancellation, but this, however, is either a forged cancellation or a genuine cancellation obtained by favor from some obliging official.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

September, 1884.

Stamp typographed on right flap. Linen lined paper.



I. Size 131x83 mm., (F)
201 2p blue

- II. Size 152x97 mm., (G)
202 2p blue
- III. Size 202x127 mm., (H)
203 2p blue
- IV. 225x102 mm., (H2)
204 2p blue

WRAPPERS.

May, 1893.

Stamp typographed at right on manila paper.



- Size 125x300 mm.
- 301 ½p green
- 302 1p carmine

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of the regular issues of St. Vincent, but the provisional ½, 1 and 4 penny stamps of 1880-81, especially the last, have been splendidly counterfeited. Below we describe some of the points belonging to the genuine stamps.

1penny on half of 6p.

The perforation dividing the stamp in two is a clean cut perforation, gauging 12.

The measurements of the surcharge are as follows :

Height of figure, 8¼ mm.

Width of figure, 1½ mm.

Length of foot of figure, 3½ mm.

Height of "d," 3 mm.

Extreme width of "d," 2 mm.

Space between "d" and figure 1, 1½ mm.

Space between the figures on the right and left halves of the stamp, 8½ mm.

The figure has a straight top projecting only to the left.

½penny on half of 6p.

The perforation dividing the stamp is also clean cut, gauging 12.

The measurements are as follows :

Height of the figure "1," 4 mm.

Height of the figure "2," 4 mm.

Height of the letter "d," 4 mm.

The space between the "1" and the "2" is 2½ mm.

The extreme height from the top of the "d" to the bottom of the numeral "2" is 16½ mm.

The space between the letter "d" and the figure "1" is 2 mm.

apence on 1 shilling.

This stamp has been the favorite of the forgers on account of its great rarity, and some of these counterfeits are extremely dangerous.

The perforation is always the clean cut perforation 11 to 13, and never the rough perforation 14 to 15, or the compound perforation, clean cut horizontally and rough vertically. The color of the surcharge is a deep black, heavily impressed, the indentation showing clearly through the back of the stamp. Although heavily impressed, on all the genuine copies seen by us the color of the stamp shows through the surcharge in various spots.

The measurements are as follows :

Height of the letter and figure, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Width of the vertical stroke of the figure "4," $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Width of the vertical stroke of "4" at top, 1 mm.

Extreme width of the "4" at bottom, $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Extreme width of the "4" at top, $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Extreme width of the "4" in the centre, 13 mm.

The top stroke of the "d," $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm., wide.

The ball of the "d" measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm., high.

The distance between the vertical stroke of the "4" and the vertical stroke of the "d" is 6 mm.

The distance between the bar and the bottom of the "4" and "d" is 5 mm.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

SCHLUSSELBURG. (St. Petersburg.)

September 1865.

Black on colored wove paper, size $16 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 5k black on green
Suppressed in 1866.

SKOPIN. (Riazan.)

1871.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 17×24 mm.



1 3k dull blue

Variety : Printed sideways.

2 3k dull blue

End 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $17 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

3 3k blue

Variety : Unperforated.

4 3k blue

1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 18×25 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 5 3k green
Variety: Unperforated vertically.
 6 3k green
 January 1st, 1892.
 Same unperforated.
 7 3k green

SMOLENSK. (Smolensk.)

The stamp illustrated here—brought before collectors early in 1894—purports to be of an early issue of Smolensk but there is very much doubt about its genuineness.



It has been seen printed in blue and black and in pink and black.

SOLIKAMSK. (Perm.)

- January 1st, 1887.
 Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
 size 20¼x28 mm.



- 1 2k black on bright rose
 December 9th, 1887.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 20x28 mm.



- Perforated 11½.
 2 2k bluish purple
 3 2k mauve

- May 12th, 1890.
 Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed,
 size 19x26½ mm.



- Perforated 11¼.
 4 2k pale blue and vermilion
 1891.
 Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue, but color changed.
 5 1k pale blue and blue
 6 2k pale blue and carmine
 1891.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 21½x29½ mm.



- Perforated 11½.
 7 4k vermilion
 January 1892.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 19x27½ mm.



- Perforated 11½.
 8 2k yellow
 January? 1893.
 Color on white wove paper, perforated 11½,
 same as previous issue.
 9 2k ultramarine

- Same as 1891 stamp, color changed.
 Perforated 11½.
 10 4k emerald green
 1893.
 Color on white wove paper, same as the
 2k of previous issue.
 Perforated 11½.
 11 4k brown

SOROKA. (Bessarabia.)

- April 3rd, 1878.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 20x26½ mm., the spear heads in corners
 of inner frame are thick and short.



- Perforated 12.
 1 3k blue, yellow, pink and black
 1879.
 Same color changed.
 2 3k blue, yellow, vermilion and black
 1880.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 20x26½ mm., the spear heads are
 thinner and larger than in previous issue.



- Perforated 13.
 3 3k blue, yellow, pink and black
 Same on thin white wove paper.
 4 3k blue, yellow, pink and black
 End 1880.
 Color on white wove paper, size 20x26½
 mm.; same as previous issue but color changed,
 the river is not outlined in red.
 Perforated 13.
 5 3k green, rose, yellow and red
 Variety: The green and rose are inverted
 bringing the green band above the castle.
 6 3k green, rose, yellow and red

- April 1883.
 Color on white wove paper, size 20x26½
 mm.; same as previous issue, but the river is
 outlined in red, color changed.
 Perforated 13.
 7 3k blue, rose, yellow and red
 Varieties:
 a. Unperforated horizontally.
 8 3k blue, rose, yellow and red
 b. The blue and rose are inverted, bringing
 the blue band above the castle.
 9 3k blue, rose, yellow and red
 Same but ground gray instead of rose.
 10 3k blue, gray, yellow and red
 October 15th, 1885.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed
 size 21½x27 mm.



- Perforated 13.
 11 3k blue, red, brown and black
 Varieties:
 a. Unperforated.
 12 3k blue, red, brown and black
 b. Unperforated vertically.
 13 3k blue, red, brown, and black
 1892.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 21x27 mm. Same as previous issue but
 slightly retouched.



- Perforated 13.
 14 3k blue, red, buff and black

ENVELOPES.

1879.
 Same stamp as 1880 adhesive, printed in
 one color in right upper corner.
 51 3k black on white wove paper, size
 160x115 mm.
 The 3k black on yellow wove paper is only
 a proof.

1892.

Same stamp as 1892 adhesive, printed in one color in right upper corner.

52 3k brown on white laid paper, size 142x78 mm.

SOUJJA. (Koursk.)

1882?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 28½x28½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

1 5k blue

January 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x29 mm.



2 5k red

Same perforated 13.

3 5k red

1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x26 mm.



Perforated 12.

4 5k pink, blue and red

Variety: Unperforated.

5 5k pink, blue and red

SOUMY. (Charkoff.)

April 1868.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x22 mm.



- 1 1k blue
- 2 2k dark green
- 3 2k light green
- 4 3k vermilion

1869.

Same, value changed by manuscript surcharge "5," in red ink.



5 5 on 1k blue, red surcharge

1870.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed size 18x21½ mm.



6 5k red

1872.

Same, value changed by manuscript surcharge "6" in black or red ink.



- 7 6 on 5k red, black surcharge
- 8 6 on 5k red, red surcharge

SPASSK RIAZANSKI. (Riazan.)

February 13th, 1883.
Black on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19x25 mm.



1 3k black
There are two settings up, differing only
by the distance of the stamps one from another.

POSTAGE DUE.

February 13th, 1883.
Black on colored wove paper, size 19x25
mm. Same as postage stamp, but inscription
added under oval.



51 3k black on lilac
1889.
Same, color changed.
52 3k black on magenta.

STARAJA ROUSSA. (Novgorod.)

April 13th, 1881.
Color on yellowish wove paper, lithograph-
ed, size 20½x28½ mm.



1 5k greenish blue
Stamps printed in ultramarine on white and
in blue or black on colored papers are reprints.

STAROBYELSK. (Charkoff.)

January 1876.
Color on thick white wove paper, litho-
graphed, size 21x27 mm.



1 3k ultramarine
June 1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21x27 mm.



Perforated 11.

2 3k ultramarine
These stamps were made by retouching the
previous issue, so that there are varieties in
the flat headed threes in the corners.

End 1881.

Color on white wove paper, size 21x27 mm.
Retouch of the previous issue, the value is
wrongly spelled TPN instead of ТРН.



Perforated 11.

3 3k ultramarine

Variety: Unperforated vertically.
[4 3k ultramarine

August 1st 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21x30 mm.



Perforated 11½.

5 3k dark blue

October 15th, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19½x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.

6 3k mauve

Variety: Unperforated.

7 3k mauve

Of this issue there are unperforated proofs
printed in various colors on thick glazed paper.

April 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18½x24½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

8 3k red

Varieties:

a. Unperforated vertically.

9 3k red

b. Unperforated.

10 3k red

1891.

Color on colored wove paper, retouch of
previous issue, the scroll work in bottom
corners is suppressed.



Perforated 12½.

11 3k red on buff

POSTAGE DUE.

January 1876.

Same as January 1876, postage stamps.

51 3k yellow

June 1876.

Same as June 1876 postage stamps.

Perforated 11.

52 3k lemon yellow

Variety: Unperforated.

53 3k lemon yellow

End 1881.

Same as end 1881 postage stamps, unperforated.

54 3k golden yellow

Same perforated 11½.

55 3k golden yellow

November 14th, 1885.

Same as August 1885 postage stamp.

Perforated 11½.

56 3k red

October 15th, 1886.

Same as October 1886 postage stamp.

Perforated 11½.

57 3k black on gray

Varieties:

a. Unperforated horizontally.

58 3k black on gray

b. Unperforated vertically.

59 3k black on gray

c. Unperforated

60 3k black on gray

April 1888.

Same as April 1888 postage stamps.

Perforated 12½.

61 3k green

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

62 3k green

1888.

Same as 1891 postage stamp on laid paper.

Perforated 12½.

63 3k green

1892.

Same on colored wove paper.

Perforated 12½.

64 3k blue on pale green

1893.

Color on colored wove paper.

Previous issue retouched, there is an ornament in each of the bottom corners.



Perforated 12½.

65 3k blue on pale green

СТАВРОПОЛ. (Samara.)

January 5th 1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



Perforated 11½.

1 3k bright blue

СТОХИГРЫ. (Koursk.)

March 15th, 1882.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed-size 20x26 mm.



1 3k red, blue, yellow, black; arms: red, blue and green

1886.

Same, color changed.

2 3k red, blue, yellow, bistre; arms: red, blue and green

СЫЗРАН. (Simbrisk.)

1872.

Color on surface colored wove paper, size 15½x23 mm.



1 5k blue on magenta

Variety: Double impression.

2 5k blue on magenta

Of this stamp there are reprints in blue on cherry red glazed paper; also counterfeits-blue on blue and black on green paper.

ТАМБОВЪ. (Tamboff.)

1870.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



1 3k blue

1871.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 13½x16½ mm.



2 3k black

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16x16½ mm.



3 5k lilac

Suppressed in 1876.

ТИХВИН. (Novgorod.)

1871.

Color on yellowish wove paper, hand stamp, size 34x21 1/2 mm.



No value indicated.

- 1 no value (5k) brick red
- 2 no value (5k) purple
- 3 no value (5k) blue

1881.

Reprints on dull white wove paper.

- 4 no value (5k) vermilion
- 5 no value (5k) dark blue

6 no value (5k) black

The reprints can be found printed *à la blehe*, which does not occur in the originals. The stamps in which the words on the second line begin with large letters are counterfeits.

1874.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 17 1/2 x 20 1/2 mm.

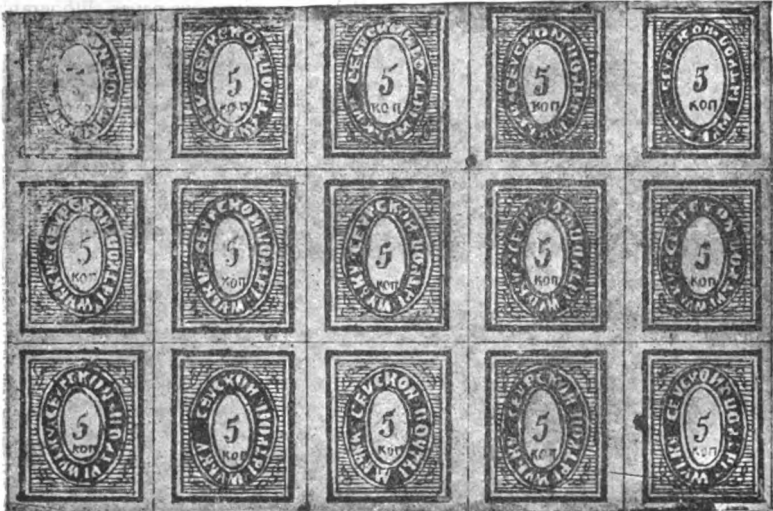


7 5k dark blue

End 1874.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 16x20 mm.

15 types printed in three horizontal rows of five, the lower two words of the oval inscription are reversed and to read them properly, the stamps must be held before a mirror.



8 5k blue (shades)

THE SO-CALLED LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Several years ago some of our leading philatelists devoted a good deal of study to the early issues of Trinidad. In the *American Journal of Philately*, for 1889 to 1891, I find a number of interesting articles by Mr.

E. D. Bacon and Mr. C. B. Corwin; those written by the former gentlemen were incorporated in the London Philatelic Society's work on the *British Colonies in West Indies*.

In June, 1889, Mr. Corwin first advanced the theory that the lithographed stamps were all printed from one stone, but at different times and in various stages of wear.

In January, 1890, Mr. Bacon read before the London Society an exhaustive treatise on the early issues, much of which was devoted to proving that the stamps without value expressed, though printed in various colors, were all of the value of one penny.

Writing of the lithographed stamps Mr. Bacon says: "The stamps were produced by a French artist named Charles Pétit, who was living in the island at that time. * * * The stones from which the stamps were printed are still preserved in the Colonial Secretary's Department at Government House. They are both ordinary lithographic stones of a light greyish color. The one I designate A, is in shape an irregular narrow upright rectangle, measuring 9 inches in length by 3 1-5 inches at the top, and 4 11-20 inches at the bottom, and is 1 3/4 inches in thickness. It has only one design upon it, which is placed about 2 1-5 inches from the bottom of the stone. The other, B, is an oblong, measuring 8 3/4 by 7 1/2 inches with a thickness of 1 1/2 inches. It bears fifty-four designs, arranged in six horizontal rows of nine stamps each. The design on the first is drawn reversed and is engraved—*i. e.* cut into the stone—while those on B are also reversed, but appears slightly raised. It is evident this was a lithographic transfer made in the usual way from A. * * * The cut on stone A is quite fresh and very distinct, so that if more than one transfer had been taken we should not get the extremely poor blurred impressions we find among these stamps, and the gradual deterioration I have shown took place, by the post-marked copies I have already drawn attention to. No other stones or plates are to be found in the Colonial Secretary's Office, so there is little doubt, I think, that all the provisional stamps were produced from the two stones I have described. What I am not quite so sure of is, whether stamps were printed from stone A for issue to the public. The stone has blue coloring matter upon it, so impressions have evidently been taken off in this color, but whether these were merely proof copies or not, is, I think, uncertain. The process of printing stamps one at a time would be necessarily so tedious that, if resorted to at all, it would only have been so for a short period—say during the manufacture of the lithographic transfer. On the other hand, we find some of the earliest of these stamps with such clear impressions that they have somewhat the appearance of engravings, and they have been actually described as such by several philatelic writers, one of whom, the late Captain H. O. Weare, in a paper on "The Stamps of Trinidad," published in *The Philatelic Journal* for April 15, 1872, went so far as to state the specimens I now refer to were printed from an engraved copper plate. My own belief is no stamps were printed from stone A for issue, and my opinion is corroborated by a horizontal pair of the earliest impressions in Mr. Tapling's collection. These two stamps show the same distance between each other as some of the later issued poor copies do, which certainly belong to stone B, and both stamps have also evidently been printed at one and the same time. I am consequently of opinion that all the native stamps ever issued were printed from stone B, and that the impressions taken from this stone gradually degenerated, partly from wear and it may be partly from carelessness in the printing of the stamps after Mr. Pétit's death."

I think there can be little doubt in the mind of any one at all familiar with the process of making stamps and stamp plates, that stone A is only the die from which stone B was produced by transfers, and the blue color on it is due either to the proof impressions, usually taken by engravers during the progress of their work, or to the ink employed in making the transfers. Dies are not infrequently engraved on stone to-day, but I believe I may say they are never printed from. They are only intended for the production of transfers for lithographic stones. It is of course impossible to harden stone as steel dies and plates are hardened, and therefore the surface is comparatively soft and would soon wear away if used for printing. Indeed even the proofs are usually made on paper surfaced with a soft enamel. I have recently seen quite a number of these proofs. I think we may feel positive that all stamps were produced from stone B.

In his articles Mr. Bacon also discusses the deterioration of the stamps and attributes it to bad cleaning of the stone or possibly the inability of others, after Mr. Pétit's death, to make fresh transfers.

I think few philatelists who visited the Worlds Columbian Exposition in 1893 failed to see the beautiful exhibit made by the United States Post Office Department. One of the most interesting things in it was the large frame of stamps loaned by the Trinidad Government. I believe the stamps were the property of Messrs. James Graham Taylor and Lionel E. Legge, of Port of Spain, Trinidad. In the centre of the frame was a stone tinged with dull rose color and showing faintly the outlines of stamps with the familiar seated figure of Britannia. The stone was cracked and enclosed in a small wooden frame. Beyond doubt this was Mr. Bacon's stone B, and the one from which the so-called lithographed stamps were printed. I took a good look at the interesting relic, though I am free to admit I found its surroundings still more attractive, including as they did many fine blocks, splits Lady McLeods, etc.

Mr. Bacon says his correspondent in Trinidad informed him the stone was still blurred with red color, showing the red stamps to have been those last printed. Red was the color of the one penny stamp current at the time the provisionals were last required and the color would naturally be made to conform, as far as possible, to that in regular use. The extreme rarity of this stamp cancelled and the quantity of unused remainders indicate but a short period of use. It was certainly not a thing of beauty and only necessity could excuse its creation.

I recently had a most interesting conversation on the subject of this stone with Mr. H. G. Mandel. I know of no one better able to speak on the subject of stamps than Mr. Mandel. He is an expert in engraving printing and everything which relates to the production of stamps. He was greatly interested in this stone and spent much time studying it, even giving it close scrutiny with a powerful magnifying glass. He tells me the stone is not a lithographic stone. After the impressions were transferred to it from the original die (Mr. Bacon's stone A) they were *bitten in with acid*. The stone is practically *etched*. This accounts for the surface appearing raised. Mr. Mandel assures me there can be no doubt this is the correct nature of the work. He is familiar with the process and studied the stone until he was positive his conclusion was correct, being attracted by this unusual and extravagant method of producing stamps. I say extravagant because the stone could only be used for a short time, since the comparatively soft surface would naturally wear away rapidly under the heavy pressure of the printing press. We may presume its maker expected it to be in use

only for a brief period and considered it an easy and rapid means of producing a stone which would give more finished results than lithography. The beauty of the first impressions proves the correctness of the latter conclusion. It is scarcely to be wondered that Captain Weare and others called them printings from copper plates. Knowing how the stone was produced and its friable nature, we can readily see how rapid would be the process of deterioration. Periods of rest, with the ink but imperfectly removed probably hastened its destruction

Mr. V. Gurdji tells me that during a recent trip through the West Indies he learned that, on the return trip from Chicago, the stone was "smashed." This being the case, Mr. Mandel's observations were made in the nick of time.

IN SEARCH OF THE 5FR. BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMP.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

(This article is an appendix to that which appeared in our August number).

What were the motives which led the Belgian postal administration to bring out the 5 fr. postage stamp in 1878? This is the question which we must ask ourselves first of all, in order to determine the use which was made of this stamp and then obtain precise information so as to direct our search in the interests of philately.

It may be well to mention that in Belgium, among the postal operations which are covered by postage stamps, there are only two whose importance can justify the issue in 1878 of a postage stamp for 5 fr. These are the prepayment of insured letters with declared values and drafts deposited with the post office for collection, the tax on which has always been represented by postage stamps on the drafts themselves

Although insured letters of declared value were in 1878 subject to the law of April 29, 1868, the proportional tax, or premium of insurance, had undergone successive reductions. The last, ordered by royal decree of May 17, 1873, had lowered the rate from 50 centimes to 20 centimes per 1000 francs. This was followed by a considerable increase of the amount of declarations of insured letters sent through the post. In the statistics of the administration we find the following information:

Years.	No. of letters sent with values declared.	Sums declared.	Tax collected, prepaid in postage stamps.
		f.	f.
1869	138,459	49,481,029.67	82,329.50
1872	172,872	92,514,503.68	89,831.50
1878	255,502	220,247,205.08	183,109.04

As will be seen, in less than six years the value of and the tax collected on matter of this category had more than doubled. It should also be mentioned that of the 255,502 insured letters sent in 1878, there were 1145 over 1000 fr. for the interior and more than 500 over 4000 fr. for abroad which called for a tax of more than 5 fr. Add to this that even then important shipments of valuable papers sent by post often included bonds on thick paper of considerable weight, which made the postage by weight amount

to more than the premium of insurance. It will then be understood that the prepayment of insured letters frequently exceeded 5 fr., and this it is which justified the decree of March 6, 1878, for the creation of the 5 fr. postage stamp.

But the extension given in 1878 to the service of insured shipments was not the only thing which determined the Belgian postal administration to create this important value. The collection of business drafts, decreed by the law of May 12, 1876, and originally organized on a small scale, was soon greatly extended. From the 1st January, 1878, this service, which at first had been created only for the financial establishments and private individuals having an account at the National Bank, was extended to the most important towns of the kingdom, and on December 1, 1878, the administration ended by undertaking the collection of drafts for anybody, without distinction. This service therefore had also re-reached its maximum of development at the end of 1878.

The charge for collection, covered by postage stamps on each draft, receipt or whatever it might be, was then 20 centimes per 100 fr., and reduced to 10 centimes per 100 fr., for amounts over 1000 fr. But on the 1st November, 1879, the charge was again reduced and fixed at 10 centimes per 100 fr., or part of 100 fr., and on amounts of over 1000 fr., it was only 50 centimes per 1000 fr., or part of 1000 fr. These successive reductions contributed in a very marked way to increase the number of drafts, etc., of over 1000 fr. Out of 526,624 drafts, etc., forming a total of fr. 127,408,856.85, deposited in 1878, there were 1076 which required the use of several stamps of 5 fr. and the total charge collected was Fr. 289,192.10.

In the table on page 403 of the August number of the *Journal*, in which the sale of the 48,000 stamps issued is divided over the years they were in use, the enormous increase in the sale which took place in the years 1882 and 1883 is very striking, as is also the decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883. The increase can be explained by the upward progress of the services in question and by the fresh advantages afforded to the public on June 20th and September 10th, 1882, by the deposit and payment of business drafts, etc. As to the decrease which took place in 1884, it arises partly from the fact that important shipments of valuable papers of great weight began then to be made by other than postal means, which were too costly, and partly from the competition of private companies who insured at a low price valuable papers, which were sometimes of great importance, which were enclosed in letters and presented at the post office with a declaration of an insignificant value. The administration for a long time sought, but in vain, to remedy this condition of things, which, however did not improve, and it was finally decided in 1887, to stop the issue of the 5 fr. stamp, when the stock was reduced to 2400 copies.

From the data which precede, and the account of the postal operations, the use of 5 fr. postage stamps from 1878 to 1887 has been calculated as follows :

- 1° 29,600 stamps used for the prepayment of insured letters.
- 2° 15,050 " " " " drafts, etc.
- 3° 950 " for taxes to be collected on shipments not prepaid sent from one office to another.

The stamp which were used for the prepayment of insured letters, and business drafts, etc., were all obliterated by means of a date stamp with the name of an office, as per illustration annexed.



As to the 950 stamps used for unpaid letters, they were cancelled by means of a roulette of the design shown herein.



We may add that the first issue of 5 fr., stamps was composed of 100 sheets of 300 stamps each, which were placed on sale in the post-offices of the first four classes. In 1884, 60 additional sheets or 18,000 stamps, which were divided in the same way. The second lot of stamps, of a paler shade than the first, which were of a brownish red, were catalogued separately by certain collectors. The pale red stamp was, moreover more highly esteemed and a greater value was attributed to it. Thus at time of the suppression of this stamp, the catalogue of Mr. Belin, Brussels, classed it as follows:

No. 55,	5 fr. pale red,	unused 20 fr;	used, 12 fr.
56	5 fr. brown red,	unused 10 fr;	used, 10 fr.
57,	(Nos. 55 and 56 cancelled with roulette)		6 fr.

If the stamps of 5 fr. which were used for the prepayment of insured letters can not be found to-day, this is not the case with those attached to business drafts, etc., received for collection by the post-offices. From their very nature, these have been carefully preserved by those on whom they were drawn; consequently, they present to collectors an immense field in which to glean, taking as a basis the information herein given. This search, I may say, has already given pretty good results. I will, particularly, quote a circumstance which seems to bear out the statistical information furnished. A lover of philately, having collected a bundle of 427 business drafts, paid through the post office in 1881 by an important industrial concern in Belgium, found on six of them, of a value of from 9000 to 14,000 fr., eight 5 fr. brown-red stamps cancelled with the date stamp of the Brussels post office. The examination of a bundle of 369 drafts, paid in 1882 by the same concern, led to the discovery of five more 5 fr. stamps of the same shade, also cancelled, one at Antwerp and four in Brussels. He was not so fortunate on examining a bundle of 386 drafts paid in 1886, for only one draft of more than 18,000 fr. was found, the tax on which had been represented by a 5 fr. pale red stamp, two 2 fr. violet stamps, and other stamps of less value.

These data show that a respectable number of cancelled 5 fr. Belgian stamps can be obtained, especially as we find from the statistics that from 1878 to 1887 more than 15,000 stamps were used in Belgium for the tax on drafts. Let Belgian philatelists then go to work with courage, and they will not be long in bringing down the price of this stamp, which has hitherto been justly considered as a *rara avis*.

NOTICE.

We wish to see cancelled copies of the 1867 Hawaiian 5 cent blue on blue paper, the doubtful variety with "Inter Island" on the left. If any of our readers have copies of this stamp we will be obliged if they will loan them to us for examination. A gentleman recently showed in our office one which proved to be cancelled with the mark of the San Francisco post office. We would particularly like to see this copy again.

NOTES.

Mr. Curtis has shown us the following fancy products of the late surcharges of Panama :

10c on 50c brown, bluish, "1" with slanting top

Without "Habilitado 1894"

"1" with straight top.

a. Surcharged sideways up } vertical pair.

b. Surcharged sideways down }

5c on 10c black and mauve, straight top

Green surcharge.

a. Surcharged sideways up } vertical pair.

b. Surcharged sideways down }

5c on 10c black on mauve, curved top, thick figure.

Red surcharge.

two c's (centavos).
Surcharge inverted, first A of "HABILITADO" missing and centavos with

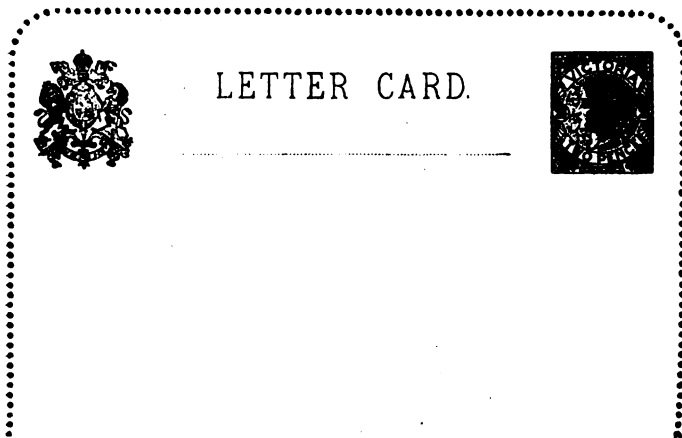
Thin figure, curved top.

Red surcharge

Surcharge inverted and centavos with two c's (centavos).

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

We illustrate below the 2p letter card of Victoria chronicled last month.



We have seen a vertical pair of the 5 sucres of the 1892 issue of Ecuador imperforate between.

We copy the following newspaper clipping from *The Post Office* :

“COMMEMORATION POSTAGE STAMP.

“The Press Printing works at Pretoria have just received the order from the Government for printing one and a half million postage stamps, being the entire commemoration issue of the Transvaal new penny postage in special shape and design, approved of by the Executive Council. This important order will be turned out within four weeks, and stamp collectors should be on the *qui vive* for the first issue of the Transvaal.—*Penny Post Vervoer Postzegels.*”



According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the 1c yellow and 2c violet stamps of Peru with head of general Bermudez have been found with the surcharge inverted.



We illustrate below the provisional Orange Free State card chronicled last month.

BRIEF  KAART.

Aan _____

To _____

The Italian unpaid letter stamps of 50 and 100 lire were withdrawn from use on July 1st.



Mr. F. J. Bescher writes us that he has received a letter from the Postmaster-General of Turks Island, dated August 27, 1895, informing him that on envelopes of 2½ pence had been issued. Notwithstanding this, *Le Timbre Poste* in its September number chronicles a second size of this envelope.



In Mr. Geo. L. Toppan's "Notes on United States Envelopes" in the *A. J. of P.* for September, page 445, it should read: "The figures of value at the sides are noticeably wider, measuring about 3¼ mm.," etc., instead of "3¾ mm."



The current 8 cent of Canada is now printed in lilac gray, instead of slate.



The *London Philatelist* states that the following varieties of West Australia exist in an imperforate and unused condition in the collection of a member of the London Philatelic Society; 1861, watermarked Swan; 1p lake, 2p blue, 4p vermilion, 6p purple violet, 1sh green.



The *London Philatelist* chronicles a copy of the 9 pence lilac of South

Australia printed on both sides, perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and the 2 pence of the 1877-80 issue watermarked S. A. and Crown close together, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round.



We illustrate below the provisional Timor stamps chronicled last month



The Italian Government is about to follow the example of other States, and to mark the national festival of the entry of the Italians into Rome by the issue of a new "Historical Postage Stamp." A million copies will be ready for sale on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the liberation of Rome, in 1870. The design of the new stamp, which was intrusted to Prof. Sezanne, is very elaborate, and somewhat overcrowded for its size. In the upper half of the picture sits the figure of Italy, with the iron crown on her head; she holds the sceptre in her right hand; and in her left the armorial shield of the House of Savoy. On the two steps of her throne are two inscriptions, the first of which originated with King Victor Emmanuel, and the second with the present King Umberto: 1.

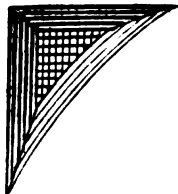
"In Rome we are, and in Rome we mean to stay"; 2. "Rome is intangible." In other sections of the postage stamp are crowded a number of symbols—the she-wolf of Ancient Rome, the eagle of Savoy, profiles of the two modern Kings of United Italy, the Italian Crown, and the inscription "Postal Stamp in Honor of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Liberation of Rome," and the two dates, 1870 and 1895.—*The Westminster Gazette.*



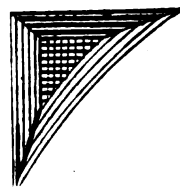
The $2\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 8 pence and 1 shilling stamps of Grenada, will be issued on the first of this month in the same type as the current one penny (Postage and Revenue.)



The *Post Office* describes the secret marks of the Continental Bank Note Co., on the 15c stamp of 1873. It consists in widening the first vertical line at the left near the bottom of the upper left corner triangle and the diagonal line next to it, forming a V, of which the right branch is longer than the left one.



National Bank Note Co.



Continental Bank Note Co.

We have received the following works for review:

Descriptive Catalogue and Price list of Postage Stamps for 1895-96;
Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Illustrierter Postwerthzeichen-Katalog, 1895; Gebr. Senf, Leipzig.

The British Empire Postage Stamp Album, arranged by S. E. Skipton;
William Brown, Salisbury, England.

We shall have to postpone the review of these until next month, as the editor is now on his vacation in the Adirondacks.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

According to the *Nordisk Filatelist Tidskrift*, all the stamps of the 1863 issue of Norway exist in four varieties, being arranged in groups of four on a sheet.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. H. B. Phillips has shown us an uncatalogued telegraph stamp in the shape of a 5c. stamp issued in 1876 by the Colusa Lake and Mendocino Telegraph Co.

Mr. Arlo Bates has shown us a 10 cent adhesive stamp issued by the Postmaster of Baltimore, of the same type as the well-known 5 cent stamp.

Mr. Frank Brown informs us that the 1 cent unpaid letter stamp and the special delivery stamp are now printed on watermarked paper. The 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 15c and 1 and 2 dollars have also been issued with watermark.

Adhesive Stamps.

Watermarked U. S.

3c purple

4c dark brown

5c chocolate

8c puce

10c dark puce

15c dark blue

1d black

2d deep blue

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

1c deep claret

Special delivery stamp.

10c blue

Baltimore.

1846.

James M. Buchanan

5 Cents.

10c black, bluish paper

Telegraph stamp.

Colusa Lake and Mendocino Telegraph Co.

C. L. & M.



Telegraph Co

Perforated 12.

5c black

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—According to the *Monthly Journal*, the Company's territory having been converted into a British protectorate, the stamps have been surcharged "British—East—Africa" apparently with a hand stamp. So far only three values have been seen.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

½ a on 3c black on red, black surcharge

½ a brown, black surcharge

4r blue, black surcharge

BULGARIA.—



We have received a new 5 stotinki unpaid letter stamp. In type it is similar to the preceding issue, but the letters of the inscription in the labels are larger, and the figure 5 has a double lined frame.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Pelure paper.

Perforated 11 ½.

5s orange

COREA.—



We have received a series of four stamps which have just been issued in this country. The value is expressed in Poon. 10 Poon = 1 cent, U. S. Currency.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11 ½.

5p yellow green

10p deep blue

25p violet brown

50p mauve

FJI.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the issue of the 1 and 1 ½ penny postal cards, single and reply, with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal cards.

1p black, white

1x1p violet, white

1 ½p dark green, white

1 ½x1 ½p carmine, white

GOLD COAST.—According to the *London Philatelists*, the 20 shillings stamp is now obsolete, and has been replaced by one of the same type, but which on the value reads "1 £," instead of "20 s."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1 £ brown on red

GUATEMALA.—



Mr. Allo informs us that the current 5 and 10 centavos envelopes have been issued on August 10th, surcharged in black with new value and date, as per illustration.

Envelopes.

Provisional issue.

White laid paper.

Size 152x88 mm.

2c on 5c blue, black surcharge

6c on 10c carmine, black surcharge

FARIDKOT.—



We have seen the 1 folus of the 1882 issue printed in vermilion on white wove paper. This stamp is catalogued in black, blue and green only.

Adhesive stamp.

White wove paper.

Imperforate.

1f vermilion

MEXICO.—We have received a "Servicio Urbano" card (Scott's 1151, green and black) which, having the 2 pesos stamp impressed upon it, in green, the color of the 2 centavos, has been cut down through the stamp, so as to show only the profile of the face of Hidalgo and the down stroke of the P of "PESOS," and sold in this condition as a 2 centavos card.—(*Monthly Bulletin*).

We have also received the following unchronicled envelopes with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Express Hidalgo's franks with stamps of the current type.

Postal card.

Size 125x91 mm.

Perforated top, left and bottom.

2c green and black on buff (2p card cut down)

Envelopes.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

White wove paper, blue inside.

Size 152x90.

10c green, stamp 5c ultramarine ("para cartas ½ oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in red)

15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in red)

30c on 10c green, stamp 20c brown lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente" in red)

30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac ("para cartas 2 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in red)

White wove paper.

Size 227x100 mm.

15c on 25c green, stamp 10c rose lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente" in red)

30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac ("para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente" in violet)

Express Hidalgo.

Orange-red laid paper.

Size 152x90 mm.

10c brown, stamp 5c ultramarine

MOROCCO.—The current series of *Mazagan-Marakech* has been completed by the issue of a 20 centimos stamp of the same type as the other values.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

20c lilac brown

NETHERLANDS.—According to the *Monthly Journal*, some sheets of the current 5c stamps are said to have been printed in orange instead of blue. It appears that the sheets were unnoticed when distributed, as a notice has been sent round for them to be returned to headquarters when found. So far none have been discovered by collectors. At the time of going to press we read in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Post-zegelkunde* that some cancelled copies have been met with.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c orange, error.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—



Mr. H. J. Duveen has shown us the 6½ p orange. This value was not supposed to exist in this color.

Adhesive stamp.

6½p orange

PARAGUAY.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the 7 centavos of the issue of 1887 has been surcharged "PROVISORIO" in a curve and a large 5 over the old value.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

5c on 7c chocolate, black surcharge

PORTUGAL.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new 10 reis postal card issued on August 17th, and Mr. Jules Le Retord sends us a 50 reis letter card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesive.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* also announces the issue of a new 20 reis reply card.

Postal cards.

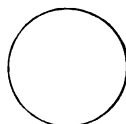


10
REIS

BILHETE POSTAL



PORTUGAL E HESPAHHA
DEZ REIS



10
REIS

D'este lado só se escreve a direcção.

- 1or black, green
- 2or x 2or lilac, buff
- Letter card.
- 5or blue on pale blue

QUEENSLAND.—



Mr. Cooper informs us that on the 2d of August the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of the new type was issued on unwatermarked paper, with *moiré* on the back. These were soon sold out (to speculators, of course) and on the 9th of August the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny was again issued—this time on Beer Duty paper. The supply of these lasted only for a couple of days, and on the 15th, a third provisional issue was printed—again on unwatermarked paper, but with a Q and Crown embossed on the face of the stamp, this is very indistinct unless immersed in benzine or alcohol.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Unwatermarked—*moiré* on the back.

Perforated 12.

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

Beer Duty paper.

Watermarked large Crown and Q sideways.

Perforated 12.

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

Unwatermarked paper, Q and Crown embossed on face.

Perforated 12.

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

RUSSIAN OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—Postal cards of 4 kopeks, single and double, and a letter card of 10 kopeks, all with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives, have just been issued.

*Postal cards.*4k green, *buff*4x4k green, *buff**Letter card.*10k carmine and green, *white***SIAM.**—

We have received a provisional 10 atts stamps, made by surcharging the 24 atts stamps "10 atts."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated.

10a on 24a purple and blue, black surcharge

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Three more provisionals have^r been issued. The first is a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp made by surcharging the current 1 shilling stamp "Halve penny" in red, obliterating the original value by two lines. The second is a penny stamp made by surcharging the current $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp "1d" in green and obliterating the original value by a heavy line of the same color. The third is a sixpenny stamp for which the current revenue stamp of the same value has been used, by surcharging it horizontally "POSTZEGEL" in green. We have not been able to discover any errors or varieties of surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh green, red surcharge1p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p mauve, green surchargePerforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

6p red, green surcharge

TONGA.—This country has just issued simultaneously a regular set of adhesives and a set of provisionals. The provisionals consist of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of the regular issue surcharged as per illustration. It seems to us that it will be necessary for the S. S. S. S. to look into the doings of this post office.

Adhesive stamps.

Regular issue.

Unwatermarked.



Perforated 12.

1p green

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

5p blue

$7\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow

Provisional issue.

Unwatermarked.



Perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose

1p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose

$7\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose

Variety: Surcharce, instead of surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p rose

THE SEEBECK QUESTION.

The Special Committee on the suppression of speculative stamps have decided to send the following petition to various South and Central American governments:

“On behalf of a large constituency of stamp dealers and stamp collectors the undersigned representatives of philatelists of all nations respectfully present the following petition for a discontinuance of the prevailing practice of frequently and unnecessarily changing issues of postage stamps.

We are informed that the governments which have adopted this practice believe that it is justified by the money saving which results, because they are able to arrange with the engraver or manufacturer of the issues to take their entire surplus or waste in full payment of his services as a printer. We respectfully suggest that this belief is an error. On the contrary, the governments are certain to lose rather than to profit by a continuance of the practice, and that mainly for two reasons :

(1.) Because, if the governments would themselves retain the entire control of their stamp issues and monopolize the sale thereof, the philatelists would buy large quantities directly from them at face value, instead of going to the printer, and the aggregate returns from government sales to stamp dealers and stamp collectors would far exceed in amount any reasonable cash compensation which the printers would fairly charge.

(2.) Because, the growth of this practice, which has converted the manufacturer into a stamp speculator and has placed the governments in a false attitude as confederates and abettors in this speculation, has aroused world-wide discontent and indignation among philatelists ; so that hundreds of philatelic societies have determined to refuse a market to these speculative stamps and have branded the issues as philatelic bastards. The result is, or very soon will be, that the practice will defeat its own commercial purpose as a means of making the postage stamp a salable article of merchandise.

But, wholly irrespective of the financial side of the question, we appeal to the governments to discontinue the practice on higher grounds; on grounds of political morality or, what the practical politician would prefer to call, political expediency. For there can be no doubt that the resort to this practice tends to weaken the credit of the governments which support it. The inference which is commonly drawn is that governments resort to this practice only when they are too poor to pay in cash for the services of the manufacturer.

If, in reply to this, it is said that those who deal in and purchase stamps are too insignificant a class to affect public opinion, we respectfully warn against the fallacy of this estimate of the number, character and influence of the community of philatelists. The stamp dealers and collectors are numbered not by hundreds or thousands, but by millions. The devotees of philately are not confined to any one country ; they are to be found in large numbers in every civilized nation on the face of the globe. Nor are they insignificant in character or influence ; they are naturally found in those ranks of society which represent education and enlightenment, because the uneducated cannot be intelligent collectors. And not only crowned heads and members of royal and princely houses are among the enthusiasts, but also the princes of finance— notably such bankers as the Rothschilds.

Is it a matter of indifference then to a government what this large and influential class of philatelists thinks of its financial standing? Can it be indifferent to a nation to be regarded as so poverty-stricken that it cannot pay the ordinary expenses of its postal office?

The philatelic societies have declared war against what are now known as "speculative" issues. They have branded these issues as unworthy of a place in postage stamp collections. They have bound themselves to refuse a market to these issues and have thus rendered them practically unsalable except directly by the governments. They have denounced the practice of issuing them as irregular, illegitimate and immoral.

In the face of this widespread denunciation and of this open declaration of war, what is the statesmanlike policy of the governments? Is it not to discontinue at once and thereafter the objectionable practice.

One of the most prominent manufacturers—we refer to Mr. N. F. Seebeck, of the Hamilton Bank Note Co.—has already publicly proclaimed himself a convert to the now wide-spread prejudice against the speculative issue, although he will probably be the chief sufferer by its discontinuance. The tide of public opinion has set in too strongly against the practice to warrant his further resistance. And the philatelists have prevailed upon him to declare publicly that, if he could honorably cancel his engagements with the various governments and receive a binding assurance that no similar contracts would be entered into with any other manufacturer, he would gladly consent to annul any subsisting contracts which are objectionable on the grounds above stated. But naturally, such cancellation on his part must be preceded by a request on the part of the governments who constitute the other parties to his agreements.

We therefore respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable government to give this matter immediate and serious attention, and not only to take the steps necessary to cancel subsisting contracts for the issue of speculative stamps, *i. e.*, stamps which are paid for by surrender of balances to the printer as compensation for the printing of the issue, but also to enact such laws or establish such postal regulations as will render impossible a repetition of the practice of printing stamps expressly for other than their ostensible and legitimate use.

In any event, we assure you, on behalf of the philatelic societies and of the large philatelic world which they represent, of our most sincere respect, and we trust that you will appreciate the friendly and cordial spirit which prompts this respectful petition."

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, 19th September, 1895.

The pressure of other matters has, I regret, prevented me, for some months, from contributing my usual quota of chit chat on matters philatelic. Material has been abundant, but enforced absence from London on other business has barred the way.

And now the question is, where shall we commence so as to avoid being stale and unprofitable, and yet omit nothing that I should be expected to cover?

Well, to begin, one must not overlook the work of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Issues. It is now fairly launched, and already its influence is far reaching. It has admittedly condemned nothing so far that does not richly deserve to be condemned, and there is an evident desire to walk warily in this matter. Its first circular condemning, for all time, the issues of the stamp jobbing ports of China was, perhaps, a little bit too much in the wholesale line; still it was a bit of comprehensive work that will save a lot of trouble for some years to come.

Of all the interesting results of the agitation against speculative issues, probably Mr. Seebeck's letter in your September number, will be reckoned as by no means the least important. It will be somewhat of a surprise to most collectors, on this side, at all events, that Mr. Seebeck turns out to be himself an "ardent collector," and it will be still more surprising that he should consider that he has been advancing the best interests of our hobby by a wholesale production of utterly indefensible and purely speculative issues. If he knows anything of the aims of true philately he must know that it is devoted to the study of postal needs, and how they are met in each State; and not to the study of postal shifts in the direction of pure speculation. The various States included in the Seebeck contracts have no more need of new issues, and new designs, every year, than a cat has need of two tails. It is in this annual flood that philately has been injured, and I challenge Mr. Seebeck to produce a single philatelic authority, from the collectors side, that has ever given a shadow of previous sanction to his so-called business methods. I am an old philatelist. I have been a constant reader of our literature, and though possessed of a retentive memory, I can recall nothing but condemnation of his so-called business methods. That they are profitable to himself at the expense of collectors, or that he has turned out many exquisite designs, no one, I suppose, will gainsay, but let him enter the lists with any attempt to prove that he has done more good than harm to philately, and I fancy he will soon be disabused of his opinion that his methods have ever been approved by philatelists.

Still let bygones be bygones, let us make ample room for N. F. Seebeck at the penitent form, and let us help him to be indeed, what he says he is in spirit, a loyal and ardent philatelist. Some dear souls live such excellent lives that their conversion is said to make little or no apparent change in the even tenor of their ways. You want to effect the change in a real uncompromising old sinner to note the difference, they say. So I reckon it must be in Mr. Seebeck's case. His conversion to true philatelic aims would be an event demanding a day of general philatelic thanksgiving, and I will gladly subscribe a few dollars to the commemorative proceeding, once I am assured of the reality of the change.

But Mr. Seebeck makes hard conditions for his own admission into the

philatelic heaven. He wants us to persuade his customers to cancel his contracts, and bind themselves not to make similar contracts with his competitors. The task is hard—impossible. He has so pampered their appetite for our philatelic blood that we cannot expect to ever offer it anything that will satisfactorily take its place. The sweets of the profits that he has, with his philatelic knowledge, prepared for them will be yielded up only to the boycott. When we have reduced those profits to next to nil then and then only will the production of postage stamps be dominated by postal requirements. The one aim of our agitation is to reduce the production of postage stamps to the needs of postal requirements, and we shall stop short of nothing but that.

Mr. Seebeck complains somewhat bitterly of personal animus against himself. I cannot say how far the charge is pertinent on your side, but on this side I can assure him that his personality is entirely lost in the system that he has inaugurated for the annual levy on philatelic pockets. Of the man, as an individual, we know absolutely nothing; therefore, there can be no personal animus on our side but for his system we have the most undisguised contempt.

The chroniclers seem to be somewhat at a loss to locate the Bussahir State which has taken to issuing stamps on its own account. You were the first to chronicle the stamps, and you said you were unable to find the State in any atlas or gazeteer. Major Evans and Mons. Moens confess to being similarly unsuccessful in their researches. I cannot understand where the difficulty comes in. It is one of the Punjab Hill States, and is fully described in Hunter's gazeteer of India. It is to be found in Keith Johnston's gazeteer, in the gazeteer portions of Webster's dictionary, and in the Standard dictionary, and also in the excellent cyclopaedia of names published by the Century Co. The estimated population of the State in 1872 was 20,000. It is under British protection and is required to furnish troops in aid of the British Government in time of war, and labor for the construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. The name, like most Indian names, is variously spelled Bussahir, as on the stamps; Bashahr, by Dr. Hunter; Bussaher by Keith Johnston; Bassahir and Bisser by others.

There is said to be a scheme on foot for the confederation of the States of the Malay peninsula, with the exception of Johore. Such a confederation will mean one series of stamps for all the States, with the one exception named. Good luck to confederation all the world over, say we of the philatelic class.

It has been announced, and it has also been denied, that English colonial

stamps are to be on sale in London at the offices of the various Agents General for the colonies. From what I have heard of the news I believe more in the announcement than in the denial. How it will affect stamp dealers and collectors I cannot say. Probably any one will be able to get colonial stamps at face value by calling at the offices, but it is not expected that our country collectors will be able to obtain supplies by writing.

I have just seen the long expected new catalogue of the firm of Stanley Gibbons. In the matter of paper, print and illustration it is disappointing, but much will be forgiven in view of the excellent innovation of separating the adhesives, post cards and envelopes into separate books. Of the variation of the prices I must wait an opportunity for detailed examination, but I am told that there has been a big advance on many things. I note, in passing, that the five shilling Zulu that I told you there had been a rush to corner some months since, has advanced from double face to sixty shillings unused, and eighty shillings used.

There has been quite a wave of righteous indignation in certain quarters here at the sudden discovery that we have been entertaining unawares a well known philatelic shark who goes under various aliases, but is best known as Quail. Here he posed as Tomasso Coelho, from Venezuela. I met the fellow at some of the Auctions, and at a dealers. He certainly could talk stamps well. He is a pleasant, good looking darkie with, I should say, a mixture of very bad white blood. Of course he has sloped with a considerable haul. Our Treasury has been appealed to, but declines to prosecute. The man is said to be under surveillance with the view to his extradition, but the technicalities in the way seem to favor his escape from justice. He is now with you. Take care of him. You are welcome to him. But I should recommend all Philatelic journals to issue a warning, and to place alongside that warning the excellent photograph of the man that was recently published by Hilckes & Co., in their *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*.

Mr. M. P. Castle has been made a J. P. which being interpreted means, not Jolly Philatelist, but Justice of the Peace; in other words, a magistrate; and ever since, it is said, he has been thirsting for a real live stamp thief to practice on. What such a sinner would get from M. P. Castle J. P. it would be hazardous to say, little short of a life sentence probably.

The sensation of the hour is the way in which Mr. C. J. Phillips has gone for the last Senf Catalogue. He declares his firm conviction that "in hundreds and hundreds of cases the prices have been *knowingly* placed far

below the true value in order to enable the publishers to purchase the stamps in question." Warmish that! And now we are waiting for a meeting on some vague frontier, with an arrangement for pistols for two, and coffee for one. Perforation one, at twenty paces, would be entertaining, if not quite novel, in philatelic circles. Senf, I am told will reply in the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* right away.

Messrs. Hilckes & Co, seem to be very active in adding to their novelties in the shape of philatelic supplies. Their last ventures are new perforation guages, one on paper and the other on boxwood. Their millimetre measures in ivory for measuring surcharges is one of the neatest philatelic tools ever produced. I wish they or some one, could be induced to turn out a companion perforation gauge in ivory. It would not need to be much larger.

Another venture of Messrs Hilckes is an Inquiry Bureau. Mr. Tomasso Coelho "having cleared out successfully, it is proposed to shut the stable door in future on his kith and kin. To this end a sort of Bradstreet's Philatelic Inquiry Bureau has been started by Messrs. Hilckes & Co., who state that as soon as they have placed it on a satisfactory basis they will relinquish the management, and hand it over to the philatelic public in the form of a Limited Company, quite independent from their business.

There is trouble, not to say entertainment, brewing in various philatelic directions. There are a few people about who do not love each other as they should, consequently they are ever on the watch to show up each other and to put a shot in each others lockers. Sometime ago a certain party got a backhand from a certain society, then the society got one under the fifth rib in return, then the society hit back curiously but not convincingly. Ever since the parties to this little conflict have been doing a cat and dog watch. The latest developement is amusing: one has, by the help of a third party, impounded a priced stock book belonging to the other and has authoritively demanded from that other an explanation how it comes about that such a boasted philatelic authority deals openly in forgeries, as evidence by some fifty glaring forgeries in his book for advanced collectors. And so the play, which may become a tragedy goes on. I dare not say more, or I, a man of peace, may put my foot into hot water.

E. J. NANKIVELL.

COMMUNICATION.

TO NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY MEMBERS:

Do not neglect to send me word if you wish exchange sheets sent you. Any information in regard to the exchange or auction will be given upon request.

No member will receive sheets unless through written request.

Good thing, push it along.

Very truly yours,

G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

Auction and Exch. Sup't.

208 West End Ave., N. Y.

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, 86 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

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

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

150th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Association, held September 19th, 1895.

Present: President August Dejonge in the chair, Mrs. Clara Albrecht, Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Roher, Henry Obert, R. S. Lehman, and as visitors Mrs. Lizzie Benary and Messrs. Brueckenstein and Carstanjen.

The meeting was called to order at 8:25 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted as read.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposed Mr. Albert C. Carstanjen, and Mr. Henry Obert proposed Mr. William Clausen for membership. Referred to the Executive Committee.

The President made a felicitious speech welcoming our members Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht and Mr. Niedermeyer, who have been absent abroad for some time.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society for 18-19, which the members heartily thank the kind donor.

Mr. Wm. H. Hahn, of Louisville, Ky., sent a communication containing items of philatelic interest in regard to St. Louis stamps, which was placed on file in the scrap book with thanks to the sender. It is to be hoped that other members will not fail to follow this members example.

Mr. J. O. Hobby tendered his resignation, the consideration of which was laid over until the next meeting.

The committee on the banquet at Credos Hotel, South Beach, of August 26th, 1895, reports that the affair was a complete success. It was attended by about sixty of the members and their friends. The menu was of the best, our member, Mr. Otto Credo being famed for having the best cuisine at South Beach. It was also a success financially, there being a balance of \$8.30 over all expenses, which amount, it was proposed and carried to place in the Treasury.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

After adjournment our Steward, Mr. Loescher, spread before us a bounteous lunch in honor of our seafaring member, Mr. Niedermeyer, and the wanderers from the fold, Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht. The lunch and its liquid accompaniment were partaken of with great relish, and the rest of the evening was spent in solo and chorus singing, comic and tragic recitations, etc., by the members, and all departed in the best of spirits.

The next meeting will be held on October 17th, 1895.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*,

210 E. 35th St., N. Y. City.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. NOV. 1, 1895 [Single Copies, 5cts.
Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY
HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SALVADOR.

Currency, 8 REALES—I PESO—100 CENTAVOS—I PESO—\$0.60 U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1867.

Engraved on white wove paper, size $24\frac{1}{2}$
 $\times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r deep blue
- 3 1r red
- 4 2r green
- 5 4r bistre

1874.

Same as preceding issue, surcharged in black with circular seal. There are three types of this seal; in type I the letters are double lined and the branches are close to the shield; in type II the letters are also double lined but the branches are further away from the shield; in type III the letters are single lined.



II.



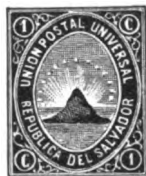
III.

Perforated 12.

6	$\frac{1}{2}$ r blue, black surcharge, seal I	
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ r blue " " " " 2	
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ r blue " " " " 3	
9	1r red " " " " 1	
10	1r red " " " " 2	
11	1r red " " " " 3	
12	2r green " " " " 1	
13	2r green " " " " 2	
14	2r green " " " " 3	
15	4r bistre " " " " 1	
16	4r bistre " " " " 2	
17	4r bistre " " " " 3	

1879.

Lithographed on white wove paper. There are ten varieties of the 1 centavo and five of each of the other values, all differing one from another in minor details. Sizes: 1c, 18×22 mm.; 2c and 20c, $18 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 5c, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 10c, $19 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.





Perforated 12.

18	1c green	10 varieties
19	1c pale green	10 "
20	1c yellow green	10 "
21	2c carmine	5 "
22	2c deep carmine	5 "
23	5c dull blue	5 "
24	5c ultramarine	5 "
25	5c deep ultramarine	5 "
26	10c black	5 "
27	20c violet	5 "

These stamps are found surcharged with a seal similar to that printed on the stamps of the preceding issue, but in this case they are nothing but telegraph stamps.

1881.

Same type as preceding issue, but re-engraved. There are fifteen varieties of each of the 1c and 2c stamps, and twenty-five varieties of the 5c stamp.

Perforated 12.

28	1c green	15 varieties
29	2c carmine	15 "
30	5c blue	25 "

April 1st, 1887.

Engraved on white wove paper, size 21x28 mm.



Perforated 12.

31	3c brown
32	10c orange

Variety: Imperforate.

33	3c brown
----	----------

September, 1888.

Engraved on white wove paper, size 21x28 mm.



Rouletted.
34 5c ultramarine
1889.

I. Provisional issue.
3c stamps of the issue of 1887 surcharged in black with new value horizontally, across the centre of the stamp.



Perforated 12.
35 1c on 3c brown, black surcharge
II. Regular issue.

Engraved on white wove paper, size 21x28 mm.



Perforated 12.
36 1c green
36a 2c scarlet

These stamps, on account of an error in the inscription "Union Postal del Salvador," instead of "Servicio Postal del Salvador," were not used.

III. Same as II, with the inscription in the upper label obliterated by a heavy black line.



Perforated 12.

- 37 1c green and black
- 38 2c scarlet and black

November 21st, 1889.

1, 3, 5 and 10c stamps of the preceding issues surcharged **1889.**

I. Black surcharge.

1° Perforated 12.

- 39 1c on 3c brown, black surcharge
- 40 1c green " "
- 41 3c brown " "
- 42 10c orange " "

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
 - 43 1c green, black surcharge
 - 44 3c brown " "
- b. Surcharge inverted.
 - 45 1c green, black surcharge
- c. With additional surcharge "89."
 - 46 3c brown, black surcharge
 - d. "188" instead of "1889."
- 47 1c green, black surcharge
- 48 3c brown " "
- 49 10c orange " "
- e. "18" instead of "1889."
- 50 1c green, black surcharge
- f. "1889" instead of "1889."
- 51 3c brown, black surcharge
- g. With additional surcharge "9."
 - 52 3c brown, black surcharge
 - h. "889" instead of "1889."
- 53 10c orange, black surcharge
- i. "89" instead of "1889."
- 54 10c orange, black surcharge

2° Rouletted.

- 55 5c ultramarine, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
 - 56 5c ultramarine, black surcharge
- b. Surcharge inverted.
 - 57 5c ultramarine, black surcharge
- c. "188" instead of "1889."
- 58 5c ultramarine, black surcharge
- d. "889" instead of "1889."
- 59 5c ultramarine, black surcharge
- e. "889" inverted.
- 60 5c ultramarine, black surcharge

II. Red surcharge.

1° Perforated 12.

- 61 1c green, red surcharge
- 62 3c brown, red surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Treble surcharge.
 - 63 1c green, red surcharge
 - b. "889," instead of "1889."
- 64 1c green, red surcharge
- 65 3c brown, red surcharge
- c. "188" instead of "1889."
- 66 1c green, red surcharge
- d. "18" instead of "1889."
- 67 1c green, red surcharge
- e. "18899" instead of "1889."
- 68 1c green, red surcharge

f. Surcharge inverted.

- 69 3c brown, red surcharge
- 2° Rouletted.
 - 70 5c ultramarine, red surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
 - 71 5c ultramarine, red surcharge
- b. Inverted surcharge.
 - 72 5c ultramarine, red surcharge
- c. "889" instead of "1889."
- 73 5c ultramarine, red surcharge
- d. "89" instead of "1889."
- 74 5c ultramarine, red surcharge

III. Violet surcharge.

1° Perforated 12.

- 75 1c green, violet surcharge
- 76 3c brown " "
- 77 10c orange " "

Varieties:

- a. Treble surcharge.
 - 78 1c green, violet surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
 - 79 1c green, violet surcharge
 - 80 3c brown " "
- c. "889" instead of "1889."
- 81 1c green, violet surcharge
- 82 3c brown " "
- 83 10c orange " "
- d. "89" instead of "1889."
- 84 1c green, violet surcharge
- 85 3c brown " "
- e. "18" instead of "1889."
- 86 10c orange, violet surcharge
- f. Surcharge inverted.
 - 87 3c brown, violet surcharge
- g. With additional surcharge "18."
- 88 3c brown, violet surcharge
- h. Double surcharge "889."
- 88a 3c brown, violet surcharge

2° Rouletted.

- 89 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge.
 - 90 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge
- b. With additional surcharge "889."
- 91 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge
- c. "889" instead of "1889."
- 92 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge
- d. "189" instead of "1889."
- 93 5c ultramarine, violet surcharge

December, 1889.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, 21x28½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 94 1c green
 95 2c brown
 96 3c yellow
 97 5c blue
 98 10c violet
 99 20c orange
 100 25c rose
 101 50c brown violet
 102 1p rose

January 1st, 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 20½x25 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 103 1c vermilion
 104 2c light green
 105 3c violet
 106 5c red brown
 107 10c blue
 108 11c violet
 109 20c green
 110 25c light brown
 111 50c dark blue
 112 1p dark brown

May, 1891.

Provisional issue.

2 and 3c stamps of the preceding issue surcharged in black with new value. There are two types of the surcharge of the 1c; in the first one the surcharge is in small letters and the value in figures; in the second the letters of the surcharge are capitals and the value in letters.



Perforated 12.

- 113 1c on 2c light green, black surcharge
 114 1c (Un) on 2c light green, black surcharge
 115 5c on 3c violet, black surcharge
Variety: Surcharge inverted.
 116 1c on 2c light green, black surcharge

January 1st, 1892.

Typographed on white wove paper, size
 21x27 mm.

Perforated 12.



- 117 1c green
 118 2c light brown
 119 3c ultramarine
 120 5c gray
 121 10c vermilion
 122 11c brown
 123 20c orange
 124 25c maroon
 125 50c yellow
 126 1p carmine

Varieties:

- a. Vertical pair imperforate between.
 127 5c gray
 b. Imperforate horizontally top and bottom.
 128 5c gray

October, 1892.

Provisional issue.

5c stamps of the preceding issue surcharged with new value.



Perforated 12.

- 129 1c on 5c gray, black surcharge, reading upwards.
 130 1c on 5c gray, black surcharge, reading downwards
 131 1c on 5c gray, red surcharge, reading upwards

December, 1892.

Provisional issue.

20c and 25c stamps of the issue of January 1st, 1892, surcharged with new value.



Perforated 12.

- 132 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge
- 133 1c on 25c maroon, yellow surcharge
- 134 1c on 25c maroon, blue surcharge

Varieties:

- a. "UN CENTAVO."
- 135 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge
- b. Surcharge inverted.
- 136 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge
- 137 1c on 25c maroon, yellow surcharge

January 1st, 1893.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19x22½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 138 1c blue
- 139 2c red brown
- 140 3c purple
- 141 5c deep brown
- 142 10c yellow brown
- 143 11c vermilion
- 144 20c green
- 145 25c olive brown
- 146 50c orange
- 147 1p black

July, 1893.

Typographed on white wove paper, a different type for each value. Sizes: 2 pesos 27x28 mm.; 5 pesos 27x33 mm.; 10 pesos 25¼x33 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 148 2p green
- 149 5p mauve
- 150 10p orange

December, 1893.

Provisional issue.

2 centavos stamps of the issue of January, 1893, surcharged with new value.



I. Surcharged vertically.

Perforated 12.

- 151 1c on 2c red brown, black surcharge
- Variety: "CENTAVO."
- 152 1c on 2c red brown, black surcharge

II. Surcharged diagonally from left lower in right upper corner.

Perforated 12.

- 153 1c on 2c red brown, blue surcharge

January 1st, 1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are four types: one for the values from 1 centavo to 1 peso, inclusive, and one for each of the three other values. Sizes: 1c to 1 peso, 19x22½ mm.; 2 pesos, 22¼x25 mm.; 5 pesos, 32x25½ mm.; 10 pesos, 33x24¾ mm.





Perforated 12.

- 154 1c brown
- 155 2c sky blue
- 156 3c claret
- 157 5c yellow brown
- 158 10c mauve
- 159 11c vermilion
- 160 20c dark blue
- 161 25c orange
- 162 50c black
- 163 1p dark blue
- 164 2p dark blue
- 165 5p rose
- 166 10p brown

Variety: vertical pair imperforate between.

167 1c brown

December, 1894.

Provisional issue.

11 centavos stamps of the preceding issue surcharged with new value in black.



Perforated 12.

168 1c on 11c vermilion, black surcharge.

Varieties:

a. "CCENTAVO."

169 1c on 11c vermilion, black surcharge

b. "CENTAVO."

170 1c on 11c vermilion, black surcharge

c. Quod below E and N of CENTAVO.

171 1c on 11c vermilion, black surcharge

January 1st, 1895.

I. Provisional issue.

Typographed on white wove paper. Portrait of ex-President Ezeta. The portrait is obliterated by the coat of arms of Salvador. Size 19x23½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 172 1c brown, green surcharge
- 173 2c dark green, blue surcharge
- 174 3c brown, brown surcharge
- 175 5c blue, brown surcharge
- 176 10c orange, brown surcharge
- 177 12c claret, brown surcharge
- 178 15c vermilion, brown surcharge
- 179 20c yellow, brown surcharge
- 180 24c purple, black surcharge
- 181 30c deep blue, blue surcharge
- 182 50c red, brown surcharge
- 183 1p black, brown surcharge

These stamps were engraved during the administration of President Ezeta, but by order of the new government a new set of stamps was prepared; however, for fear that these should not be ready in time, the series with the head of President Ezeta was surcharged with the coat of arms and sold for a few days at the beginning of 1895.

II. Regular issue.

Typographed on white wove paper, a different design for each value. Size 19½x23½ mm.





Perforated 12.

- 184 1c slate brown
- 185 2c dark green
- 186 3c brown
- 187 5c blue
- 188 10c orange
- 189 12c red
- 190 15c vermilion
- 191 20c dark slate green
- 192 24c mauve
- 193 30c deep blue
- 194 50c rose red
- 195 1p black

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1887.

Lithographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 12.

- 301 25c orange

ENVELOPES.

July, 1887.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner and the word "PROVISIONAL" printed in black above the stamp on the 5c and 10c envelopes.



I. White wove paper.

1° Size 143x81 mm.

- 351 5c ultramarine and black
- 352 10c red and black
- 353 11c lilac
- 354 11c blue lilac

2° Size 152x86 mm.

- 355 10c red and black
- 356 11c lilac
- 357 11c blue lilac

3° Size 151x115 mm.

- 358 11c violet

4° Size 123x95 mm.

- 359 11c lilac

5° Size 146x90 mm.

- 360 10c lilac

II. White laid paper, colored inside.

Size 143x81 mm.

- 361 5c ultramarine and black, inside blue
- 362 5c ultramarine and black, inside rose
- 363 5c ultramarine and black, inside green
- 364 5c ultramarine and black, inside yellow
- 365 5c ultramarine and black, inside lavender
- 366 5c ultramarine and black, inside ochre
- 367 5c ultramarine and black, inside violet
- 368 10c red and black, inside blue
- 369 10c red and black, inside rose
- 370 10c red and black, inside yellow
- 371 10c red and black, inside violet
- 372 11c yellow, inside blue
- 373 11c gray lilac, inside violet
- 374 11c gray lilac, inside rose
- 375 11c gray lilac, inside blue

Varieties:

- a. Without stamp, but "PROVISIONAL" printed in the correct place.
- 376 black, inside lavender
- b. Double impression of "PROVISIONAL."
- 377 5c ultramarine, inside violet

III. Yellowish white laid paper.

Size 143x110 mm:

- 378 5c ultramarine and black
- 379 10c red and black

IV. White wove paper.

1° Size 137x106 mm,

- 380 10c red and black

- 2° Size 152x122 mm.
 381 11c gray lilac
 382 11c lilac

V. Orange wove paper.

- 1° Size 137x106 mm.
 383 10c red and black
 2° Size 143x110 mm.
 384 10c red and black

VI. Cream wove paper.

- Size 137x106 mm.
 385 11c lilac

VII. Yellow laid paper.

- 1° Size 137x78 mm.
 386 5c ultramarine and black
 2° Size 112x73 mm.
 387 5c ultramarine and black
 1887.

Same type as preceding issue, but printed in a different color.

White laid paper.

- 1° Size 137x105 mm.
 383 11c olive yellow
 2° Size 146x82 mm.
 389 11c olive yellow
 1888.

Envelopes of the preceding issues embossed on flap "CONTAD. MYOR. 5(10 or 11)c."

I. White laid paper.

- 1° Size 143x81 mm.
 390 5c ultramarine and black
 391 10c red and black
 392 11c lilac and black
 393 11c olive yellow
 2° Size 143x110 mm.
 394 10c red and black

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 395 10c red and black
 3° Size 152x122 mm.
 396 10c red and black
 4° Size 146x82 mm.
 397 11c olive yellow

II. White laid paper, colored inside.

- Size 143x81 mm.
 398 5c ultramarine and black, inside blue
 399 5c ultramarine and black, inside rose
 400 5c ultramarine and black, inside green
 401 5c ultramarine and black, inside yellow
 402 5c ultramarine and black, inside lavender
 403 5c ultramarine and black, inside ochre
 404 5c ultramarine and black, inside violet
 405 10c red and black, inside blue
 406 10c red and black, inside rose
 407 10c red and black, inside green
 408 10c red and black, inside yellow
 409 10c red and black, inside lavender
 410 10c red and black, inside ochre
 411 10c red and black, inside violet

- 412 11c olive yellow, inside blue
 413 11c olive yellow, inside rose
 414 11c olive yellow, inside green
 415 11c olive yellow, inside yellow
 416 11c olive yellow, inside lavender
 417 11c olive yellow, inside ochre
 418 11c olive yellow, inside violet

January, 1889.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner.



I. White wove paper.

Size 160x90 mm.

- 419 5c blue

II. Amber laid paper.

Size 150x85 mm.

- 420 5c blue

III. Blue laid paper.

Size 160x90 mm.

- 421 5c blue

December 3d, 1889.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on wove paper.



I. White paper.

Size 160x90 mm.

- 422 5c blue
 423 10c red
 424 11c yellow
 425 20c rose
 426 22c yellow

II. Amber paper.

Size 160x90 mm.

- 427 5c blue
 428 10c red
 429 11c yellow
 430 20c rose
 431 22c yellow

III. Blue paper.

Size 160x90 mm.

- 432 5c blue
- 433 10c red
- 434 11c yellow
- 435 20c rose
- 436 22c yellow

IV. Cream paper.

- 437 5c blue
- 438 10c red
- 439 11c yellow
- 440 20c rose
- 441 22c yellow

January 1st, 1891,

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on wove paper.



I. Amber paper.

1° Size 150x85 mm.

- 442 1c lilac
- 443 2c red

2° Size 160x90 mm.

- 444 5c brown
- 445 10c green
- 446 11c orange
- 447 20c carmine
- 448 22c brown

II. White paper.

1° Size 150x85 mm.

- 449 1c lilac
- 450 2c red

2° Size 160x90 mm.

- 451 5c brown
- 452 10c green
- 453 11c orange
- 454 20c carmine
- 455 22c brown

III. Salmon paper.

1° Size 150x85 mm.

- 456 1c lilac
- 457 2c red

2° Size 160x90 mm.

- 458 5c brown
- 459 10c green
- 460 11c orange
- 451 20c carmine
- 462 22c brown

IV. Blue paper.

1° Size 150x85 mm.

- 463 1c lilac
- 464 2c red

2° Size 160x90 mm.

- 465 5c brown
- 466 10c green
- 467 11c orange
- 468 20c carmine
- 469 22c brown

January 1st, 1892.

Stamp typographed with embossed center, in upper right corner, on wove paper.



I. White paper.

Size 152x90 mm.

- 470 1c green

II. Blue paper.

Size 152x90 mm.

- 471 5c blue

Variety: Salmon laid paper.

- 472 5c blue

III. Amber paper.

Size 152x90 mm.

- 473 10c carmine
- 474 20c orange

Varieties:

a. Without embossing.

- 475 10c carmine

b. Center inverted.

- 476 10c carmine

IV. Salmon paper.

1° Size 152x90 mm.

- 477 11c brown

2° Size 160x90 mm.

- 478 22c dark blue

January, 1893.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on blue wove paper.



Size 160x91 mm.

- 479 1c blue

- 480 3c purple
 481 5c deep brown
 482 10c chocolate
 483 11c vermilion
 484 20c green
 485 22c carmine

January 1st, 1894.

Stamp typographed, with centre embossed, in upper right corner on white wove paper.



1° Size 153x88 mm.

- 486 1c brown
 487 3c rose
 488 5c brown

2° Size 152x91 mm.

- 489 10c mauve
 490 11c red
 491 20c deep blue
 492 22c sea green

December, 1894.

Provisional issue.

11c envelopes of the preceding issue surcharged with new value in black.



White wove paper.

Size 158x91 mm.

- 493 2c on 11c red, black surcharge

January 1st, 1895.

Stamp typographed, with center embossed, in upper right corner on white wove paper.



- Size 158x91 mm.
 494 1c olive
 495 3c slate green
 496 5c blue
 497 12c lilac brown
 498 15c vermilion

WRAPPERS.

December 3d, 1889.

Stamp same type as envelopes of corresponding date, embossed on wove paper.

I. Blue paper.

Size 195x260 mm.

- 601 3c brown
 602 6c brown
 603 12½c brown
 604 25c brown

II. White paper.

1° Size 195x260 mm.

- 605 3c brown
 606 6c brown

2° Size 198x294 mm.

- 607 12½c brown
 608 25c brown

January 1st, 1891.

Stamp same type as envelopes of corresponding date, typographed on salmon wove paper.

Size 210x265 mm.

- 609 2c red
 610 3c dark blue
 611 6c green
 612 12½c brown

January 1st, 1892.

Stamp same type as envelopes of same date typographed, with center embossed, on blue wove paper.

1° Size 150x295 mm.

- 613 2c brown

2° Size 165x254 mm.

- 614 3c brown

3° Size 172x254 mm.

- 615 6c brown

4° Size 140x303 mm.

- 616 12½c brown

January, 1893.

Stamp same type as envelopes of corresponding date, typographed on blue wove paper.

Size 204x265 mm.

- 617 2c red
 618 3c purple
 619 10c brown
 620 11c vermilion

January 1st, 1894.

Stamp same type as envelopes of corresponding date, typographed, with center embossed, on white vertically laid paper, batonné horizontally.

Size 168x252 mm.

- 621 2c deep blue

- 622 3c rose
- 623 10c mauve
- 624 11c red

January 1st, 1895.

Stamp same type as envelopes of corresponding date, typographed, with center embossed, on blue wove paper.

- Size 170x255 mm.
- 625 2c green
 - 626 3c brown
 - 627 4c blue
 - 628 6c rose

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this country.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

ТИХВИН. (Novgorod.) Continued.

1876.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22 mm.



9 5k blue

End 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19x24 mm.



- a. The shield is white.
- 10 5k pale blue and black
- 11 5k dark blue and black
- b. The ground color covers the shield.
- 12 5k blue and black
- 13 5k dull red and black

August, 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 26x30 mm.



- 14 5k black on magenta
- Same on colored cardboard.
- 15 5k black on magenta
- Same on colored laid cardboard.
- 16 5k black on magenta

May, 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 17 5k black on light blue

1885.

Same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

- 18 5k black on dark blue

March, 1887.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x24 mm.



- 19 5k black on salmon
20 5k black on pink

September, 1887.

Same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

- 21 5k black on purple

February 9th, 1888.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 19½x25 mm.



- 22 5k red, blue and black on salmon
September, 1888.

Same, color changed.

Perforated 11¼.

- 23 5k red, blue and black on green

August 13th, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19½x25 mm.



- Perforated 10.
24 5k silver, gold, blue, red and black
July 1st, 1890.

Same, colors changed, the red and blue are
substituted one for the other, the figures 5
are gold in-tead of white.

Perforated 10.

- 25 5k silver, gold, red, blue and black

End 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x25 mm., dated 1891.



- Perforated 12.
26 5k gold, silver, red, pale blue, blue
and black

Variety: The blue color is omitted, the
laurel wreath at top is therefore missing

- 27 5k gold, silver, red, pale blue and
black

August, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x25½ mm., dated 1892.



- Perforated 12.
28 5k gold, silver, red, blue and black

February, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,

size 20x25½ mm., dated 18⁹²/₉₃



- Perforated 10.
29 5k gold, silver, green, pale blue and
black

End 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 39½x28 mm., dated 1893.



Perforated 10.
30 5k gold, silver, green, salmon and black

End 1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm., dated 1894.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
31 5k blue and green

ТИРАСПОЛ. (Cherson.)

1873.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter $31\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 5k blue

April 26th, 1879.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 24×43 mm.



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

2 5k gold, green, vermilion, yellow and black

Variety: Unperforated.

3 5k gold, green, vermilion, yellow and black

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter $31\frac{1}{2}$ mm., no value indicated.



51 (no value), vermilion

ТОРОПЕТЗ. (Pskoff.)

1871,

Black hand stamp, size $27 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm., printed on flap, no value indicated, the size of the envelope alone shows the difference in value, the 10k envelopes are cut out with scissors.



- 1 no value (5k) black on greyish laid paper, size 144x109
- 2 no value (10k) black on greyish wove paper, size 184x117 mm.
- 3 no value (10k) black on brownish wove paper, size 184x117 mm.

Varieties:

- a. Inverted stamp.
 - 4 no value (5k) black on greyish laid paper, size 144x109 mm.
 - 5 no value (5k) blue on greyish laid paper, size 144x109 mm.
 - 6 no value (10k) black on greyish wove paper, size 184x117 mm.
 - b. Stamp printed on lower flap.
 - 7 no value (5k) black on greyish laid paper, size 144x109 mm.
- Suppressed in 1878.

ТОТМА. (Vologda.)

January 1st, 1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 25½x34½ mm.



Perforated 11.

- 1 3k red, yellow, blue, gold and black

ТSCHEMBAR, (Penza.)

May 1st, 1874.

Color on white wove transparent paper, lithographed, size 17x23½ mm.



- 1 5k green and black
 - Same on yellowish parchment paper
 - 2 5k green and black
- End of 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17x22½ mm., solid colored ground.



Perforated 12½.

- 3 5k olive green and black
- March 20th, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17x22½ mm., ground formed of a network of colored lines.



Perforated 12½.

- 4 5k green and black
- November, 22d, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x26 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 5 5k yellow, green, blue and black

ТSCHERDINA. (Perm.)

January 1st, 1889.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 16x24½ mm.



Perforated 11½.
 1 2k black on rose
 May, 1889
 Color on colored wove paper, lithographed,
 size 17x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.
 2 2k blue on light pink
 1890.
 Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed,
 size 19x26 mm.



Perforated 12½.
 3 2k red
 End 1890.
 Same, on colored wove paper.
 Perforated 12½.
 4 2k red on lilac
 April, 1891.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 19x26 mm., similar to previous issue but
 ornament under bottom label suppressed and
 outer line added.



Perforated 11½.
 5 2k red
 End 1892.
 Same, color changed.
 Perforated 11½.
 7 2k green

December 7th, 1893.
 Same color changed.
 Perforated 11½.
 8 2k grey
 February 8th, 1894.
 Same, color changed.
 Perforated 11½.
 9 2k golden yellow
 1895.

Color on thin white wove paper, same
 design as previous issues, but the size in-
 creases with the value, being 17½x24 mm.
 for the 1k, 19x26 mm. for the 2k, 20½x28
 mm. for the 3k and 22½x32 mm. for the
 10k.

Perforated 11.
 10 1k brown
 11 2k violet
 12 3k blue
 13 10k pink

TSCHEREPOVETZ. (Novgorod.)

1869.
 Color on thin yellowish wove paper, litho-
 graphed, size 22x28½ mm.



1 3k dark blue
 1874.
 Same, on thin white wove paper.
 2 3k blue
 Same, on thick white wove paper.
 3 3k blue

1878.
 Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
 size 21½x29 mm, similar to previous issue
 but central and corner figures of value are
 thinner.



4 3k blue

April, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



5 3k emerald green

TSCHERKASS. (Don.)

1879.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 20×27 mm.



1 5k black on blue

TSCHERN. (Tula.)

1871.

Black and color on thin white cardboard,
hand stamped, size 25×31 mm.



1 3k black
2 3k greenish blue
3 3k blue on yellow (?)

The same hand stamp was used for all the
issues which can only be distinguished by
the texture of the paper.

1871.

Same, on thick yellowish wove paper.

4 3k black
5 3k greenish blue
6 3k blue on yellow (?)

1872.

Same, on thick white wove paper.

7 3k black
8 3k greenish blue

1873.

Same, on bluish wide quadrillé paper, lines
9 mm. apart.

9 3k black

1874.

Same, on bluish narrow quadrillé paper,
lines 4 mm. apart.

10 3k black
11 3k greenish blue

Variety: Black and blue stamps printed
together, *à la bête*.

12 3x3k black and blue

1875.

Same, on medium white wove paper.

13 3k black
14 3k greenish blue

1875.

Same, on white batonné paper.

15 3k black

Suppressed in July, 1876.

There are reprints printed in both colors
on the following thin wove papers, white,
bluish, pink and yellow, also on double lined
quadrillé paper. The print is much more
blurred and indistinct than on the originals.

TULA. (Tula.)

February 15th, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 5k red and blue
Same, pin perforated (with sewing ma-
chine).
2 5k red and blue
Same, rouletted.
3 5k red and blue

ENVELOPES.

March 12th, 1868.

White seal (diameter 31 mm.) embossed on upper flap; oblong hand stamp, size 30x10 mm, printed below on lower flap.



- 51 5k white, blue surcharge, on greenish wove paper, size 188x120 mm.
- 52 5k white, blue surcharge, on greyish wove paper, size 180x115 mm.
- 53 5k white, dark green surcharge, on greyish wove paper, size 180x115 mm.
- 54 5k white, blue surcharge, on yellowish wove paper, 185x120 mm.
- 55 5k white, blue surcharge, on white glazed wove paper, size 140x110 mm.
- 56 5k white, blue surcharge, on white glazed wove paper, size 140x80 mm.
- 57 5k white, blue surcharge, on white laid paper, size 140x80 mm.
- 58 5k white, blue surcharge, on white laid paper, size 140x65 mm.
- 59 5k white, blue surcharge, on pinkish laid paper, size 140x110 mm.
- 60 5k white, blue surcharge, on pinkish laid paper, size 140x80 mm.
- 61 5k white, blue surcharge, on white glazed laid paper, size 140x110 mm.
- 62 5k white, blue surcharge, on thin white glazed laid paper, size 140x110 mm.

1876.

Same, but hand stamp is solid blue with white letters.



- 63 5k white, blue surcharge on white wove paper, size 185x120 mm.
- 64 5k white, blue surcharge, on yellowish wove paper, size 140x65 mm.
- 65 5k white, blue surcharge, on bluish laid paper, size 140x110 mm.

End 1876.

Same as previous issue, but hand stamp is black instead of blue.

- 66 5k white, black surcharge, on white wove paper, size 185x120 mm.
- 67 5k white, black surcharge, on greyish wove paper, size 185x120 mm.
- 68 5k white, black surcharge, on white laid paper, size 140x80 mm.
- 69 5k white, black surcharge, on white laid paper, size 140x75 mm.
- 70 5k white, black surcharge, on bluish laid paper, size 148x115 mm.
- 71 5k white, black surcharge, on pinkish laid paper, size 140x80 mm.
- 72 5k white, black surcharge, on pinkish laid paper, size 148x115 mm.

Variety: The hand stamp is inverted.

- 73 5k white, black surcharge, on greyish wove paper, size 185x120 mm.

THE HAWAIIAN 5c. BLUE, INTER ISLAND.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.



In the portion of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," which appeared in the *American Journal of Philately* for July, 1892, the Hawaiian type-set stamp 5 cents blue on blue paper, with "Inter Island" at the left side, was pronounced a fraud, for reasons which seemed good and sufficient. Following this, the stamp was dropped from the leading American and European catalogues and albums. In January, 1894, the editors of the *Journal* again referred to the subject, the remarks being called forth by a defense of the stamp by Mr. Walter M. Giffard, in his monograph on the "Postage Stamps of Hawaii." To this criticism, Mr. Thos. G. Thrum replied by a letter published in the *Journal* for August of the same year. Since that time the matter has been dropped, both sides being convinced of the correctness of their position and the error of the opposition.

I have always maintained the genuineness of this stamp and I hope now to set before your readers such facts as will confirm my position and restore this outcast to its rightful place in the esteem of collectors. For the sake of brevity I shall refer to this stamp as the 5 cents Inter Island. Although all the "numerals" were intended for the inter-insular postal service and most of them bear the words indicating this, the 5 cents in question is the only one of that value so marked, the other type-set 5 cent stamp having "Hawaiian Postage" on both sides.

Let us review what has been said for and against the stamp. The editors of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," gave a number of reasons for their rejection. They say—referring to the illustrations of eleven plates which accompany the article—that the lines of the 5 cents Inter Island differ materially from those of all the other plates, which agree almost exactly one with another. I have not measured the lines but should think it quite to be expected that they would disagree, in view of possible rearrangement and the use of different founts of type and rules. But I have found that certain defective lines in the 5 cents Hawaiian Postage stamps are repeated in those with Inter Island at the left. In number 8 in the plate of the former the thin inner frame line at the bottom has a defect, which is found in the same line in number 4 of the latter. Certain defects in the lines of the right lower corner of number 10 of the Hawaiian Postage plate are repeated in number 6 of the Inter Island plate. Irregularities in number 1 of the first type are found in number 5 of the second. In number 9, of both varieties, the ball of the central numeral is cut away on the lower side. Many other lines of these stamps agree but I have only quoted points which may be readily noticed. Some of these defective lines may be found in other plates of the Inter Island stamps. I therefore conclude that the 5 cents Inter Island were made from the 5 cents Hawaiian Postage. This may have been done by simply changing the words in the left hand panel and some of the letters of "cents," or the stamps may have been set up anew, using some of the old material. If the former be correct, the stamps were rearranged in the plate. Though I have a large number of these stamps in hand, I have not been able to make up complete plates of the two varieties and therefore have not attempted to determine if each stamp in one plate has a duplicate in the other. In fact, it would be very difficult to do this, since we are dealing with ordinary printer's rules, and only those with defects or marked peculiarities of dimen-

sions can be identified with certainty. As I have made no effort to get together specimens of other than the two 5 cent stamps, I have not studied at all Mr. Thrum's theory that the 5 cents Inter Island are errors, inserted by accident in the plate of the 1 or 2 cents with similar inscriptions. But at this time I believe the stamps are from a rearranging of the plate of the 5 cents Hawaiian Postage.

The second argument against these stamps is the variation in the letter "t" of "cents." It cannot be denied that this is a more perfect letter than any used in other plates of the numerals. But other letters of "cents" are also more perfect than in the stamps of previous issues. Careful examination of copies of these issues, especially the 5 cents Hawaiian Postage, shows that in many the letters of "cents" are much worn. What could be more natural than their renewal or that new type should be more perfect than old?

Another objection was that the paper differed from any used for the other numerals. When we consider the various qualities and numerous tints of white, gray and blue used for these stamps and the known fact that they, like the Guadalajara provisionals, were printed on ordinary letter paper, it seems to me we ought not to be surprised when the last paper differs slightly from that previously used. The final objection was "the absence of any necessity for the manufacture of a provisional stamp of the value of 5 cents, as the new stamps, which were printed by the American Bank Note Co., were received in 1866, and it does not seem likely that so small a supply was ordered that it had already run out in 1867." I think the writer has here been misled by an error in date, since he, in common with other cataloguers, gives the date of issue as 1867. I have evidence, to which I shall call attention later, that the stamps were used in 1866. From Mr. Giffard's book I quote regarding the 5 cents dark blue, portrait type :

<i>Date of Requisition.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Date of Delivery.</i>
April 26th, 1865,	200,000	August 31st, 1865.
May 30th, 1866,	150,000	August 16th, 1866.

I can only say that there is a possibility that a provisional stamp was needed and issued before the filling of the second requisition, and it is my belief that such was the case.

Having finished with the arguments, let us consider the evidence of the stamps themselves. I have before me as I write a number of cards on which I have arranged a quantity of stamps, kindly loaned me by friends and from my own collection. On card A I have stamps of dates near 1866. There are from one to five copies each of the 5 cents of 1853, the 2 cents lithographed, the 2 cents 1864, and of the numerals the 1 cent black on white, 2 cents black on gray, 5 cents Hawaiian Postage and three copies of the 5 cents Inter Island. All are cancelled by a lozenge of parallel bars, one of the earliest cancellations used in Hawaii. Some time ago Mr. H. J. Crocker sent me a copy of the 5 cents Inter Island having this cancellation, with it was the following letter.

MR. H. J. CROCKER.

Dear Sir :—The 5 cents Hawaiian Inter Island numeral stamp which I loaned you a few days ago carried a letter from Honolulu, written by Mrs. Whipple, the wife of an Episcopal clergyman at that point, to Mrs. R. C. Wells, Petaluma, this state, about twenty-five years ago. I purchased it from a Mrs. Elder to whom it was presented by Mrs. Wells. Mrs. Wells is still living at Petaluma, and Mrs. Elder is at present living in this city.

Yours truly,

JOHN S. INGLIS.

On card B is an envelope bearing a 5 cents Hawaiian Postage and a United States 5 cents, 1861-66. The former is cancelled with the lozenge of bars and both stamps have the San Francisco cancellation, a dated post-mark and a "killer," consisting of a circle of little rectangular blocks enclosing two smaller circles, the whole resembling a cog wheel. In addition the card bears a 5 cents Inter Island, showing part of this same "killer," which we may take as evidence that the stamp has passed through the San Francisco post office. I have also seen another copy of the stamp with the lozenge cancellation and part of the dated post-mark of the San Francisco office showing at one side. This is the property of Mr. J. M. Fletcher, who has had it in his possession for twenty years.

Card C shows an envelope with Hawaiian and United States stamps of the same issues and values as those on card B. On this envelope the "killer" of the San Francisco office is composed of four small concentric circles. Beside the envelope is a five cents Inter Island showing part of the same cancellation.

Card D is the most important of the lot. It has two copies of the doubted stamp on entire envelopes and three off the cover. All of them have a cancellation of three heavy concentric circles with a central dot. Mr. A. P. Silbernagle, from whom I have the envelope on card B, tells me he once had several copies of the 5 cents Hawaiian Postage with this cancellation. The first of the stamps on the original envelope is loaned me by Mr. F. P. Richardson. Besides the Hawaiian stamp is a United States 5 cents, 1861-66. The envelope has also the dated post-mark of Honolulu in red but has missed being stamped in San Francisco, though undoubtedly received there and delivered to the addressee. For the other envelope I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Thos. G. Thrum, of Honolulu, who values it so highly that only once before has he let it out of his possession. This stamp has once been cut from the envelope and with it a portion of the adjacent United States stamp. It has, however, been carefully replaced and the accurate union of the portions of the envelope and the United States stamp leaves no doubt that it now occupies its original position. This is the stamp to which Mr. Giffard refers in his book. Concerning it Mr. Thrum writes me: "This is only one of a number used by myself in mailing letters in 1866. Marrying the lady addressed the next year, the stamps I had used came handy for my collection. Under such circumstances you can see that it required no stretch of memory or imagination to recall where I got them."

Previous allusions to this particular copy have assigned it to family correspondence—a somewhat vague and unsatisfactory origin—and have failed to give any emphatic reason why Mr. Thrum should have charged his memory with its source. I trust Mr. Thrum will pardon my quoting these intimately personal details. I plead, as my excuse, their pertinence to the subject and value as evidence, this being, so far as I am aware, the only copy on the original envelope with a known history.

Some time ago Mr. F. O. Conant sent me an envelope bearing three copies of the 5 cents Inter Island, with the cancellation of circles, last described. I expected to have the envelope when writing this article but unfortunately it is loaned elsewhere. Mr. Conant sends me the following description of it, which agrees with my remembrance. "There are three Inter Island 5 cents and a United States, 1861, 5 cents. A red Honohulu post-mark (not on stamps), cancellation of concentric rings on Hawaiians and a dated United States post-mark over the United States and just touch-

ing one of the Hawaiians. No date in post-mark but there is a memorandum on the back of envelope, 'Rec'd —, 1866. Ans. — —.' I believe 1866 is correct, or one year earlier than the date usually given for these stamps. The United States post-mark is some town in Oregon."

It is worth noting that Mr. Conant's envelope bears triple postage for Hawaii, but only a single rate for the United States. I called Mr. Thrum's attention to this and he replied: "This is quite in accordance with the postal regulations between the two countries at that time, as is shown by the enclosed copy of post office notices from the government papers in 1860 and 1867." The extract referred to gives amounts of Hawaiian and United States postage to various points of this country, but prepayment of the United States postage was only compulsory in case of registered letters. "Thus," concludes Mr. Thrum, "a three rate letter, with United States postage only partially prepaid, is not to be discredited."

My last card, E, is of stamps on and off the envelope, with a cancellation similar to that on the stamps of card D, but having the circles broken at regular intervals.

This is the evidence I have to offer in favor of the 5 cents Inter Island, and I hope it will prove as convincing to others as it is to myself. From it I conclude: That the stamps were issued in 1865 and not, as usually given, in 1867. That they were a provisional issue, to fill a temporary shortage in that year. That they were made in the government printing office by a re-setting or rearranging of the plate used for previous issues of the numerals. And that genuinely used and postally cancelled copies exist.

In addition to the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned in the course of this article, I am indebted to Mr. Chas. Gregory, Mr. W. A. Cooper, Mr. W. J. Gardner and Mr. J. H. Makins for specimens of the stamp. My friends of the Pacific coast have been especially kind in seeking information for me. Mr. Cooper sent me his fine collection of numerals and much interesting material in the shape of letters with early Hawaiian post-marks, etc. Mr. W. M. Giffard, the well-known Hawaiian expert, has also assisted me. What I owe Mr. Thrum must be apparent from my frequent mention of his name.

When a man is wrong, the best thing for him to do is to stand right up and admit it, and we, therefore, as gracefully as we possibly can, must admit that we have been absolutely wrong in the theory advanced in our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors as to the genuineness of the above stamp. It will be admitted that the arguments which were brought forth at the time were strong enough to convince, in the absence of such material as Mr. Luff has been able to accumulate. The question, however, is now placed beyond all doubt, and we shall again place the stamp in our catalogues, from which it has been omitted for several years.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., L'D.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 252.)

1876-83. *Cost of French Postage Stamps.*

1876.	o f. 587	per 1000.	1880.	o f. 319	per 1000.
1877.	o f. 390	" "	1881.	o f. 277	" "
1878.	o f. 343	" "	1882.	o f. 276	" "
1879.	o f. 34?	" "	1883.	o f. 269	" "

The expenses of organization add to the cost price in the year 1876.

It is to be observed that the agreement with the Bank of France was prolonged three years, and expired on July 1st, 1880; at that time the plant was redeemed by the State, and the Postal Administration thenceforth manufactured the postage stamps, postal cards, etc., in the workshops of the Rue d'Hauteville.

The gradual decrease in the cost price of the stamps was considered as a success; but it would appear that a little less economy and a little more artistic execution would be more becoming to a country like France. We will point out the cause of this parsimony.

1877-79. *Mr. Riant, General Manager.*

The investigations and the reports of the General Managers who had succeeded one another in the Postal Administration were unanimous in showing that for a concern so vast and of so capital a utility for the public and for business, the resources, that is to say, the staff, the plant, the premises and the budgetary credits for all these became year by year more sadly insufficient.

A comparison with foreign countries was far from showing to our advantage, though the postage on letters was much lower.

In France, as we have already had occasion to say, the Post Office has always been considered much more as a fiscal resource, on which all budgets relied, than as the most urgent of the public services.

Mr. Riant, in a double report, gave the most striking details; he showed for example that in Paris alone, during the decade from 1866 to 1877, the circulation of letters, newspapers, etc., had increased in the proportion of 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that in the same time the increase of the staff had been only 22 per cent.

We must remark that in 1866, Mr. Vandal, General Manager of the Imperial Post Office, had made a report calling attention to the disproportion then existing between the development of the postal service and the ridiculous number of employees, the worst paid of the whole administration.

In 1877, there were in Paris 2,473 agents, whilst in London there were 10,380—5,500 in the General Post Office alone.

In spite of her adherence to the treaty, of Berne, France was unable, for lack of premises and staff, to organize the parcels post service.

During this period the articles admitted for transmission without payment increased in a disquieting proportion and hindered the service; during the year 1873, the postal administration had carried four million kilograms of administrative letters and packets, forming fifty-five to sixty millions of articles, which, if paid for, would have produced more than forty millions of francs.

The increase of credits asked for by Mr. Riant could not be considered by the Parliament, the Cabinet presided over by General Rochebouet having carried the General Manager with it in its fall.

1879-85. *Mr. Adolphe Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*

The postal service had been considered so thoroughly a fiscal department that it had always been connected with the Treasury Department, whereas the telegraphs, for political reasons, belonged to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Cochery obtained the organization of a separate department of Posts and Telegraphs.

The position of General Manager having been suppressed on the 27th of December, 1877, Mr. Cochery succeeded Mr. Riant at first with the title of Sub-Secretary of the Treasury. He was appointed Minister on the 5th

of February, 1879, and in this high position he displayed remarkable activity.

The limits of our special investigation do not allow us to follow the gigantic enterprise of Mr. Cochery, definitely uniting the Post Office and the Telegraphs, reforming everywhere, improving the painful situation of the staff, organizing the postal savings bank, completing the pneumatic network in Paris, creating the service of postal packets, etc., etc.

Sometimes, however, this energy went a little too far, at least in that which concerns postage stamp collectors.

1880-82. *The washing of postage stamps again.*

We have already seen that in 1863 the postal authorities had been exercised over the harvesting of old postage stamps which was carried on, so it was said, for the benefit of good works that were recognized to be chimerical. But it had been fully proved that the object of this immense harvest, which had at that time already formed an important business, was simply to discover among the large number those French or foreign stamps which were sought after by collectors.

This explanation was too simple; that which left it to be supposed that offices existed where the washing of postage stamps was carried on on a large scale was much more attractive to the general public and the newspapers did not fail every two or three years to re-edit this old story.

It came to pass that in 1880 it was pretended that statistics proved the number of simple letters to be superior to the number of stamps of fifteen centimes sold.

Statistics do not always foresee everything; in fact, that is their capital defect; in this case it was forgotten that very often letters were prepaid with three 5 centimes stamps, especially after the first of January.

The Minister of Posts had inquiries made, secretly at first, and his agents, who knew him to have but little patience, at once raked up the antiquated fable of the washing of stamps by collectors.

This question soon got abroad and, unfortunately, the fable gained credence. For two years, the press was unanimous in overwhelming stamp dealers, religious orders, etc., with reproaches. *Le Petit Journal* alone accepted our replies to all these attacks; they appeared in three long articles, which somewhat arrested the fury of our enemies.

Nevertheless, the stamp dealers and some collectors were watched. Two Italians, Messrs. Gelli & Tani, who sold stamps in their apartment in Paris, were one day arrested and saw all their goods seized, together with their correspondence and books, because they had received from abroad a case full of old stamps. They were released the same evening, but all their stamps were retained and examined microscopically by the porters at the Prefecture of Police, who had a great deal of trouble with this new work.

With the cancelled stamps there was no difficulty. They were thrown into a heap. But the new? How was it to be known whether they had been washed or not? One zealous individual showed the doubtful ones to his laundress, another came to ask our advice about Italian stamps in relief, perforated, new and in entire sheets.

After a month of anguish, Messrs. Gelli & Tani regained possession of their stamps and correspondence in which nothing suspicious had been found; everything was in a fine state of disorder.

Some time afterward, we learned that severe measures were about to be taken against all the stamp dealers and the principal collectors; we hurried to a deputy, who was a customer of ours, and he gave us a letter of introduction to the Minister.

Mr. Cochery received us harshly, affirming that he had proofs of the

complicity of collectors in the frauds, which he was determined to put down at all hazards.

In vain we offered to conduct an employee of the Minister's cabinet at once, first of all to our own place, where we would have explained to him the working of our business in its minutest details, then to other dealers, to collectors and even to the religious orders where stamps are collected.

It might have been easy to understand that having passed from hand to hand without finding a use or purchaser, the old postage stamps ended by being given to religious houses, that there they were sorted by competent persons and that the stamps which could be sold to collectors—very numerous in every country—formed the remunerative part of this work, the profit on this going to the benefit of works of charity. That other and commoner stamps are reserved for people of leisure who amuse themselves by papering the walls of rooms and forming pictures, etc., with them; finally, the commonest stamps, which are considered as waste, are destroyed. It was useless to search any further; we gave our guarantee that nothing would be found.

We remarked to Mr. Cochery that the washing of postage stamps on a large scale seemed to us to be impossible, considering the time that would be required for the work of choosing the stamps, washing them, regumming them *one by one* and, especially, the difficulty of disposing of this fraudulent product.

Mr. Cochery would listen to nothing, for statistics, the reports of chemists and of various prefects and lastly the campaign of the principal newspapers had given him an unalterable conviction on the subject.

However, he softened a little when, taking out a memorandum which we had already produced at the time of the competition in 1875, we gave him the history—with documents in support—of all that had been tried abroad to prevent the counterfeiting and re-use of cancelled stamps; we informed him of real and daily frauds, and we demonstrated to him that the safety basis of the French stamps, formed by a uniform lithographic glaze, only served to prevent the cancelling ink from going into the paper.

Finally, handing him some foreign stamps recently imitated by photo-gravure, we predicted that French stamps would sooner or later be counterfeited by means of this process unless great precautions were taken at once—a prophecy the accomplishment of which was not long delayed.

Mr. Cochery, knitting his brow, said to us suddenly: "How is it that you know the strong and weak points of postage stamps; what singular interest has led you to study them in this way?" We had to repeat to him that from our business we had been occupied with stamps since 1860, that for the sake of collectors we were constantly on the watch for imitations; certain rare stamps selling for 100 francs, 1,000, 10,000 francs each, and even more than this, have always tempted the most clever counterfeiters; and that several times governments had done us the honor to consult us.

Mr Cochery then told us to send him a résumé of what we had told him, saying that he would appoint a commission by which we should be heard.

The commission was indeed appointed; on it were Messrs. Dumas and Naquet, well-known chemists.

We were waiting for them to do us the honor of calling us in order that we might explain the memorandum which we had sent, when the persecution recommenced. The long sought after establishment where old stamps were renovated had been discovered in Switzerland. The fuss in the papers began again and the Chief of Police came twice to our store; his visits were of the most courteous, he would not lay hands on anything and was satisfied with our explanations. As a matter of fact, it was on account of

our refusal to accept two francs worth of French stamps, the washed out cancellation of which could still be seen, that one of our correspondents in Lausanne, to whom they had been sold, had a wretched swindler arrested who had obtained a few francs in this way. We have preserved the correspondence in this matter, which, however, was not followed up.

On the 10th of January, the following letter was sent by Mr. Cochery to the Prefect of Police:

"I have repeatedly been exercised over the immense agglomerations of used postage stamps which certain business men collect or have collected on various pretexts. The religious communities are reputed to be the most important places of concentration, and, quite recently, the Prefect of the Department of Haute Vienne, in a letter of which I enclose a copy, informed me of similar facts in his department.

"In accordance with the orders of your predecessor, whom I had notified of this matter, an inquiry was made in Paris, where several houses well-known to the police, do openly a vast business in cancelled postage stamps.

"This inquiry does not seem to me to have produced the results which we had a right to expect, and I beg you to have it taken up again as soon as possible.

"At this season of the year, after the considerably increased movement of correspondence, collectors set to work with redoubled zeal, and there are few families in which people are not requested to preserve the cancelled stamps for somebody or other.* All these collectors are, I know, unconscious of the object they are associated with, but this universal drainage is none the less a remarkable circumstance on which it is important to be definitely informed.

"I do not cease to give to the manufacture of postage stamps all the attention that it requires, so as to prevent the cancelled stamps from doing service again after having undergone a thorough washing; great progress has been made in this manufacture, but I am not yet able to guarantee absolutely that no fraud is possible in this respect; and it is of the highest importance that we should be informed as to the destiny of those millions of postage stamps accumulated by certain business men with a perseverance which is wholly inexplicable.

"Allow me to hope, sir, that you will give me all the assistance you can in this direction. For this purpose, I beg that you will be good enough to the inquiry made by your predecessor gone over again, giving the most formal orders that this inquiry should be such as to leave no further doubt with regard to the nature of the *interlope business* of buying for a low price postage stamps which have already served for the prepayment of correspondence. If the interests of the Treasury are not concerned in the question, it is of importance that this should be fully and clearly proven.

"Should the contrary be the case, we shall have to decide upon measures to be taken in common to put an end quickly to the postage stamp business."

We then had a pamphlet printed entitled: "The Truth About the Washing of Postage Stamps," which was sent to all the deputies, senators, journalists, etc. We very strongly demanded a serious and definitive inquiry, for it was not possible that honest citizens and a supremely innocent business should continue to be gratuitously discredited, this business

* We called Mr. Cochery's attention to the fact that he had on his desk a small bowl full of old stamps; he acknowledged laughingly that he was keeping them to please a child.

having been carried on in the most open way in all countries for more than twenty years already, and which brought large amounts to all the postal administrations, instead of injuring them. If forgers existed, let the police do their duty, but allow us to collect in peace, no law being able to prevent us.

1880. *Trial of the 1c. blue on white.*

In the course of the experiments made by the chemists to discover *discancellation*, many postage stamps received fancy cancellations, and lost their color through the chemical processes to which they were subjected.

A new obliterating ink was tried at the establishment of Mr. Cordier, Senator of the Seine-Inférieure; but it did not give a good result on the ordinary blue 15c. stamps. Some 1c. stamps of the blue color of the 15c. were then struck off specially; these stamps were not perforated, and their black cancellation was very clear.

The result of this anti-philatelic campaign was the obligation on the part of the employees of the Post Office to cancel stamps with the new ink of the administration; but this ink being very expensive, the employees got back gradually to that which they buy or manufacture themselves, which is simply soot, grease and oil.

Regarding the stamps sold in Paris during the Commune, one of our clients send us the following passage from the *Moniteur des Communes*, (Organ of the Government published at Versailles) of May 8th, 1871:

“STAMPS IMPOSED.

“M. Theiss is determined to sell his postage stamps. A new notice is issued to the tobacconists to furnish themselves with (read: *pay for*) a sufficient quantity of stamps from one to twenty centimes to supply the demand.

“He receives complaints at his hotel in the rue Jean-Jacques.

“*It is known that the stamps of the Commune are in the style of the Prussian stamps.* It does not recognize the stamps of the regular administration, because it did not find any at the Mint and because above all it wishes to create an income for itself.”

That is the way history is written. *Le Moniteur des Communes*, who knew what was what, pretended to confound the stamps of private officers, which in their summary composition somewhat resembled the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, with the stamps sold by the Commune. These last, as we have shown, were French stamps of the Empire, found at the Mint in a hiding-place, together with plates with the effigy of Liberty, from which the Communists made haste to have stamps struck off.



As a curious proof of the scarcity of stamps in the Departments during the Commune, we have seen the *quarter* of an 80 centime rose of the Empire, laureated, which had been used to prepay a letter bearing the date stamp: AMANCEY (Doubs), 15 AVRIL 71 and the small round stamp OR (origine rurale). The quarter stamp was very correctly cancelled with the diamond of dots having in the center the No. 75.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BELGIAN TELEGRAPH STAMPS AND
THE METHOD OF COLLECTING THEM.

(Continued.)

JULES BOUVEZ.

The royal order of November 15th, 1887, (*) which was carried into effect on the 1st of December of the same year, contains the following with regard to the rates on express postal despatches :

“ Express despatches will pay, in addition to the ordinary rate according to their nature, a special tax, payable in advance, of twenty-five centimes for the cost of carrying them to their addresses within the district of the postal or telegraph offices from which they are distributed, as this district is fixed by the rules of the administration.

“ For despatches to be taken outside of the local district, an additional tax will be charged calculated as follows : within three kilometers, 25c.; beyond three kilometers and within four kilometers, 50c.; beyond four kilometers and within five kilometers, 75c ; and for any greater distance, 20c. per kilometer or part of a kilometer in addition. This additional tax may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid or left to be paid by the consignee. In case of insufficient prepayment, the difference will be charged on delivery.

“ The prepayment of despatches should be made by means of postage stamps or other postal values exclusively.

A ministerial order which appears on the 20th of November, 1887, authorized, as a temporary measure, post-office employees to accept, but only on despatches found in the letter boxes, partial or total prepayment in telegraph stamps. The agents of the administration were, however, requested, each time that the opportunity presented itself, to call the attention of the public to the rule established with regard to the exclusive use of postage stamps for express despatches.

Such instructions were not of a nature to increase the circulation of objects prepaid by telegraph stamps, as will be easily understood, for each time that the sender of an express packet came to the windows he had to listen to the remarks of the employee. Therefore, the number of shipments prepaid in telegraph stamps was, from 1887 on, smaller and smaller.

Out of 28,275 articles sent by express during the month of December, 1887, there were about 275 partially prepaid in telegraph stamps. Out of 434,733 distributed in 1888, only 2300 were found. Finally, in 1893, the number was only 656 out of 1,004,322 objects.

These details will enable philatelists to appreciate the value, for a collection of postage stamps, of express envelopes and postal cards with telegraph stamps which have passed through the post in Belgium.

These entires are sought after at the present time as very rare, and speculators have so well understood this that they have endeavored to get collectors to accept cancelled telegraph stamps which have served for the payment of telegrams. These stamps—not attached to correspondence—which are to be found in large quantities in the stocks of dealers in the

*In the last paragraph but one of the article which we published on pages 450-51 of our September number, we erroneously gave September 15th, 1887, as the date of this order.

principal towns of Belgium, are easy to recognize ; they are all cancelled by means of a hexagonal date stamp, and have, moreover, a blue pencil mark which is made when the amount of the tax on the telegram is checked. All these stamps have been bought up at low prices by dealers acquainted with agents who have not scrupled to detach them from the telegrams before these latter were destroyed. These manoeuvres have had the result of lowering the value of certain copies of these stamps which were considered very rare, but which are really of value to collectors only when retained on express cards and envelopes which have passed through the post

We think it will be useful to close these observations with the following description of a fine collection of Belgian express entires which we had the good fortune to examine, and which should certainly be a model for all serious and advanced collectors to copy. For the chronological classification of these values, the collector rightly made use, (not of the years of issue of the telegraph stamps but) of the decisions which authorized their use for postal express purposes. In order to facilitate the study of them and catalogue them properly, we have given the date of the authorization for their employment before the description of the entires.

(1) May 1st, 1874. Express correspondence card with frame, arms, figures and lion, violet printing on buff, hexagon stamp 25c., dark green on white, portrait of Leopold II to the left.

(2) Feb. 25th. 1875. Express correspondence card without frame, with arms, figures and lion, violet impression on buff, hexagon stamp 25c pale green, same effigy.

(3) December 1st, 1887. Stamped envelope, small form, express, raised printing, effigy of Leopold II to the left, green on white, hexagon stamp 5c. black.

(4) December 1st, 1887. Express postal card with inscription, effigy Leopold II to the left, impression blue on violet and hexagon stamp 5c. bistre.

(5) December 1st, 1887. Express letter envelope, impression carmine on sky blue, effigy of Leopold II to the right, hexagon stamp 60c. olive.

(6) December 1st, 1893. Express letter card, effigy of Leopold II to the right, impression bistre on blue with Sabbatical label and hexagon stamps 10c. violet and 5c. bistre.

(7) December 1st, 1893. Express postal card, impression black on white, hexagon stamp 25c. yellow green, effigy of Leopold II to the left.

(8) December 1st, 1894. Express letter envelope, impression violet on blue, same effigy and Sabbatical label, hexagon stamp 1 fr. carmine.

This collection, which has the double advantage of uniting eight different entires with special stamps, would be quite complete if it included also the hexagon 5 fr. stamp of the 1872 issue on an entire. This value is still in use for payment of telegrams, but it has not so far been used for the prepayment of postal expressage, first, because it is found on sale only in offices of the first two classes and, secondly, because it would require a journey of 24 kilometers outside of the postal radius of the distributing office to justify an additional tax of 5 frs., which the sender has always the option of having charged to the consignee. There are in Belgium few localities far enough from a post office to require such a tax, and the possessor of the collection which we have just described understands this so well that he has given up all hopes of ever finding a Belgian entire with the hexagon 5 fr. stamp. However that may be, we hope that philatelists may

yet be able to obtain the set of postal express values, which are so far too little known and which constitute by themselves the whole history of the Belgian postal expresses.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 17th. October, 1895.

The sensation of the hour with us on this side is most unquestionably the New South Wales Official Postage Stamp Swindle. Major Evans was the first to get hold of the news, and like the keen philatelic journalist that he is, although he had put his *Journal* to press the immediately knocked off a special supplement of four pages to be inserted in the number. He boldly heads the news as it deserves to be headed, "The latest piece of Official Rascality." So that the MONTHLY JOURNAL has scored, what newspaper men on your side call "a scoop." This is how he makes his charge. "Taking advantage of the fact that the abolition of the use of stamps surcharged 'OS', from the commencement of the present year, caused an immediate demand for the stamps so surcharged, the Post Office Department commenced (or continued) the sale of these stamps to collectors; at first, we gather, unused and at face-value, but afterwards in sets, all neatly obliterated so as to represent *used* copies."

Then he gives a full list of the swindles, taken from an official circular. Added to this, he provides copious extracts from the Sydney newspapers commenting on the matter. And he winds up with a letter of complaint which he addresses to our Colonial Secretary. The following extracts will show that we do not mince matters on this side in the condemnation of bogus stamps, whether they emanate from our own Colonies or elsewhere, and I see no earthly reason why we should, nor do I know of any foundation for the suspicion that we are likely to do so, except the imagination of the editors of pettifogging journals hard up for copy.

To return to Major Evans. he writes the Colonial Secretary thus:

SIR,—I take the liberty of drawing your attention to a matter which appears to me calculated to bring discredit upon an important Public Department in one of our largest colonies.

I am informed that the Post Office Department of New South Wales is offering for sale impressions of certain postage stamps that are no longer in use or available for postage; that these impressions, or some portion of such impressions, have been printed since the stamps which they represent became obsolete; and that not only do these reprints, or posthumous editions, of obsolete stamps bear no indication of their real nature, but they are offered for sale obliterated in such a manner as to induce collectors of stamps to suppose that these identical specimens have actually been employed for postage.

Reprinting of obsolete stamps has taken place in various countries, but I would venture to point out that the selling of reprints that are not marked with any indication of their nature is a fraud of the same kind as the publishing of a reprint of an early edition of a book, without marking the reprint as such or putting the date of such reprinting upon the title page.

In this instance, however, the Colonial authorities appear to have gone a step further. I enclose a cutting from a Sydney paper, which shows that reprints are now being sold there with an obliteration, the effect of which is to entirely conceal their real character, and with the avowed object of making them more saleable to collectors. This, in point of fact, instead of being equivalent to selling Margarine without labelling it as such, is equivalent to deliberately labelling the Margarine as Butter.

I have been a Stamp Collector for some thirty-five years, and for the last five years I

have been Editor of a Magazine published by one of the principal English firms of Stamp Dealers; I am therefore, I think, in a position fairly to lay before you the views both of Collectors and of Dealers. Those collectors who prefer obliterated stamps to unobliterated ones, do so solely because they look upon the obliteration as evidence that the specimens have actually been used to defray postage, and that therefore they are original impressions and not reprints. No serious collector or respectable dealer has any objection to reprints being marked with the word "reprint," or in some other way so as to clearly show what they are; in fact, we should all be only too glad if all reprints were so marked.

But as to reprints circulated without that word, and when, in addition to the absence of any distinctive mark, the impressions are obliterated with a view to making them pass as "used," and therefore as original copies, I think that I am not going too far in saying that their sale is absolutely fraudulent.

I need hardly say that the S. S. S. S. has also taken up the matter warmly, and that the probable final result will be to considerably strengthen the power of collectors in their claim that the issue of postage stamps should be under more careful official sanction than it is.

After such an exposure of New South Wales official ways will any collector henceforward have any doubt in his mind that the Laureated Swindle was also an official fraud.

I have noted a disposition in some American journals to suggest all sorts of lack of courage to the S. S. S. S. Some say we are afraid to tackle our own colonies. The above is a reply to that fry. Others say we are afraid to be retrospective, and these latter do, no doubt, raise an important point. One New York dealer is not above urging the matter when he must know perfectly well that the sole and only reason is, that we should be asking from dealers a sacrifice that few could afford to make. It is all very well, and very easy, to write glibly of the way in which other people should be run into bankruptcy, but when you can face those parties with the question, "Will you make, or would you make, a similar sacrifice of stock?" they would probably shut up pretty quickly.

Now here is the whole matter in a nutshell. Up to the time of the formation of the S. S. S. S. what are now termed unnecessary or speculative issues were chronicled and sold with other new issues. The average collector, knowing no better, would have them and dealers in new issues had to keep them to answer the demand. Therefore the formation of the S. S. S. S. found many with large stocks of stamps that we proposed, as it were, to demonetise. Naturally they said to us, "If you will draw the line from the formation of the Society we will go in with you." It was a fair offer. It was as much as we could expect, for, even so, they stood to lose largely by the inevitable depreciation of their stock.

"Oh, but," say some very youthful ones, no doubt, "I would have snapped my fingers at them." But we did not. We wanted to make a powerful society with which it would be dangerous to play at speculative issues, and we have done the foundations, believe me.

Without the generous help of the dealers, Stanley Gibbons, THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L^D, Senf, and others, we should, as collectors only, probably have taken years and years to do what we have already done.

Already the power of the Society is such that more than one offending

state has approached it for a reversal of its decision. The other day I heard of a foreign official swearing like a trooper at the Society because it had practically stopped the sale of a certain commemorative speculation. We know that we have to walk warily, and that we shall probably make a few slips, but in the end we shall have done a grand work for philately.

— Even the Fates are favoring us, as may be gathered from the following bit of interesting news, published by the *Westminster Gazette*: "The recent issue by the Italian Post Office of special post-cards in commemoration of the taking of Rome promises to give rise to some little diplomatic friction between the Italian and Austrian Governments. The Austrian police have confiscated the post-cards at the frontier, and refuse to permit their circulation in Austrian territory. The Italian authorities have entered a protest against this action, claiming that the cards seized are in perfect conformity with international treaty, which forms the basis of the Postal Union, and that Austria has consequently no right to destroy them."

And this suggests that some day the S. S. S. S. may get a voice in the Postal Union Conference through some collector representative. Why not? If we will only hang together and take no serious notice of the sucklings who trot out their crude criticisms of matters they are not experienced enough, or old enough, to understand, we shall clear out the parasitic influences that prey upon collectors.

— The latest circular of the S. S. S. S. lists several commemorative stamps, Transvaal among the number, and quite rightly too. Very few if any of the commemorative class are likely to escape condemnation as unnecessary. Therefore I should advise collectors to pass such stamps by at all times and not waste their money on them. This said Transvaal commemorative issue was snapped up in three hours—a million and a half in three hours! Somebody will have burned their fingers over the spec.

— Talking of Transvaal I see some good people are running full tilt at further surcharging in that distant Republic. But it should be remembered that the supplies of stamps are printed in Holland by the Government printer, and that the flooding of population into the country is enough to upset the calculations of much more go-ahead folks than the Boers. At first it was stated that there were no varieties in the surcharges and there are no notable varieties, but there are a few minor ones. The "d" further apart from the "i" in "id" has been noted but it is wrong to say there is only one such variety on each sheet. There are two. Then the large stops after the "id" are sometimes round "•" and sometimes square "◻".

— The little business to which I referred in the last paragraph of my last letter, of one of our dealers catching another selling forgeries, has blown over, but not before an action at law had been commenced. They are still thirsting for each other's philatelic blood, and possibly they may find a way at each other's throats yet.

— The first part of the new and long expected work of the Philatelic Society of London, will probably be published in a few weeks, possibly in a few days. The illustrations will be very fine. The single stamp illustrations will be sprinkled about in the text, and the envelopes and post-cards only will be

done as full page plates. The first part will be priced, I believe at 10s, and will take all the colonies of Africa that may be included in the letters of the alphabet up to C. The second volume will be therefore by far the more bulky of the two. Only 500 copies will be printed, and those who take my tip to get their copies early won't regret it. As a speculation it will probably be a very popular work.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The appearance of the catalogues of Gebrueder Senf, Stanley Gibbons, Lt'd, and the SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., Lt'd, which are universally recognized as the standards, are important events in the philatelic world as they, in great measure, regulate the basis on which the entire business in postage stamps is conducted for almost a full year.

This position of authority has been acquired by these three firms after years of patient labor and it carries with it certain obligations towards the stamp collecting fraternity, which each should try, as far as possible, to satisfy. Our publishers are now actively at work on the 56th edition of their catalogue, advance sheets of which will have been distributed before the appearance of this number. They will welcome any fair and unbiased criticism that may be launched at their work, and they think it proper to present to the public some of the salient points of objections which they find in the catalogues of the two other firms which have just made their appearance.

CATALOGUE OF GEBRUEDER SENF, LEIPZIG.

The present edition is far in advance of any of its predecessors, both as to the matter and in regard to the quotations of value, but in the latter respect it still leaves much to be desired.

The illustrations are good and almost sufficient for the average collector and it appears that an honest attempt has been made to indicate to the collector all important varieties that exist. Perfection in this respect is impossible, but, we think that Messrs. Senf must come pretty near satisfying the general demand. While on this subject we must state that our coming edition will, like its predecessors, enter but slightly into this field, as these distinctions, in our opinion, cannot successfully be handled in a catalogue for general use, but find their proper sphere in a "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors."

In the matter of prices, we regret to say that our Leipzig friends are not deserving of unstinted praise. The valuations of old German envelopes and of very many unused old German stamps are ridiculously out of keeping with the market values.

In the German Philatelic papers we find numerous advertisements offering to pay five or ten times Senf's prices, or even more, for certain German stamps, and it seems hard to believe that so wide-awake a house could be so far behind the times in their knowledge of the ruling market values of the stamp of their own country.

In other respects the quotations are fairly well made, but British Colonies and United States stamps cannot be sought successfully at the figures quoted. The great trouble is that Messrs. Senf consume too long a time in printing their catalogue and as a result when "Z" is reached the quotations from "A" to "M" are about six or more months old, or in other words antiquated and unreliable.

CATALOGUE OF STANLEY GIBBONS, LT'D.

This firm has been the last to adopt the pocket size and it is to be regretted that, in the matter of appearance, no attempt has been made to equal its competitors. The letter press is very good, but the paper, while opaque, is too thin, the binding is very poor, and the illustrations simply vile. We hope that, in preparing their next edition, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Lt'd, will make a new appropriation and produce illustrations that look more like stamps than smudges.

The arrangement of the matter is generally good, but we must confess that an improvement is very much needed in some respects. Danish West Indies is still to be found, if one should happen to stumble across it there, under St. Thomas. As St. Thomas is only one island of the group there can be no reason for this departure from the generally accepted title. The French Colonies are still grouped under one head, while the states of the Colombian Republic are scattered all over the catalogue. In former times, when the various French Colonial possessions used the same series, and *occasionally* supplied an *actual need* by means of a provisional issue or surcharge, the stamps still remained those of the French Colonies. But now, when each possession has its own series, there is as much reason for grouping them as there would be for placing Natal, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Falkland Islands and Tasmania under one general heading.

As to the Colombian states, we think it essentially proper that they should be grouped under the general heading of Colombian Republic, as they are used at the same time as the stamps of the general government and merely supply the needs of interior correspondence. As well might the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp of Bogota be separately classed.

We also cannot agree with the policy of embarking in the field of minor varieties and limiting it almost exclusively to those possessed by the publishers of the catalogue. Collectors, in great measure, purchase these compilations not because they intend to purchase from the firm that issues the work, but to use as a general work of reference and such an arrangement as spoken of is simply misleading. The distinctions of shade are also arranged exclusively with an eye to sale and slight varieties noted for the purpose of obtaining a higher figure, while great differences are omitted in other lines.

The quotations are all the work of Mr. C. J. Phillips, a master in this branch, and, as a general rule, are an almost absolute guide to the market, *as it was time that they were made*. But, unfortunately, the catalogue has been in work about a year, and as a result it cannot, in many divisions, be considered as a guide to present values. The enormous advance, all along the line, in West Indian stamps, is not fully reflected and many stamps are now selling at auction for much more than the prices quoted.

In other respects the quotations are admirably done, except that the policy of pricing by one dealer's stock has led to very high quotations for hundreds of very common stamps. While, in some lines, the stock of Stanley Gibbons, Lt'd. will serve as a fair test of comparative rarity, there are many others in which they are entirely out of the direct line of supply and should guide themselves by the quotations of those better situated. We feel certain that these drawbacks will be overcome in future editions.

There are, however, two great objections to the method of pricing, and we believe that the majority of collectors would agree with use in hoping for a reform. In the first place, as has been stated before, collectors look upon the three standard catalogues as works of reference and not as the price lists of the three firms who publish them, and for that reason it is our

opinion that quotations should be given whenever a market value is fairly well established. In the catalogue under discussion many common and fairly common stamps are left unpriced, and the collector, naturally, is led to believe that the stamps are scarce.

In such lines Messrs. Gibbons may have no stock at the moment, but are likely to purchase a full supply within a week or a month. We fully agree with an English critic, we really forget who it was, who said that the standard catalogues should give quotations for all such stamps as the publishers were likely to obtain from time to time, even if they did see fit to omit prices on the great rarities for which no fixed market value can be stated. However, even in this field, differences should be made. Some rarities have a pretty well established market value and others have none. A Canada 12 pence can be valued just as accurately as a 7½ pence, but Alsace & Lorraine 5 centimes with inverted network, unused, will bring whatever the owner's fancy or the purchaser's anxiety may dictate.

The second objection, and a more serious one, is the general tendency to mark high prices for used specimens of obsolete stamps even when they are still good for postage. As an instance we may mention Falkland Islands and many of the latest issues of the obsolete Leeward Islands. Every Falkland Island stamp, except perhaps, the provisional ½d. of 1891 is still available for postage and it is simply absurd to quote a cancelled specimen as worth three or four times as much as an unused one.

As to the Leeward Islands our remarks are intended to serve as a general warning to collectors as a whole. *All of these stamps are still available for postal purposes and in most cases the old numbered cancelling stamps are still in use.*

Hence, a collector cannot tell, unless the stamp is on the letter and shows a date in the cancelling stamp of the receiving office, whether any particular specimen was used before 1890, when the general series for the Leeward Islands was introduced, or in 1895. Antigua is the only one of the five groups which uses date stamps exclusively and, even if the other islands should finally adopt the system, a high quotation for a used stamp would still lead to fraud. Under these conditions, while the thorough expert could distinguish a genuinely used specimen of the proper period from one cancelled to order at a later date, the general collector could not make such distinction. When stamps are uncurrent, a high catalogue quotation for cancelled specimens would be in order, if comparative rarity warranted it, as it would then become merely a question as to whether the obliterating mark is genuine or counterfeit. As a case in point we might mention such stamps as Bremen, Bergedorf, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, etc., etc.

The present edition of this catalogue is an entirely new departure for the publishers and, while congratulating them upon the success achieved, we hope that the objections raised by us will find due consideration in preparing the next.

BRITISH EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM. Compiled by S. C. Skipton and published by William Brown, Salisbury.

We regret that we are not able to make a thorough examination of this album, but a cursory view of it shows us that it is a work worthy of the highest commendation. It is certain that a great deal of care has been exercised in its production, and we find that almost all known varieties of

stamps of the British Empire are provided for. At the same time, we are rather in doubt as to whether the publication of such a work is practical, as it is arranged for advanced collectors alone, and advanced collectors, in our opinion, can never use a printed album of any kind. Fancy will often carry them in many directions which the compiler of an album cannot under any circumstances consider.

While the letter-press looks very clean, on account of the absence of illustrations, we nevertheless consider such absence a considerable drawback, as printed descriptions of designs of stamps are necessarily involved and do not present to the mind a concrete picture of the article described.

1896 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., LIMITED

While pursuing the general line and arrangement which was used in the two previous editions, the Album has been slightly simplified by the omission of some varieties not generally collected, making the work more satisfactory to the average collector. At the same time many countries have been amplified and all stamps issued up to September 1st, 1895, are provided for.

In the United States portion, in particular, many additions have been made, including the numerous varieties of the 1851 and 1872 issues; the new watermarked series of 1895 is fully listed as well as all the varieties of the triangles of the stamps of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

All stamps blacklisted by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps have been passed by and we sincerely hope that dealers and collectors, in the United States will generally support us in our attempt to make the new crusade effective. We feel convinced that the future of the stamp business is at stake in this matter and the terrible inundation of stamps issued for charitable and other less benevolent purposes, which has rolled in upon us during the past six months, proves that the concerted action for the elimination of these pests came none too soon. As a few we may mention the following, some of which have appeared and others of which are threatened:

Portugal, San Antonio. Italy; Capture of Rome. Greece; Olympian games. Belgium; Brussels and Liege series. Peru; Victory of Pierola. Uruguay; South African Republic introduction of postage stamps. Egypt

The general style in regard to paper, printing etc., will remain the same as before and its superiority to other Albums is so well recognized that a detailed description of these features will not be necessary.

We have for some time noticed a growing demand for an Album for United States stamps only and we shall meet this by a special Album for the stamps of this country, printed from the same plates as the International and containing spaces for all adhesives, envelopes, telegraph stamps and government revenues together with ample blank pages for locals and match, medicine and playing card stamps.

For full particulars, with prices and sample pages, apply to the publishers.

THE MARKET.

It is almost needless to inform our readers of the fact that never in the history of the postage stamp business has the tendency toward a rise been as marked as it is at present. The rage is for United States, British North American, European and British Colonial stamps, and at the present moment it is absolutely impossible to predict what figures will be reached in these directions during the coming year. At the same time, we must warn our readers against exorbitant prices asked for certain stamps the moment they go out of use, without any regard whatever to the stocks which may be in the hands of dealers as well as those in the hands of speculators. As a salient instance of this practice, we can mention the fact that a dealer in this country has recently advertised the Grenada 8d. at \$10.00 each, whereas, in our opinion, the stamp would be well paid for at \$1.00. We know of several parties who collectively hold between 2,000 and 3,000 of these stamps, and under these circumstances anything approximating the figure mentioned is simply absurd.

The catalogue which we are now preparing will reflect accurately the condition of the stamp market at the time of publication ; but, of course, it will occur that some stamps inside of six months or a year may advance 100 or 200 per cent. above our quotations. We can give no better idea of how stamps are selling at present than by quoting some prices obtained in England at auction sales.

Sale held by Cheveley & Co., Sept. 19th and 20th.

Switzerland, Vaud, 5c, on original,	£2. 4.0
Ceylon, star, perforated, 8d brown,	4. 10.0
Nevis, C. A., 6d orange,	1. 00
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4d yellow, unused,	3. 10.0
star, 1sh, violet rose, unused,	6. 10.0
6d pale green, unused,	2. 20
4d dark blue, unused,	7. 10.0
C. A., perf. 12, 6d yellow green, unused,	2. 15.0
" " " " used,	3. 12.6
St. Christopher, 1sh lilac, strip of five used,	7. 15.0
Nevis, 1sh yellow green, unused,	16. 00
lithographed, 4d yellow, unused,	8. 10.0
6d olive, unused,	11. 10.0
Dominica, C. A., 1sh lake,	5. 5.0

Sale by Ventom, Bull & Cooper, Sept. 24th.

Gibraltar, first issue complete, used,	4. 6.0
Heligoland, 1 and 5 Marks, on original,	4. 00
Hamburg, imperf., 9s yellow, used,	3. 10.0
Oldenburg, second issue, 1/3gr green, unused,	6. 6.0
Naples, 1/2t blue, arms,	19.00
1/2t " cross,	4. 15.0
50gr lake,	3. 00
Spain, 1852, 2r unused,	29. 00
1853, 2r "	12. 00
Switzerland, Neufchatel, 5c,	2. 8.0
Winterthur,	3. 3.0
Zurich, 4r black, horizontal lines,	21. 00

Tuscany, 3 lire yellow, small margins, but fine,	£39. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d brown, lightly postmarked,	17. 0.0
9d violet brown, superb,	7.10.0
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d red, very fine.	5. 5.0
Gambia, 1sh green, used,	1.15.0
British Columbia, 10c rose, perf. 12½,	3.10.0
\$1 green, perf. 12½,	3. 3.0
Canada, 7½d green, superb,	4. 8.0
Newfoundland, 6d orange vermilion, fine,	3. 7.6
Nova Scotia, 6d yellow green, fine,	2. 0.0
British Guiana, 1851, 1c magenta. on piece of original,	8. 0.0
4c blue, magnificent, on piece of original,	14. 0.0
Dominica, C. A., 1sh lake, used,	9. 0.0

We consider this a ridiculous price, as, as far as we are informed, these stamps are still available for postage and, therefore, a used copy should be worth no more than an unused one.

St. Lucia, C. A., 6d lilac, unused,	3. 5.0
1sh orange, unused,	8. 0.0
St. Vincent, star, 5sh,	25. 0.0
4d on 1sh vermilion, used,	10.10.0
Nevis, lithographed, 6d olive, used,	14. 0.0
C. A., 6d green, used,	11. 0.0
1sh violet, unused,	2.14.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh carmine and black, single lined border,	5. 5.0

Sale by Puttick & Simpson, Oct. 1st and 2d.

Oldenburg, second issue, ⅓gr, unused, O. G.,	7. 7.0
third issue, 1gr, the error "dritte," unused,	6. 6.0
Spain, 1853, 2r used,	6. 0.0
Switzerland, Basel, 2½r unused,	6. 5.0
Vaud, 4c, magnificent copy on original,	32. 0.0
Tuscany, second issue, 1 soldo, unused,	6. 5.0
Wurtemberg, first issue, 9k pink, unused,	20. 0.0
Ceylon, imperf., 1sh, unused,	21.10.0
Mauritius, 1d post paid, superb pair on piece of original,	24. 0.0
1d post paid, severed pair on piece of original, superb,	21.10.0
1d post paid, very fine, good color, large margins,	10.10.0
2d post paid, a superb block of 4 on piece of the original,	
magnificent margins, fine color and impressions,	210. 0.0
2d post paid on piece of original, fine copy,	29. 0.0
2d post paid, very fine,	10. 0.0
Canada, 6d purple, imperf., unused, very fine, no gum,	13.10.0
6d purple, perf., unused, O. G.,	13. 0.0
7½d green, unused, O. G.,	11. 0.0
10d blue, unused, O. G.,	11. 0.0
New Brunswick, 3d red, unused, no gum,	3.10.0
Newfoundland, 4d carmine vermilion, fine, on original,	7. 0.0
United States, 1855, 90c blue, unused,	4. 4.0
Nevis, 4d rose on bluish, unused no gum,	9. 0.0
6d gray on bluish, unused, no gum,	6.10.0
1sh green on grayish, unused, no gum,	4. 0.0
4d orange, engraved, unused, no gum,	3. 7.6

Tobago, 1880 issue complete, unused,	£4.12.6
Bolivar, first issue, 10c green, used,	6. 6.0
British Guiana, Provisional, 1c pink, unused,	18.18.0
2c yellow, roulettes at top and bottom only,	9. 5.0
4c blue, roulettes all round,	13. 0.0
South Australia, 1d green, imperf., unused, no gum,	7. 0.0
Sale by Ventom, Bull & Cooper, Oct. 9th and 10th.	
Spain, 1851, 2r unused, good margins,	28. 0.0
1852, 2r unused, " " "	22. 0.0
1853, 2r, very small margins,	8. 0.0
Madrid, 1 cuarto, used,	2. 2.0
3 cuartos, slightly cut into at top,	11.10.0
1865, 19c brown and rose, perf., unused, O. G.,	2. 2.0
Tuscany, 3 lire, no margins,	26.10.0
Naples, ½t arms, on piece of original,	16. 5.0
Switzerland, Geneva, 10c, severed and joined together,	9. 0.0
Hong Kong. \$10 rose, used,	2. 2.0
12c on \$10 rose, used,	1. 2.0
Lagos, 1885, 2sh 6d, unused,	4.12.6
5sh blue, unused,	6. 7.6
Newfoundland, 1sh orange vermilion, good margins all round.	28. 0.0
4d carmine vermilion, grand margins,	6. 0.0
1sh carmine vermilion on piece of original, good margins but unevenly cut,	21. 0.0
British Honduras, 6d yellow and 1sh gray, unused,	4. 4.0
St. Christopher, 1sh lilac,	1.18.0
St. Vincent, no watermark, 4d yellow, unused, O. G.,	3.10.0
1sh brown, unused, O. G.,	6. 6.0
1sh indigo, unused, O. G.,	5. 5.0
Star, 1sh rose red, unused,	4. 4.0
4d ultramarine, unused, O. G.,	2.15.0
1d on half of 6d blue green, fine, unused pair, O.G.,	10.10.0
4d on 1sh vermilion, used,	11. 5.0
5sh, O. G.,	17. 0.0
Nevis, 1sh yellow green, unused, O. G.,	16.10.0
lithographed, 4d yellow, unused, O. G.,	10. 0.0
6d olive gray, O. G.,	12.10.0
Crown and C. A., 6d green, unused, O. G.,	10. 0.0
St. Lucia, 1883, 1sh red brown, unused,	7. 0.0
Virgin Islands, Crown and C. C., 1d green, used,	2. 4.0

Another ridiculous figure for a cancellation which is still obtainable.

Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos green, defective,	6. 0.0
---	--------

We ourselves have been observing for some time the tendency to an enormous advance in the stamps of various countries and divisions of the globe, and during the past six months we have supplied ourselves liberally with this desirable material. We are now prepared to offer to our customers for the approaching season, outside of our regular stock, valued at about \$400,000, a splendid line of United States and British Colonial stamps, purchased at a cost of \$50,000 to \$75,000, and we can at present furnish about 85 per cent. of all stamps catalogued at \$50 and under. Of course, in many

cases our stock consists of only one or two specimens, and when they are gone it will be impossible to replace them. Collectors would do well to send us lists of wants in their specialties, and we shall be pleased to submit on approval to all parties known to us whatever we can supply in their lines. In some cases, the books containing certain stamps may be out at the time of receipt of the lists, but they will be filed in the order of their receipt, and the party first applying will have the first chance to purchase.

Our selling prices will be based entirely upon the new catalogue on which we are at work, and we wish it distinctly understood that we are selling at these quotations and have not made them for the purpose of buying. At the same time, we must state that our new prices are intended to serve as gauges for the value of stamps in good condition. Superb specimens in the matter of gum, color, or margins, and pairs, blocks, &c., are frequently worth far more than catalogue rates.

SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

The deluge of speculative stamps is assuming such proportions that we consider it worthy of a special heading in our journal. We are happy to say that the majority of prominent dealers are pursuing the same policy as the SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LT'D.; viz: To absolutely refuse to purchase or sell any specimens of stamps which are properly classed under this heading. We regret, at the same time, that there are a few prominent dealers who are unable to resist the temptation to make a few dollars profit even at the expense of all principle. In our opinion, the time will come when collectors will judge of the respectability of dealers by their regard for the interests of those who purchase from them, and we consider it the duty of every dealer of standing to aid the present war against unnecessary issues. If no stop could be put to the manufacture of stamps for sale to collectors only, what is now a study and a science would soon become nothing but a collection of pretty designs, and the result would be either that stamp collecting is relegated to boys entirely or else that serious collectors would confine themselves to old issues alone.

PERU.—Issue of September 10th, 1895, to commemorate the victory of General Pierola. We publish herewith the letter which originally suggested the idea of this issue and also the government order of July 9th, prescribing the regulations under which the stamps were to be sold. It will be seen that the only purpose of the issue is to replenish the empty treasury of the Peruvian post-office, and that the stamps were available for postage for only ten days—from September 10th to September 20th. An issue of this character is so absolutely ridiculous from the standpoint of the collector of postage stamps that no arguments are required in order to induce its rejection in toto.



POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LIMA, PERU, May 25th, 1895.

The postal administration under my direction has contracted debts with the navigation companies which effect the transportation of our mails to the United States, England, France and Belgium, and especially with the British Steamship Co. Our financial situation will hardly allow us to pay up these arrears and to pay the expenses of the mails at the time of their departure. As this situation may be prolonged, and it is nevertheless indispensable that our foreign postal service should be assured, I have the honor to propose to you, while waiting for peace to be assured in the interior, to create a new and extraordinary resource which would supply the need without any new interior tax.

This idea of not burdening our subjects with new taxes leads me to propose to you an issue of postage stamps, the number and duration of which should be limited.

Issues of this kind are of great importance to collectors of stamps in all countries who become purchasers of these labels; my administration is therefore convinced that 7,000 to 10,000 soles would be taken in in a very short time.

I therefore beg Your Excellency to authorize me, in view of the early inauguration of the new government, to create an issue of stamps destined to circulate for a single day and the number of which shall be limited. To the report I annex the design.

Respectfully awaiting your orders on this subject. I remain, etc.,
CAMILLO N. CARRILLO.

LIMA, PERU, May 25th, 1895.

In consideration of the report of the Director General of the Post Office under this date, showing that the debt contracted for the transportation of the mails cannot be paid at this time with the normal resources of the budget; considering that it is the duty of the government to fulfill its contracts; considering that it is desired to make a special issue of postage stamps limited in number and duration, an issue interesting to a great number of collectors and which will be taken up in a few days; and considering the financial advantages resulting from this *modus operandi*; in view of paragraphs 6 and 8 of the statute giving the right to the Director of the Postal Department to create types of vignettes for postage stamps and envelopes:

IT IS DECREED that, in conformity with the statute, the Director of the Post Office shall create such an issue, and that all the stamps not sold at the end of the period of limitation shall be incinerated. ESPINOZA.

LIMA, July 9th, 1895.

It being necessary to establish in advance the basis and form of the sale of the stamps commemorative of the period of peace begun on the 17th March last, and of the installation of the next government, it has been resolved:

1° On the 10th of September there shall be put in circulation in all the Republic the stamps which have been printed, in conformity with the supreme authorization of May 25th last, the types and colors of which are as follows: 1 centavo violet, 2 centavos green, 5 centavos yellow, 10 centavos blue, 25 centavos orange, 50 centavos indigo and 100 centavos red.

2° The sale of these stamps shall take place only on the 10th of September, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at 12 (midnight).

3° The stamps remaining in this city, in El Callao and neighborhood

shall be incinerated on the 11th of September at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the courtyard of the Post Office, according to the formalities of the law. The stamps remaining in the other towns of the Republic shall be packed up, sealed and waxed by the selling clerks and postmasters, and sent here by first mail, where they will be kept until all have come in from all parts of the Republic, and then they shall be burnt with the same formalities.

4° The correspondence which shall be deposited in the offices from the 10th of September until the 20th of the same month may be prepaid indifferently with commemorative stamps or with those now current. Beginning with the 21st, the commemorative stamps will no longer be available for the prepayment of correspondence.

5° The sale will take place in Lima at the General Post Office in seven salesrooms suitably distributed, in each of which stamps of only one value will be sold.

6° In the office where stamps are sold at present, correspondence will be prepaid, but no stamps will be sold.

7° These stamps will be sold also in other places in the town which the administration shall indicate in due time.

8° Copper money will be received only in payment of fractions in the rooms where stamps of 1, 2 and 5 centavos are sold.

9° Wholesale orders will be executed at the General Treasury of the Post Office in the order in which they are received. All orders above 5 soles will be considered as wholesale.

10° In El Callao the sale will take place in the building of the Administration, with the same formalities as indicated in the body of this decree for this city, the prepayment of correspondence being attended to by the present selling clerk.

11° In the other towns of the Republic, the sale of stamps and the prepayment of correspondence shall take place in the usual buildings.

12° The sale of commemorative stamps shall take place exactly on the day of the transmission of the supreme command, so that it is understood that if this does not take place on the 10th of September, the present decree is modified as to the dates and terms indicated so as to coincide with the day of the installation of the new government.

Communicated, registered, published and placed in the archives.

GREECE.—*Olympian Games Issue.* This issue of stamps is, in our opinion, to be placed in the same category as the special issue made in Peru, and we think that we will not bore our readers by presenting to them a full translation of the correspondence held on this subject between our publishers and the president of the Athens Philatelic Club. We would, however, call special attention to the second paragraph in the letter of August 4th, in which Mr. Sakkorrophos informs us that he is able to buy the entire supply of a certain value and obtain a monopoly for us. This will give some idea of how necessary this issue of stamps is for the postal purposes of the population of Greece.

ATHENS, July 23d, Aug. 4th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D., New York.

Gentlemen :—I have the honor to inform you that in a few days there will be an issue of stamps to commemorate the Olympian games that are to be celebrated in Athens next May.

Under these circumstances I hasten to inform you that I am able to

obtain for you as many of these stamps as you may desire at a price below that at which they will be sold at the post offices, that is to say, below their face value. I may tell you confidentially that if you are willing to invest from 20 to 25 thousand francs, I can buy you the entire issue of stamps of 1 centime (all the stamps of 1 lepton), of which you would have the monopoly. For the present, I cannot give you any fuller information. If, as I hope, you accept my offers of service, I beg you to let me know very promptly, by return of mail, if possible, so that we may have the time to agree definitely and in detail on the terms on which this operation shall be made. Should I not receive your reply within 45 days from to-day, I should be obliged to apply to some other firm.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D. M. SAKKORROPHOS.

P. S.—It is understood that I do not expect a commission from you.

NEW YORK, August 20th, 1895.

MR. D. M. SAKKORROPHOS, Athens, Greece.

Dear Sirs:—We received your favor of August 4th, and are greatly obliged for your offer to supply us with the Jubilee stamps to be issued in May next at a good discount from face value. However, the probabilities are that collectors in all Europe and America will absolutely refuse to purchase these stamps at any price, and we feel at present that we shall not purchase any more than one single set as a curiosity.

From the standpoint of philately, this particular issue to celebrate the Olympian games is too ridiculous to be mentioned, and we hope sincerely that collectors will be able to make it so unprofitable as to prevent any such abuse in the future. Governments of good standing should be ashamed of lending their names to issues of this character, and it is hoped that by the concerted exertions of stamp collectors and dealers in Europe and America other governments will be dissuaded from carrying into execution similar projects.

Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., L'D.

ATHENS, GREECE, Sept. 1-13, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., L'd, New York.

DEAR SIR:—It was with great surprise that I read your favor of August 21, in which you very severely condemn the issue of stamps in commemoration of the Olympic games which are to take place in Athens. You consider this issue as "simply too ridiculous to mention, and that a government of good repute ought to be ashamed to lend its name to an issue of this character."

These severe strictures must arise certainly from your not being well informed on the subject, and I am no doubt in part responsible for this, as I did not give you the necessary details. For this reason, I hasten to send you these details now, and beg you to have the patience to read them attentively.

It would be useless, I think, to dwell upon the importance of the institution of the Olympic games in the olden time, an institution which we are endeavoring to re-establish at the present time. What person, having an education even somewhat below the average, is ignorant of the influence of these games on the civilization of the Greeks, and, consequently, on modern civilization, in which Hellenic antiquity is one of the principal factors. It

was there, in the peaceful valley of Olympia, that human strength and beauty were celebrated, that the exercises of the body attained their complete development, for they were considered indispensable to every man. It was there that the greatest masterpieces of human genius were read and applauded. The Olympic games constituted the chronological era of the people of Greece. Finally, in this valley humanity began to appreciate the value of pacific victories and celebrate them to a degree that we could not reach at the present time. It is for this reason that the German government, a few years ago, after having obtained from Greece the permission to make excavations in this fertile valley, did not hesitate to spend several millions on this work, and that it considered as the greatest of its pacific glories that of having brought to light the sacred ruins of Olympia, and when the Hermes of Praxiteles emerged from these ruins it showed the world the type of perfect beauty, and its appearance produced throughout the world an unspeakable emotion * * * * *

But being neither desirous nor able to give you an idea of what these games were in the olden times, yet I have allowed myself to go beyond the limits which I had laid down for myself. I therefore come to the question of the re-establishment of these games. The proposition did not emanate from our country, but from the capital of European civilization. Persons in Paris, occupying distinguished rank from a social and scientific standpoint, and able to appreciate the exalted mission which these games had in the olden time, thought that their re-establishment would help to give new luster to the various bodily exercises and that this would furnish fresh points of concentration for universal peace, and this is the reason why those persons proposed the re-establishment of the games on an international basis and their celebration every four years in one of the principal cities of Europe or America, Athens to be the place of their first celebration.

All the gymnastic societies of France, Germany, England and the United States have given in their enthusiastic adhesion to this proposition. So far as the Hellenic government is concerned, in consequence of its present financial embarrassment it long refused to lend its aid in the celebration of these games. Fortunately, a few Greeks, with the Crown Prince at their head, undertook to subscribe the amount necessary for the realization of the project.

One generous donor contributed the sum of 500,000 francs for the reconstruction in marble of the seats of the ancient stadium, unique in the world, which can easily hold over 70,000 spectators.

It was then that the Greek government, which so far had never made any issue of commemorative stamps, although it has had to celebrate anniversaries of considerable importance, consented to issue such stamps as a souvenir of the celebration of the first Olympian games, rightly considering this anniversary as an international event.

The Hellenic government has not, like some other states, proceeded to issue these stamps as a speculation, but to help the commission of the Olympian games, which has to go to considerable expense in order to give new luster to these festivities.

After this explanation, which can, however, give but a faint idea of what the solemnities of next year will be, it seems to me that you will recognize that, with the exception of the commemoration of the discovery of America, none of the events which have given rise to special issues of stamps can be compared with that of the re-establishment of the Olympian games.

In closing, gentlemen, I will remark that, according to very precise in-

formation, the stamps in question will be so much sought after that I doubt very much whether you will be able to get a single set as a curiosity, unless you see about it in time.

Yours very truly,

D. MAR. SAKKORRAPHOS,
President of the Athens Philatelic Club, Athens, Greece.

NEW YORK, Octobre 7th, 1895.

MR. D. M. SAKKORRAPHOS,
Athens, Greece.

Dear Sir—We have duly received your favor of the 13th, and are greatly obliged for your clear statement of the reasons for the issue of the Olympian stamps. We have had your letter translated, and shall publish it in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, with our notes thereon. In a general way we can only say that the Olympian games of ancient time were an important factor in the development of Greek civilization, and in that way they have had an effect upon the world in general. At the same time, we fail to see the connection between these games and philately, and we must maintain our original position that the issue of these stamps is absolutely unnecessary and inexcusable.

You yourself state that the stamps are issued in order to help along the celebration which is to be held next year, and therefore you admit that the scheme is a money-making one, it being no different whether the money is to go to the government or to the committee which has the celebration in charge. The recent organization of dealers and collectors whose object is to prevent unnecessary issues of postage stamps, was formed for the express purpose of putting a stop to such issues as is now contemplated in your country, and we feel certain that the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps will place their ban upon the issue as soon as it shall have made its appearance. We are of the opinion that the speculation will be a losing one, and the result will probably prevent the repetition of any such issue by your country and by many others who might have seen fit to imitate its example.

Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D.

We publish herewith circular No. 3 of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

CIRCULAR No. 3

391 STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps and other Postal matter mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

9. *New South Wales*. The Post Office Department of New South Wales is now offering for sale Adhesive Stamps, Post Cards and Stamped Envelopes bearing the letters O. S. This is the worst case we have yet had to consider.

The following are the official notices: (a)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

List of O. S. Postage Stamps, Post Cards and Stamped Envelopes, showing date of issue of each variety.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.							POST CARDS,			
No.	Value.	Color.	Watermark.	O. S. in	Date of Issue.	No.	Value.	Color.	Description.	Date of Issue.
1	1d.	Red	Crown, N.S.W.	Black	1 January, 1890	33	1d.	Pink	Small size, without waratah	1 January, 1890
2	2d.	Blue	Do.	do.	do.	34	1d.	Do	Large size, with waratah	31 March, 1889
3	3d.	Green	Do.	Red	do.	35	1d.	Purple	With arched inscription	31 January, 1889
4	4d.	Brown	Do.	Black	do.	36	1d.	Do.	With straight inscription	31 January, 1890
5	5d.	Lilac	Do.	do.	do.					
6	6d.	Orange	Do.	do.	do.					
7	7d.	Black	Do.	Red	do.					
8	8d.	Violet	Do.	do.	do.					
9	9d.	Orange	Crown, N.S.W.	Black	15 February, 1880					
10	10d.	Green	Do.	do.	22 February, 1880					
11	11d.	Dark Green	Do.	do.	22 March, 1880					
12	12d.	Dark Green	Do.	Red	7 May, 1880					
13	13d.	Brown	Do.	Black	31 May, 1880					
14	14d.	Lilac	10	do.	do.					
15	15d.	Dark Green	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	31 March, 1885					
16	16d.	Lilac & Green	N.S.W.	do.	26 May, 1886					
17	17d.	Lilac and Red	Do.	do.	7 January, 1887					
18	18d.	Purple	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	7 Sept., 1888					
19	19d.	Blue	Do.	do.	15 October, 1888					
20	20d.	Brown	Do.	do.	21 December, 1888					
21	21d.	Rosine	Do.	do.	12 March, 1889					
22	22d.	Plum	Do.	do.	do.					
23	23d.	Purple Brown	Do.	do.	22 November, 1880					
24	24d.	Blue	b/-	do.	do.					
25	25d.	Lilac	N.S.W.	do.	30 April, 1889					
26	26d.	Lilac and Carmine	b/-	Red	do.					
27	27d.	Lilac	5/-	do.	15 February, 1890					
28	28d.	Blue	20/-	Black	15 March, 1890					
29	29d.	Blue	N.S.W.	do.	do.					
30	30d.	Black on Gray	Crown, N.S.W.	do.	10 January, 1891					
31	31d.	Brown	Do.	do.	21 January, 1891					
32	32d.	Red	Do.	do.	do.					
33	33d.	Gray	Do.	do.	9 May, 1891					

STAMPED ENVELOPES.				
No.	Value.	Color.	Description.	Date of Issue.
37	1d.	Red	O.S. overprinted in black	31 August, 1890
38	2d.	Blue	Do.	7 May, 1889
39	1d.	Red	O.S. inserted in four angles	7 May, 1889
40	1d.	Purple	O.S. overprinted in black	30 Sept., 1888
41	1d.	Blue	Do.	do.
42	1d.	Purple	O.S. inserted in upper angles	29 Sept., 1888
43	1d.	Lilac	Do.	do.
44	6d.	Lilac	Do.	24 October, 1888
45	6d.	Rosine	Do.	23 May, 1889
46	2d.	Blue	Do.	31 May, 1889
47	4d.	Brown	Do.	8 August, 1892
47	5d.	Green	Do.	26 Sept., 1892

The issue of O. S. Stamps ceased from 1st January, 1895.

POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
(11182) GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,

15th August, 1895.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the sale to stamp collectors and others of complete sets of obliterated O. S. stamps, at the price of £2 per set.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOK.

Such stamps, etc., are no longer available for postage; but these impressions, or some portion of them (either the stamps, or the overprint, or both) have been made *since* the stamps they represent became obsolete, and not only do they not bear any indication of their real nature, but they are being offered for sale obliterated with a hand stamp consisting of the letters N. S. W., in three concentric ellipses—thereby inducing collectors to suppose that they have actually been employed for postage.

10. *Transvaal*. A commemorative stamp of the value of 1d, rose (oblong), has recently been issued, which appears to be quite unnecessary for legitimate postal requirements.

11. *Peru*. A set of commemorative stamps, consisting of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, and 50c, issued on the 10th of September last, to celebrate the election of a new President.

12. *Amoy*. More Chinese Locals.

Commemorative stamps have also been announced to be about to appear for the following places, and collectors and dealers are therefore warned beforehand concerning them.

13. *Greece*. (Olympian Games).

14. *Hungary*. (Millennium Stamps).

15. *Liege*.

16. *Sweden*.

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary, S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Secretary to the Special Committee, London Philatelic Society.

10th October, 1895.

It is evident that a great deal of care will have to be exercised in the acceptance or rejection of any particular issue of stamps. The above circular shows us that some of our over zealous friends may go too far in their denunciation. Let us take, for instance, No. 14 on the list—the millenium stamps which are to be issued in Hungary next year. In our opinion, the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of a country or empire is of sufficient importance to be commemorated in some shape or other. In former times, such occurrences were marked by the issue of a special set of coins, but since philately has superseded numismatics in the public favor, we consider it essentially proper that events of such surpassing importance should be marked by such special issues.

The rule which has been laid down by the New York Committee of the S. S. S. S., to reject all stamps the use of which is limited to a certain period of time, is a good one, and if the government of Hungary for a certain period—say six months or a year—will sell these stamps to anyone who may apply and will allow them to remain available for use as long as their other stamps are good for postage, we can see absolutely no ground for rejecting them from a collection of stamps. The same argument will apply exactly to the Columbian issue of the United States made in 1893, and

we scarcely believe that any sane person would try to place these under the ban of the S. S. S. S.

It might be urged that item No. 15—the special issue for Liège which is contemplated for 1896—would come under the same heading as Hungary. However, it is just in contrasting cases of this sort that good judgment must be used in determining whether an event is of sufficient importance to deserve commemoration by the issue of a special series of stamps. No society will ever be strong enough to prevent other collectors from purchasing what they please; but it is certain that if the prominent dealers and collectors in high standing will unite in refusing to handle the rubbish, the game will soon become unprofitable and the labor of the society will have been well performed.

We also publish a letter addressed to us by the S. S. S. S., and we earnestly hope that many of our subscribers will show their sympathy with the present movement by joining the society.

39¹ STRAND, LONDON, W. C., Oct. 8th, 1895.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D.

Dear Sirs :—I enclose receipt for subscription for the current year. I hope we shall get most of the ardent philatelists on your side to join the Society, as the subscription is small and our expenses in disseminating our "decrees" are considerable.

Yours very truly,

GORDON SMITH, Sec.

NOTE ON THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS OF TRINIDAD.

By E. D. BACON.

I was much interested to see an article by Mr. John N. Luff on the locally printed stamps of Trinidad in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for October. At the time I wrote upon these stamps, some few years since, I was not so fortunate as Mr. Luff, in having an opportunity of inspecting the stone from which the stamps were printed. I had to rely upon information that was kindly sent to me from a friend in the island, and I am glad to see that the particulars my correspondent forwarded to me are confirmed in every respect. The account Mr. Luff gives, on the authority of Mr. H. G. Mandel, of the way the stone was prepared does not at all surprise me, and I have no doubt whatever that the method he describes is the correct one.

But if this is so, I would ask why Mr. Luff heads his article "The so-called Lithographed Stamps of Trinidad," and it is in reference to this title that I desire to say a few words. Mr. Luff will find, if he looks up any good article on lithography, that after transfers or drawings have been placed on a stone that it is a frequent practice to etch the stone with acid; and a stone thus prepared will give sharper impressions and last longer than one not etched. I therefore fail to see why Mr. Luff should call an ordinary lithographic process an "unusual and extravagant method of producing stamps," and I think the title he has chosen for his article is consequently a misleading one.

A REPLY TO MR. BACON.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

I am aware that, any printing from a stone is in its literal sense, a litho-

graph. But in the ordinary use of the word and the terms of trade, a lithograph is a printing from some substance added (though to a trifling degree) to the surface of a stone. In the case of the stamps we are discussing, the stone was bitten into with acid. The difference is that between adding to and taking away.

I have been at some pains to inform myself on the subject of lithography, both before writing my article and since. I have consulted those in the business and have watched the preparing of lithographic stones. Allow me to give a brief description of a portion of the process.

The designs having been placed upon the stone with transfer ink (a very "fat" ink, made of soap, resin, wax, tallow etc.,) the surface is coated with a solution of gum arabic, which is then dried; this adheres well to the exposed parts of the stone but very slightly to the ink. The stone is next washed off with water. While moist a leather roller, covered with transfer ink, is rolled over the designs, to which the ink adheres. The process of wetting and rolling is repeated until the workman is satisfied that the designs have sufficient "body." The stone is then dusted with very finely powdered resin, which adheres to the designs, but not to the stone. All surplus being brushed off, a large camel's hair brush, dipped in a *very weak* solution of nitric acid, gum arabic and water, is passed over the stone. This solution is so weak that, as one of my informants said, "you can drink it." The usual way of testing it is to taste it and the acid is hardly perceptible by the tongue. This solution is immediately washed off, only remaining on the stone a few seconds. The etching produced by this acid is so very slight as to be practically imperceptible. The thickness of stone removed does not equal that of the thinnest tissue paper.

After this the stone is again gummed and dried. This time it is washed with turpentine, which does not affect the gum but removes the coloring matter of the ink, leaving only the greasy part which has been absorbed by the stone. Following another washing with water, the stone is rolled up with lithographic ink of the color to be used in printing. It is then ready for the press.

In lithography, as I have said, the biting of the stone is so trifling that it can scarcely be detected. But in the case of the Trinidad stone the lines are bitten deeply and the surface is in decided relief. I am assured by experts that it would be impossible to produce lithographs from a stone in such relief as this. A further proof that the stone was printed dry is found in the fact that the color has spread over the surface and penetrated the grain of the stone. In lithography the use of water prevents the greasy ink from touching the exposed surface or the coloring matter from penetrating the stone.

There is, however, a point which I failed to bring out in writing on this subject last month. While the stone is etched, the printings from it are not etchings. In making etchings, as in *taille douce* engravings, the ink fills the sunken lines and the surface of the plate is wiped clean. In typography (surface printing) the ink is applied with a roller to the surface and is not allowed to enter the sunken lines. It is by the latter method that the stamps were made from the Trinidad stone. The stone is etched, but we must call the printing "typography from stone."

For these reasons I think I am right in saying the "so-called lithographed stamps," since they were not lithographed, in the accepted sense of the word, but typographed. I think I am justified also in calling the process unusual for I doubt if any other stamps have been produced in this manner. That it was extravagant is proved by the rapid deterioration of the stone.

I hope Mr. Bacon does not think I am trying to find fault with what he has written. Criticism of a writer of his standing and ability is not my province or intention. I merely wish to add my mite of information to what has been written on the subject. If it comes in the shape of a slight correction I am sure no one will be more willing to be set right than such an earnest philatelist as Mr. Bacon, and he can certainly afford to accept a correction so trifling when compared with the far more valuable results he has worked out in regard to the stamps of Trinidad and under much greater difficulties.

NOTES.

Mr. E. T. Parker has shown us two varieties of the 50 centavos "Cubierta" of the 1870 issue of the Colombian Republic ("Colombia" and "cincuenta" on white ground). In the first, the horizontal shading in the labels at the sides of the flags does not cross the figures of value; in the second, these lines of shading do cross the figures of value. The first of these varieties is dated "187" and the second only "18."

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* notes an error in the inscription on the postal card of the State of Holkar, the third word in the native inscription below the arms—not that upon the scroll—reading Sirnágá, instead of Sirnámá (address).

* * * * *

The *Monthly Journal* notes the 6 pence blue of the 1872 issue of New Zealand, perforated 12½ at top and sides and 19 at bottom.

* * * * *

At a recent London auction sale, a block of horizontally imperforate ½kr black of Bosnia was sold.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that a 10 centimes stamp will shortly be issued in Hayti.

* * * * *

Mr. J. K. Schuh informs us that unpaid letter stamps of a new type and of the values of 10, 20, 50 centimes and 1 franc will be issued in Belgium on the 1st of November. The colors will be the same as the corresponding values of the current adhesives.

* * * * *

We have received from Mr. Rushbridge the following newspaper clippings relating to a new 5-cent envelope issued in Ceylon:

NEW POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—The General Post Office issued yesterday new five-cent postage envelopes. The envelopes are 4¼ by 5¼ inches, and have been procured from an English stationer, while the stamping operations have been conducted at the Government Printing Office. The paper is of the stout cream laid variety, and not equal in strength or quality to the old issue manufactured out of the island. The stamp is of an indigo blue color on much the same principle as the ordinary green 2-cent stamps, but ⅛th of an inch longer, and 1-16th of an inch wider, with the superscription "Ceylon Postage," and subscript "5 cents" in larger characters. On the right side at the back of the envelope is embossed "Government Printing Office, Ceylon." It will be interesting to philatelists to note that several of the envelopes have been inadvertently embossed on the left side. These, so far as possible, have been recalled.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT ENVELOPE — While the Indian Government are issuing wrappers and envelopes with the present likeness of the Queen, the Ceylon Government have issued lately new cards, wrappers and envelopes with the maiden likeness of the Queen. It is a pity the P. M. G. did not take steps to have the new 5-cent envelopes issued with the present likeness of the Queen as is being done by the Indian Government. The new issue is neither handy nor strong like the old envelopes which are embossed and manufactured by De La Rue & Co., the famous stamp contractors, and the sooner this new issue is withdrawn and the old style of envelopes adopted, the better for the public.

* * * * *

We have seen the following varieties of the official stamps of Honduras of the issue of 1891.

- a. Without surcharge.
- 20c yellow
 - b. "OFICIAL" instead of "OFICIAL."
- 1c yellow, black surcharge
 - c. Horizontal pair, imperforate between.
- 50c yellow, black surcharge
 - d. Vertical pair, imperforate between.
- 1p yellow, black surcharge

* * * * *

By mistake, last month, we chronicled a change in the inscription of the 20 shilling stamp of the Gold Coast to £1. No such change has taken place the 20 shillings being still current.

* * * * *

Le Questionneur Timbrophilique chronicles, on the authority of Mr. M. José Marco del Pont, a tête-bêche of the 15 centavos blue of the 1862 issue of the Argentine Republic.

* * * * *

Mr. J. Fitzgerald informs us that Queensland will shortly issue a 5 penny postage stamp.

* * * * *

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the following varieties of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 penny of the South African Republic.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1sh green, black surcharge
 - a. Surcharge inverted.
 - b. PENNIJ instead of PENNY.
- 1p on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p purple, black surcharge
 - a. Surcharge inverted.
 - b. Surcharge sideways.
 - c. Surcharge on back of stamp.

* * * * *

We have seen a horizontal pair of the 100 centavos carmine of the 1874 issue of Mexico on close vertically laid paper, imperforate between. (surcharge "2180.")

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the type of the stamp on the envelopes, wrappers and postal cards of the Argentine Republic will shortly be changed; the stamps will be of the same type on all and will represent the head of Liberty with a Phrygian cap.

Mr. Chapman informs us that the 20 centavos lilac of the 1886 issue of Mexico has been reprinted. They will, however, not deceive anyone, as they are printed in a much darker color and on watermarked paper, while the originals are unwatermarked.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate the provisional 5 centavos stamp of Paraguay chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, there are two varieties of the 1 avo on 5 reis of Macao. In one the figure 1 is larger than in the other.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

According to *L'Avenir du Timbre-Poste*, the entire series of stamps of the 1886 issue of Mozambique has been surcharged "1195—Centenario Antonino—1895" in three lines. These will, of course, be added to the S. S. S. S. list.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. W. C. Eaton sends us the following cutting from the *Shanghai Herald*:

LOCAL POST, AMOY.—*Surcharged Stamps*.—The annexed correspondence is ordered to be published:—

COUNCIL ROOM,

AMOY, 17th July, 1895.

Sir:—I have the honor to forward for your inspection, the enclosed Shanghai Local Post stamp surcharged

AMOY
PROVISIONAL
H A L F
CENT.

which was affixed to a cover from Shanghai that was received at the Local Post Office here.

I shall esteem it a favor if you will cause enquiries to be instituted with the view of tracing the source from which the stamp referred to emanated, and to what extent such stamps are in circulation in your Settlement.

I need hardly mention that the issue of Shanghai Local Post stamps surcharged as described above, was not authorized by this Council. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ROBIN H. BRUCE, Chairman.

To J. L. SCOTT, Esq.,

Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai,

SHANGHAI, 15th July, 1895.

Sir:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Chairman and to inform you that the Local

Post Master is unable to ascertain the sources from which the surcharged stamps such as you enclose emanated, or to what extent they are in circulation in this Settlement.

So far as he knows the letter addressed to your Post Master in March last, which had two of these surcharged stamps on it, is the only one which has been posted here. It was duly forwarded to Amoy with a request that the envelope should be returned, which was done, with an intimation that one of the stamps had been retained by the Amoy Council. No other specimens of these stamps have come under the notice of the Local Post Master here. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN, Secretary.

ROBERT H. BRUCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Amoy.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

We alluded last month to the two varieties of the *rosettes*, or *florets*, with which the date-holes of the dies for embossing the stamped envelopes, etc., of Great Britain have been filled. On examining some envelopes that were stamped in April, 1894, we find as follows:

1½d, die 5, 9 dots.	3d, die 7, 5 dots.
2d, die 7, 5 "	4d, die (?) 9 "
2½d, die 2, 5 "	6d, die 29, 9 "
1 sh., die 14, 5 dots.	

We have also an envelope embossed with two 2d stamps, one with 5 dots and the other with 9 dots, and another with two 3d stamps also showing the two varieties of floret. The die numbers of these we cannot distinguish, but the envelope with two 2d was issued on 31st of March, 1894, and the other on June 30th, 1894. We have examined a certain number of the obsolete Registration envelopes, with florets in the dies, and although we find apparently similar varieties among these, we have not been able to discover a really clear and cleanly printed copy with the five dots only, and we are inclined to think that in the case of this stamp the five dot varieties may be due to the wearing or clogging up of the dies. In the postage dies, however, we do not think that this can be the case, as we find the five dot florets quite clear and sharp, and the small dot in the center quite as clear as the four large dots, but without a trace of the other four small dots.—*Monthly Journal*.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

A correspondent informs us that he possesses a set of the stamps of Mozambique, surcharged in five lines "L. MARQUEZ—Centenario—S. Antonio—MDCCCXCV." The stamps are arranged upon a strip of paper resembling part of a page of a cheap stamp album, and postmarked (after being stuck on this strip of paper) "Lourenco Marquez, 6 Ago 95." We need say no more.—*Monthly Journal*.

CHRONICLE.

ANGRA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of a 20 reis reply card and a 50 reis letter card.

Postal card.

20x20r lilac, buff

Letter card.

50r blue

BOLIVIA.—The 1, 2 and 10 centavos are now printed in a new shade and perforated 13½ instead of 14½.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13½.

- 1c pale yellow
- 2c carmine red
- 10c lilac brown

BRAZIL.—Mr. J. Neilsen and Mr. A. Brück have each sent us an 80 reis postal card of the same design as the reply card of the same value chronicled in July

Postal card.

80r mauve and deep blue, *blue*

CANADA.—Mr. C. M. Robertson has sent us two letter cards of 1 and 2 cents, similar in design to the 3 cent letter card issued last year.

Letter cards.

- 1c black, *blue*, perforated 1
- 2c green, *blue*, perforated 1

Ceylon.—



Mr. Rushbridge has sent us a new 5 cent envelope on white laid paper, with stamp as per illustration.

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 122x107 mm.

5c blue

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—



The 5 and 10 centavos of the new type have just been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½x14.

- 5c blue
- 10c orange

ERITREA.—The current 45 centesimos of Italy now comes surcharged "Colonia Eritrea."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 11.

45c olive green, black surcharge

FRANCE.—Offices in the Levant. *Der Philatelist* states that the surcharge on the 50 centimes is now printed across the lower part of the stamp, in order to more readily distinguish this value from the 3 piastres on 75 centimes.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2 pia on 50c rose, black surcharge

FUNERAL.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the issue of a 20 reis reply card and a 50 reis letter card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.

20x20r lilac, buff

Letter card.

50r blue

GIBRALTAR.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 1 peseta as being printed now in light brown with the denomination of value in blue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p light brown and blue

GRENADA.—



Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 2½, 3, 6 and 8 pence and 1 shilling adhesive stamps of the regulation colonial design.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p lilac, name and value in blue

3p lilac " " " orange

6p lilac " " " green

8p lilac " " " black

1sh green " " " orange

HORTA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the issue of a 20 reis reply card and a 50 reis letter card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.

20x20r lilac, buff

Letter card.

50r blue

INDIA.—



We have received, from Mr. Frank S. Collie the 2, 3 and 5 rupee stamps heralded some time ago.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

2r yellow brown, center carmine

3r blue green, center brown

5r mauve, center blue

Gwalior.—*The Philatelic World*, of Calcutta, announces that a new series of service stamps has just been issued for this native State, the surcharge being, as usual, on the current Indian adhesives, but entirely in the Devanagri characters, in two lines, without any English.

Official stamps.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

- ½ anna green
- 1 anna brown
- 2 annas blue
- 4 annas olive
- 8 annas mauve

LABUAN.—



As the provisional stamps issued some time ago have now been recognized by the S. S. S. S., we catalogue and illustrate them below.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

- 4c on 1d red, black surcharge
- 10c on 1d red " "
- 20c on 1d red " "
- 30c on 1d red " "
- 40c on 1d red " "

LUXEMBURG.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new 5 and 10 centimes cards, single and reply, similar to preceding issues, but with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal cards.

- 5c gray, buff
- 5x5c gray, buff
- 10c carmine, buff
- 10x10c carmine, buff

NORTH BORNEO.—



We chronicle below the provisional stamps issued some time ago, but which at the time had not been recognized by the S. S. S. S.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14.

- 4c on 1d red, black surcharge
- 10c on 1d red " "
- 20c on 1d red " "
- 30c on 1d red " "
- 40c on 1d red " "

NORWAY.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* states that the stamp on

the 5 and 10 öre postal cards is now the same as the current adhesives, with "Norge" in Roman, instead of Egyptian capitals.

Postal cards.

- 5 öre green, *white*
10 öre carmine, *white*

ORANGE FREE STATE.—We have received two more provisional postal cards similar to the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny chronicled in September. In both of them the value is surcharged at the top of the stamp.

According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, the reason why the half-penny stamps on the half-penny card are surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ d" is that the printer used the electrotype of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d card and simply erased the 1 of $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Postal cards.

Provisional issue.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ p on $\frac{1}{2}$ p brown, *white*, black surcharge
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p mauve, *white* " "

PERU.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* states that the 1 centavo yellow, 2 centavos violet and 2 centavos red, surcharged with the bust of General Morales Bermudez have been surcharged "Gobierno" in red. The same paper chronicles the 4 centavos card surcharged with the arms and a large figure 4 in blue.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

- 1c yellow and black, red surcharge
2c violet and black, red surcharge
2c red and black, red surcharge

Postal card.

- 4c black, *white*, blue surcharge

PONTA DELGADA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the issue of a 20 reis reply card and a 50 reis letter card with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.

- 20x20r lilac, *buff*.

Letter card.

- 50r blue

ROUMANIA.—



A 25 bani delivery stamp has just been issued of the same type as the unpaid letter stamps.

Delivery stamp.

Watermarked Coat of Arms sideways.

Perforated 13.

- 25b red brown

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received a 4 penny stamp of the current type. We have also received the one penny stamp issued to celebrate the reduction of the Inland Postage to one penny. These are rejected by the S. S. S. S., but we cannot agree with this step. An issue of 1,500,000 stamps, all of the value of 1 penny, and which remains current for an indefinite period, is surely not speculative.

The Monthly Journal chronicles a 2½ penny adhesive of the new type.
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12½.
2½p mauve
4p slate
Celebration stamp.
Perforated 11½.
1p red

PERAK.—We have received the 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents of the new series with tiger's head.

The Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal chronicles the 1 and 5 dollar stamps of larger size and different design from the cent values.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermark Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
1c lilac and green
2c lilac and brown
3c lilac and carmine
5c lilac and ochre
1d blue green and yellow green
5d green and blue

VICTORIA.—According to *Die Post* the 2 shilling adhesive stamp is now printed in yellow green on white paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated.

2sh yellow green

WURTEMBERG.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* notes the following official envelopes.

Official envelopes.



Thick white paper.
 10pf rose, size 182x121 mm.
 20pf blue, size 257x180 mm.



Thin yellow paper:
 5pf green, size 182x120 mm.
 Gray wove paper,
 5pf green, size 182x120 mm.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BRISBANE, 5 August, 1895.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO:

I have seen reprints of the following stamps :
 Queensland.

1p full face on small star paper
 2p " " " " "
 3p " " " " "
 6p " " " " "
 1s " " " " "
 Registered " " "

These have been printed lately and can be distinguished by the brightness of the colors and, by comparison with originals, it will be noticed that they appear over printed, owing to the worn state of the plates, vide last issues of 1879 full face Q. and Crown.

There are also a large number of proofs of the 1869 issue which have been perforated and therefore now appear as "no watermark" stamps having the colors of the 1879 Q. and Crown full face issue. I have seen the 1p, 3p, 6p and 1s of these. The paper is very soft and not spongy enough for the 1863 paper.

Moreover the perforations are round, similar to the perforation existing in the genuine small star issue. Some of these have been cancelled by a huge broad stamp having figures 214 in the centre. The anomaly was that when I saw them that the original (?) gum was there—all there.

I would ask you to particularly note the *registered on small star paper*. This we know is quite wrong.

PRECIS OF REPRINTS.

1p Small star paper, color too bright and crisp looking (plate being worn after printing all the 1866-79 issue) appears over-printed. Paper very soft.

2p Small star paper, color smudgy, other particulars as 1p.

3p Small star paper, beautiful prints, but color like the 1879 issue, light brown.

6p Small star paper, background very blurred, color too greeny.

1s Small star paper, color too heavy.

Registered, small star paper. As this never occurred it is the easiest thing out to detect this.

PRECIS OF PROOFS.

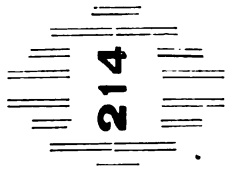
1p rose, full face, no watermark, perforated as in genuine small star issue
paper very soft, gum white.

3p brown, other particulars as 1p.

6p green " " " "

1s bright lilac " " " "

Broad barred cancelling stamp.



6p green, no watermark, paper very soft, etc., (see precis of proofs just given)
3p no watermark, brown, etc., etc.

Your thanks are due to me for this information, as a most atrocious attempt at swindling on a big scale has been contraverted by me, owing solely to my acquaintance with the history of Queensland stamps and I ask you to disseminate my information about these forg—no, reprints we'll call them—as widely as possible, should any of these be offered to you.

Yours truly,

G. A. C.

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, 86 Canal
St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

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

Communications relating to the Exchange Department
address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 86, Tompkins-
ville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of
Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O.
Box 990, N. Y. City.

151st Meeting of the S. I. Philatelic Society, held at their rooms in Stapleton, S. I., October 17th, 1895, President August Dejonge in the chair. Owing to the absence of the Secretary, Edgar R. Carter was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

At roll-call the following members were present: A. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, A. Lienhardt, H. Kessler, Dr. R. Roehre, O. Dejonge, H. Obert, B. Richter and E. R. Carter; as guest Mr. A. C. Carstanjen. The meeting was called to order at 8.40. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Julius Ruben, of Copenhagen, Demark, was proposed for membership by R. F. Albrecht.

The Executive Committee having favorably reported on proposals for membership of Messrs. A. C. Carstanjen and William Clausen, they were balloted for and unanimously elected for membership. Messrs. Chas. M. Ams and Louis Levison tendered their resignations as members; their resignations were accepted with regret.

R. F. Albrecht presented the Society with a large group of photographs of the Philatelists attending the Seventh Convention at Mannheim, Germany, 13th to 16th of July, 1895.

A friend presented some stamps for the Counterfeit Album.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer sent the Society No. 20 of the monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society. A vote of thanks was given to all these kind donors for their gifts.

Mr. Albrecht showed a new discovery of the U. S. 1861 three cent stamp wherein the value is spelled "Threb," and he stated that after a careful examination of over 2,000 stamps, it was the only one found that showed this, all the others showing the hair-line dividing the bars of the last E more or less distinctly.

No further business being before the Society the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P.M. EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem*

The Exchange Manager would request that members desiring circuit books sent them, to notify him to that effect, as circuits are now being made up.

He also requests that members would send to him any books that they desire to circulate, as soon as possible.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING, HELD SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.

The meeting came to order at 9 o'clock P.M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, the following members being in attendance: Messrs. H. C. Glaze, Max E. Jesse, Edward C. Jungkind, H. Muenzenberger, F. J. Murphy, F. J. Northrup, Charles Roemer, Otto Schaezler, Carl Seutter, H. A. Reuss and John G. Roth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the report of the Executive Committee was accepted as read.

An invitation from the Club Independiente of Laredo, Texas, was received inviting the Club to attend its celebration. Upon motion of Mr. Reuss the invitation was accepted with thanks.

An acknowledgement from the Librarian of the A. P. A., was received stating that the books, etc., which the Club sent the Association with its compliments to the Convention held at Clayton, had been placed in the Library.

Mr. Reuss proposed for corresponding membership Mr. E. F. Gambs, of San Francisco, Cal., and for active membership Mr. Harry Bull and A. Huberwald. Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership Mr. Franz Pfeiffer. No objections being made, the above candidates were declared elected, members No. 197, 198, 199 and 200.

Mr. Schaezler then exhibited his collection of stamps. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock P.M. JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH MEETING HELD OCTOBER 9, 1895.

The meeting came to order at 8.30 o'clock P.M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, the following members being in attendance: Messrs. Charles Roemer, C. T. Fincham, Adolph Richter, Henry A. Reuss, John G. Roth and as a visitor Wm. Dulling.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Nominations for officers of the Executive Committee, election of November 13th, '95 were then made as follows:

For President; Edward W. Heusinger, E. G. Cervantes, C. T. Fincham.

For Vice-President; E. G. Cervantes, C. T. Fincham, H. A. Reuss, Edward C. Jungkind, Otto Schaezler.

For Treasurer; H. A. Reuss, Charles Roemer, E. G. Cervantes.

For Secretary; John G. Roth, H. D. Stumberg.

For Assistant Secretary; C. T. Fincham, F. J. Murphy, H. A. Reuss, Carl Seutter.

The coming Anniversary Celebration was then discussed at length. The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P.M. JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, 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, 68 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment	{ C. MURCKE, R. R. BOGERT, H. GREMMEL.	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. MORREAU, H. COLLIN.
Librarian,	J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue, New York	Exchange Manager,	G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 20 West End Ave., New York.

The National Philatelic Society celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its birth on the 17th of October, at the Union Square Hotel, with a reception, dinner and entertainment. The management of the entire affair was in the hands of a special entertainment committee, consisting of Dr. B. M. Feldman, Mr. P. F. Bruner and Mr. M. C. Berlepsch. Although this energetic committee had but one week for preparation, the re-union was the largest and most enjoyable ever attended by the Philatelists of New York.

The members and their guests arrived very early, and by 8.30 p. m., the reception parlors were crowded with representative philatelists, among whom could be seen Mr. G. H. Watson and Mr. R. R. Bogert, ex-Presidents of the Society, Mr. J. W. Scott, Messrs. Calman and Collin, representing the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Mr. Alvah Davison, Mr. Swayne of Brooklyn, Mr. J. M. Andreini, Counsellor Abe Levy, of the *World* building Mr. J. J. O'Donoghue, Jr., and Mr. Sterns as representative of the United Press.

As each gentleman entered the reception rooms, he was requested to draw a number which entitled him to a prize later in the evening. At 9.15, after talking "stamps" for three-quarters of an hour, the entire company were invited to a sumptuously decked horseshoe table in the large dining-room of the hotel.

The procession, led by Mr. J. W. Scott, and the chairman of the committee entered the banquet hall, to the strains of melodious music.

There were covers for 58, each cover being surrounded by several souvenirs, and the one which deserved special mention, was the beautifully printed "Plate Number Catalogue," gotten up for the occasion, and presented by Mr. J. W. Scott.

The appearance of the crowded festive board, and the succeeding features of the evening, will leave pleasant memories for many years. Mr. J. W. Scott, in the absence of the President, Mr. J. N. T. Levick, who was detained by illness, delivered the address of welcome.

Between the many courses, which were indulged in quite lustily, the following helped to improve the happiness of all present

A piano solo, by Master Louis Herzberg, four and a half years old. His technique and execution were the most astonishing feature of the evening. In reply to an encore, the little fellow played a duet, a very difficult selection, with his sister, eleven years of age. Dr. B. M. Feldman read an interesting paper entitled "Mechanical Aids to Philately—*nit*," which was a parody on Mr. C. P. Krauth's paper, read before the A. P. A. convention.

It was considered an able article, and in a manner followed the style of Mr. Krauth's paper.

Among the characteristic features of the paper, he showed a six foot telescope, which he used for detecting secret marks in the '72 issue. The Fred. Bruner hinge, which the doctor exhibited, consisted of a piece of adhesive plaster, cut to the shape of the Albrecht hinge, but 2 in. x 4 in.

The purity of the paper was guaranteed, as it was subjected to Tammany Hall inspection.

A very pretty experiment was demonstrated by adding a chemical solution, which the Doctor called his secret deoxidizer, to a wine glass containing a reddish brown liquid, and within a second, the liquid in the glass was perfectly white. The speaker guaranteed that it worked more rapidly than peroxide, but destroyed the stamp. He also showed numerous tools for perforating, grilling and clipping stamps. These bore a strong resemblance to butcher's choppers and iron worker's gauges.

Before closing his paper the Doctor passed around for the inspection of the guests, some specimens of unused and rare stamps, among them a 1c Columbian, on heavily ribbed paper (mounted on brown corrugated card board, used for packing bottles), a 5c mustard, unused (a new mustard plaster), a 5c chocolate, unused (a cake of chocolate glued on to a piece of card board). The paper was followed by the plaudits and approbation of the philatelists present.

The Secretary, Mr. W. F. Gregory, read letters of regret from President Levick who was kept at home by illness, and Mr. J. N. Luff, who was booked to respond to the toast "Philately at the Present Day."

Mr. Luff's absence was due to the death of a near relative.

Mr. G. W. Crittenton, toast master for the occasion announced the toast, "Our Guests," to which Counsellor A. Levy responded in his usual eloquent manner, and his frequent references to and anecdotes concerning philately, with which he is unacquainted, were very entertaining.

The toast "We must whistle for our rarities," was the occasion for bringing to the front Mr. Charles L. Wood, who is well-known for his skill in whistling, with several examples of which he surprised the company.

Mr. J. W. Scott then responded to the toast "The Father of Philately," and his reminiscences of the early days of Philately held the closest attention of all present.

At the close of the repast, whereat wine and wit flowed equally fast and easy, and the whole company were agreeably under the influence of conviviality and other good things, the prizes were distributed, and several rare stamps were found in the possession of some lucky ones.

After this, Prof. L. Waters, Prestidigitator and Conjuror, showed many amusing tricks in legerdemain and sleight-of-hand. He was followed by the inimitable mimic and humorist, Mr. Frank Bush, who kept the risibles of his audience in continual motion.

Counsellor A. Levy, by request, then gave them another "good" story.

It being now 2 A. M., everybody having had a glorious time, individually congratulated the committee upon the grand success of the celebration, and also congratulated themselves for being in the Philatelic family and then adjourned to the tune of Home Sweet Home.

The 43d meeting of the Corporation and 291st of the Society was held on Sept. 10th, President Levick in the chair. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Bogert, Bruner, Crittenton, Dreys, Grevning, Homberger, Levick, Luff, Perrin, Rich, Tuttle and Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The trustees reported the following gentlemen as elected to active membership: C. H. Williams, 35 E. 17th St. and Frank D. Moffet, 181 Keap St., Brooklyn.

A proposition to allow the Vegetarian Society of N. Y. to use the room of the Society was brought before the meeting and on motion of Mr. Bogert, seconded by Mr. Andreini it was referred to the House Committee with power. Adjourned 9:45.

Jos. S. RICH, *Sec. pro tem.*

September 24th, 1895.

The 44th meeting of the Corporation and 292d of the Society, was called to order at 8.30 P. M., by President Levick

Present—Messrs. Andreini, Baird, Berlepsch, Bruner, Drew, Gregory, Grevning, Levick, Luff, Perrin, Tuttle and Williams. Dr. C. W. Hill present as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Berlepsch, seconded by Mr. Bruner, and carried that a committee be appointed to arrange for the inauguration of a Bourse to be held in the Society-room each Friday afternoon and evening

The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Berlepsch, Bruner and Luff.

Applications for membership were read as follows : Mr. Wm. A. Addicks, Dr. Chas. W. Hill, both of New York City, and Mr. Eugene Thwing of Brooklyn, all as active members.

Referred to Trustees. Adjourned at 10. W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

OCTOBER 8th, 1894.

The 45th meeting of the Corporation and 293d of the Society was called to order at 8.35 by President Levick.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, Berlepsch, Bogert, Bruner, Betz, Drew, Grevning, Gregory, Homberger, Dr. Hill, Dr. Feldman, Crittenton, Krassa, Levick, Meyenberg, Parker, Rich, Perrin, Tuttle and Williams

Mr. Silbernagel as a visitor.

Mr. Jos. S. Rich, Secretary of the Committee on the Suppression of Speculative Stamps reported that a circular, calling attention to the evils of speculative issues and showing to postal administrations that reform in this particular would benefit their government as well as the cause of philately, had been sent to twenty-five leading journals for publication. Also that a copy of same in Spanish would be forwarded to the President, Cabinet, Postal Officials and leading statesmen, which were or are likely to be influenced by speculative issues of stamps—viz: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Special Committee on Bourse reported that the Bourse was an accomplished fact, and the room would be open every Friday from 3 to 9 P. M., for a public exchange or mart. Non-members are cordially invited to the privileges

In view of the near approach of the 21st anniversary of the organization of the Society, October 17th, it was moved by Mr. Rich seconded by Mr. Bogert, and carried that the event be celebrated in a fitting manner.

Plans of entertainment were proposed by Mr. Crittenton and Mr. Rich, both of which were rejected.

After much discussion, it was moved by Dr. Feldman, seconded by Mr. Rich and carried that a committee of three be appointed who should provide a dinner and such other entertainment as they might arrange, the price of tickets to members not to exceed \$3.00.

The Chair appointed as such committees, Dr. Feldman and Messrs. Bruner and Berlepsch. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Luff, stating cause of his absence, as he had expected to read a paper.

James H. Peterson of New York, applied for membership. Referred to Trustees. Adjourned 10.15 W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

October 22d, 1895.

The 46th meeting of the Corporation and 294th of the Society was called to order by the Secretary, President Levick being absent because of illness.

Mr. J. N. Luff was chosen President *pro tem*. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Berlepsch, Bruner, Crittenton, Drew, Dr. Feldman, Gallien, Gregory, Holmes, Dr. Hill, Luff, Lynde, Perrin, Stein, Thwing and Krassa.

The special committee on Anniversary dinner made their report which was accepted and the committee discharged with the thanks of the Society.

A special report will be found elsewhere.

Messrs. Wm. L. Sherwood, Max Heller and J. J. O. Donoghue, Jr., all of New York, were proposed for membership. Referred to the Trustees.

Adjoined 9.30.

W. F. GREGORY.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, President.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE:

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,
MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,

MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,
MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Annual General Business Meeting, October 3.

The election of the following members was confirmed.—T. J. Rowland, Shanghai; Sam'l Epstein, Johannesburg; H. E. Schmidt de Wilde, Paris; W. J. Martin, Falmouth; E. W. Heusinger, San Antonio.

The following were then unanimously elected members. Will'm Brown, Salisbury; M. L. Kuttner, London; Dr. H. le Cronier, Jersey; Dr. Anachoreta, Lisbon; E. H. Greatorex, Birmingham; W. E. Jeff, Coleskill; T. D. Hume, Newcastle on Tyne; H. Loveridge, Wolverhampton; Miss E. Lewis, Ramsgate; A. Constantine, Birmingham; J. Winch, Colchester.

Votes of thanks were accorded, Stanley Gibbons L't'd (catalogue 10th edition), H. L. Ewen (catalogue 4th edition), W. H. Peckitt (catalogue), Manchester Philatelic Society (invitation to their opening meeting), Met. Phil. Club of San Antonio (invitation to their exhibition).

The officers were elected for the ensuing year as at head of this report.

The accounts, showing a balance of £3, 4s, 8d in the favor of the society, were audited, found correct and passed.

Additions and alterations were made to the rules which will in future be published in the Annual Report—ready for distribution about Oct. 10th.

The membership for 1894-95 was 77.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the officers for their services during the past year.

The following programme was passed:

Oct. 17, Presidential address.

Nov. 7, Display, Western Australia.

“ 21, Paper, U. S. A. 1847-65, Mr. C. A. Stephens.

Dec. 5, Display, Italy and Italian States.

“ 19, Paper, St. Vincent, Mr. W. Pimm

Jan. 2, Display, West Africa.

“ 16, Paper, Great Britain, Dr. G. H. Hart.

Feb. 6, Debate, Reprints, for and against.

“ 20, Display of novelties and new issues.

Mch. 5, Display, Tasmania.

“ 19, Paper, Argentine, Mr. G. Johnson.

Apr. 2, Paper, Hamburg.

“ 16, Paper, Mr. R. Hollick.

May 1, Paper, Greece, Mr. P. T. De-kin.

“ 21, Philatelic display, Mr. W. B. Avery.

All subscriptions expire Oct. 1. No entrance fee. The exchange is free to all members and no commission is charged.

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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

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

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. DEC. 1, 1895 [Single Copies, 5cts.]
Foreign Countries, 75c.

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SAMOA.

CURRENCY : 12 PENCE—1 SHILLING ; 20 SHILLINGS—1 POUND—\$4.87 U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October, 1877.

Lithographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness. The 1 and 6 penny stamps were printed in sheets of twenty stamps, in four horizontal rows of five stamps each. The other values were printed in sheets of ten, in two horizontal rows of five each. All the sheets were imperforate at the edges. Size 20x23½ mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 1 1p ultramarine
- 2 1p pale ultramarine
- 3 3p red
- 4 3p scarlet
- 5 6p purple
- 6 6p mauve

1878.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½.

- 7 1sh yellow

- 8 1sh orange yellow
- 9 2sh brown
- 10 2sh violet brown
- 11 2sh carmine brown
- 12 5sh emerald green

May, 1881.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 12.

- 13 1p blue
- 14 1p dark ultramarine
- 15 3p red
- 16 3p vermilion
- 17 6p purple
- 18 9p yellow brown
- 19 9p orange brown
- 20 1sh yellow
- 21 2sh brown

Reprints.

1882-94.

Perforated 12 and 12½.

- 22 1p dull blue
- 23 1p cobalt blue
- 24 3p vermilion
- 25 6p purple
- 26 6p violet
- 27 9p yellow brown
- 28 9p orange brown
- 29 9p orange
- 30 1sh yellow
- 31 1sh orange yellow

- 32 2sh brown
 33 2sh carmine brown
 34 5sh emerald green
 35 5sh yellow green

The reprints were printed in sheets of 40, in five rows of eight. Some of the sheets have the edges trimmed, others have not.

The reprints can be distinguished from the originals by the colors and also by the perforation, which, in the originals, is generally very ragged, the perforating machine having very often made holes without removing any of the paper.

1882.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 12.

- 36 2p lilac rose

Reprints.

1882 94.

Perforated 12 and 12½.

- 37 2p bright rose

- 38 2p lilac rose


This stamp, although prepared for issue, was never put in use, as the post-office was discontinued about the time of the supply of this stamp reaching the islands. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. state that when they bought up the remainders from Mr. Griffith, the late postmaster, they included a lot of the 2 penny ones.

There were at least four printings of the 1, 3, and 6 pence and 1, 2 and 5 shillings, while there was only one printing of the 2 and 9 pence stamps. The first printing took place previous to October, 1877, and is easily distinguished from the subsequent printings by the top frame of the tablet containing the word "Express" being unbroken. The second printing, which probably took place the latter part of 1878, since the earliest postmark which we have seen is November, 1878, is recognized by a break in the frame above the letter "X" of the word "Express." In the third printing, of which the earliest postmark seen by us is January 26th, 1880, this break has been repaired, but in so bungling a manner that it looks worse than the break itself. All the stamps of the first three printings were perforated 12½. The fourth printing is identical with the third, except that the perforation is 12. All the reprints have the characteristics of the third and fourth printings.

Some of the stamps are watermarked with portions of double lined letters and numerals, which however are only the paper-maker's trade-mark and date of manufacture. The reprints have a similar watermark which we have been able to reconstruct, and is "J Whatman" and date, of which we have seen 1885, 1890 and 1891.

1887.

Typographed on white wove paper. Water-

marked  Size 17¼x22½ mm.

N Z



Perforated 12x11½.

- 39 ½p brown violet
 40 1p green
 41 2p orange
 42 4p blue
 43 6p brown
 44 1sh rose
 45 2sh 6p violet

1892.

Typographed (portrait of King Malietoa) on white wove paper, watermarked a small Star and N. Z. Size 17¼x22 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 46 2½p pink

End of 1893.

Provisional issue.

4 penny stamps of the issue of 1887, surcharged with new value and the original value obliterated by a bar. There are three different types of this surcharge: the first and second are similar, but in type 1 the words and surcharge measure respectively 6 and 8½ mm. in length, while in the second type they measure 4½ and 6 mm. In the first and second types the original value is obliterated by two lines—a heavy one above a thin one; in the third type the original value is obliterated by a single thick line. Watermark, a small Star and N. Z.



I.



III.

Perforated 12x11 1/2.

- 47 5p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type I
- 48 5p on 4p blue " " " " II
- 49 5p on 4p blue, red surcharge, type III

Varieties:

- a. Without bar.
- 50 5p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type I
- b. With thick line only.
- 51 5p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type I
- c. Thin line above the heavy line.
- 52 5p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type II
- d. Double surcharge.
- 53 5p on 4p blue, red surcharge, type III

March, 1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 22x17 1/2 mm. Watermark, a small Star and N. Z.



Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

- 54 5p carmine
- End of 1894.
- Provisional issue.
- 2 penny stamps of the issue of 1887, surcharged with new value in black, as per illustration. Watermark, a small Star and N. Z.



Perforated 12x11 1/2.

- 55 1 1/2p on 2p orange, black surcharge
- 56 3p on 2p orange " " "

The Samoa stamps prepaid postage to any part of the world, if forwarded via New Zealand. Since 1891, the Samoan stamps also prepaid postage on letters sent direct to any part of the United States.

COUNTERFEITS.

There is one very dangerous forgery of the stamps of the first issue. The principal differences between this forgery and the genuine are as follows: In the genuine there are ten horizontal lines in the tablet containing the word "Express," these lines being at an equal distance one from another. In the counterfeits, there are only nine lines, and the 6th and 7th from the top, between the "E" and "X," are further apart than the others. In the genuine, the first dot

from the left in the lower semi-circle does not touch the line above, which it does in the counterfeit.

There is a second counterfeit which, although very fine, is not so dangerous, the principal differences being as follows: In the genuine, the 8th, 9th and 10th dots in the upper semi-circle are nearer one another than the others, two of them being under the "M" of SAMOA. In the counterfeit, these dots are about equidistant and there is only one under the "M"—exactly under the center of this letter.

SAN MARINO.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTESIMI—I LIRA—19 CENTS, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1st, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. There are two types: one for the 2 centesimi stamps and the other for the higher values. Size 22 1/2 x 18 1/2 mm.

Watermarked  sideways.



Perforated 14.

- 1 2c green
- 2 2c yellow green
- 3 10c blue
- 4 20c vermilion
- 5 30c brown
- 6 40c violet

Variety: 2 centesimi stamp cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1 centesimo stamp.

- 7 1c green (half of 2c)

April, 1890.

Same type as 10 centesimi of preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper. Watermarked a Crown sideways.

Perforated 14.

- 8 5c orange
- 9 25c magenta

June, 1892.

Provisional issue.

10, 20 and 30 centesimi stamps of the issue of 1877 surcharged with new value in black. There are several types of each surcharge. Watermarked a Crown sideways.



I.



II.

Perforated 14.

- 10 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type I
- 11 5c on 30c brown " " " I
- 12 5c on 10c blue " " " II
- 13 5c on 30c brown " " " II

Varieties:

- a. Thin line under "mi."
 - 14 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type II
 - 15 5c on 30c brown " " " II
- b. Double line under "mi."
 - 16 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type II
 - 17 5c on 30c brown " " " II



III.



IV.

- 18 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type III
- 19 5c on 30c brown " " " III
- 20 5c on 10c blue " " " IV
- 21 5c on 30c brown " " " IV

Varieties:

- a. "ini" instead of "mi."
 - 22 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type IV
 - 23 5c on 30c brown " " " IV
- b. Dotted line below "mi."
 - 24 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type IV
 - 25 5c on 30c brown " " " IV
- c. Double line below "mi."
 - 26 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type IV
 - 27 5c on 30c brown " " " IV



V.

- 28 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type V
- 29 5c on 30c brown " " " V

Varieties:

- a. Comma after "mi."
 - 30 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type V
 - 31 5c on 30c brown " " " V
- b. Wavy line under "mi."
 - 32 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type V
 - 33 5c on 30c brown " " " V

- c. "i" of "mi" inverted.
 - 34 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type V
 - 35 5c on 30c brown " " " V
- d. Double line under "mi."
 - 36 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type V
 - 37 5c on 30c brown " " " V



VI.

- 38 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type VI
- 39 5c on 30c brown " " " VI

Varieties: Double line under "mi".

- 40 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type VI
- 41 5c on 30c brown " " " VI



VII.

- 42 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type VII
- 43 5c on 30c brown " " " VII

Varieties:

- a. Wavy line under "mi."
 - 44 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type VII
 - 45 5c on 30c brown " " " VII
- b. Double line under "mi."
 - 46 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type VII
 - 47 5c on 30c brown " " " VII



VIII.



IX.



X.

- 48 5c on 10c blue, black surc'ge, type VIII
- 49 5c on 30c brown " " " VIII
- 50 5c on 10c blue " " " IX
- 51 5c on 30c brown " " " IX
- 52 5c on 10c blue " " " X
- 53 5c on 30c brown " " " X

Varieties : Dotted line under "mi."

- 54 5c on 10c blue, black surcharge, type X
 55 5c on 30c brown " " " X



I.

- 56 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k surc'ge, type I

Varieties :

- a. "mi" on a level with the bottom of "C" (Cmi), instead of with the top of "C" (C^{mi}).
 b. Same as "a." with broad "o" in "10."
 57 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k surc'ge, type I
 58 10c on 20c vermilion " " " I



II.

- 59 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type II

Varieties :

- a. "i" of "mi" inverted.
 60 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type II
 b. Comma after "mi."
 61 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type II
 c. Broad "o" in "10."
 62 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type II



III.

- 63 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type III

Varieties :

- a. Thick broad "o."
 64 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type III
 b. Thick broad "o" and comma after "i" of "mi."
 65 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type III
 c. Thin broad "o."
 66 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type III



IV.

- 67 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type IV

Varieties :

- a. Broad thin "o,"
 68 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type IV
 b. Broad thick "o."
 69 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type IV
 c. No period after "mi."
 70 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type IV



V.



VI.

- 71 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type V
 72 10c on 20c vermilion " " VI

Variety: Broad thick "o."

- 73 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type VI



VII.

- 74 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type VII

Variety: Broad thick "o."

- 75 10c on 20c vermilion, bl'k sur'ge, type VII

July 15th, 1892.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of April, 1890. The 1 lira stamp is printed with yellow groundwork, and has the numerals of value in the upper corners. Watermarked a Crown sideways.

Perforated 14.

- 76 5c olive green
 77 30c yellow
 78 40c brown
 79 45c pale green
 80 1 l red, yellow groundwork

September 9th, 1892.

Provisional issue.

20 centesimi stamps of the issue of August 1st, 1877, surcharged with new value. Watermarked a Crown sideways.



Perforated 14,

- 81 10c on 20c vermilion, ½ black surcharge

March, 1894.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding regular issues. The 2 and 5 lire stamps are of the same type as the 1 lira. Watermarked a Crown sideways.

Perforated 14.

- 82 2c blue
- 83 10c blue gray
- 84 15c carmine
- 85 65c red brown
- 86 2l brown, yellow groundwork
- 87 5l dark violet, blue green groundwork

September 20th, 1884.

Celebration issue on the occasion of the inauguration of the new palace and the installation of the new regents. Lithographed in two colors on white wove paper. Sizes: 25 centesimi, 34½x29½ mm.; 50 centesimi, 24x30 mm; 1 lira, 29½x24½ mm.



Perforated 15½x11.

- 88 25c blue and dark brown
- 89 50c old rose and dark brown
- 90 1l green and dark brown

The issue lasted only from September 20th to October 9th. These stamps, although issued under cover of a celebration issue, are merely of a speculative nature.

End of 1894.

Same type as corresponding values of preceding issues. White wove paper. Watermarked a Crown sideways.

Perforated 14.

- 91 2c red
- 92 20c lilac
- 93 1l sky blue

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

September 20th, 1894.

Issued specially for the forwarding of the stamps of the celebration issue in quantities of not less than 500 lire. The stamp is litho-

graphed in 6 colors on the face of the envelope. The size of the stamp is 145x200 mm. On the back of the envelope are the following inscriptions; at top: "REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO," below are five dotted lines for the address, at the left side: "COMMISSIONE DEL PALAZZO DEL CONSIGLIO."



Size 150x260 mm.

White wove paper.

301 5l brown, blue, red, yellow, green, gold

Only 2000 of these were issued.

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the stamps of this Republic.

SARAWAK.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS=1 DOLLAR=55 CENTS, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May 1st, 1869.

Lithographed (portrait of Rajah James Brooks) on yellow wove paper. Size 19x26½mm.

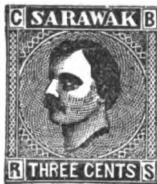


Perforated 11.

- 1 3c brown on yellow
- Variety*: Imperforate.
- 2 3c brown on yellow

1871.

Lithographed (portrait of Charles Brooke) on yellow wove paper Size 20x22½ mm.



Perforated 11.

- 3 3c brown on yellow
- Variety*: Imperforate.
- 4 3c brown on yellow

June, 1877.

Same type as preceding issue. Lithographed on colored wove paper. There are five varieties of each value, differing in the letters of the denomination of value in the lower tablet.

Perforated 12.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------|
| 5 | 2c mauve on lilac | 5 | varieties |
| 6 | 4c brown on yellow | 5 | " |
| 7 | 6c green on greenish | 5 | " |
| 8 | 8c deep blue on blue | 5 | " |
| 9 | 12c red on bluish | 5 | " |

Varieties:

a. Laid paper.

- 10 12c red on bluish 5 varieties

b. Imperforate.

- 11 2c mauve on lilac 5 varieties
- 12 4c brown on yellow 5 "
- 13 6c green on greenish 5 "
- 14 8c deep blue on blue 5 "
- 15 12c red on bluish 5 "

c. The vertical bar of the T goes beyond the horizontal bar, giving it the appearance of a cross.

- 16 4c brown on yellow

d. Same as "c" but imperforate.

- 17 4c brown on yellow

e. Pin perforation.

- 18 6c green on greenish 5 varieties
- 19 8c deep blue on blue 5 "

These were pin perforated unofficially.

August, 1876.

Provisional issue.

3 cent stamps of the 1871 issue surcharged in black with new value.



Perforated 11.

- 20 2c on 3c brown on yellow, black surcharge

January, 1889.

Typographed on white wove paper; the 2, 3, 4 and 6 cent stamps are printed in a different color. In the higher values; the body of the stamp is printed in green and the tablet also in a different color. Size 18½ x 22½ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 21 2c lilac and red
- 22 3c lilac and blue
- 23 4c lilac and yellow
- 24 6c lilac and brown
- 25 8c green and red
- 26 12c green and blue
- 27 25c green and brown

1889.

Provisional issue.

8 cent stamps of the preceding issue surcharged with new value in black.



Perforated 14.

- 28 2c on 8c green and red, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

- 29 2c on 8c green and red, black surcharge

b. A pair, one of which is without surcharge.

30 2c on 8c green and red, black surcharge

1891

Provisional issue.

12 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1889, surcharged with new value in black. There are two different types of the surcharge, one with small "c" and the other with a large "c" as per illustration.



Type I.



Type II.

Perforated 14.

31 5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, type I

32 5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, type II

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

33 5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, type I

b. No period after c.

34 5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, type I

35 5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, type II

c. A pair, one without surcharge.

36 5c on 12c green and blue, black surcharge, type I

July, 1891.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of January, 1889.

Perforated 14.

37 5c lilac and green

38 10c green and mauve

January, 1892.

Provisional issue.

3 cent stamps of the issue of January, 1889, surcharged with new value in black. There are two types of this surcharge ; on one the initial letter of each word of the surcharge is plain ; in the others these initials are printed in capitals.



Type I.



Type II.

Perforated 14.

39 1c on 3c lilac and blue, black surcharge, type I

40 1c on 3c lilac and blue, black surcharge, type II

Varieties :

a. No period after cent.

41 1c on 3c lilac and blue, black surcharge, type I

b. "ccnt," instead of "cent."

42 1c on 3c lilac and blue, black surcharge, type II

March, 1892.

Provisional issue.

3 cent stamps of the 1871 issue surcharged with new value in black and the original value obliterated by black lines.



Perforated 11.

43 1c on 3c brown on yellow, black surcharge

Varieties :

a. Without lines.

44 1c on 3c brown on yellow, black surcharge

b. Imperforate horizontally.

45 1c on 3c brown on yellow, black surcharge

May, 1892.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of January, 1889.

Perforated 14.

46 1c lilac and slate

January, 1895.

Typographed on white wove paper. Different design for each value. Size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 12.

47 2c red brown

48 4c black

49 6c violet

50 8c deep green

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good counterfeits of the stamps of Sarawak.

SAXONY.

Currency; 10 PFENNIGE—1 NEUGROSCHEN; 30 NEUGROSCHEN—1 THALER—72 cents, U. S. Currency.

100 PFENNIGE—1 MARK—24 cents, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1850.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to 19×19 mm.



- 1 3pf red
- 2 3pf dark red

August 1st, 1850.

I. Typographed (coat of arms) on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{3}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 3 3pf green
- 4 3pf yellow green

II. Typographed (portrait of King Friedrich August) in black on colored wove paper. Size $18\frac{3}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ng black on gray
- 6 1ng black on rose
- 7 1ng black on deep rose
- 8 2ng black on pale blue
- 9 2ng black on dark blue
- 10 3ng black on yellow
- 11 3ng black on deep yellow

Variety: Error— $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen printed on paper of the 2 neugroschen.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ng black on pale blue ;

June 1st, 1855.

Typographed (portrait of King Johann) in black on colored wove paper. Size 19×24 mm.

There are three different types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen and two types of the 1 neugroschen, the differences being in the numerals at the sides and in the lower label. The three types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen are distinguished as follows: In type 1, the $\frac{1}{2}$ in the lower label is perfectly straight; in type 2, the $\frac{1}{2}$ leans towards the left; in type 3, it leans towards the right. In type 1 of the 1 neugroschen stamps, the 1 at the sides is about 2mm. high; in type 2, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are also two printings of these stamps, the first one is of heavy and rather coarse impression, and the second is of a much finer impression. The former are generally printed on paper of a deeper shade than the latter.



a. Heavy impression.

- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ng black on gray, type 1
- 14 1ng black on deep rose " 1
- 15 1ng black on deep rose " 2
- 16 2ng black on blue
- 17 2ng black on yellow
- 18 3ng black on deep yellow

b. Fine impression.

- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ng black on gray, type 2
- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ng black on gray " 3
- 21 1ng black on rose " 1
- 22 1ng black on rose " 2
- 23 2ng black on blue
- 24 3ng black on yellow

April 24th, 1856.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed in color on white wove paper. Size 19×24 mm.

I. Yellowish white wove paper.

- 25 5ng red
- 26 5ng vermilion
- 27 5ng red brown
- 28 1ong blue

II. Thin bluish white paper.

- 29 5ng vermilion
- 30 1ong blue

July 1st, 1863.

Typographed, with coat of arms embossed, on white wove paper. There are two types,

one for the 3 pfennige and ½ neugroschen stamps and another for the higher values. Sizes: 3 pfennige and ½ neugroschen, 19x22½ mm.; 1, 2, 3 and 5 neugroschen, 19x22 mm.



Perforated 13.

- 31 3pf green
- 32 3pf yellow green
- 33 3pf blue green
- 34 ½ng vermillion
- 35 ½ng orange
- 36 1ng rose
- 37 1ng deep rose
- 38 2ng blue
- 39 2ng Prussian blue
- 40 2ng ultramarine
- 41 3ng brown
- 42 3ng red brown
- 43 3ng bistre brown
- 44 5ng gray violet
- 45 5ng blue gray
- 46 5ng red violet

ENVELOPES.

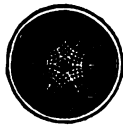
TRESSES.



H

July 1st, 1859.

Stamp embossed in the upper left corner on yellowish white paper, with two lines of inscriptions in small capitals printed in green across the upper left corner: "ZIN (ZWEI, DREI, FUNF, ZEHN) NEUGROSCHEN—FRANCO COUVERT."



Q



Tress Q.

Short gum.

1° Size 147x84 mm.

- 47 1ng rose
- 48 1ng pale rose

- 49 2ng dull blue
- 50 2ng deep Prussian blue
- 51 2ng ultramarine
- 52 3ng orange yellow
- 53 3ng deep yellow
- 54 3ng pale yellow
- 55 5ng deep lilac
- 56 5ng gray lilac
- 57 5ng violet
- 58 5ng red violet
- 59 10ng green
- 60 10ng pale green

Varieties: Stamp embossed without color.

- 61 1ng
- 62 3ng

2° Size 149x115mm.

- 63 1ng rose
- 64 1ng carmine
- 65 2ng dull Prussian blue
- 66 2ng deep Prussian blue
- 67 3ng orange yellow
- 68 3ng pale yellow
- 69 5ng deep lilac
- 70 5ng gray lilac
- 71 5ng slate

1862.

Stamp of the same type as the preceding issue, embossed in upper right corner on yellowish white wove paper. As in the preceding issue, the inscription is printed in green across the upper right corner.

Tress Q.

Short gum.

1° Size 147x84mm.

- 72 1ng carmine
- 73 2ng ultramarine
- 74 3ng orange yellow
- 75 5ng red violet

Varieties: Stamp embossed without color.

- 76 1ng
- 77 2ng
- 78 3ng

2° Size 149x115mm.

- 79 1ng carmine
- 80 3ng orange

Beginning of 1863.

Same type, paper, etc. as preceding issue.

Tress Q.

Long gum.

1° Size 147x84mm.

- 81 1ng carmine
- 82 2ng ultramarine
- 83 3ng orange yellow

Variety: Stamp embossed without color.

- 84 2ng

2° Size 149x115 mm.

- 85 1ng carmine
- 86 3ng orange yellow

July 1st, 1863.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white wove paper. As in the preceding issue, the inscription is printed in green in the upper left corner.



A. Tress Q.
Long gum.

I. Yellowish white wove paper.

1° Size 147x84 mm.

- 87 1ng rose
- 88 1ng pale rose
- 89 1ng carmine
- 90 1ng deep carmine
- 91 2ng ultramarine
- 92 2ng dull sky blue
- 93 2ng pale ultramarine
- 94 2ng bright ultramarine
- 95 2ng bright Prussian blue
- 96 3ng brown
- 97 3ng deep brown
- 98 3ng yellow brown
- 99 3ng red brown
- 100 5ng pale lilac
- 101 5ng red lilac
- 102 5ng violet
- 103 5ng mauve

Variety: Stamp embossed without color.

- 104 1ng
- 105 2ng
- 106 3ng
- 107 5ng

2° Size 149x115mm.

- 108 1ng carmine
- 109 1ng pale carmine
- 110 2ng ultramarine
- 111 3ng red brown
- 112 5ng violet

Variety: Stamp embossed without color.

- 113 2ng

II. Bluish white wove paper.

Size 147x84mm.

- 114 1ng carmine
- 115 1ng bright carmine
- 116 2ng ultramarine
- 117 3ng red brown
- 118 3ng deep red brown
- 119 5ng violet
- 120 5ng mauve

B. Tress H.

I. Yellowish white wove paper.

1° Size 147x84 mm.

- 121 1ng pale carmine
- 122 1ng deep carmine
- 123 2ng deep ultramarine
- 124 2ng pale ultramarine
- 125 2ng pale Prussian blue
- 126 3ng pale brown
- 127 3ng yellow brown
- 128 3ng red brown
- 129 5ng mauve
- 130 5ng violet

Variety: Stamp embossed without color.

- 131 1ng
- 2° Size 149x115 mm.
- 132 1ng carmine
- 133 1ng pale carmine
- 134 2ng ultramarine
- 135 2ng pale ultramarine
- 136 3ng brown
- 137 3ng yellow brown
- 138 5ng mauve

II. Bluish white wove paper.

1° Size 147x84mm,

- 139 1ng carmine
- 140 1ng pale carmine
- 141 2ng ultramarine
- 142 3ng red brown
- 143 5ng mauve

2° Size 149x115mm.

- 144 1ng carmine
- 145 2ng ultramarine
- 146 3ng red brown

July 1st, 1865.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white or bluish white wove paper. As in the preceding issues, the inscription is printed in green across the upper left corner.



A. Tress Q.

Long gum.

I. White wove paper.

Size 147x84mm.

- 147 ½ng orange
- 148 ½ng pale orange
- 149 ½ng red orange

Varieties:

a. Stamp embossed without color.

- 150 ½ng
- b. No stamp.
- 151 ½ng

II. Bluish white wove paper

Size 147x84 mm.

- 152 ½ng orange
- 153 ½ng pale orange

B. Tress H.

Long gum.

I. Yellowish white wove paper.

Size 147x84 mm.

- 154 ½ng orange
- 155 ½ng pale orange

II. Bluish white wove paper.

Size 147x84 mm.

- 156 ½ng orange
- 157 ½ng pale orange

COUNTERFEITS.

There are some very fine counterfeits of the 3 pfennige of the 1850 issue and of the 5 and 10 neugroschen of the 1856 issue, as well as of the 10 neugroschen envelope.

1850, 3 pfennige red.

Genuine.

Each corner rosette contains a sort of a star with four points.



¶ In the upper left rosette there is a curved line opposite each of the points of the star. In the upper right rosette there is a curved line opposite each of the two lower points; in the lower corner rosettes there is no curved line opposite the upper left point. The star of the upper left rosette has the lower left point shorter than the three others. In the upper right rosette the lower left point is the shortest and the upper right point the longest. In the lower right rosette the upper and lower right points are exceedingly short and the upper left one very long. The R and E of DREI almost join. The top branch of the E of DREI is shorter than the bottom one. The S and A of SACHSEN almost join. The top branch of the last E of PFENNIGE slants a trifle upwards.

There is a break in the left frame of the inner rectangle opposite the "r" of DREI.

We do not describe any of the counterfeits of this stamp, as there are too many of them.

1856, 5 neugroschen red.

Genuine.

The left oval containing the numeral 5 does not touch the frame at the left, and the right oval with the numeral 5 does not touch the frame of the oval containing the head. The right fold of the bandrol containing the denomination of value does not touch the frame below it. There are five lines of shad-

ing to the left of the "N" of Neu-Grosch, and there is a line of shading between the "c" and "h" of the same word. The leaves of the interleaved vine below the oval with the numerals of value have three small ornaments each.

Counterfeit.

The left oval containing the numeral of value touches the frame at the left, and the left side is very flat. The right oval touches the oval frame containing the head at the left. The right fold of the bandrol touches the frame below it. There are six lines of shading to the left of the N of Neu-grosch, and there is no line of shading between the "c" and "h" of the same word. The leaves below the oval with the numeral of value have only two small ornaments; the one at the outside of each leaf is missing.

10 Neugroschen blue.

Genuine.

The third line of shading to the right of the oval containing the head touches the hair. The two lines of shading at the bottom of the oval run into the neck. The 8th line of shading at the right touches the lower part of the neck. There are two thin lines of shading to the left of the first S of SACHSEN. The third line of shading to the left in the oval touches the nose. The inner line of the frame at the right is a double line.

Counterfeit.

The 4th line of shading to the right touches the hair. None of the lines of shading at the bottom run into the neck. The 7th line of shading at the right touches the lower part of the neck. There are no lines of shading to the left of the first s of SACHSEN. The 4th line of shading at the left touches the nose. The inner line of the frame to the left and the outer one to the right are single lines.

The diagonal stroke of the "N" of NEU instead of being exactly in the centre of the uprights is closer to the left than to the right one.

Envelope, 10 neugroschen green.

Genuine.

The green inscription in diamond capitals crosses the upper right corner. The figures

of the numerals 10 in the ovals are well formed. The G of NEUGROSCHEN is a perfect G, and the O and C of the same word are rounded. There are three colored dots between the N and E of NEUGROSCHEN, two between the E and U and one between the U and G of the same word. There is one colored dot in the center of the O of NEUGROSCHEN. Between the N of ZEHN and the N of NEUGROSCHEN the network is horizontal.

Counterfeit.

There is no inscription across the upper right corner. The figures of the denomination of value are badly formed, especially those at the right. The G of NEUGROSCHEN resembles a C. The O and C of NEUGROSCHEN are square. Between the N of ZEHN and the N of NEUGROSCHEN the network is vertical.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

FULA. (Fula.) Continued.

1878.

Same as previous issue.

- 74 5k white, black surcharge on yellowish wove paper, size 143x88 mm.
- 75 5k white, black surcharge on yellowish wove paper, size 150x120 mm.
- 76 5k white, black surcharge on grayish wove paper, size 182x48 mm.

1879?

White seal of 1868 issue embossed on upper flap with manuscript surcharge, 5k written across it.

- 77 5k white, black surcharge on white laid paper, size 140x110 mm.
- 78 5k white, black surcharge on white laid paper, size 148x78 mm.

June?, 1880.

Oval hand stamp (size 22x27mm) printed on the lower flap.



- 79 5k blue on grayish wove paper, size 194x126 mm.

- 80 5k blue on greenish wove paper, size 197x125 mm.
- 81 5k blue on white laid paper, size 136x75 mm.
- 82 5k blue on white laid paper, size 139x114 mm.
- 83 5k blue on white laid paper, size 140x75 mm.
- 84 5k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.
- 85 5k blue on white laid paper, size 145x117 mm.

Varieties:

a. Stamp printed on upper flap.

- 86 5k blue on white wove paper, size 147x120 mm.
- 87 5k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.
- b. Two stamps; the first printed on the upper flap, the second inverted on the lower flap.
- 88 5x5k blue on white laid paper, size 140x110 mm.

1880.

I. White seal of 1868 issue, embossed on upper flap, oval hand stamp of June 1880 printed in blue on lower flap.

- 89 5k white, blue on white laid paper, size 146x118 mm.

Variety: The oval hand stamp is printed sideways.

- 90 5k white and blue, on white wove paper, size 146x124 mm.

II. White seal of 1868 issue embossed on lower flap, oval hand stamp of June 1880 printed in blue on upper flap.

- 91 5k white and blue on yellowish wove paper, size 197x125 mm.
 92 5k white and blue on white laid paper, size 140x80 mm.
 93 5k white and blue on white laid paper, size 145x117 mm.

Variety: The interior is colored yellow.

- 94 5k white and blue on white laid paper, size 140x65 mm.

III. Large seal hand stamped in blue on upper flap, oval hand stamp of June 1880 printed in blue on lower flap.



- 95 5k blue on white laid paper, size 139x114 mm.
 96 5k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.

IV. White seal of 1868 issue embossed on upper flap, oblong hand stamp of same date printed in blue on face in right upper corner.

- 97 5k white and blue on laid paper, size 144x80 mm.
 98 5k white and blue on white laid paper, size 145x119 mm.

V. White seal of 1868 issue embossed on upper flap, oval hand stamp of June 1880 printed in blue on lower flap, oblong hand stamp of 1868 printed in blue on face in right upper corner.

- 99 5x5k white and blue on white wove paper, size 140x80 mm.

1885.

Oval hand stamp of June 1880 printed on face in right upper corner.

- 100 5k blue on white wove paper, size 144x80 mm.
 101 5k blue on white wove paper, size 147x120 mm.
 102 5k blue on pale yellow wove paper, size 145x117 mm.
 103 5k blue on cream wove paper, size 145x117 mm.
 104 5k blue on white laid paper, size 140x110 mm.
 105 5k blue on white laid paper, size 145x117 mm.

1885.

Oblong hand stamp of 1868 printed on face in right upper corner.

- 106 5k blue on white wove paper, size 144x80 mm.
 107 5k blue on white wove paper, size 147x120 mm.
 108 5k blue on white wove paper, size 195x135 mm.
 109 5k blue on pale yellow wove paper, size 144x80 mm.
 110 5k blue on pale yellow wove paper, size 145x117 mm.
 111 5k blue on yellow wove paper, size 153x89 mm.
 112 5k blue on gray wove paper, size 150x90 mm.
 113 5k blue on gray wove paper, size 150x120 mm.
 114 5k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.
 115 5k blue on white laid paper, size 145x117 mm.

Varieties:

- a. Stamp inverted in left upper corner.
 116 5k blue on pale yellow wove paper, size 144x80 mm.
 117 5k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.
 b. Stamp printed on upper flap.
 118 5k blue on white wove paper, size 147x120 mm.
 119 5k blue on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.

1886?

Oval hand stamp of June 1880 printed on face in right upper corner.

- 120 5k blue on yellow wove paper, size 145x117 mm.
 121 5k blue on yellow wove paper, size 150x120 mm.
 122 5k blue on yellow wove paper, size 153x89 mm.
 123 5k blue on gray wove paper, size 150x90 mm.
 124 5k blue on gray wove paper, size 150x120 mm.

1888.

Same as last issue, color changed.

- 125 5k purple on white wove paper, size 144x80 mm.
 126 5k purple on white wove paper, size 150x120 mm.
 127 5k purple on white wove paper, size 194x122 mm.
 128 5k purple on pale yellow wove paper, size 139x114 mm.
 129 5k purple on pale yellow wove paper, size 150x120 mm.
 130 5k purple on pale yellow wove paper, size 153x89 mm.
 131 5k purple on gray wove paper, size 144x80 mm.
 132 5k purple on gray wove paper, size 148x78 mm.
 133 5k purple on gray wove paper, size 150x120 mm.

134 5k purple on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.

135 5k purple on white laid paper, size 150x120 mm.

Variety: Stamp inverted in left lower corner.

136 5k purple on white laid paper, size 144x80 mm.

TVER. (Tver.)

1869.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter a trifle over 24 mm., height of "2" is 7 mm.



1 2k rose and dark blue

1870.

Previous issue re-engraved, diameter 23½ mm., height of "2" is 6½ mm.

2 2k rose and dark blue

These two issues can easily be distinguished by the S shaped ornament that divides the inscription.

In the 1869 issue it is quite curved and broken, while in the 1870 it is straighter and solid.

1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed and hand stamped, diameter 23½ mm., the frame of the previous issue was used, printed in sheets, and the value added in with a hand stamp, consequently these are many stamps with value inverted or printed sideways.



3 2k rose and black

4 2k rose and ultramarine

5 2k rose and prussian blue (light to dark)

1872.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue only the frame of the 1869 issue (diameter 24 mm.) was used, same remarks as for the previous issue.

6 2k rose and black

7 2k rose and ultramarine

8 2k rose and prussian blue (light to dark)

End 1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17x24 mm.



9 2k red, yellow and black

End 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17x23½ mm., similar to previous issue.



Perforated 13.

10 2k red, yellow and black

Variety: Unperforated.

11 2k red, yellow and black

1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x24½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

12 2k gold, red and dark blue

August ? 1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 15x21 mm.



Perforated 13.

13 2k red brown

VALDAI. (Novgorod.)

September 1871.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 19x22 mm., several types.



1 2k black on pale mauve
November 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 19x23½ mm.



2 2k black on lilac
November 2d, 1887.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 26½x35½ mm., 50 types printed in five horizontal rows, showing slight differences.



3 2k black on pale magenta
November 18th, 1887.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x23½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

4 2k black on pale magenta

February 23d, 1888.

Black on surface colored laid paper, lithographed, size 18½x23½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

5 2k black on olive

VALKY. (Charkoff.)

1893.

Color on white paper, litographed, size 19x26½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

1 1k blue

2 5k red

VASSIL. (Nijni-Novgorod.)

1871?

Colorless stamp embossed on white wove paper, diameter 25 mm.



1k 5k white

Same as yellowish wove paper

2 5k white

July? 1878.

Similar design hand stamped in black or color on yellowish wove paper, previously ruled off into squares with pencil or red ink, diameter 22 mm.



- 3 5k black
 - 4 5k greenish blue
 - Variety: Perforated 12½ (unofficially?)
 - 5 5k greenish blue
- The same stamp has been printed on various colored papers, but these were never used.

Suppressed in July 1881.

VELSK. (Vologda.)

February 7th, 1886.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16x23½ mm.



- 1 3k green
 - Variety: *Tête bêche.*
 - 2 3k green
 - Same, perforated 13.
 - 3 3k green
 - Variety: *Tête bêche.*
 - 4 3k green
 - Same on colored wove paper.
 - Perforated 13.
 - 5 3k green on gray
 - Same, on yellowish wove paper
 - Perforated 11½.
 - 6 3k dark green
1888.
Same on white wove paper, color changed.
Perforated 13.
- 7 3k red
- End 1889.
Same on white wove paper, color changed.
Perforated 11½.
- 8 3k pale blue
- End 1890.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16½x23½ mm.



- Perforated 11½.
- 9 3k red
- 1891.
- Color on white wove paper, same as 1886 issue.
- Perforated 11½.
- 10 3k purple
- 1893.
- Same as 1890 issue except that the word КОИ in bottom circle is straight instead of being curved.
- Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16½x23½ mm.



- Perforated 11½.
- 11 3k dark blue
- 1895.
- Same as previous issue printed in two colors.
- Perforated 11½.
- 12 3k red and dark blue

VERCHNIE DNEPROVSK.
(Ekaterinoslav.)

1866.
Black on white, type set, size 27x32 mm. several types.



1 4k black
1866.

Black on thick yellowish wove paper, type set, several types.



2 4k black
1866.

Black on yellowish laid paper, type set, several types.



3 4k black
1866.

Black on yellowish wove paper, type set, size 21x23 mm. Three types side by side.



4 4k black
Same on yellowish laid paper.
5 4k black

186 ?.

Black on white laid paper, type set, size 22½x25 mm.



6 4k black
Same on yellowish laid paper.

7 4k black
Same on bluish laid paper.

8 4k black

May 31st, 1873.

Color on yellowish laid paper, lithographed, size 28x19½ mm.



9 4k dark blue
1874.

Color on white laid batonne paper, lithographed, size 28½x19½ mm., similar to previous issue but inscription modified, surcharge УПРАВА embossed horizontally.

10 4k pale blue, embossed surcharge

1875.

Same, without embossed surcharge on white wove paper.

11 4k pale blue

1876.

Same as last issue, color changed, on yellowish wove paper.

12 4k purple (shades)

Suppressed January 1st, 1877.

VERCHOTOUR. (Perm.)

January 1st, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 17½x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.

1 2k red brown

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 20x25 mm.



Perforated 11½.
2 2k red



1894.
Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19x25½ mm.
3 10k red and blue

VESSIEGONSK. (7ver.)

January 1st, 1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 15½x21 mm.



- 1 ½k red brown
- 2 1k yellow green
- 3 2k blue
- 4 5k carmine

July 1873.

Color on white wove paper lithographed,
size 24½x28½ mm., oval stamped out.



- 5 ½k lemon yellow
- 6 ½k orange
- 7 1k yellow green
- 8 1k blue green
- 9 5k carmine

1880.

Color on white wove paper, size 15½x21½ mm., 1871 stamp retouched, the figure of value being larger, roughly perforated 11½.



10 2k blue

September? 1883.

Blackened colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 11 ½k black on buff
- 12 1k black on pale blue green
- 13 2k black on blue
- 14 5k black on rose

1891.

Black on colored wove paper.

Same as previous issue but with lithographer's name added in small letters under the stamp.

Perforated 10.

- 15 ½k black on gray
- 16 1k black on bright green
- 17 2k black on yellow

1892.

Black on thick colored wove paper, same as previous issue but without engraver's name

Perforated 11.

- 19 5k black on magenta

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BELGIAN UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

BY JULES BOUVEZ.

Collectors of postage stamps have often expressed astonishment at not being able easily to obtain cancelled unpaid letter stamps of Belgium, whereas this is not the case with unpaid letter stamps of other countries where the post-office authorities have made use of these stamps. As a matter of fact, on examining the catalogues of stamps which have appeared so far, it will be observed that, with very rare exceptions, no dealer quotes prices on Belgian unpaid letter stamps, the generic name of which is "Chiffre taxe." The reason for this is very simple, and, in order to give philatelists precise information on this point, we will give a sketch of the circumstances which led to the issue of the Unpaid Letter Stamps, winding up the information with practical advice and statistics drawn from official sources.

It was in 1870 that the Belgian postal authorities recognized the necessity for issuing unpaid letter stamps. The law of the 15th of May, 1870, had just introduced important changes in the interior postal rates. On the one hand, the rate on prepaid letters had been reduced to 10 centimes for the basic weight, irrespective of the distance, instead of 20 centimes which had been originally fixed on for ordinary letters going beyond a radius of 30 kilometers from the office of origin. On the other hand, books had been admitted for transport by the post-office at the rate of 1 centime per 30 grammes. It was therefore necessary to adopt some special method of accounting for the rates to be charged the public for articles which were not prepaid and which did not go out of the radius of the office of origin and were not, therefore, subject to the reciprocal check of the post offices. Until that time, these amounts had been written down in the accounting statements, but no guarantee existed for the Administration as to the correctness of the amount collected. Following the example of France, which had introduced the unpaid letter stamp into its postal service in 1859, Belgium found in the ministerial order copied below the guarantee which was sought after :

"The Minister of Public Works,—Considering the necessity of submitting to an effective check the receipts from letters which are not prepaid from and for the town and the canton, Orders :—There will be created, under the name of chiffres-taxes, check stamps of the value of 10 and 20 centimes which will serve to indicate the amounts to be collected on letters not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid, originating and to be distributed in the district of one and the same post office.

"The present order will go into effect on the 1st August next.

Brussels, July 20th, 1870.

V. JACOBS."

As will be seen, two unpaid letter stamps only were used from the 1st August, 1870 : 10c green and 20c blue. We illustrate these below.



These stamps, the form and printing of which have remained the same to this day, were at first but rarely used, for the number of unpaid letters circulating in the radius of one and the same post office was not very large. Of all the letters bearing cancelled unpaid letter stamps, hardly one-tenth remained in the hands of the public, for the reason that those to whom they were addressed refused to accept them, the administration charging a double rate as a fine.

To explain this enormous quantity of taxed objects refused, it will suffice to point out that in Belgium there exists an ancient custom which is the joy of jokers and a loss to the post office department. On the 1st of April of each year, some persons send by mail to their relatives and friends living in the same or a neighboring locality served by the same post office, anonymous letters containing grotesque pictures and compliments not very flattering to those to whom they are sent, commonly called "April fool games" and called by the administration "catch" letters. This correspondence, put into the post without being prepaid, should be supplied with unpaid letter stamps before their presentation to the addressess; but, as these generally refuse them, they are returned to the offices where they are considered as waste and destroyed after a certain time. It has been observed that out of a hundred letters with the unpaid letter stamp of 20 centimes, passing through one and the same post office, an average of about eighty were sent during the first few days of the month of April, and only eight of this number were accepted by the addressees. The proportion of one tenth which we have mentioned is therefore exact, and the conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is that out of a hundred cancelled unpaid letter stamps there remained hardly ten at the disposal of collectors.

If but few cancelled unpaid letter stamps of 20 centimes are to be found, still fewer of the 10 centimes are to be met with, for this value was used first of all only on unpaid letters addressed to subaltern officers and soldiers in active service which were not taxed with the fine imposed on letters addressed to private individuals, and afterwards used also on insufficiently paid postal cards. Out of 100, 10 centimes stamps it has been observed that 94 were on articles that were refused; consequently, they were lost to collectors.

On the 1st September, 1871, the Belgium postal administration recognized, on the occasion of the issue of postal cards, the necessity for the issue of an unpaid letter stamp of 5 centimes. At that time the authorities confined themselves to sending orders to the various post-offices to make use of half of a 10 centime unpaid letter stamp as a 5 centime stamp, cutting it horizontally through the centre. The half of the 10 centime stamp not having been much used, means have been found of offering these stamps to collectors by cutting 10 centimes stamps in two widthwise. This cut stamp is found quoted in the catalogue of Belin, Brussels, at 50 centimes. While calling the special attention of collectors to this value, we must put them on their guard against the numerous frauds which have been perpetrated and urge them to accept only those 5 centimes unpaid letter stamps which are still adhering to the envelopes, postal cards or wrappers to which they were attached. It is also important not to lose sight of the fact that the cancellation mark applied part on the stamp and part on the address should be the date stamp of the post-office from which the object was distributed to the addressee. The production of the part of the address bearing the indication of the addressee is therefore necessary as a guarantee of authenticity, and if the collector insists upon this he will often see that this value of 5

centimes which is offered cancelled is very rarely stamped with an authentic post-office cancellation.

In the annual statistics of the Belgian postal service valuable data are to be found for establishing the number of unpaid letter stamps of 10 and 20 centimes of the first issue (1870) which are at the disposal of the philatelic world. We think it will be helpful to collectors to have the following extract from these documents :

YEARS.	No. of unpaid letter stamps of 10 centimes			No. of unpaid letter stamps of 10 centimes.		
	used for taxing correspondence not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid.	destroyed after refusal of the articles to which they were attached.	attached to articles accepted and available for collectors.	used for taxing correspondence not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid.	destroyed after refusal of the articles to which they were attached.	attached to articles accepted and available for collectors.
1870	3,804	3,662	142	28,271	25,447	2,824
1871 to 1875	28,472½	27,333	1,139½	216,419	104,784	21,639
1876 to 1880	38,271	36,740	1,531	187,671	108,809	18,772
1881 to 1885	50,570½	48,546½	2,024	157,897	142,283	15,614
1886 to 1890	70,722½	67,893	2,829½	182,495	164,392	18,103
1891 to Oct. 31th, 1895	84,159½	80,795½	3,363	169,247	152,430	16,817
Totals	276,000	264,971	11,029	942,000	848,230	93,765

From this table it will be seen that during the whole period of issue the sale of these values increased, although the number remained small, and when it is remembered that the Belgian postal administration has just abandoned the use of them, it is evidently worth while to call the attention of philatelists to them. It may also be remarked that of the 11,029 unpaid letter stamps of 10 centimes and of the 93,769 of 20 centimes delivered to the public, a great many have been lost to collectors. In the future, therefore, these stamps will be sufficiently sought after for them to be soon considered as rarities.

We will also point out a special circumstance which deserves attention. On the 1st April, 1895, several Belgian post offices being without unpaid letter stamps of 10 and 20 centimes because a fresh stock of these values had not been able to reach them in time, it was necessary to replace them provisionally. The offices which were in this position, not having received any instructions, and not being able to delay the distribution of the "catch" letters, used postage stamps of 5 centimes green, 10 centimes bistre and 20 centimes olive, shorn of their Sunday slip and surcharged with a black T (Taxe) applied by means of a hand stamp with thick ink. The use of these provisional unpaid letter stamps was, however, not of long duration, for as soon as the authorities learnt that the stock was exhausted they hastened the shipment of unpaid letter stamps.

In closing this article we could not do better than to reproduce the following order for the issue of new Belgian unpaid letter stamps, of which we give an illustration below, and which will, in the future, be used on all correspondence to be taxed.



"The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs:

"Considering the ministerial order of July 20th. 1870, for the issue of unpaid letter stamps for the purpose of representing the amount to be collected on letters not or insufficiently prepaid originating and to be delivered in the same postal district.

"Considering that it would be useful to extend this means of check to all taxed correspondence for any part of the kingdom; ORDER:

"Art. 1. Unpaid letter stamps are created of a new type, which will be put in use on November 1st next.

"Art. 2. These unpaid letter stamps will be of the values of 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes and 1 franc; they will bear the inscription 'à payer' and 'te betalen.' and they will be of the same color as the postage stamps of corresponding value of the last issue.

Brussels, October 8th, 1895.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

THE ONE CENT 1851-57 OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

(Read before the National Philatelic Society, Nov. 12th, 1895).

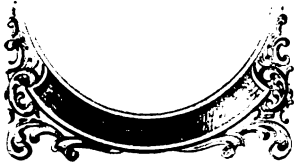
To some of you this subject will doubtless seem well worn. Yet I find many philatelists are not familiar with the varieties of these stamps and I think very few understand what caused them. I certainly have not yet read or heard a satisfactory explanation of the way they were produced. There is so much about these stamps that is interesting that I venture to bring them to your attention this evening.

I propose to speak mostly of plate varieties and, as the same plates were used for both the 1851 and 1857 issues, I shall treat the imperforate and perforate stamps as one.

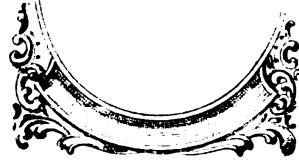
In commencement I wish to call your attention to a few details of the manufacture of stamp plates, which I think are not generally known. The first step is making the die. This is usually engraved on a plate of annealed steel a little larger than the design. As a rule only one design is engraved on a plate. But there are exceptions. The dies for the so-called Government counterfeits of the 1847 issue are placed side by side on the same block. The die being engraved, it is then hardened by heating it in cyanide of potassium.

The next step is making the transfer roll. Its name indicates its purpose, to transfer the design from the die to the plate. This roll is of soft steel, in shape like a small grind stone. A roll is usually from one to four inches in diameter, with an edge broad enough to receive the design. The roll is placed in the carrier of a transfer press and forced against the die—which rests on the bed piece—with a pressure of many tons, produced by weights and compound leverage. With this tremendous pressure resting on it the bed piece, carrying with it the die, is moved back and forth under the roll until the soft steel of the latter is forced into every line of the die, even the faintest scratch made by a diamond point. The lines of the die are of course reversed on the roll and those which were sunken in the former are in relief in the latter. A number of transfers are often made on the same roll and occasionally transfers of several different stamps. The roll is hardened in the same way as the die. The plate, duly ruled into spaces for the stamps, then takes the place of the die on the press and by the same methods

used to produce the roll the latter is forced into the plate, reproducing in the minutest details the design on the die. This is repeated as many times as there are to be stamps on the plate. Guide line, scratches etc., are burnished out, the plate is hardened and is then ready for the printer.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

There are three principal varieties of the one cent 1851-57. Type I. (Exhibit A.) First the full and complete form of the stamp as it appears on the die. In this form there is a curved line outside and parallel to the labels containing the words "U. S. POSTAGE" and "ONE CENT." Between the upper label and the curved outer line is a row of minute colored dots. These are not found between the lower label and the outer line. Below the lower label and line is a scroll, turned to right and left, having the ends carried under and rolled up until they form little balls. In the centre the scroll is only a line, forming with the outer line a double curve. There are graceful arabesques at each corner, spreading along the sides and, to a less degree, along the top and bottom. The distinguishing points of this variety, the rolled up ends of the scrolls, may be seen to much better advantage on the reprints and proofs than on the stamps themselves.

Type II. (Exhibit B.) The second variety is much the same as the first but the balls forming the ends of the scrolls and frequently the extreme tips of the arabesques have been cut away.

Type III. (Exhibit C.) The third variety is the so-called "broken circle." In this the center of the curved lines is missing and the scrolls and corner ornaments are less perfect.

Besides these three principal varieties there are numerous minor varieties, such as one ball missing, broken line at top only, broken line at bottom only, and much irregularity in the amount of the arabesques removed. The three principal varieties are all that are usually recognized by collectors. But there is a fourth to which I wish to call your attention. If you will look at the specimens I now show you (Exhibit D.) I think you will agree with me that they have been re-engraved. It is plainly to be seen that the outer lines have been recut. They are deeper and harder than the other lines of the stamps. They often begin and end abruptly, not joining smoothly the original line. The central part of the row of minute dots between the upper label and the curved line has disappeared. The recutting is usually confined to the outer lines but it can occasionally be seen in other parts of the stamps; notice the top of the upper label in some specimens in this exhibit. It is to this re-engraving that we owe the scarcity of the "broken circle" variety.

Now a few words as to the cause of these varieties. To anyone who studies the stamps of the 1851-57 issues, it is very evident that the makers were limited in the size of their plates. We have no information on the subject, further than that afforded by the stamps. I have called attention in a previous article to the fact that on the plate of the five cents with projecting ornaments cut away at top and bottom (supposedly to make

room for the perforations) the stamps are set closer together than on the plates designed for the imperforate issue. Space for the perforations could readily have been obtained by setting the stamps further apart. But apparently this spreading could not be allowed, since, not only were the stamps mutilated in order to reduce their size, but they were crowded together more closely than before. My conclusion is that the presses then in use would only accommodate plates of a limited size and the stamps had to be crowded in order to get the desired number on the plate. The one cent, like the five cents, suffered from this lack of room. The need of room for the perforations is the cause usually given for the alteration of some values of the 1851-57 issues. Whatever may have been the cause with the three and five cents, this certainly was not the occasion of the varieties of the one cent, since the more important of these varieties and the re-engraving are found on plate No. 1, which was made at least six years before any of our stamps were perforated. Before the manufacture of the first plate had proceeded far it must have become evident that the impressions for the stamps were too large for the space allowed them and must be made smaller. This could only be done by taking away some part of them. It is usually said the outer lines were removed from the plates. Think a moment. Those lines are cut *into* the plates. How can you cut them out? The more you cut the larger they will grow. And there is no way to so fill them up that the work will stand the crushing force of the printing presses. Thin copper plates have sometimes been so manipulated by hammering on the back as to remove sunken lines from them. It is probable the alterations of the plate of the St. Louis stamps was effected in this way. But with heavy steel plates this involves such labor and difficulty that it is practically impossible and we may say never attempted. There remains only one way to get rid of the lines, that is by removing them from the transfer roll. The die is an intaglio. The roll is a relieve. The sunken lines of the former become raised on the latter. It is then easy enough to cut them away. It was by this means that they were removed in the case of the stamps which are the subject of this paper.

From my study of these stamps I am satisfied that several transfers were made and cut down. Some lack only the balls at the ends of the scroll, some have part of the arabesques removed and in others the center of the outer lines is cut away. More cutting seems to have been done at the top than the bottom. I have seen large blocks of stamps showing alternate rows of the different varieties, each stamp in a row so absolutely like its fellows as to preclude the possibility that the missing portions were removed from each separately on the plate. There are at least six of these varieties which may always be recognized by certain characteristics. From this I infer at least six transfers. Another proof that the alterations were made on the transfers and not on the plates, is found in certain stamps with margins which show them to be from the bottom row of the sheet, but which lack certain of the lower ornaments, being either type II. or III. Since, in the position they occupied, there was no lack of room for perforations and no stamps below to be interfered with, there would be no occasion to remove the ornaments and we may conclude it was done before the impressions were transferred to the plates. Stamps from the sides of the sheets are found with similar mutilations of the side ornaments, quite unnecessary in their position and indicating a like origin. Examination of blocks shows many of the stamps to be set so closely that, had the transfer from which they were made been of the full form of the original die, the upper and lower ornaments of vertical pairs

would have overlapped. As they do not, we may conclude all the ornaments were not on the roll.

I do not wish to be understood as saying no changes were made on the plates. The more important alterations were made on the rolls, but minor changes were doubtless made on the plates. Close scrutiny with a magnifying glass will show that the outer line at the bottom is really two thin lines, placed so close together as to appear one. Both this line and the similar one at the top are very shallow. The corner arabesques are cut deeper. Transferring requires heavy and even pressure. If the pressure is lighter at one point than another the lines at that point will not be well impressed and the shallower ones may not show at all. This is more likely to occur at the top and bottom of the stamps than elsewhere. On the plates of the 1851-57 issues, where the stamps were set so closely, the workman would naturally take care not to run a transfer over that adjacent to it. He would apply the pressure more lightly at the top and bottom. Thus the deeply cut corner ornaments might be impressed in the plate while the shallower lines failed to appear. It is to this cause we owe the "broken circle." To remedy this defect as far as possible the outer lines and occasionally some other parts of the stamps were recut. The latest plates show the greatest removal of ornaments and the least recutting. In the plates last made and probably used only for the perforated stamps, it seems to have been considered unnecessary or useless to attempt to restore the outer lines, presumably because they would be so cut by the perforations as to be destroyed and so might as well be left off. (Exhibit E.) These plates are apparently made from transfers which have been much cut away. I have seen an entire sheet of this variety, with the exception of one stamp with a recut outer line. I think collectors will find the recut stamps of the 1857 issue far from common, though of course not as scarce as the variety with full ornaments.

Mr. A. W. Batchelder has recently shown me an interesting oddity of the 1857 stamp, type III. By some error in transferring the lower label and ornaments were impressed twice. The misplaced impression is a little lower than the correct one and much fainter, only the heavier lines showing. The shadings of the letters fall where the outer line should have been and make a sort of broken line, "missing links," Mr. Batchelder facetiously calls them. I have in my collection a similar variety with the second impression higher than the regular one. I have heard of double impressions at the top, which are doubtless from the same cause.

As far as I can learn from examination of large blocks and sheets there was no rule for the use of the various transfers. The fancy of the workman seems to have been the only guide. On some plates the stamps of the bottom row always have the complete scrolls. On others the same row is all of type II. or III. All the varieties are found scattered irregularly over some plates, on others they occur in rows. I have seen a block of thirty-six of the 1857 stamps, twenty-three of which had the full ornaments with the ends rolled under. If collectors will remember that there were twelve plates for these stamps, each printing two sheets of a hundred stamps, they will see there is plenty of chance for variety of arrangement.

You have probably noticed that the reprints and proofs of these stamps are much finer than the stamps themselves, the ornaments being complete in every detail. When, in 1874, the Government ordered reprints made of our obsolete issues it was found impossible to perforate, with the machines in use, the impressions from the plates of certain values of the 1851-57 issues

without seriously damaging the appearance of the stamps. For this reason new plates were made, on which the stamps were set far apart, with ample room for the complete ornaments and due allowance for perforations (Exhibit F.) I think in the case of the one cent the plate is made from a new transfer. From these new plates the reprints were made and they have since been used for proofs.

It may be noticed that I have said nothing about any wearing of the plates. I find very little evidence of wear in the imperforate stamps. Some of the late perforated impressions, especially the larger blocks and sheets of unused remainders, show some signs of wearing. But I think most of the missing portions of the stamps may be attributed to the alterations on the rolls and plates

THE HAWAIIAN 5c AND 13c OF 1853, AND THEIR GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEITS.

BY W. J. GARDNER.

The recent increased interest in Hawaiian stamps of all issues is my excuse for laying before the readers of this JOURNAL some facts that may be interesting connected with the two stamps issued in 1853.

These stamps, as the date of issue would indicate, succeeded the famous "Missionary" stamps, which must be regarded as provisionals. Mr. W. M. Giffard, in his catalogue of Hawaiian stamps, informs us that they were engraved and printed at Boston, and that they continued in issue till 1868 or 1869. The 5c dark blue of 1865, with portrait of Kamehameha V, evidently put an end to the usefulness of its predecessor. There must have been a considerable quantity of remainders on hand at the time of supercession, as, after all these years, we still see rather numerous copies of the 5c, with and without the overprint SPECIMEN. and of the 13c with the overprint.

The die for the 13c stamp was first engraved, and from it was adapted that for the 5c. A comparison of the details of the two stamps shows them to be identical with each other. The size of the central vignette, comprising the bust and the lined background, is the same in both values, $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide and 18 mm. in extreme height. An examination of the hair under a glass, most conspicuously at the central front, will show the identically same lines of formation in both. In the 5c stamp, in the rectangle containing the value "FIVE CTS" and against the top part are two dots, which evidently are all that remain of the two vertical lines in the same part of the 13c stamp. Generally, or perhaps always, the left one of these dots shows also a dim haze of color below it, which is simply a less conspicuous remnant of the line. In the right hand square containing the figure 5, at the top of the stamp, is seen, on every copy of the originals, a minute dot very near the left side of the square, which is evidently the extreme point of the serif of the figure 1 of 13, not cut away. It is worthy of remark, however, that while the central vignette of both values is of the same size, the extreme width of the 5c., between the outside frame lines, slightly exceeds that of the 13c. It may appear fanciful, but I think the presence of the double line forming the right outside frame line of the 13c., is explained by the intention to increase the width of the stamp, after it was seen that the 5c., when completed, was a wider stamp. The outer of the two lines is simply drawn parallel with the inner, which latter is really the true figure line. The two do not touch each

other, nor do the top and bottom frame lines come out to meet the outer side line.

So much for my theory that the die for the 5c. plate was an adaptation from the die of the 13c. I think enough evidence has been shown to sustain it. I will proceed now to describe the different papers on which these stamps have been issued.

The "CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS" merely gives, for the 5c value, white wove paper, varying in thickness, and "thin bluish wove paper," while Mr. Giffard mentions three papers: white wove, thin bluish white, and blue wove. Neither of these sets of papers seems to me to correctly describe the actual papers. Three distinct kinds have come under my observation for the 5c., and two for the 13c. It is barely possible that the 5c also comes on a fourth paper, which I will speak of later at the proper place.

The first supply of both values must have been that printed on the very stout thick white paper. The 13c., bright red on this paper is the one generally met with, without of course the overprint SPECIMEN. It is hardly ever seen used, in fact, there must have been little use for this value at all. The 5c is quite cleanly printed, that is, the plate did not pass over any bluish tinge to the paper, as happened on a later white paper. This stamp is quite rare, even used, and unused it must be exceedingly so. Being the more useful of the two values, it must have been all used up in a comparatively short while, and being a stamp of such early issue, not many specimens could have been preserved for philatelists.

The next paper used, and only for the lower value this time, is the thin blue wove. Probably when this paper was selected to be printed on, there must have been yet on hand so many 13c., stamps on thick paper that they did not order any printed of this value. This 5c on blue paper is well known, and is to be frequently met with, both unused and a little less frequently used.

My supposition that when this 5c on blue paper was ordered, the stock of 13c., on thick paper was still unexhausted, suggests a thought on the provisional that was made by surcharging this 13c stamp with a figure 5 in manuscript. It may be that at one time the 5c stamps ran out completely, before a supply arrived from Boston and, as the 13c stamps were in stock and there was little demand or use for them, a number were utilized for 5c stamps. I would suggest that this happened just before the blue paper stamps arrived, for the reason that, rather at this time than just before the arrival of the stamps on the next paper, was there an available stock of 13c on thick paper.

My third paper is a medium thick white wove. I use the word thick because it cannot be called thin. It is a somewhat heavier paper than the blue described above. Both values come on this. The 5c has generally a bluish surface, gotten from imperfect wiping of the plate. I have a copy from which the gum has been washed, which is pure white on the reverse side, but strongly blued on the printed side. The gum used was slightly yellowish. I have seen cancelled copies of a stamp which may be on this paper, but possibly may be a different one. They are pure white, printed side as well as reverse, and give the impression of being thinner, but that may simply because we generally see the stamps on medium paper unused and gummed which makes them seem slightly thicker. They all have a clean white modern look, but the cancellers were always the large circle enclosing the town name, (Honolulu or San Francisco), and date in day and month, that we are so accustomed to see on stamps and covers used in the '50s and '60s. Mr. Giffard says that in 1868 or 1869, the stock on hand of both values, which are

on the medium paper, were overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN," there being no further public use for them. Now from the comparative scarcity of this 5c in the used state, and from the large number of it uncanceled or overprinted "SPECIMEN," I think the printing on this paper took place very late, perhaps not long before the 5c of 1865 was ordered. The 13c stamp was now printed in a dull red color, quite different from the supply on thick paper. This dull red stamp I find to be quite rare unsurcharged. Certainly not many copies are to be seen here in California. The scarcity of this stamp also tends, I think, to show the late printing on this paper, as evidently not many copies of it were sold before overprinting.

Reprints: Reprints are always of secondary importance but, while I am on the subject of this issue, it may be well in place to speak of the so-called reprints of these two stamps. I refer to those given by Mr. Giffard under date of 1889, and listed by the publishers of this JOURNAL in their Catalogue, 55th Edition, at nominal prices. Mr. Giffard says that in 1867, the Boston engravers returned to (gave up possession to?) the Hawaiian postal authorities the dies (does not Mr. Giffard mean "plates"?) of these stamps. That these plates, no further use being required of them, were defaced and thrown aside as worthless. That in December 1887, having been unearthed, these plates were sent to the American Bank Note Co., of New York, to be restored. That, after a lapse of over a year, the process of restoration was completed, and in 1889 a printing of 10,000 of each value was made and sent out to the Islands, where they were sold as "fac-simile copies of the originals," at first without any surcharge, and from August 1892 surcharged with the word "REPRINT."

As a matter of fact, these stamps are not reprints. They were not printed from the original plates restored. They were printed from plates that were entirely engraved anew. They *are*, literally, "fac-simile copies of the originals." The Government Counterfeits of the 1847 issue of the United States are of the same category. The Hawaiian "fac-similes," however, have been allowed to pass the post-office at Honolulu, as postage, as I have been shown a cover sent to a resident of San Francisco in, I think, the year 1890, paid by a copy each of these 5c and 13c., and a 2c engraved, and the cover had enclosed a consignment of these 5c and 13c stamps.

To satisfy myself that these could not have been printed from the restored original plates, I obtained the invaluable assistance of Mr. Gumpel, engraving expert, connected with the San Francisco firm of H. S. Crocker & Co., who, as soon as he was shown an original, surcharged "SPECIMEN," and one of those overprinted "REPRINT," pronounced them to have been printed from entirely different plates. He took such interest that he undertook to make enlarged photographs, from which he made gelatine tracings, which latter from the two different stamps, when placed one over the other, showed differences that proved different plates beyond question.

It is unnecessary, and the subject does not require, that an exhaustive comparison be here rehearsed. It will, however, I am sure interest many specialists of United States (!) and Hawaiian stamps, to let me give a few points of difference that may be easily discerned with the eye, or an ordinary magnifier.



Original



Fac-simile.

First as between the original 5c and its fac-simile. In the latter, the dot in the right compartment containing the figure 5 was neglected to be copied. The two meaningless little points in the bottom rectangle, however, have been copied, the location being perfect, but the left one has lost the shadowy tail! The oval space contained in the o of "POSTAGE" in the fac-simile is longer and sharper pointed than in the original. The two dots of "CTS." are larger. The hair, especially the middle portion, when compared under a glass, will be seen to be totally different. Of the five rays, in the right, above the label containing the word "Postage," only four are distinctly made in the fac-simile, and the fifth is very weak and hardly to be seen with the eye.



Original.



Fac-simile,

As for the 13c. First of all, the color of the fac-simile has a strong vermilion in it, which neither shade of the originals contained. But this has nothing to do with the engraving. The central vignette is nearly half a millimetre wider than in the originals. The whole width of the stamp is also that much wider. The double frame line at the right for whatever purpose it was done in the original, was copied in the fac-simile. The words HONOLULU
HAWAIIAN IS. in the lower rectangle have been made larger. In all the three numbers 13, the 3 comes down lower than the line of the 1, while in the originals both figures are almost exactly on the same line in all cases. The same difference may be seen in the hair, as between the 5c stamps. Besides these, of course, there are many other points of dissimilarity, but enough have been here indicated to prove these stamps to be "fac-similes" and not "reprints." A specialist of Hawaiians may include them or not, just as he may feel like, in the interesting little set of 1853 stamps.

REFERENCE LIST.

- 1853.
- Thick white wove.
- 5c blue
- 13c deep red
- Provisional.
- "5" in M. S., on 13c deep red.
- Thin blue wove.
- 5c blue
- Thin white wove (?)
- 5c blue
- Medium thick white wove.
- 5c blue
- 13c dull red
- Surcharged "SPECIMEN," on last paper.
- 5c blue
- 13c dull red
- Surcharged "SPECIMEN," same paper.
- 13c dull red
- 1889. Government fac-similes.
- 5c blue
- 13c vermilion

NOTE.—Having examined carefully a number of the Hawaiian stamps referred to in Mr. Gardner's article, we think it will be of interest to our readers to call attention to a few other points of dissimilarity in the 13c stamp. In the originals there is a notable flattening of the bottom of the 3 of 13 in the upper left corner and a small dash of color after the same figure in the lower left corner. There are also decided differences between the originals and facsimiles in the words "Cts" in the lower right corner and the left hand panel, especially the "s" of the former and the "t" of the latter. The periods following these words have almost disappeared in the facsimiles. In the facsimiles we notice alterations of the collar of the coat, particularly on the right side, and certain vertical scratches at the edges of the central panel, which are evidently an attempt to straighten and deepen the framing line.

THE PUBLISHERS.

STAMPS AT THE ATLANTA EXHIBITION.

By Jos. S. Rich.

Although the exhibition at Atlanta is not making quite the stir which that held at Chicago in 1893 did, still there are many things of interest to Philatelists to be seen there. In at least two of the buildings stamps are on exhibition. The collections on view in the Government Building are worthy of more than passing notice, and I shall attempt to give a list of those to be seen there. Contrary to the usual custom the Treasury Department has a rather fine exhibit of both Postage and Revenue stamps, including the Special Tax stamps, which I believe, have never been on view before. In a set of swinging frames are full sheets of unperforated cardboard proofs of the

Periodical Stamps of 1894.

1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50c
2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and \$1.00

Postage Stamps, series of 1894.

Sheet of 200, 1c
Sheet of 400, 2c (third type)
Sheets of 200, 8c, 10, 15, 50c and \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00
Sheets of 200, 5, 6, 3, 4c
Sheets of 400, 10c
Sheets of 200, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 30 and 50c Postage Due.
Sheet of 200, Special Delivery.

Revenue Stamps.

Sheet of 200, Playing Card, red and blue

There are several large frames, most of which are divided into three panes, and in the order in which they are seen contain the following:

Frame 1, Bank Notes, Revenue stamps for Liquors, Meat Inspection, Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Custom House.

Frame 2, Stamps for the collection of Taxes on Rectified Spirits, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Imported Spirits.

Frame 3, Pane 1—Distilled Spirits, Wines, Fermented Liquor, Oleomargarine.

Pane 2—Commissioners of Internal Revenue 1862-93.

Pane 3—Special Tax for Manufacturers of Oleomargarine, Brewers, Retail Liquor Dealers.

Frame 4, Pane 1—Tobacco and Snuff.

Pane 2—Distilled Spirits.

Pane 3—Cigars, Cigarettes, Prepared Smoking Opium, and Certificate of Registry.

The exhibit in the Post Office Department of the Government Building, while not so extensive in the variety of exhibits relating to the transportation of the mails, is still more complete than that of Chicago in the matter of stamps exhibited. The frame prepared by the American Bank Note Co., and exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition and which attracted so much attention there, occupies a prominent place here. The U. S. frames are very complete, especially those of the Envelopes, of which there are four:

Envelopes of U. S., 1853-1870.

Envelopes of U. S., 1870-74.

Envelopes of U. S., 1874-90.

Envelopes of U. S., 1890.

There are frames containing full sheets of Cardboard Proofs, unperforated, of all the values of the current issue, including all the Due stamps and Periodical stamps from 1c to \$1.00.

Frame of U. S. Official Envelopes of the Post Office Department 1893. (Penalty Envelopes).

Frame of Postal Cards of the U. S. of America (As exhibited at the Columbian Exposition).

Three Frames of "Blinds."

All the frames of foreign countries, forming the collection of U. S. Post Office Department and exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, are here arranged in a group on one wall and can be much more easily seen than at Chicago.

There is a special frame of Japan containing a few of their issues since 1872.

In a case together with articles which have been sent through the mails, but which are unmailable, are several sheets of Mexican Provisional stamps, including about 20 Guadalajara, Campeche, Chiapas, Patzcuaro and Zacatecas.

Besides these two separate collections of stamps exhibited by the Government there are in a small but highly important structure known as the "Confederate Relics" Building a miscellaneous lot of Confederate States stamps, some on the original letters and some lying loosely in glass cases, and in the Annex to the Industrial Arts Building may be seen two frames of stamps, one containing specimens of the issues of Central and South American States, and the other envelopes from every quarter of the globe with stamps affixed. The first exhibited by the SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D., and the other by Mess. Flint, Eddy & Co., both of New York City.

In this connection I cannot refrain from relating a slight incident in reference to stamps. Having mentioned the fine exhibit in the Government Building to an acquaintance at the hotel, he asked me whether I had seen the two stamps, one valued at \$1,000 and the other at \$3,000 which were to be seen there. I made a special trip to get a glimpse of these rarities, and the official in charge coolly informed me that they were there, but it was against the rules to point them out, as their safety depended on their not being known. I claim to know \$3,000 stamps when I see them. Which are they?

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 12 November, 1895.

Is it possible that we are at last within sight of a solution of the ever increasingly troublesome question of the proper distinction and naming of the colors of postage stamps. I am inclined to think we are. Read the following announcement from The Times newspaper of the 5th inst. and judge for yourself whether the discovery is not as important from a philatelic as from the commerce point of view, at least to us:—

THE TINTOMETER.—It has been found that the color of substances frequently affords a very convenient, and sometimes very exact, indication of others of their qualities, such as purity, &c. On this principle is based the tintometer, an instrument designed originally by Mr. J. W. Lovibond for his own use in his business as a brewer. By means of this device it is possible to determine color of a sample of any substance, and record it in

terms of an arbitrary unit. It consists of two equal tubes placed side by side. The material to be examined is put at the end of one tube, while in the other tinted glasses are inserted until the colors seen by the observer down the two tubes exactly match each other. These tinted glasses are graduated on a scale of color density, so that it becomes possible to register numerically the exact combinations of tints required to produce any given color. It is therefore merely a matter of empirical observation to determine to what degree of purity or impurity for a given substance a certain color, as registered by these tinted glasses, corresponds. In practice the apparatus has been found useful for estimating the intrinsic color value of dyes, the percentage of carbon in steel, the quality of flour, the turbidity of water, the degree of refinement of petroleum, and for many other purposes.

I reckon that is something in our direction. Anyway I shall make it my business to learn a little more about it and will give you the result of my inquiries in my next letter.

Another old question that has cropped up lately in an acute form is that of the right of making and publishing illustrations of postage stamps. You have had plenty of this sort of trouble on your side, and you will be curious to know how it has fared with us. I, therefore, make no excuse for including the following report in this letter. It is probably only the beginning of a big question:

THE PRINTING OF STAMPS.—Mr. Upcott Gill, proprietor of the *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, appeared to a summons charging him with being in the possession of dies for making fictitious stamps.—Mr. Alpe prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; Mr. C. Mathews appeared for defendant. Mr. Alpe explained that the proceedings were taken under section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 47 and 48 Vic., chap. 70. The defendant was a newspaper proprietor and printer in the Strand, and had printing offices in Drury-lane. The charge was that between May 18 and June 11 he had in his possession a certain block for making a postal stamp—a postal stamp used at the Cape of Good Hope and sold for 2½d. The Act said that no person should make without lawful excuse, or have in his possession, material for making fictitious stamps. Defendant had in his possession a block or die capable of producing a stamp calculated to deceive. The penalty was £20. Detective-inspector Llewellyn of the Inland Revenue, stated that on June 1, he went to the printing works of the *Bazaar*, and saw a number of dies. The manager refused to give them up, but when the defendant was spoken to on the 7th of the same month he handed him four dies. Witness took them to Somerset House. One was detained, and the others handed back to the defendant. In reply to Mr. Mathews, witness said he was informed that the dies were to be used in the production of a supplement to the *Bazaar* giving illustrations of foreign and colonial stamps. Witness remembered that the defendant and a Mr. Van Hoytan waited upon the Somerset House authorities with respect to using these dies, before any complaint was made to them. He was present at the interview, but had not the slightest idea as to what took place. Mr. Alpe said he did not impute any dishonorable motives to the defendant. All he wished to prove was that he had infringed the Act. Mr. Mathews put in a catalogue consisting of facsimiles of foreign stamps. He also showed to the magistrate an album with facsimiles of foreign stamps printed on each leaf. This kind of thing had, he said, been going on for years without any interference on the part of the authorities. Mr. Alpe: It has become so common that we want to put

a stop to it. Sir John Bridge, in giving his decision, said that, in his opinion the possession of any such die was *prima facie* an offense, as it was very important that means for the commission of fraud should not be afforded to dishonest people. In this case, however, he considered that a lawful excuse had been made out, because it had been shown that the dies were used merely as a means of education and amusement. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

The question is really in a very unsettled state. As I understand it, the authorities can unquestionably deal with any attempt to use dies for printing fac-simile stamps that may be used for fraudulent purposes, but it has not sufficient authority to fall back on to seriously interfere with the use of dies for literary and illustrative purposes. Nevertheless the maker of albums and catalogues live in dread that the interference may come some day in some manner least expected. It is, however, an open secret that very high legal opinion has been given that illustration cannot be successfully interfered with under any existing Act of Parliament. However, all parties admit that the law is in an unsatisfactory state, and that it is better to put it on a clear basis. Our Postal authorities are bound by the resolutions agreed to at the last meeting of the Postal Union to put a stop to any imitation of stamps of countries in the Postal Union that may be attempted within their jurisdiction. If the authorities find, as they do now find, the law insufficient for this purpose, it is but natural that they should seek fresh power. In the arrangement of that power philatelists will have to see that the privilege of illustration is reasonably safeguarded. Fortunately, philatelists in this country are strong and influential enough to secure a rational arrangement.

In Germany, one may illustrate even the current stamps of his own country, but the moment he attempts anything beyond that he quickly finds himself in the meshes of the law with a decided tendency to free lodgings and the cultivation of industrious habits under State supervision.

Mr. Henniker Heaton does not abate one jot of his terrier-like watchfulness of Post Office eccentricities, despite the fact that he is a member of the party in power. Here is a recent and most characteristic sample of his unsparring criticism of our permanent officials :

"I regret to say that I have again failed in forcing the mandarins at St. Martin's-le-Grand to consent to a common-sense reform, and the public irritation is daily increasing. After years of entreaty we succeeded in obtaining permission for the public to use their own post-cards. However, to emphasize their dislike to this halfpenny matter, the officials made a rule that any newspaper or letter posted unstamped shall only be subject to a fine of double the deficiency, but that any post-card posted unstamped shall be subject to a fine of four times the deficiency. Of course, the fine is levied on the innocent receiver. The postal authorities defended their action by stating that in this case they would follow the system adopted by the Postal Union, although in every other respect in Great Britain we utterly ignore the Postal Union. In Germany the other day I posted an unstamped post-card, and the fine levied only amounted to double the deficiency."

It is now pretty generally recognized that Mr. Arnold Morley, the late Postmaster General, was the mere tool and mouthpiece of the permanent officials. It is no secret that he had frequently to give in to their autocratic domination.

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE 4c. ENVELOPES OF 1883-86.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Since writing my last article upon these envelopes,* I have examined a large number of them and am now enabled to add the following to the list as published at that time:

T. B. & R. No.	Horner's No.	Die	Remarks.
785	828	B	Specimen.
789	829	B	"
939	Not Listed	B	"
940	" "	B	"
1003	1031	B2	

In the former article I stated that die A was the only die found on either blue or oriental buff paper. This statement I am now obliged to retract as I have since seen numbers 939 and 940, both of which were die B. These two envelopes, which are knife 44, size 5, are extremely rare and are, I believe, found only marked "Bidder's Sample" with the word "Specimen" printed across the stamp. Those regularly issued on these papers are all from knife 50, size 9, and are commonly known as "legal size," all of these which I have seen have been die A.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 526.)

1878-87. *Postal cards with printed stamp.* In consequence of the law of April 6th, 1878, which had made the rate of 10 centimes for postal cards uniform for the whole of France, the forms without stamps which had been used until that time were no longer exact, since they bore the inscription: "*Price, for France and Algeria, 10 centimes for the same town or the district of the same post office; 15 centimes from post office to post office.*"

This circumstance was taken advantage of to entirely simplify the card, which was disfigured and encumbered with the framework and inscriptions, to enlarge it perceptibly (90x140 mm.) and to print on it the stamp, which theretofore had had to be gummed on by the letter carriers in their rare moments of leisure.

CARTE POSTALE

Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

M _____

*A. J. of P., Vol., VIII., pp. 444-5, Sept. 1895.

The post-card, which was only a simple form, thenceforth took its place among the postal values.

Two cards appeared on August 1st, 1878; the 10c for the interior of France, the 15c for abroad.

The card is composed of two sheets gummed together, the one tinted for the printed side, which is to bear the superscription, the other white for the communication.

This first issue has as a sort of sub-title the inscription: "*This side is reserved exclusively for the address,*" and has but two lines to write the address on.

10 centimes black on lilac (1)

15 " blue on bluish

From October of the same year those struck off had a third line to write the name of the town on.

10 centimes black on lilac

15 " blue on bluish

Varieties. The lilac card shows several varieties of tint, the blue card is more stable.

Freaks. From these and the following issues collectors have gathered cards having defects in the printing; impression on both sides, double impression on the tinted side, etc.

1879. *Reply-cards.*

On July 1st, 1879, there were issued double cards, the second of which is intended for the reply.

These cards are connected at the top by a simple fold; the first has at the bottom to the left the inscription: "The annexed card is intended for the reply."

The second has, under the title, the word "REPLY."

Each has three lines for the address.

The card is tinted on the reverse as on the obverse.

10x10 centimes black on blue

15x15 " black on green

The 15 centimes cards, single and double, were suppressed in October, 1881, the 10 centimes rate having been extended to cards for abroad.

France, contrary to other countries of the Universal Postal Union, thus had the same rate for postal cards circulating in the interior as for those going abroad, which explains the strange fact that she has not responded to the politeness of other nations, which all have inscribed *in French* on those of their cards intended to go abroad the heading adopted by the Universal Postal Convention in § III. of Post-cards, the text of which is as follows:

"III. As far as possible, postal cards issued specially in view of circulating in the Postal Union should bear on the obverse in French, or with a translation in that language, the following title:

POSTAL CARD
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
(Side reserved for the address)

In 1881, it was observed that the inscription: "*Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse*" was faulty, as in good French the adverb should precede

(1) It is understood that the color of the cards is always *light*. For this reason we will not repeat this word each time.

the word which it modifies, except when euphony requires it otherwise, which was not the case here. The sentence was therefore altered as follows:

"Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse"

Thus appeared:

With three lines for the superscription:

10 centimes black on lilac (1881)

With four lines for the superscription:

10 centimes black on lilac (1881)

10x10c black on blue (1887)

We shall find the continuation of the issues of postal cards in their chronological order.

Inconveniences of the postal card; libels. The postal card, containing open correspondence, has become for blockheads and anonymous cowards a means of libel so much the more disagreeable that these cards, passing through the hands of janitors and servants, are only too often read and commented on before reaching the addressees. In 1885, a celebrated case brought out a circumstance of this kind which caused a great commotion among the public. Mme. Clovis Hugues, the wife of the poet deputy, was libelled by a master extortioner who made a prolific use of the postal card; in a moment of blind wrath, Mme. Clovis Hugues took the law into her own hands and killed the miscreant.

The postal card was then denounced as a nuisance, and a deputy, Mr. Roques de Filhol, demanded in the Chamber that libel and insult by postal card should be considered as crimes and punished accordingly, which was adopted some time afterwards.

Mr. Steenackers, Deputy and former Director General of the Post Office during the war, exaggerating the seriousness of the inconveniences of the postal card, asked (January, 1886) for its suppression and the substitution of the letter card.

1886 *Letter cards.* The letter card had already been used officially in Belgium since 1882, and by various other countries, Austria, Brazil, etc.

In France, for several years past, letter cards without stamps had been on sale by various stationers; one of them had even had the idea of having his forms stamped by virtue of a decree issued on the 10th of August, 1882, which we shall have occasion to mention when treating of envelopes and wrappers.



The letter card consists of a small sheet of light cardboard folded in two, and three sides of which have the edge gummed so that, the letter being written, it is folded and the edges stuck together, the letter being thus closed on every side. The three sides other than the folded one have also a perforation which permits of the gummed border being detached and the letter opened in this way. The invention is original and has had great success.

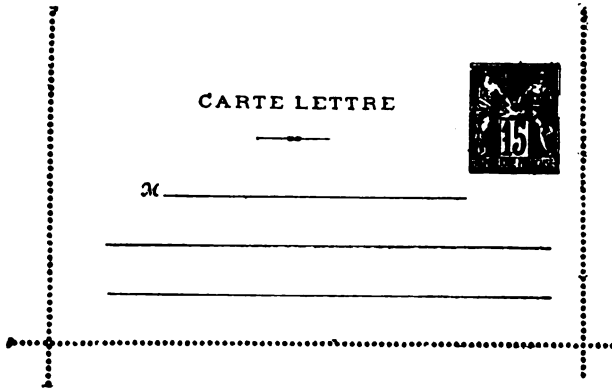
Mr. Steenacker's bill said in its first article:

"The postal card is replaced by the letter card which will circulate throughout French territory at the same rate, that is to say, 10 centimes."

The report on the bill was handed in on February 18th, 1886, by Mr. Lecointre and adopted by the Chamber on the same day.

But the letter card did not replace the postal card; it was added to the list of stamped forms with a rate, not of 10 centimes as demanded, but of 15 centimes like ordinary letters.

The first letter cards issued by the French Postal Administration appeared on June 15th, 1886, they have only the words "CARTE LETTRE" and bear a postage stamp printed in the upper right corner; the card is tinted. The perforation—13 holes per 2 centimetres—is carried vertically and horizontally to the extremities, as shown in the illustration. The size of the cards is generally 130x30 mm. We possess cards which have only 124x78 mm, others which are perforated 10. We will prepare catalogues of these later.



15c blue on buff

25c black on rose

It is to be supposed that on receipt of these folded sheets closed on all sides some persons did not know how to open them, for beginning with August of the same year the following note was inscribed in italics under the perforation of the lower edge:

"To open the letter card, tear along the perforation."

15c blue on buff

25c black on rose

It is not certain that the 25c value appeared with this inscription.

In September, the perforation at the sides was altered; the two vertical lines stopped at the horizontal line of perforation.

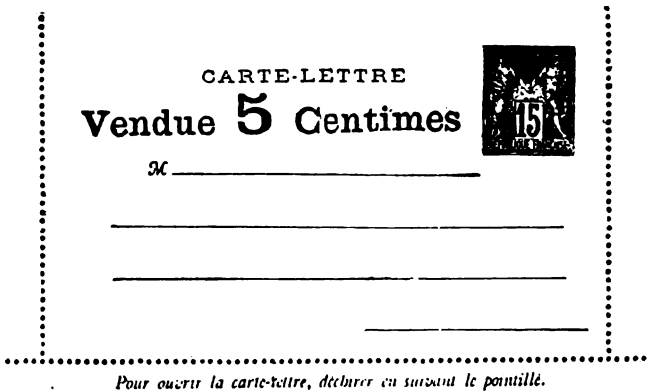
15c blue on buff

25c black on rose

Letter cards not gummed. Some business men having complained of not being able to copy the correspondence on letter cards or to print notices on them on account of the gum, from September, 1886, ungummed letter cards were sold to those who asked for them; of course, those persons gummed them themselves.

Error of impression. Oh! very minute; the word *pointillé* is sometimes defective in its letter p which has the appearance of a b in consequence of the lower part being broken, and it then reads *bointillé*.

Advertisement letter cards. By virtue of a ministerial order of May 12th, 1887, the distribution of letter cards of the administration below their value and even gratuitously by advertising concerns, which printed advertisements inside the cards, was authorized. Of these various kinds are in existence which are without interest; inside some have a large sheet which un-



folds, others a small note book filled with advertisements, excepting in the space reserved for the communication; the whole was not to exceed the weight of an ordinary letter.

(To be continued.)

VICTORIA.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

The Australian Philatelist.

Amongst a consignment of Victoria stamps of 1860-70, our publisher was fortunate enough to find a copy of the 6d blue, laureated head with watermark double-lined figure 2.

The stamp was submitted to Mr. David H. Hill, the leading authority on Victorian stamps, and he writes as follows:

"The Victoria 6d, laureated, wmk. double line 2, which you have been good enough to forward for my inspection, is certainly a remarkable discovery. There is no doubt about the watermark, which is similar to the figure 2 on the Tasmanian paper, and it is surprising that more than a quarter of a century should elapse without this variety being known.

"The only occasion on which paper was borrowed from Tasmania was at the end of 1863. This was described as '1d and 4d watermark.' Forty-

eight books of each kind were received, and the supply was used on and off till about the middle of 1868. There is no record of any figure 2 paper having been borrowed, and I am afraid it is impossible at this date to ascertain the cause of this variety. Can it be that a few sheets of the figure 2 paper were accidentally bound up with the figure 4 paper?

"It does not appear to me possible that a whole book containing 60,000 figure 2 watermarks was sent by mistake, or we should, no doubt, have heard of the variety long before.

"Unfortunately, the post office date, 10th August, 1870, does not give any clue to the printing. In October, 1869, nearly 200,000 sheets of V and Crown paper were taken into stock, and these lasted 21 months, so that there was no necessity to borrow during 1870. In my opinion the stamp was printed in 1868, but through some cause was not used till two years later. I have a 1d laureated postmarked 20 years later than issued."

Mr. Hill's assumption that a whole book of "2" paper could not have been used for printing the 6d stamp is beyond controversy, but the suggestion that a sheet of "2" paper might have been bound in the "4" book is perhaps somewhat improbable in view of the fact that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. supplied the paper in ready bound books, and they were hardly likely to make an error of the kind. It appears to us far more likely that the Tasmanian authorities, upon being requested to furnish samples of paper, sent a sheet of each of the figures 1, 2, and 4, and the sample sheet of "2" paper thus supplied might have been used for the stamp under discussion. The fact that the newly discovered variety may fairly be considered unique, favors the supposition that only one sheet of "2" paper was used.

Collectors generally, and particularly Victorian specialists, have now another extremely "difficult" variety to search for. Hitherto, the 1d laureated, wmk. SIXPENCE has been a scarce enough variety, and it is generally the last obtained in completing the laureated series, but now—! Well, there is at least an object in life for the most advanced collector, and that is to find the fellow of this stamp.

NOTES.

We have seen two horizontal strips of the 5 centavos of Nicaragua, of the 1892 issue, imperforate between.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that 1 cent stamps are shortly to be issued in the Seychelles Islands. They will be of the same type as the other values.

* * * * *

From *Die Post* we learn that a new series of adhesive stamps will be issued in Spain at the beginning of next year.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 14 kopeck of the 1890 issue of Russia, with inverted centre.

* * * * *

We have seen an imperforate block of four of the current 5 öre green adhesives of Sweden.

* * * * *

The *Monthly Joournal* has seen a block of 2 centesimi of the Roman States of the 1868 issue with one of the vertical rows of perforation omitted.

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, in each sheet of the latest surcharge of Siam (10 atts on 24 atts) two stamps have the *s* of atts inverted.

* * * * *

There is no doubt that our correspondent, Mr. F. J. Bescher, was misinformed when he wrote us that no envelope of 2½ pence had been issued in Turks Islands, as the issue of these has been confirmed by the *Monthly Journal*, whose editor has seen them.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbre-Poste states that unpaid letter stamps, envelopes and postal cards for Abyssinia are shortly to be issued and are now in preparation in Paris.

* * * * *

The Victoria 9 pence green is now obsolete.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. F. O. Conant has shown us the current 2 cent envelope on manila with the watermark of the penalty envelopes.

Mr. A. Willey has shown us the 1 cent envelope on manila and the 1 cent wrapper, the stamp on both printed in dark blue with the 1894 watermark.

Mr. Sanderson has shown us the 3 cent proprietary stamp on violet paper with head inverted.

The *Post Office* chronicles an uncatalogued envelope, this being the new size 4, which was not issued until the new contract went into force, on paper with the old U. S. watermark.

Envelopes.

Size 146x86 mm. (No. 3.)

Watermarked



2c green, *manila*

1894 Watermark.

Size 161x90 mm. (No. 6.)

1c dark blue, *manila*

Size 150x92 mm. (No. 4.)

2c green, *white*

Revenue stamp.

Proprietary.

3c black and green, violet paper, head inverted

BELGIUM.—



Perforated 14.

5c green

10c red brown

Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the new unpaid letter stamps and two postal packet stamps of 80 centimes, one of the now obsolete type and the other of the current type with inscriptions in French and Flemish. Both are printed in olive yellow.

Unpaid letter stamps.

20c slate
50c brown
1fr carmine



Postal packet stamps.

Perforated 15x14 1/2.

80c olive yellow
80c olive yellow and black

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—In addition to the stamps chronicled in October, the remainder of the series of adhesives, envelopes and postal cards have been surcharged "BRITISH-EAST-AFRICA" in three lines, in black.

Adhesive stamps.

1/2a brown
1a green
2a vermilion
2 1/2a black on yellow
3a black on vermilion
4a brown
4 1/2a slate violet
5a black on blue
7 1/2a black
8a blue
1r rose
2r dark red
3r purple
4r blue
5r green

Envelope.

Size 141x78mm.

2 1/2a green

Registration envelope.

Size 123x81mm.

2a blue

Postal card.

1a slate violet, white

BULGARIA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces the issue of provisional unpaid letter stamps made by surcharging the 50 stotinki unpaid letter stamps of 1886-87 with new value in red. The same contemporary also announces the issue of a provisional 1 stotinka adhesive. For this the 2 stotinki of 1886 has been used by surcharging it with a large "01" covering the lion.

The *Monthly Journal* states that the 50 stotinki unpaid letter stamp is now issued on glazed paper and with a wavy perforation of a smaller gauge than that of the 1884 issue.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 15

1s on 2s slate green, red surcharge

Unpaid letter stamps.

Provisional issue.

Imperforate.

30s on 50s blue, red surcharge

Perforated 11½.

30s on 50s blue, red surcharge

Regular issue.

Small wavy perforation.

50s sky blue

FINLAND.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 25 pennia is now perforated 13½x13, instead of 12, and it is thought that the other values will probably appear with the same perforation.

According to the same contemporary, the 10 pennia postal card has been somewhat altered, the principal difference being in the arms, which are now in a shield without the *bordure* and have no star in the lower left corner.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13½x13.

25p blue

Postal card.

10p rose and black, green (altered type)

DIEGO SUAREZ.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* is responsible for the statement that the current stamps of France have been surcharged "D. S." with a bar below. Before buying these, however, we advise our readers to await further developments.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

15c blue, black surcharge

25c black on rose, black surcharge

30c brown on bistre, black surcharge

50c rose on rose, black surcharge

1fr bronze green on straw, black surcharge

FARIDKOT.—We have seen the current ½anna native printed in rose.

Adhesive stamps.

½a rose

MEXICO.—We have received the current 4 centavos adhesive printed in orange.

Mr. Chapman has sent us a few novelties in the shape of Express Hidalgo franks with stamp of the current type and two new letter cards of 4 and 5 centavos.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

4c orange

Letter cards.

4c vermilion and black, *white*, Perf. I

5c blue and black, " " I

Variety: Error: URVANO instead of URBANO.

4c vermilion and black, *white*

Express Hidalgo.

Envelopes.

Size 153x90 mm.

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, blue laid paper

10c black, stamp 5c ultramarine, green " " marbled

10c brown, stamp 5c ultramarine, gray " " "

10c brown, stamp 5c ultramarine, amber " " "

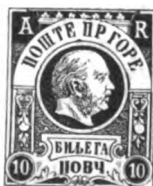
15c brown, stamp 10c rose lilac, yellow " " "

15c black, stamp 10c rose lilac " " "

15c brown, stamp 10c rose lilac, pink " " "

MONTENEGRO.—A return receipt stamp of the value of 10 novitch has just been issued.

Return Receipt Stamp.



Perforated 11 1/2.

10n sky blue and red

NORTE BORNEO.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the current adhesive stamps have been surcharged "Postage Due" in black.

Unpaid letter stamps.

- Perforated,
 2c carmine and black
 3c gray green and lilac
 5c orange red and black
 6c olive brown and black
 8c lilac and black
 12c blue and black
 18c green and black
 24c claret and blue

PORTUGAL.—



Notwithstanding the fiasco of the San Antonio stamps, a new series of adhesives has just been issued, the values ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 300 reis. All are of one type, with the numerals of value printed in black. Of course, all the colonies will follow.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ r gray
 5r orange
 10r green
 15r brown
 20r mauve
 25r green
 50r blue
 75r rose
 80r lilac
 100r dark blue on blue
 150r pale brown on yellowish
 200r mauve on pinkish
 300r blue on salmon

QUEENSLAND.—



Mr. E. Cooper has sent us a 5 pence adhesive issued the first week of October; also the current 1 shilling printed on beer duty paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown and Q.

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

- 5p chocolate brown
 Watermarked large Crown and Q. (beer duty paper)
 Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 1sh lilac

SALVADOR.—Mr. N. F. Seebeck has shown us the following novelties:



Unpaid letter stamps.
Perforated 12.

- 1c slate
- 2c slate
- 3c slate
- 5c slate
- 10c slate
- 15c slate
- 25c slate
- 50c slate



Postal packet stamps.
Perforated 12.

- 5c brown
- 10c dark blue
- 15c red
- 20c orange yellow
- 5c green



Officially sealed stamp.
Perforated 12.
Deep olive brown



Don _____

ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO SOLO LA DIRECCIÓN Y EN EL OTRO LA COMUNICACION

SERVICIO URBANO

Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. New York

- Postal cards.*
- 1c dark blue, gray
 - 1x1c dark blue, gray, F 6

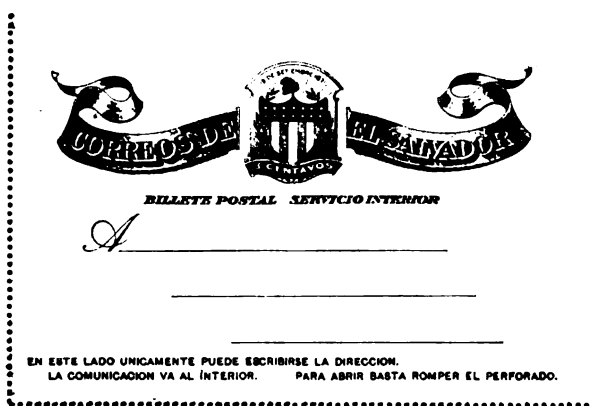
SERVICIO DE CORREOS
DE EL
SALVADOR
TARJETA POSTAL.
— DE OFICIO —



Don

ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO SOLO LA DIRECCIÓN Y EN EL OTRO LA COMUNICACIÓN.
Headline Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. New York

Official postal cards.
Dark blue, *gray*
Dark blue, *gray* (Reply) F 6



EN ESTE LADO UNICAMENTE PUEDE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCION.
LA COMUNICACION VA AL INTERIOR. PARA ABRIR BASTA ROMPER EL PERFORADO.

Letter cards.

1c dark green, <i>green</i> ,	Perf. III
1x1c dark green, <i>green</i> ,	" "
2c carmine, <i>pink</i>	" "
2x2c carmine, <i>pink</i>	" "
5c dark blue, <i>blue</i>	" "
5x5c dark blue, <i>blue</i>	" "

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 2 pence adhesive perforated 13.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and S A.

Perforated 13.

2p red brown

PAHANG.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles a 2 cent adhesive stamp of the same type as the new issues for Perak and Selangor.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown and C A.

Perforated 14.

2c lilac and red

PERAK.—



Mr. W. H. Rockwood informs us that just before the issue of the stamps of the new type, a 2 cent stamp of the now obsolete type was issued printed in orange. Of course, these were all gobbled up by the officials, none being left for the public, and they are held at an exorbitant price. The government, on hearing of this, ordered a large supply to be printed and to be placed on sale.

We have received the 8, 10 and 50 cent stamps of the current type with tiger's head.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C A.

Perforated 14.

2c orange (old type)

8c lilac and blue

10c lilac and orange

50c lilac and greenish black

SELANGOR.—Stamps of the new type have also appeared here. They are similar to those of Pahang and Perak, with tiger's head for the values from 1 to 50 cents, and a group of elephants for the higher values.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Crown and C A.

Perforated 14.

1c lilac and green

2c lilac and brown

3c lilac and carmine

5c lilac and ochre

8c lilac and blue

10c lilac and orange

50c lilac and greenish black

1d blue green and yellow green

5d green and blue

SURINAM.—From the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* we learn that the 50 cent unpaid letter stamp has appeared in the new type.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated.

50c lilac and black, type 1

50c lilac and black " 2

50c lilac and black " 3

URUGUAY.—



We have received the 1 and 2 centesimos adhesives of a new design.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15 and 14x13½.

1c bistre

5c red

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 6 pence laureated head watermarked a double lined "2."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a double lined "2."

Perforated.

6p blue

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Puttick & Simpson, October 15th and 16th.

Ceylon, 8d brown, imperforate, very fine,	£20. 0.0
Azores, imperforate 5r, black surcharge,	3.17.6
Mauritius, 1d red on white, early state; 2d blue on white, medium state; both with large margins on piece of original,	37.10.0

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., October 17th.

Zurich, 4r, horizontal lines, splendid specimen on original,	20. 0.0
Tuscany, 2s, margins not very large,	5. 5.0
1 quatrino, unsevered pair with original gum,	9. 0.0
9 crazie, on blue paper, unused, original gum,	3.15.0
Saxony, 3pf red, fine,	6.10.0
Wurtemberg, 6kr green, with silk thread, unused, vertical pair,	5. 5.0
Hanover, 10gr green, unused, original gum,	3. 7.6
Tobago, 6d, C. A., original gum,	14.10.0
St. Lucia, Star, 4d dark blue, unused,	3. 7.6

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., October 30th.

France, 1fr vermillion, unused, with large margins,	9. 0.0
Saxony, 3pf, red, small margins,	4. 5.0
Great Britain, 10sh gray, Anchor watermark,	2. 0.0
Parma, 1854, 5c yellow, unused, original gum, slightly creased,	4.15.0
British Columbia, 10c unused, perf. 14,	4. 5.0
\$1.00 unused, perf. 14,	3. 0.0
Nevis, 1sh yellow green, fine,	5. 0.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh, thin border, unused,	5. 0.0
Zululand, 5sh, unused,	3. 0.0
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d dark blue,	5.10.0

Tobago, watermark C. A., 6d,	£ 14. 0.0
Nevis, " " 6d, green,	10. 0.0
St. Vincent, 1sh brown, unused,	4.10.0
Tobago, watermark C. C., 6d,	3.15.0

Auction sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, October 24th and 25th.

Mauritius, 2d blue, earliest state of plate, fine margins and gum, superb unused specimen,	140. 0.0
Large fillet, 2d blue, pair, grand margins,	50. 0.0
St. Vincent, 4d on 1sh vermilion,	11.11.0
5sh, Star watermark,	16. 0.0
Tobago, 6d, C. A.,	13.13.0

Auction sale of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, November 12th and 13th.

Great Britain, 1d blue, V. R., unused,	11.11.0
another one with red cancellation on piece of original,	12. 0.0
2sh brown, unused, original gum,	5.10.0
another one, a similar specimen,	3 15.0
Mauritius, 1d vermilion, earliest state of plate,	14. 0.0
St. Lucia, Star watermark, 6d green, unused,	4. 0.0

Auction sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co., November 19th and 20th.

Providence, 10c black, unused,	\$30.60
Franklin Carrier, cancelled,	44.00
1851, 5c brown, original gum,	40.00
Justice, 30c, no gum,	20.00
90c, original gum,	46.00
State, \$10, original gum,	42.60
\$20,	40.50
Periodicals, \$9,	14.75
\$12,	15.25
\$24,	22.50
\$36,	21.25
\$48,	25.00
\$60,	32.05
Antigua, 6d green, imperf., no watermark,	38.00
Dominica, 1sh lake, C. A.,	21.50
Nevis, 6d on gray paper, unused,	16.00
1sh green on gray paper, unused,	16.25
1sh blue green on white paper, unused,	20.00
1sh yellow green, cancelled,	22.25
Lithographed, 6d gray, unused; original gum,	61.00
6d green, C. A., unused, original gum,	35.50
St. Christopher, 1d on 2 1/2d blue, small margin, uncanceled,	90.00
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d yellow, unused, original gum,	19.25
1880, 5sh, Star watermark, unused, original gum,	125.00
1883, C. A., 4d ultramarine, unused,	17.25
1885, 4d red brown, unused, original gum,	23.00
1d on half of 6d green,	25.00
4d on 1sh vermilion, on part of cover,	53.00
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 6d green, unused,	93.00

COMMUNICATIONS.

October, 1895.

Dear Sir:—I send you herewith inclosed some specimens of new issue of stamps, etc., that I have recently shipped to Salvador, and which will be put into use on the 1st. of October, 1895. Referring to these new issues and to the outcry that has recently been made against the so-called "Seebeck issues," I beg to inform you, and through your valuable paper, all collectors, that these issues are not in any sense what might be termed Speculative, and that none of these issues were recommended in any manner by me, but that I received the orders direct from the Government of Salvador, to engrave these stamps, etc., under the terms of my contract with said government, (which compels me to furnish all the stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., that they may use or require during the term of said contract.) No doubt, you, as an experienced dealer will know at once that the sale of these special letter sheets, parcel stamps, etc., is so limited, that it would not pay me to put out thousands of dollars for the engraving of these issues, well knowing that I would not sell enough of them in ten years to be reimbursed for my original outlay; but I am compelled to fill the orders of the Government, by the terms of my contract, and cannot possibly refuse (without breaking such contract) to engrave the stamps ordered. Immediately upon receiving the order I made inquiries as to the necessities of the Post Office Department requiring these different issues, and found that the Assistant Postmaster General is a European by birth (a Belgian) who desires to have all Revenue, etc., etc., balanced by the issue of stamps, and who is also advocating the issuing of stamps for every other possible Government purpose, not alone for the postage, but also for the Internal Revenue system. In fact, his idea is to model the Post Office Department after the Belgian and other European Post Offices, and for this reason he has recommended it to the Postmaster General of Salvador, who in turn has ordered from me the various stamps, etc., above referred to. Considering the number of new plates to be made and the small quantity of these species that will ever be sold to collectors, all these extra issues will cost me considerably more money than I will ever receive back for remainders,—and if any one of these issue are objectionable, the blame should be placed where it belongs—if any Government can be blamed for choosing to administer its Post Office Department in a way patterned either after European countries or after its own peculiar system.

Hoping you will give the above explanation space in your valuable paper, I beg to remain.

Very respectfully,

N. F. SEEBECK.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'd., New York.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to enclose a Beer Duty paper 1 shilling.—You may perhaps know that the P. O. will not sell them in Brisbane except at the parcel office where they are at once put on parcels, still you may get them sent by the P. O. officials who expect to make a little harvest by them—they were really only needed for a few days as the paper was on the coast.

Yours truly,

E. C.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, C. MUECKE, Hoboken, N. J.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 68 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { C. MUECKE,
R. R. BOGERT,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON.

Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
H. GREMMEL.

House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
J. S. RICH,
Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York

Membership { JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN.
Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 80
West End Ave., New York.

November 12th, 1895.

The 47th meeting of the Corporation and 295th of the Society, called to order at 8.45 by Mr. Crittenton, the President being absent. As the Secretary was also absent, Mr. Holmes was appointed to act as such. Members present: Messrs. Bogert, Crittenton, Dr. Mitchell, Perrin, Krassa, Luff, Andreini, Baird, Crittenden, Homberger, Williams and Holmes. Visitor, Dr. Hill.

Moved by Mr. Bogert that a letter of sympathy be sent to our sick President. Carried.

Mr. Luff read an exhaustive paper on the 1 cent varieties of 1851-7, illustrating the same by a superb collection of the various prints and plate varieties, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks.

After some informal discussion the meeting was adjourned at 9.55 P. M.
JOSEPH HOLMES, *Sec'y, pro tem.*

November 26th, 1895.

The 48th meeting of the corporation and 296th of the Society was called to order at 8 o'clock by the Secretary, the President being absent.

Mr. Jos. Rechert was chosen chairman.

Present: Messrs. Baird, Betz, Bogert, Crittenden, Crittenton, Drew, Dr. Feldman, Gregory, Dr. Hill, Gallien, Krassa, Luff, Lynde, Mead, Merry, Meyenberg, Perrin, Rechert, Rich, Siddall. As visitors, Dr. T. S. Bronson, Mr. A. F. Ferreira, Mr. G. V. Hughes and Mr. A. Lichtenstein.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Trustees reported the election of the following as members:

W. A. Addicks, Dr. Chas. W. Hill. Eugene Thwing, Walter L. Sherwood, James H. Peterson, J. J. O'Donoghue, Jr., Max Heller, George H. Blake.

The following were proposed for membership: E. H. Platt, John Ethan Hill, Charles M. Ams, all as active members.

The trustees also reported the resignation of Mr. Ralph Spooner, which made a vacancy in the board of trustees.

Upon motion Mr. Andreini was chosen trustee to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Bogert announced the death of Mr. Jesse K. Furlong one of the founders of the N. P. S. and for some years its President.

The Secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence to the family of Mr. Furlong,

In accordance with the constitution and upon the request of the meeting

the chair appointed Messrs. Crittenton, Rich and Dr. Feldman, as a nominating committee to name candidates for officers for the ensuing year, to be voted for at the annual election.

Business having been passed, the first auction sale of the season was held, Mr. Merry officiating.

Many lots caused spirited bidding but most of them sold very low. The total amount realized for the 133 lots was \$126.50.

Meeting adjourned at conclusion of sale about 10.30.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, *President*.

R. HOLLICK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., *Vice-Presidents*.

COMMITTEE;

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,
MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,

MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,
MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 206 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCTOBER 17, PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Messrs. F. G. Beppler London, E. C. Cooke, Acock's Green, W. R. Joyest; Dublin, were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. T. Wilson then gave a most interesting and instructive paper on "Fashionable Stamps." After enumerating the various stamps at present in fashion commencing with the West Indies he proceeded to give the results of this fashion, specially noting the undue appreciation of the later issues, the rise in prices being caused more by speculators than by collectors. The special instances were all supported by the actual numbers printed, left on hand etc. The whole paper was a valuable lesson to all who were present.

NOVEMBER 7, DISPLAY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following were unanimously elected members. Messrs. P. Kidderlen, Wurtemberg; H. E. M. Rolsted, Norway; A. Levy, Plymouth; R. Sneeth, Sheffield; C. G. Taylor, Yarmouth; T. P. Dorman, Northampton; Pio Fabri, Rome; F. Hagen, Sydney; W. W. Worthington, New York; A. S. Weiler, Zanes, Me., U. S. A., Mar de Troostembergh, Brussels. Two applications were refused.

Subscriptions were voted to a number of philatelic works and periodicals for the Library.

Then followed the display which was quite up to usual form. The chief interest was centred in the exceedingly fine selection shown by the President, which, with the exception of one stamp, included two complete panes of 60, of the first issue 4d. The differences in the position and type of corresponding stamps on the two panes indicating alterations on the transfers were carefully noted. Excepting the errors of color and the inverted centre all varieties including the roulettes were shown in good number by the President and other members.

The November packet was again a "record", the value being £616.7.4½, although the prices were in almost every case in favor of purchasers.

W

INDEX.

- A. B. C. of U. S. Watermarks, 400.**
 Abyssinia, *Notes*, 83, 135, 612.
 Adhesives, New Issues, see "New Issues."
 Advanced Collectors, Catalogue for, I, 45,
 101, 157, 190, 217, 273, 303, 337, 371,
 421, 467, 507, 571.
 Album, International Postage Stamp, 1896
 Edition, 541.
 Alexis Michaelovitch, Death of the Grand
 Duke, 187.
 Amoy, *Notes*, 453, 557.
 Angra, *Postal Cards*, 88, 558.
 A. P. A., Present Condition of the, 419.
 Arequipa, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 3.
 Argentine Republic, *Notes*, 85, 362, 455, 556.
 Atlanta Exhibition, Stamps at the, 602.
 Auckland Philatelic Society, 463.
 Auction Sales, 35, 151, 253, 323,
 " Hull, A. Gerald, 35, 151.
 " Harrison, Gilbert, 36, 253, 323.
 Austria, *Adhesives*, 88, 309, 365.
 " *Notes*, 23, 305.
 Azores, *Notes*, 406.
 Azores and Madeira, Counterfeits of, 21.

BACON, Mr. A Reply to, 553.
 Baltimore Philatelic Club, 269.
 Baltimore, *Adhesives*, 493.
 Bamra, *Adhesives*, 93.
 " *Notes*, 85.
 Bank Stamps, 232.
 Bank Stamps, Savings, 41, 149, 232.
 Barbados, *Notes*, 364.
 Baton Rouge Stamps of 1861, 185.
 Bavaria, *Adhesives*, 408.
 " *Envelopes*, 88.
 " *Notes*, 85, 254, 362.
 Belgian Postage Stamps, An Account of the
 5fr., 403.
 Belgian Postage Stamps, In Search of the
 5fr., 487.
 Belgian Telegraph Stamps, Observations on
 the, 450, 533.
 Belgian Unpaid Letter Stamps, History of
 the First, 590.
 Belgium, *Adhesives*, 136, 257, 612.
 " *Notes*, 85, 254, 305, 362, 407, 454,
 555.
 Benin, *Adhesives*, 309.
 Bermuda, *Adhesives*, 88.
 Bhopaul, *Adhesives*, 93, 197.
 Birmingham Philatelic Society, 570, 624.
 Bolivia, *Adhesives*; 24, 136, 558.
 Bosnia, *Postal Cards*, 88.
 " *Notes*, 194, 555.

 Brazil, *Adhesives*, 455.
 Brazil, *Envelopes*, 310.
 " *Postal Cards*, 310, 365, 455, 559.
 " *Notes*, 84, 194.
 British Bechuanaland, *Adhesives*, 258
 " " *Notes*, 305.
 British Central Africa, *Adhesives*, 311.
 " " " *Envelopes*, 311, 409.
 " " " *Postal Cards*, 311.
 British East Africa, *Adhesives*, 494, 613.
 " " " *Envelopes*, 613.
 " " " *Postal Cards*, 613.
 " " " *Notes*, 87, 194.
 British Honduras, *Adhesives*, 258.
 British North Borneo, *Postal Cards*, 137.
 Brunei, *Adhesives*, 89.
 " (Communication), 368.
 Bulgaria, *Adhesives*, 456, 494, 613.
 " *Notes*, 86.
 Bussahir State, *Adhesives*, 314.

CANADA, Envelopes, 25, 312, 365.
 " *Postal Cards*, 559.
 " *Notes*, 83, 254, 405, 491.
 Canadian Stamps, Watermarked, 77.
 Cape of Good Hope, *Adhesives*, 89.
 " " " *Notes*, 192, 407.
Catalogue for Advanced Collec-
tors, 190, 303.
 Peru, 1.
 " Arequipa, 3.
 " Cuzco, 3.
 " Piura, 1.
 " Puno, 1, 3.
 " Yca, 2.
 Philippine Islands, 4, 45.
 Poland, 51.
 Ponta Delgada, 52.
 Porto Rico, 52.
 Portugal, 101.
 Portuguese Congo, 109,
 Portuguese India, 110, 157.
 Prince Edward Island, 162.
 Prussia, 165, 217.
 Queensland, 223, 273.
 Romagna, 277.
 Roman States, 278.
 Roumania, 337.
 " Moldavia, 337.
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, 371.
 Russia, 371, 421.
 " Livonia, 423.
 " Moscow, 375, 381.
 " St. Petersburg, 375, 381.
 Russian Steam Navigation Company, 421

- St. Christopher, 426.
 St. Helena, 428.
 St. Lucia, 467.
 St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 470.
 St. Vincent, 472.
 Salvador, 507.
 Samoa, 571.
 San Marino, 573.
 Sarawak, 576.
 Saxony, 579.
 Catalogue of Russian Rural Stamps, 10, 56.
 113, 168, 228, 281, 347, 382, 430, 477, 517, 583.
 Ceylon, *Envelopes*, 312, 365, 559.
 Postal Cards, 365.
 Notes, 23, 85, 194, 253, 364, 555.
 Ceylon Philatelic Society, 36.
 Chefoo, *Adhesives*, 196.
 Chile, *Adhesives*, 25, 90, 366, 409.
 Postal Cards, 137.
 Notes, 134, 192, 255, 304.
 China, *Notes*, 306, 406.
 China, Postage Stamps of, (*Communication*).
 146.
 Chinese Locals, (*Communication*), 459.
 Chinese Locals, S. S. S. vs., 392.
 Chinese Stamps, Designs on the New, 20.
 Chinkiang, *Adhesives*, 35, 137.
 Notes, 83.
 Chronicle, 24, 88, 135, 194, 255, 307, 364
 408, 455, 493, 558, 612.
 Chungking, *Notes*, 83.
 Chungking, New Issue for, 36.
 Cochin, *Adhesives*, 25.
 Cochin China, *Notes*, 406.
 Collectors, Catalogue for Advanced, (*see*
 Catalogue).
 Colombian Republic, *Adhesives*, 25, 138.
 Notes, 85, 132, 190, 555
 Communications, 39, 146, 213, 329, 368, 412,
 459, 505, 564, 622.
 Brunei, 368.
 Chinese Locals, 459.
 Lynchburg, Va. Local, 460.
 New Zealand Postage Stamp Designs.
 One Shilling Queensland, 622.
 Postage Stamps of China, 146.
 Queensland Reprints, 564.
 St. Louis Postmaster, 460.
 Salvador Stamps of 1895, 622.
 Savings Bank Stamps, 41, 149.
 U. S. Envelopes, 39.
 U. S. Provisional Due Stamps, 43, 413.
 U. S. Periodical Stamps, Reprints, 461.
 Wuhu Post Office, 149, 213, 412.
 Confederate States, 185, 460.
 " " Baton Rouge, 185.
 " " Lynchburg, 460.
 Congo, *Adhesives*, 26.
 Contributors:
 Benton, Lewis H., 232.
 Bouvéz, Jules, 403, 450, 487, 533, 590.
 Brinsmade, Allen Abbot, 185.
 Calman, H. L., 1, 45, 101, 157, 217, 273,
 337, 371, 419, 421, 467, 507, 571.
 Castle, M. P., 65.
 Collin, Henry, 1, 45, 101, 157, 217, 273,
 337, 371, 421, 467, 507, 571.
 Eaton, W. C., 38, 392.
 Gardner, W. J., 597.
 Herrick, Wm., 10, 56, 113, 168, 228, 281,
 347, 382, 430, 477, 517, 583.
 Luff, John N., 77, 244, 353, 389, 395, 437,
 484, 524, 553, 593.
 Nankivell, Edward J., 68, 121, 187, 206,
 267, 290, 501, 535, 603.
 Phillips, H. B., 400.
 Rich, Jos. S., 602.
 Toppan, Geo. L., 443, 606.
 Cook Islands, *Postal Cards*, 138.
 Corea, *Adhesives*, 494.
 Costa Rica, *Adhesives*, 312.
 Counterfeit Haytian Stamps, Made, 360.
 Counterfeits, Azores, 21.
 " Madeira, 21.
 " Italy, 23.
 " U. S. 2c Stamps, 252.
 Cuba, *Adhesives*, 90.
 Notes, 407.
 Cuzco, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 3.
 Cyprus, *Postal Cards*, 90.

DANISH W. INDIES, *Adhesives*, 313.
 " " *Notes*, 407, 454.
 Designs on the New Chinese Stamps, 20.
 Diego Suarez, *Adhesive*, 614.
 " " *Notes*, 404.
 Discovery, Another, — Victoria, 610.
 Dom Henrique Stamps, 180, 237.
 Dominican Republic, *Adhesives*, 456, 559.

ECUADOR, *Adhesives*, 26, 91.
 " " *Notes*, 133, 305, 361.
 Editorial, 369.
 Editorial, Speculative Stamps, 369.
 Egypt, *Adhesives*, 83.
 English Letter, Our, 68, 121, 206, 267, 290,
 501, 535, 603.
 Envelopes, New Issues of, *see* "New Issues."
 Envelopes, United States, *Notes* on, 443, 606.
 Eritrea, *Adhesives*, 559.
 Exhibition, Stamps at the Atlanta, 602.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, *Note*, 363.
 Faridkot, *Adhesives*, 495, 614.
 Fernando-Po., *Adhesives*, 313.
 " " *Notes*, 83, 132.
 Fez-Sefro Frauds, 82.
 Fiji Islands, *Postal Cards*, 456, 494.
 " " *Notes*, 454.
 Find, A Grand, 420.
 Find, The St. Louis, 451.
 Finland, *Adhesives*, 313, 614.
 Five Franc Belgian Postage Stamps, An
 Account of the, 403.
 Five Franc Belgian Postage Stamp, In search
 of the, 487.
 France, *Adhesives*, 366, 559.
 " " *Postal Cards*, 91.
 " " *Notes*, 193, 304.

- France, The Postage Stamps of, 17, 176, 247, 527, 606.
 Franking Privilege in Spain, 191.
 Fraud, A Philatelic, 359.
 Frauds, Fez-Sefro, 82.
 French Congo, *Notes*, 82.
 French Guiana, *Notes*, 82.
 French Offices in China, *Notes*, 306.
 " " in Madagascar, *Adhesives*, 197.
 " " " *Envelopes*, 366.
 " " " *Postal Cards*, 366.
 " " " *Notes*, 132.
 " " in Morocco, *Notes*, 306.
 " " in the Levant, *Notes*, 406.
 " " in Zanzibar, *Adhesives*, 91.
 Funchal, *Postal Cards*, 91, 560.
- GERMAN E. AFRICA**, *Postal Cards*, 313.
 Germany, *Notes*, 193, 304.
 Gibraltar, *Adhesives*, 560.
 " *Notes*, 364.
 Gold Coast, *Adhesives*, 494.
 " " *Notes*, 556.
 Grand Find, A, 420.
 Great Britain, *Postal Cards*, 92.
 " " *Notes*, 21, 192, 306, 558.
 Greece, *Adhesives*, 138, 199.
 " *Notes*, 22, 24, 132, 134, 305, 547.
 Grenada, *Adhesives*, 560.
 " *Notes*, 492.
 Griqualand, *Notes*, 253.
 Guanacaste, *Adhesives*, 312.
 Guatemala, *Adhesives*, 27, 92.
 " *Envelopes*, 494.
 " *Postal Cards*, 92.
 " *Notes*, 405.
 Gwalior, *Adhesives*, 560.
 " *Envelopes*, 198.
- HANKOW**, *Adhesives*, 138, 199.
 " *Notes*, 304.
 Hawaiian 5c and 13c of 1853 and their Government Counterfeits, 597.
 Hawaiian Islands, *Notes*, 490.
 Hawaiian 5c blue, Inter Island, The, 524.
 Hawaiian Islands, The Two Cents, Lithographed and Engraved, 244.
 Hayti, *Adhesives*, 258.
 " *Notes*, 455, 555.
 Haytian Stamps, Made Counterfeit, 360.
 Henrique Stamps, Dom, 180, 237.
 Higher Values of the 1872 Issue of the United States, The, 389.
 History of the First Belgian Unpaid Letter Stamps, 590.
 Holkar, *Notes*, 555.
 Honduras, *Adhesives*, 27.
 " *Envelopes*, 27.
 " *Postal Cards*, 28.
 " *Notes*, 253, 556.
 Hong Kong, *Adhesives*, 92.
 " *Postal Cards*, 92, 313, 456.
 " *Notes*, 22, 191, 453.
 Horta, *Postal Cards*, 313, 560.
- Hungary, *Envelopes*, 92.
 " *Notes*, 194.
- ICELAND**, *Adhesives*, 314.
 Ichang, *Adhesives*, 35.
 " *Notes*, 83.
 Ichang, The Stamps of, 38.
 India, *Adhesives*, 138, 560.
 " *Envelopes*, 366, 409.
 " *Notes*, 405.
 Indo China, *Notes*, 305.
 In Search of the 5fr Belgian Postage Stamp, 487.
 Inter-Island, The 5c Blue, 524.
 International Postage Stamp Album, 1896 Edition, 541.
 Issues, New, see "New Issues."
 Issues, Speculative, 189.
 Italy, *Adhesives*, 140, 259, 409.
 " *Postal Cards*, 315.
 " *Notes*, 23, 491, 492.
 Italy, Counterfeits of, (*Notes*) 23.
- JAPAN**, *Notes*, 86.
 Jhind, *Adhesives*, 28.
 Johore, *Notes*, 134.
 Jummoo Kashmir, *Adhesives*, 409.
 " " *Notes*, 87.
 Justice to Publishers, 79.
- LABUAN**, *Adhesives*, 561.
 Lagos, *Envelopes*, 200.
 " *Notes*, 404, 455.
 Leeward Islands, *Notes*, 306.
 Letter, Our English, 68, 121, 206, 267, 290, 501, 535, 603.
 Letter Cards, New Issues of, see "New Issues."
 Liberia, *Adhesives*, 94.
 Lithographed Stamps of Trinidad, Note on the, 553.
 Lithographed Stamps of Trinidad, So Called, 484.
 Livonia, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.* 423.
 Locals, Chinese, S. S. S. vs., 392.
 Lourenco Marques, *Adhesives*, 315.
 Luxemburg, *Adhesives*, 315.
 " *Postal Cards*, 561.
 Lynchburg, Va. Local, (*Communication*), 460.
- MACAO**, *Notes*, 557.
 Madagascar, *Adhesives*, 259.
 Madeira, Counterfeits of, 21.
 Market, The, 542, 620.
 Martinique, *Notes*, 132, 133, 305.
 Mauritius, *Notes*, 22, 84, 133.
 Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, 214, 416, 464, 566.
 Mexico, *Adhesives*, 94, 140, 259, 410, 614.
 " *Envelopes*, 200, 260, 316, 495, 614.
 " *Postal Cards*, 94, 142, 200, 260, 317, 495, 614.
 " *Notes*, 134, 192, 193, 556, 557.
 Mexico, Two Varieties of the 6c Imperforate of the 1872 Issue of, 80.
 Moldavia, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 337.

Montenegro, *Adhesives*, 615.
 Morocco, *Adhesives* 496.
 Moscow, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.* 375, 381.
 Mozambique, *Notes*, 557, 558.
 Mozambique Company, *Notes*, 407, 454.

NATAL, Adhesives, 261.

" *Notes*, 406.
 National Philatelic Society, 43, 154, 270.
 332, 417, 465, 567, 623.
 Negri Sembilan, *Notes*, 455.
 Netherlands, *Adhesives*, 143, 317, 410, 496.
 " *Postal Cards*, 456.
 " *Notes*, 22, 23, 306.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES, 24,

88, 146, 194, 255, 307, 364, 408, 455,
 493, 558, 612.

Adhesives :

Austria, 88, 309, 365.
 Bamra, 93.
 Bavaria, 408.
 Belgium, 136, 257, 612.
 Benin, 309.
 Bermuda, 88.
 Bhopaul, 93, 197.
 Bolivia, 24, 136, 558.
 Brazil, 445.
 British Bechuanaland, 258.
 British Central Africa, 311.
 British East Africa, 494, 613.
 British Honduras, 258.
 Brunei, 89.
 Bulgaria, 456, 494, 613.
 Bussahir State, 314.
 Cape of Good Hope, 89.
 Chefoo, 196.
 Chile, 25, 90, 366, 409.
 Chinkiang, 35, 137.
 Cochin, 25.
 Colombian Republic, 25, 138.
 Congo, 26.
 Corea, 494.
 Costa Rica, 312.
 Cuba, 90.
 Danish West Indies, 313.
 Diego Suarez, 614.
 Dominican Republic, 456, 559.
 Ecuador, 26, 91.
 Egypt, 83.
 Eritrea, 559.
 Faridkot, 495, 614.
 Fernando-Po., 313.
 Finland, 313, 614.
 France, 366, 559.
 French Offices in Madagascar, 197.
 " " in Zanzibar, 91.
 Gibraltar, 560.
 Gold Coast, 494.
 Greece, 138, 199.
 Grenada, 560.
 Guatemala, 27, 92.
 Guanacaste, 312.
 Gwalior, 560.
 Hankow, 138, 199.

Hayti, 258.
 Honduras, 27.
 Hong Kong, 92.
 Iceland, 314.
 Ichang, 35.
 India, 138, 560.
 Italy, 140, 259, 315, 409.
 Jhind, 28.
 Labuan, 561.
 Liberia, 94.
 Lourenco Marques, 315.
 Luxemburg, 315.
 Madagascar, 259.
 Mexico, 94, 140, 259, 410, 614.
 Montenegro, 615.
 Morocco, 496.
 Natal, 261.
 Netherlands, 143, 317, 410, 496.
 New Foundland, 95, 496.
 New South Wales, 262.
 New Zealand, 318, 410.
 Nicaragua, 29.
 Niger Coast, 264.
 Norway, 318.
 North Borneo, 561, 616.
 Orange Free State, 144.
 Pahang, 266, 619.
 Paraguay, 496.
 Patiala, 93.
 Perak, 367, 563, 619.
 Persia, 95, 318, 411.
 Peru, 95, 263, 319, 411, 457, 562.
 Porto Rico, 320.
 Portugal, 496, 616.
 Portuguese India, 320.
 Pountch, 139.
 Queensland, 144, 264, 411, 457, 497, 616.
 Raj Nandgam, 198.
 Roumania, 562.
 Russia, 204, 264.
 St. Helena, 95.
 St. Thomas and Prince, 320.
 Salvador, 31, 95, 617.
 Samoa, 97.
 San Marino, 34.
 Sarawak, 97.
 Saxony, 98.
 Selangor, 367, 412, 619.
 Serbia, 367.
 Siam, 144, 412, 498.
 Sirmoor, 34.
 Somali Coast, 265.
 Soruth, 140.
 South African Republic, 145, 266, 321
 367, 498, 563.
 South Australia, 98, 618.
 Spain, 321.
 Straits Settlements, 145.
 Surinam, 322, 619.
 Timor, 458.
 Tonga, 99, 458, 499.
 Tunis, 368.
 Turks Island, 368.
 United States, 135, 195, 255, 307, 364,
 408, 455, 493, 612.

- Uruguay, 620.
 Venezuela, 99, 412.
 Victoria, 322, 412, 563, 620.
 Wurtemberg, 563.
 Zululand, 34, 266.
- Envelopes and Wrappers:**
 Bavaria, 88.
 Brazil, 310, 455.
 British Central Africa, 311, 409.
 British East Africa, 613.
 Canada, 25, 312, 365.
 Ceylon, 312, 365, 559.
 French Offices in Madagascar, 366.
 Gwalior, 198.
 Guatemala, 494.
 Honduras, 27.
 Hungary 92.
 India, 366, 409.
 Lagos, 200.
 Mexico, 200, 260, 316, 495, 614.
 Nicaragua, 30.
 Persia, 366.
 Queensland, 264.
 Salvador, 32, 367.
 Seychelles, 144.
 Shanghai, 265.
 Switzerland, 322]
 Tasmania, 98.
 Trinidad, 205.
 Turks Island, 368.
 United States, 194, 257, 364, 408, 612.
 Victoria, 34, 145, 458.
 Wurtemberg, 205.
- Postal and Letter Cards:**
 Angra, 88, 558.
 Bosnia, 88.
 Brazil, 310, 365, 455, 559.
 British Central Africa, 311.
 British East Africa, 613.
 British North Borneo, 137.
 Canada, 559.
 Ceylon, 365.
 Chile, 137.
 Cook Islands, 138.
 Cyprus, 90.
 Fiji Islands, 456, 494.
 Finland, 614.
 France, 91.
 French Offices in Madagascar, 366.
 Funchal, 91, 559.
 German East Africa, 313.
 Great Britain, 92.
 Guatemala, 92.
 Honours, 28.
 Hong Kong, 92, 313, 456.
 Horta, 313, 560.
 Italy 315.
 Luxemburg, 561.
 Mexico, 94, 142, 200, 260, 317, 495, 614.
 Netherlands, 456.
 New South Wales, 456.
 New Zealand, 29, 143, 410.
 Nicaragua, 31.
 Niger Coast, 204.
- Norway, 561.
 North Borneo, 137.
 Orange Free State, 144, 457, 562.
 Perak, 31.
 Peru, 562.
 Ponta Delgada, 562.
 Portugal, 496.
 Queensland, 411.
 Roumania, 457.
 Russia, 411.
 Salvador, 33, 617.
 Servia, 144, 367.
 South African Republic, 457.
 Tasmania, 322.
 Turkey, 368.
 Uruguay, 205.
 Venezuela, 99.
 Victoria, 458.
 Wurtemberg, 146.
- New Caledonia, *Notes*, 254.
 New Foundland, *Adhesives*, 95, 496.
 New South Wales, *Adhesives*, 262.
 " " " *Postal Cards*, 456.
 " " " *Notes*, 86, 194, 550.
 New York Committee on the Suppression of
 Speculative Stamps, 404.
 New Zealand, *Adhesives*, 318, 410.
 " " *Postal Cards*, 29, 143, 410.
 " " *Notes*, 191, 555.
 New Zealand Postage Stamp Designs, (*Com-
 munication*), 331.
 Nicaragua, *Adhesives*, 29.
 " *Envelopes*, 30.
 " *Postal Cards*, 31.
 " *Notes*, 22, 254, 306, 611.
 Niger Coast, *Adhesives*, 262.
 " " *Postal Cards*, 204.
 " " *Notes*, 22.
 Norway, *Adhesives*, 318.
 " *Postal Cards*, 561.
 " *Notes*, 493.
 North Borneo, *Adhesives*, 561, 616.
 " " *Postal Cards*, 137.
 Notes, 21, 82, 132, 190, 253, 304, 361, 404,
 446, 452, 555, 611.
 Notes on the Lithographed Stamps of Trini-
 dad, 553.
 Notes on United States Envelopes, 443, 606.
 Nyassaland Stamps, 361.
- OBSERVATIONS** on the Belgian Tele-
 graph Stamps, 450, 533.
 Ochansk, Stamps of, 129.
 One Cent, 1851-7 of the United States, 593.
 Open Letter from Mr. Seebeck, 461.
 Orange Free State, *Adhesives*, 144.
 " " " *Postal Cards*, 144, 457,
 562.
 " " " *Notes*, 254, 361, 406,
 491.
 Our English Letter, 68, 121, 206, 267, 290,
 501, 535, 603.
- PAHANG**, *Adhesives*, 266, 619.
 " *Notes*, 455.

- Panama, *Notes*, 86, 133, 134, 490.
 Paraguay, *Adhesives*, 496.
 " *Notes*, 446, 455, 557.
 Patiala, *Adhesives*, 93.
 Perak, *Adhesives*, 367, 563, 619.
 " *Postal Cards*, 31.
 " *Notes*, 455.
 Persia, *Adhesives*, 95, 318, 411.
 " *Envelopes*, 366.
 Peru, *Adhesives*, 95, 263, 319, 411, 457, 562.
 " *Postal Cards*, 562.
 " *Notes*, 306, 452, 491, 545.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 1.
 Philatelic Fraud, A, 359.
 Philatelic Society of Victoria, The, 464.
 Philippine Islands, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 4, 45.
 Pura, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 1.
 Plate Numbers of United States Stamps,
 353, 495, 437.
 Poland, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 51
 Ponta Delgada, *Postal cards*, 562.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 52.
 Porto Rico, *Adhesives*, 320.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 52.
 Port Said, *Notes*, 406.
 Portugal, *Adhesives*, 616.
 " *Postal Cards*, 496.
 " *Notes*, 87, 133, 134, 406.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 101.
 Portuguese Congo, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 109.
 Portuguese India, *Adhesives*, 320.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 110, 157
 Postage Stamp Album, International, 1896
 Edition, 541.
 Postal Cards, New Issues of, see "New
 Issues."
 Pountch, *Adhesives*, 139.
 Present Condition of the A. P. A., 419.
 Prince Edward Island, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*,
 162.
 Prussia, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 165, 217.
 Publications, Recent, 538.
 Publishers, Justice to, 79.
 Puno, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 1, 3.
QUEENSLAND, *Adhesives*, 144, 264,
 411, 457, 497, 616.
 " *Envelopes*, 264.
 " *Postal Cards*, 411.
 " *Notes*, 85, 87, 363, 453,
 556.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 223,
 273.
 Queensland, One Shilling, (*Communication*),
 622.
 Queensland, Reprints, (*Communication*), 564.
 Question, The Seebeck, 499.
RAJ NANDGAM, *Adhesives*, 198.
 " *Notes*, 87.
 Rarities, Shrinkage of, 65.
 Recent Publications, 538.
 Reprints of the Romagna Stamps, 323.
 Reply to Mr. Bacon, 553.
 Romagna, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 277.
 Romagna Stamps, Reprints of the, 323.
 Roman States, *Notes*, 611.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 278.
 Roumania, *Adhesives*, 502.
 " *Postal Cards*, 457.
 " *Notes*, 84, 133.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 337.
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, *Cat.*
for Adv. Coll., 371.
 Rural Stamps, Catalogue of the Russian, 10,
 56, 113, 168, 228, 281, 347, 382, 430,
 477, 517, 583.
 Russia, *Adhesives*, 204.
 " *Postal Cards*, 411.
 " *Notes*, 85, 133, 611.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 371, 421.
 Russian Offices in the Levant, *Postal Cards*,
 497.
 Russian Rural Stamps, Catalogue of the, 10,
 56, 113, 168, 228, 281, 347, 382, 430, 477,
 517, 583.
 Russian Steam Navigation Company, *Cat.*
for Adv. Coll., 421.
S. S. S. S. vs. Chinese Locals, 392.
 St. Christopher, *Notes*, 134.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 426.
 St. Helena, *Adhesives*, 95.
 " *Notes*, 23, 84, 132.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 428.
 St. Louis Find, The, 451.
 St. Louis Postmaster, The, (*Communication*),
 461.
 St. Louis Stamps, A Grand Find of, 420.
 St. Lucia, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 467.
 St. Petersburg, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 375, 381.
 St. Thomas and Prince Islands, *Cat. for*
Adv. Coll., 470.
 " *Adhesives*, 321.
 St. Vincent, *Notes*, 364
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 472.
 Sales, Auction, 35, 151, 253, 323.
 Salvador, *Adhesives*, 31, 95, 617.
 " *Envelopes*, 32, 367.
 " *Postal Cards*, 33, 617.
 " *Notes*, 190, 304, 454.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 507.
 Salvador, Stamps of, 1895 (*Communication*)
 622.
 Samoa, *Adhesives*, 97.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 571.
 San Marino, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 573.
 " *Adhesives*, 34.
 " *Notes*, 21.
 Santander, *Notes*, 305.
 Sarawak, *Adhesives*, 97.
 " *Notes*, 254, 304.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 576.
 Savings Bank Stamps, 41, 149, 232.
 Saxony, *Adhesives*, 98.
 " *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 579.
 Seebeck, An Open Letter from Mr., 461.
 Seebeck Question, The, 499.
 Selangor, *Adhesives*, 367, 412, 619.
 " *Notes*, 455.

Servia, *Adhesives*, 367.
 " *Postal Cards*, 144, 367.
 " *Notes*, 304, 452.
 Seychelles, Islands, *Envelopes*, 144.
 " " *Notes*, 405, 611.
 Shanghai, *Envelopes*, 265.
 Shrinkage of Rarities, 65.
 Siam, *Adhesives*, 144, 412, 498.
 " *Notes*, 23, 612.
 Sierra Leone, *Notes*, 85.
 Sirmoor, *Adhesives*, 34.
 " *Notes*, 83.
 So Called Lithographed Stamps of Trinidad,
 484, 553.
 Society for the Suppression of Speculative
 Stamps, 401, 447.
 Society Reports:
 Auckland Philatelic Society, 463.
 Baltimore Philatelic Club, 269.
 Birmingham Philatelic Society, 570, 624.
 Ceylon Philatelic Society, 36.
 Metropolitan Philatelic Club, of San An-
 tonio, 214, 416, 464, 566.
 National Philatelic Society, 43, 154, 270,
 332, 417, 465, 567, 623.
 Philatelic Society of Victoria, The, 464.
 Staten Island Philatelic Society, 42, 100,
 216, 272, 334, 414, 464, 506, 565.
 Somali Coast, *Adhesives*, 265.
 Some Additional Notes on the 4c. Envelopes,
 1883-6, 606.
 Soruth, *Adhesives*, 140.
 South African Republic, *Adhesives*, 145, 266,
 321, 367, 498, 563.
 " " " *Postal Cards*, 457.
 " " " *Notes*, 556.
 South Australia, *Adhesives*, 98, 618.
 " " *Notes*, 86, 406, 491.
 Spain, *Adhesives*, 321.
 " *Postal Cards*, 458.
 " *Notes*, 611.
 Spain, Franking Privilege in, 191.
 Speculative Issues, 189, 545.
 Speculative Stamps, 369, 545.
 Speculative Stamps, N. Y. Committee on the
 Suppression of, 404, 447.
 Stamps at the Atlanta Exhibition, 602.
 Stamps, Bank, 232.
 " Baton Rouge of 1861, 185.
 " of Ochansk, 129.
 " Savings Bank, 41, 149, 232.
 " Speculative, 369, 545.
 " " Society for the Suppres-
 sion of, 401, 447.
 " " N. Y. Committee on
 the Suppression of, 404.
 " Telegraph, Observations on the Bel-
 gian, 450, 535.
 Staten Island Philatelic Society, 42, 100, 216,
 272, 334, 414, 464, 506, 565.
 Statutes of the Society for the Suppression of
 Speculative Stamps, 401.
 Straits Settlements, *Adhesives*, 145.
 Sungei Ujong, *Notes*, 455.
 Suppression of Speculative Stamps, Society
 for the, 401, 447.

Suppression of Speculative Stamps, N. Y.
 Committee on the, 404.
 Surinam, *Adhesives*, 322, 619.
 Swazieland, *Notes*, 406.
 Sweden, *Notes*, 454, 611.
 Switzerland, *Envelopes*, 322.
TASMANIA, *Envelopes*, 98.
 " *Postal Cards*, 322.
 " *Notes*, 306.
 Telegraph Stamps, Observations on the Bel-
 gian, 450, 533.
 Tientsin, *Notes*, 133.
 Timor, *Adhesives*, 458.
 " *Notes*, 132, 492.
 The Postage Stamps of France, 17, 177, 247,
 527, 606.
 Tonga, *Adhesives*, 99, 458, 499.
 " *Notes*, 21, 305.
 Transvaal, *Notes*, 491.
 Trinidad, *Envelopes*, 205.
 Trinidad, Note on the Lithographed Stamps
 of, 553.
 Trinidad, So Called Lithographed Stamps of,
 484, 553.
 Trinidad, Principality of, *Notes*, 24, 363.
 Tunis, *Adhesives*, 368.
 Turkey, *Postal Cards*, 368.
 " *Notes*, 134.
 Turk's Island, *Adhesives*, 368.
 " *Envelopes*, 368.
 " *Notes*, 22, 491, 612.
 Two Varieties of the 6c imperforate of the
 1872 Issue of Mexico, 80.
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS, History
 of the First Belgian, 590.
 United States, *Adhesives*, 135, 195, 255, 307,
 364, 408, 455, 493, 612.
 " " *Envelopes*, 194, 257, 306, 364,
 408, 612.
 " " *Notes*, 22, 24, 86, 132, 133,
 191, 194, 254, 304, 305,
 306, 361, 364, 406, 491,
 492.
 " " Counterfeit 2c, 250.
 " " Envelopes (*Communication*),
 39.
 " " Envelopes. Notes on, 443, 606.
 " " Higher Values of the 1872 Is-
 sue of the, 389.
 " " One Cent, 1851 to 1857, 593.
 " " Periodical Stamps, Reprints
 (*Communication*), 461.
 " " Provisional Due (*Communi-
 cation*), 43, 413.
 " " Stamps, Plate Numbers of,
 353, 395, 437.
 " " Watermarks, the A. B. C. of,
 400.
 United States of Colombia, *Adhesives*, 254.
 Uruguay, *Adhesives*, 620.
 " *Postal Cards*, 205.
 " *Notes*, 23, 361,

- VENEZUELA**, *Adhesives*, 99, 412.
 Postal Cards, 99.
 Notes, 133.
 Victoria, *Adhesives*, 322, 412, 563, 620.
 " *Envelopes*, 34, 145, 458.
 " *Postal Cards*, 458.
 " *Notes*, 134, 190, 254, 490, 612.
 Victoria, Another Discovery, 610.
- WADHWAN**, *Notes*, 22.
 Watermarked Canadian Stamps, 77.
 Watermarks, The A. B. C. of United States,
 400.
- Western Australia, *Notes*, 491.
 Wrappers, New Issues of, see "New Issues."
 Wuhu P. O., The, (*Communication*) 149, 213,
 412.
 Wurtemberg, *Adhesives*, 563.
 Envelopes, 205.
 " *Postal Cards*, 146.
 " *Notes*, 82, 87.
- YCA**, *Cat. for Adv. Coll.*, 2.
- ZULULAND**, *Adhesives*, 34, 266.

89062985825



b89062985825a